



REPORT
OF THE
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1965

Volumes I and II

bodies for the purpose of eliciting information on matters that were considered relevant and helpful in reaching our conclusions.

The Commission sat in Delhi throughout and did not undertake any tours. We decided on this course for several reasons. The first was that the work of the research section was likely to be hampered and unduly delayed if the Chairman and Members of the Commission from whom constant guidance and directions were required remained away from Delhi for any length of time. Another reason which weighed with us was that the time that would have been taken in visiting the important industrial centres of the country would have unnecessarily delayed the completion of our work. For, it was possible for all persons who were likely to help us with their opinions, to come to Delhi without much difficulty. Besides, the amount of expenditure that a tour of the country would have involved would have been out of proportion to what might have been gained from it. We are happy to mention that almost everybody whom we invited to meet us in Delhi readily agreed to do so, and indeed it was because we were sitting continuously at Delhi that we were able to fix dates to suit their convenience and not infrequently to alter the dates once fixed.

In reaching our conclusions we have received considerable assistance from the numerous memoranda submitted by Chambers of Commerce, leading industrialists, Members of Parliament, representatives of the Indian National Trade Union Congress and the Hind Mazdoor Sabha and others. The response from the professional economists was unfortunately disappointing. Of the 21st leading economists whom we addressed with the request to send their views only six responded, and we gladly acknowledge the assistance we received from them. We have had also the benefit of full and frank discussions with a large number of persons—including representatives of the Chambers of Commerce, leading industrialists, Members of Parliament, economists, representatives of labour unions and of numerous industrial undertakings, large and small, and officers of the Central Government.

Our thanks are also due to the many industrial concerns which spent a good deal of labour, time and money in giving replies to the detailed questionnaire we sent out and also gave replies to the best of their ability to many other queries made from time to time for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of concentration of economic power. Numerous Government and non-Government agencies have also to be addressed for information on various matters, and we are glad to say that we received helpful co-operation from almost all.

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VOLUME I

Part I

CHAPTER I

CONCENTRATION OF ECONOMIC POWER—DEFINED

Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely. This is often said of political institutions; but it is said to be no less true of economic power. It is not surprising therefore that as political democracies developed in the different countries of the world there was a growing consciousness of the need for keeping the economic power—whether in the hands of corporations or partnerships or individuals—within control. Various measures have been taken during the last three quarters of a century in different countries for this purpose.

In our own country, political and economic thinkers have become increasingly aware in recent years of the need of an examination of the problem. In addition to certain studies by academic investigators, some investigation of the extent of concentration of economic power was also undertaken by the Committee on Distribution of Income and Levels of Living, under the Chairmanship of Prof. Mahalanobis. The present study is however the first attempt to find a solution. The study has to be limited to the terms of reference and so the industries in the public sector and also agriculture being outside these terms, we shall confine our study to the different manifestations of economic power in the other fields of economic activity. One such manifestation is the achievement by one or more units in an industry of such a dominant position that they are able to control the market by regulating prices, or output or eliminating competition. Another is the adoption by some producers and distributors, even though they do not enjoy such a dominant position, of practices which restrain competition and thereby deprive the community of the beneficent effects of the rivalry between producers and producers, and distributors and distributors, to give the best service. It is needless to say that such practices must inevitably impede the best utilisation of the nation's means of production. Economic power may also manifest itself in obtaining control of large areas of economic activity, by a few industrialists by diverse means. Apart from affecting the economy of the country, this often results in the creation of industrial empires, tending to cast their shadows over political democracy and social values.

What is the extent and effect of the concentration of economic power—whether in particular industries or over a large number of industries—in private hands in the different sectors of Indian economy other than agriculture? How far do monopolistic practices prevail? How far do restrictive practices impede free competition or otherwise injure public interests in production and distribution? What measures, if any, can be recommended to remedy the evil effects of the different kinds of concentration of economic power and monopolistic and restrictive practices? These will form the subject-matter of our present study.

Clearly, concentration of economic power is the central problem; monopolistic and restrictive practices may be appropriately considered to be 'functions' of such concentration. (We were invited by some of the industrialists to give a precise definition of concentration of economic power. This is not easy; nor is it necessary.) It is proper however to state generally what, for the purpose of this study, we shall consider to be such concentration. As we read the terms of reference, these require us to devote our attention mainly if not wholly to concentration of economic power in the industrial field only. (Two main kinds of con-

centration of economic power may be said to prevail in industries. The first is where in respect of the production and distribution of any particular commodity or service the controlling power whether by reason of ownership of capital or otherwise is in a single concern or comparatively limited number of concerns or that in a fairly large number of concerns these concerns themselves are controlled only a single family or a few families or business houses; this may be called by-product-wise concentration. Where the industry is engaged in the production of one product, it may be called also 'industry-wise' concentration. Again, where a large number of concerns engaged in the production or distribution of different commodities are in the controlling hands of one individual or family or group of persons, whether incorporated or not, connected closely by financial or other business interests, concentration of economic power will also be clearly considered to exist. For lack of a proper term we shall call this kind of concentration "country-wise" concentration. These two kinds of concentration of economic power will claim the greater part of our attention.

A question may legitimately be asked, why the extent of concentration of national income—as distinct from the extent of control over industries—should not be included in our study of concentration of economic power. There is no denying that concentration of income though by itself generally the consequence of concentration of control over industries creates in its own turn the opportunity to create more of such industrial concentration. 'Concentration of income' may therefore rightly be stated to be a species of concentration of economic power. To ascertain this concentration it will be necessary to study carefully the distribution of the entire national income. The reason why we have not embarked on an investigation of the distribution of the national income is threefold. First, it is possible even without such examination to have a fair idea of the concentration of economic power in the country by study of the extent of control over production and distribution. Secondly, a study of the distribution of the national income in addition to various other matters which we must include in our investigation, will take much more time than that at our disposal. Lastly, as we have already stated, our terms of reference also seem to require us to study the concentration of economic power in connection with industries and not to study it generally.

For the same reasons we are also not investigating the extent of concentration of wealth as such. Besides, some investigation of the concentration of wealth and income has already been made by the Mahalanobis Committee; and we do not think that with the limited time at our disposal, we would be able to make any fruitful addition to the result of their labours which were spread over four years. The terms of reference read in their entirety also appear to us to exclude any study of the concentration in the hands of the big trade unions of the power over the supply of labour to the process of production.

CHAPTER II

CAUSES OF CONCENTRATION

The causes of concentration of economic power in private hands and the attendant phenomena of restrictive and monopolistic practices are many and varied. In the remote past, concentration of economic power, in our country as also in foreign lands, flowed largely from kingly favours. As political democracy came more and more into its own, this source shrank in importance. This is not to say that the favours of the big men in politics—whether ministers in the Government or not—do not still play their part in concentrating economic power in the hands of a few persons. They do. But other factors, including the various activities of the Welfare State, have in modern times assumed a greater importance.

With the tremendous growth of technology which has brought to the hands of large producers the ability to decrease their costs of production to a surprising extent, size of the plant, plays now-a-days an important role in deciding the structure of industry. The evolution of the corporation has made it possible for captains of industry to use these "economies of scale"—as economies due to large scale production are appropriately called—to the greatest advantage by putting them in control of large amounts of capital contributed by many. More often than not, the holding of shares is dispersed and the numerous shareholders—many of whom individually own a very small number of shares—prefer to leave the decision and the management to the few who show an active interest. The result is that the acquisition of a minority of shares is not infrequently sufficient to give a controlling voice in the running of a company.

The very attributes of skill and enterprise which helped some industrialists to acquire a commanding position in one or two concerns induced them often to try to achieve greater and greater control over the capital supplied by other people; and often the attempts succeeded. These very successes accelerated the process of more and more units of industry coming under the control of these limited number of successful businessmen. On the one hand, the large incomes that came into their hands induced large savings, and helped in profits being ploughed back into industry. On the other, the successful running of one or more enterprises brought to the men in charge of these not only the prestige that wealth always brings but created in numerous small investors confidence that these were able and honest men who could be trusted with their own small savings. So, it frequently happened, as we have already mentioned, that an industrialist contributing a small amount of capital himself was able to obtain control of big enterprises and the snowballing process gathered strength as it proceeded. It is proper to mention that in many cases the capital invested by the big men was itself considerable in absolute terms even though it sometimes formed only a small percentage of the total capital employed.

While the economies of scale brought about largely by technological advances and the capital formation helped by the development of corporations, were the basic causes in India, as in most other countries, for concentration of economic power in the ^{course} cause of industrial development, several other things helped to hasten the process here. Of these, the most important was the system of managing agencies. Managerial skill forms almost as important a part in the successful running of a business as the supply of capital. And for many years it was even more scarce. So it is, that the supply of managerial skill in different forms and diverse ways has proved a fruitful source of concentration of economic power. For many years in our country the main source of supply of managerial skill has been through

the managing agency system. Shortly stated, the essence of this system is the fact that it entrusts the management of the corporation—subject to practical control only a formal control by the Board of Directors—to another corporation or an individual, in return for payment for the services. It is no exaggeration to say, in many of these cases, that for all practical purposes the Board of Directors abdicate to the managing agents the power of control which in other cases they themselves exercise. In the early years of the development of the corporations in India when managerial skill was in short supply many British business houses became managing agents of a large number of companies incorporated in this country. Indians with business acumen and the genius for management were not slow to follow their example and gradually a large number of Indian corporations came to be managed by managing agents. Indeed, it was not uncommon to see many corporations starting with managing agency agreements from their very inception.

It generally happened that one corporation or firm became managing agent for not one single enterprise but a number of enterprises whether in the same line of production or not. Speaking about the managing agency system, Dr. P. Lokanathan in his memorandum before the Commission states thus :—

“It is well known that until independence India owed her industrial development to a unique system of organisation, the managing agency system. It was designed to overcome persistent shortages of entrepreneurship, risk capital and managerial talents. But the system, by its very nature, aided concentration in the hands of a few family groups that happened to be the early pioneers. They spread their activities across industries, but different agency houses also competed with each other in the same industries.”

Though we are not prepared to agree, as seems to be implied by the learned Professor, that industrial development in India would have been impeded but for the emergence of the managing agency system, we have no doubt about the correctness of the statement that this system played an important part in the quick industrial development in the country and produced at the same time, as a necessary consequence, a high degree of concentration of power in the hands of a few family groups.

Another fruitful source of concentration has been the investment of funds by one corporation in acquiring assets or stocks or shares of another independent corporation. Where such investment is made in a corporation in the same line of business it tends to promote what we have called “industry-wise” concentration. Where the investment is made in a corporation in a non-competing line of business, it helps the growth of “country-wise concentration”. The effect on competition is particularly adverse where the investment is in a competing line of business. The effect is bound to be considerable also where the investee company, though non-competing, is engaged in producing the raw materials used by the investor corporation, or in marketing the goods of the investor corporation.

Speaking about this, Dr. Ramanadham, Professor, Commerce Department, Osmania University, drew a distinction between two kinds of intercorporate investment. “The first”, said the learned Professor, “is share investment in order to reduce the competing power and, without the investment serving any industrial purpose; the second, where the purpose is industrial innovation in the sense a unit may invest some funds in ancillary or allied products, and then it is a means of helping others to produce in a supplementary or complementary fashion. . . . The first type of investment is purely financial and anti-competitive measure.” The distinction drawn by the learned Professor is no doubt important; but it seems clear that both these kinds of investment by one corporation in another tend to create concentration of economic power.

To be really effective, the investment has to be of such an extent as to give the investor company a controlling voice in the decision-making policies of the investee. Sometimes control can be obtained by investments accounting for well under 51% of the voting power. The certain way of obtaining control is obviously such investments as would give and ensure voting power of more than 50%. With such a control the investor company becomes what is called in law "a holding company", the investee company being its subsidiary.

This device of forming a holding company has been the favourite *modus operandi* of achieving concentration of economic power in foreign countries. As regards its effects in the United States of America it has been said:

"Probably it has been the major and the most effective means by which monopolistic combinations have flourished despite the common law and the Sherman Act." (1)

This, it has to be noted, was stated in 1946—before the amendment of section 7 of the Clayton Act which brought within its prohibition the acquisition by certain big business of assets in competing companies.

It is hardly necessary to point out that the subsidiary of a subsidiary comes under the control of the parent holding company. It is obvious that by this method, a parent holding company may obtain control of large amounts of capital, on the strength of a comparatively small amount of capital invested in the principal subsidiary.

An example of this method of achieving concentration of economic power is furnished by the case of Amalgamation group of companies. The main holding company is the Amalgamations Private Ltd. It has six subsidiary companies: (1) Simpson & Co. Ltd. (2) Associated Publishers (Madras) Ltd. (3) Associated Printers Ltd. (4) Madras Advertising Company (5) Speed-a-way Private Ltd. and (6) Higginbothams Private Ltd.

Amalgamation has 94.95% of the equity capital in the first of them, and 100 per cent. in the rest. The subsidiary, Simpson & Co. Ltd. has under it as many as 14 subsidiary companies, with a total paid-up capital extending over different industrial fields. One of these 14, T. Stanes & Co. Ltd. has two subsidiaries—Stanes Motors Ltd. and United Coffee Supply Ltd. : Stanes Motors has two subsidiaries—Courtesy Transport Ltd. and the Stanes Tyre and Rubber Products Ltd. The United Coffee Supply Co. Ltd. has a subsidiary—The Indian Cashewnuts & Plantations Ltd. Thus, control over 26 companies is achieved by the group master through this process of holding companies and subsidiary companies. Where the holding company is managed by a managing agent, its subsidiary also comes under the control of the managing agent and adds to his dominion.

It may be mentioned here that the power of several of the leading managing agency concerns in the country has been augmented by the companies under their management having subsidiaries under their control, in addition to the control over the subsidiaries directly under the managing agents. A number of instances of this will appear in Chapter IV.

Even where investment in another corporation is not of an extent to give it a control over the voting power, it is sometimes sufficient to enable it to have one or more directors on the Board of the investee company. This helps to give the investor company some voice in the decisions of the investee and also makes important information available to it. Where such interlocking of directors is achieved

(1) Lynch, Concentration of Economic Power, pp.167-68.

in a company in the same line of production, or a company engaged in the distribution of its products or one engaged in the production of an allied product, or of raw materials, it has clearly a tendency to increase concentration of economic power.

Interlocking of directors does however sometimes exist, even in the absence of inter-corporate investment. Where the common directors are merely ornamental, or prestige directors, their presence on the boards of two different concerns, even where they are in the same line of business, produces very little concentration of economic power. Where the common directors find their place on the boards because of some special knowledge, or for their wide experience of business, or as representing any group interest, they may in theory be able to influence the decision of policy in such a way, as to cause concentration.

The several factors tending to promote concentration were reinforced by the needs of the Second World War. The war required considerable efforts from India for production of war materials. Protection and other forms of aid were promised by the Government for the purpose. Some of the leading businessmen of the country were wise enough to seize this opportunity of expanding the capacity of their existing production and also launching new units of production. The impetus thus given towards industrialisation of the country did not cease with the end of the war but gathered strength with the coming of independence. Quick and resolute steps were taken for setting the country firmly on the way to industrialisation. Organised planning, it was realised, was the only way to bring the country out of the dark age of mass poverty and wide-spread unemployment which two centuries of rule by one of the leading industrial nations—the British—had done little to reduce. The determination to achieve a high degree of industrialisation within a short time made it inevitable that those who were already in the line had to be relied upon to accelerate the process. The large fortunes amassed by some of them during the war years helped to finance new industries. Thus, in the period immediately following independence, the very forces which were harnessed to produce the quick industrialisation of the country worked at the same time to concentrate power in industry in a few individuals or families who were already wealthy and powerful. Mention must also be made of the fact that when independence came, some British businessmen thought it best to leave the country. Several British concerns at the time passed into the hands of wealthy Indian industrialists, necessarily causing an increase of concentration.

It would be wrong to think that the dangers of excessive concentration were not recognised by the Indian statesmen. The makers of the Indian Constitution were well aware of this potential danger. It was to impress upon the future governments of the country the need of fighting this danger that the following principles were laid down in article 39(b) and (c) of the Constitution.

They run thus :—

“The State shall in particular direct its policy towards securing

(1) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good and (2) that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment.”

The actual needs of the situation proved too strong and not much could be done to counteract the various forces which made more and more concentration inevitable. On the contrary, the planned economy which the Government decided to accept for the country as the quickest way to achieve industrialisation on the right lines has proved to be a potent factor for further concentration. In the fifteen years since independence, three Five Year Plans have been implemented. The

country's economy has functioned in both the private sector and the public sector, in accordance with the Industrial Policy Resolution, and the provisions of the Industries Development and Regulation Act. The allocation of resources and the settlement of priorities which planning necessarily involves have necessitated a system of licensing for starting new industries or expanding the old established units or starting new units in existing industries ; capital issues had also to be controlled.

The needs of obtaining capital goods, machinery or raw material or essential components, from foreign countries have required a close watch on the foreign exchange position and consequently, on the import policy. Unfortunately, the production of foodgrains during these crucial years has generally not kept pace with the needs of the fastly growing population ; and when this position of scarcity was exploited by hoarding and concerning foodgrains, government was forced to expend large amounts of foreign exchange in securing foodgrains from foreign countries.

All this has strained the balance of payment position to almost breaking point. It was therefore inevitable that imports had to be prohibited in respect of many consumers' goods, and strictly regulated in respect of producers' goods. Even when import was permitted it had to cross generally a high customs barrier erected for revenue purposes and partly for protecting Indian industries.

Every one of these circumstances tended to produce concentration of economic power. The requirement of law that new industries with capital over a specified amount—this amount was first fixed at rupees five lakhs and was later changed to ten lakhs, and now stands at twenty-five lakhs—could not be started without a licence, and also permission to issue the capital, was a formidable obstacle in the way of new entrepreneurs freely entering the lists.

For numerous reasons, big business was at an advantage in securing licences for starting new industries or for expanding the existing capacity. In the first place, big businessmen were in a better position to raise the large amounts of capital required for modern plants in most industries. The risk therefore of the licence remaining unutilised was less in their case, than in the case of smaller businessmen. Secondly, as one leading industrialist put it “..... only the already successful are able to some extent to expand and proliferate ; in a developing economy such as ours, success must be the principal consideration”. Licensing authorities were naturally inclined to prefer men who have proved their ability by success in big industrial ventures in the past to men who had still to establish their ability.

The third reason why big businessmen succeeded in getting new licences was their ability to secure foreign collaboration. Foreign manufacturers of goods having a good market in India or having a scope of a good market here, finding themselves handicapped by tariff measures or import restrictions lent a willing ear to requests of Indian industrialists for collaboration for manufacturing the articles on Indian soil, which would turn the restrictions to an advantage. There can be no doubt that foreign collaboration has played an important part in hastening the production in the country of many essential commodities and the quick building up of a few industries which might have otherwise taken several decades. Foreign collaboration could however be successfully wooed in the important industries only by people who already had a reputation for themselves and were believed to be financially strong. That this is so, was stated before us by several leading industrialists, and we think that this is the correct position.

We wish to make it clear that we are expressing here no opinion on the need or propriety of obtaining foreign collaboration. Indeed, a leading industrialist, who led one of the important Chambers of Commerce, was very bitter about the part

foreign collaboration was playing in the industrialisation of the country and the price paid for it.

Whatever be the rights and wrongs of foreign collaboration agreements, we think it to be a fact that the presence of a foreign collaborator of repute weighs with the licensing authorities, and this, as we have mentioned already, gives an edge to the big man.

It was claimed before us by some Chambers of Commerce & Industry that the licensing system helped de-concentration, because it was said, that the Government when issuing licences, favoured new entrepreneurs, and smaller businessmen. Reliance was repeatedly placed in this connection on some statement that appears to have been made in Parliament in May 1963 that of 4211 licences issued only 182 were issued to big businessmen.

To get a proper perspective of the position, we have ourselves gone through the disposal of the applications for licences that have been refused during the five years—1959 to 1963—and have examined the reasons for such refusal. We have also compared the figures of applications for licences made by big business and the rest; and examined how many of them were successful. After careful examination we have come to the conclusion that there is no basis for the view that the big businessmen are at a disadvantage as compared to smaller people in the matter of obtaining licences.

Altogether 9610 applications for licences were made during the period. Of these 8177 were from industrialists who did not belong to the big business group; the rest—1433—were from industrialists of the big groups. Out of 8177 from the smaller people, 5232 were allowed and 2945 were rejected. Of the 1433 from big businessmen, 1026 were allowed and 407 were rejected. Of these 407, 210 were refused on the ground that adequate capacity had already been licensed; 52 on the ground that the scheme was incomplete and the applicant failed to furnish details of the scheme; 65 on the ground that indigenous raw material was in short supply and the scheme involved recurring foreign exchange expenditure; 18 on the ground that the applicant firm was yet to achieve the capacity already licensed; 21 on the ground that it was not desirable on technical considerations to create new capacity; the miscellaneous reasons given for rejecting the remaining forty-one, had nothing to do with the bigness of the applicant.

The percentage of licences issued to those applied for, works out at 71·6% for big business, and 65·1% for the rest; the percentage of applications rejected works out at 28·4% for big business and 34·9% for the rest. This analysis clearly demolishes the theory that the licensing authorities favoured smaller businessmen as against the big ones.

On the contrary, we are clearly of opinion that the very procedure for obtaining an industrial licence, often proved too complicated and too expensive for smaller men; many such, we are inclined to think were dissuaded from launching into new industrial ventures, by the very prospect of long and arduous labour for getting the licences.

Several complaints were made to us also of the very great delays in obtaining licences. More than one industrialist alleged that circumstances had often materially changed by the time the licence was issued and that due to the altered circumstances parties—especially foreign parties—who had earlier agreed to participate, refused to extend financial and other collaboration, on the terms they had originally thought attractive.

We are convinced that the system of controls in the shape of industrial licensing however necessary from other points of view, has restricted the freedom of entry into industry and so helped to produce concentration.

It is interesting to notice in this connection the views expressed by some of those who appeared before us. Professor Shenoy, who was the most emphatic in expressing his opinion, said : "I find it difficult to think of a control which either does not plug the springs of production or obstruct the flow of it." "Licensing", says Dr. Muranjan, "has not tended to democratise, but has tended to strengthen these monopolies." What has actually happened in licensing is a little more concentration, said Dr. Lokenathan.

Mr. Goenka, leading the delegation of the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, put the matter thus : "If there had been no control in the development of industries, probably so many more industrialists would have grown." Mr. Masani, Member of Parliament, who had himself had long business connections before, was no less clear on this point, and he observed ; "We believe that the entire apparatus of control is by and large restrictive and harmful to the growth of Indian economy."

While there was general agreement—that the State action in the system of industrial-licensing and control of capital issues was largely responsible for the concentration of economic power, particular emphasis was laid by Prof. Shenoy on the controls as regards import and foreign exchange. "The most important to my mind", he said, "is the import restrictions and exchange control." These have caused shifts in incomes to the beneficiaries of these controls of an order of 450 crores every year. This gives monopoly power to a whole group of people in this country." "Nothing can be done", he added, "unless you abolish import restrictions and exchange control."

While we are inclined to agree with the learned Professor that import restrictions and exchange control have played their part in producing concentration, it is in our opinion not correct to consider them the sole causes or even the principal causes of concentration of economic power. It will be improper not to recognise the effect of exchange control and import restrictions ; but it would be equally wrong to overemphasise their effect.

Product-wise concentration is also bound to arise and to continue for some time in every new line of production. When a pioneering enterprise ventures into the production of a new commodity it generally happens that for some time at least it is the only producer, so that concentration is 100 per cent. Instances of this are the Synthetic and Chemicals producing synthetic rubber and India Foils producing aluminium foils. However, there are almost always other entrepreneurs ready to take advantage of the pioneer's experience and to venture into the new line, provided they expect a sufficiently profitable market for the new product. When this happens the concentration is reduced. The difficulty of finding the requisite amount of capital is sometimes a restraining factor. A further potent restraint is, often the necessity for obtaining an industrial licence, and permission from the Controller of Capital Issues. It is fair to mention, however, that these difficulties have not prevented the production of certain commodities becoming increasingly less concentrated during the last ten or fifteen years.

The existence of a limited market may however help the continuance of concentration. An instance of this is the antimony industry, where a single concern has long enjoyed a monopolistic position.

Again, even where there is scope for expansion of the market the difficulty of securing raw material has sometimes had the effect of continuing the concentration. Thus, the Indian Copper Corporation has long remained the single producer of copper even though considerable quantities of copper at a high price continue to be imported from abroad.

The advantage which big business has over smaller people in obtaining assistance from Banks and other financial institutions is another factor which has helped in the growth of concentration. This advantage is the necessary consequence of the care which the financial institutions are expected to exercise, in the interests of their shareholders and depositors, in selecting the parties to whom advances should be made. It is sometimes suggested that big business also gets an unfair advantage, in securing advances quickly and on convenient terms by reason of having their own men in the Board of Directors of Banks. It appears to us reasonable to think that a big businessman would ordinarily be able to get advances from any Bank easily and on convenient terms by reason of the better security he can offer even if he had none of his men on the bank's directorate. We are bound to mention however that from the facts made available to us by the Reserve Bank of India, it does appear to be true that there have been instances where considerable advances have been made by certain big Banks on concessional terms, to concerns in which directors were interested. On the whole however we are inclined to think that presence of businessmen connected with big business, on the board of Banks and other financial institutions had not made any appreciable difference in their opportunities in getting financial assistance. Quite apart from this, their very bigness has had the effect that they were considered better risk, and so has given them an advantage in securing advances, and to that extent, helped in the growth of concentration of economic power.

As in other countries, the law of patents has also played some part in the concentration of economic power. Some at least of the foreign collaboration agreements which our leading industrialists have made were necessitated by the need of getting the use of patents under the control of foreign business houses.

CHAPTER III

PRODUCT-WISE CONCENTRATION

We shall now take up for consideration the extent of concentration of economic power in particular industries and shall proceed to study later the extent of power concentrated in the hands of big business groups and others spread over several industries—what we have called country-wise concentration.

Most of the industries, as ordinarily classified, cover, however, a wide range of different commodities. Thus, the chemical industry is engaged in the production of goods like soda ash, caustic soda and acids like sulphuric acid and hydrochloric acid to name only a few, many kinds of dyes, a long list of drugs and pharmaceutical goods, synthetics and plastics and many other commodities.

“Heavy Industry” would include production of basic products like iron and steel and manufacture of many different kinds of machinery for industries. Under the heading Light Engineering, it is customary to mention enterprises engaged in the production of such distinct and independent articles like bi-cycles, ball and roller bearings and automobiles. Metallurgical industries would include, among others production of aluminium, antimony, copper, lead and zinc as also aluminium foils, lead pipes and tubes.

In view of this position it would not obviously be of much use for our present purpose to try to ascertain concentration of economic power in the chemical industry or the light engineering industry or the metallurgical industry as one single unit. Both from the point of view of practicability and usefulness, we have, therefore, tried to ascertain the extent of concentration as regards principal commodities in the more important industries in our country.

[But, how to measure concentration?] This question has engaged the attention of practical economists for several years in many countries. The method which has found general acceptance is the working out of a concentration ratio for the enterprises engaged in the production of particular commodities and all close substitutes of the same. Concentration ratios may be calculated in respect of the net assets of the enterprises or the labour force employed or the volume of its production or sales. For our present purpose concentration ratios of enterprises in terms of production or sale appear to be most suitable, as these more than anything else are likely to give a correct idea of the market power exercised by the top enterprises.

[Where the share of the three top producers is 75% or more, the concentration can reasonably be considered to be high. We think the concentration may be regarded as medium where this share (of the three top producers) is more than 60% but less than 75%; and as low, where it is more than 50% but less than 60%. Where the share of the three top enterprises is less than 50%, the concentration may be considered to be nil.]

We have not found it practicable to calculate concentration ratios, for sales, as the collection of the relevant statistics for the several thousand enterprises engaged in producing the commodities we intend to cover, would take considerably more than the time at our disposal. Statistics of production were, however, readily available from the Development Wing of the Government of India—the Office of the Director General of Technical Development.

Another Department of Government whose primary function is the collection of statistics of production of various commodities is the Central Statistical Organisation. We had hoped that these would be of much assistance to us, specially as they might cover the output of small industries also which do not furnish return to the D.G.T.D. Unfortunately, our efforts to obtain the statistics maintained by the Central Statistical Organisation were unsuccessful. In reply to our request for supply of the relevant statistics, the Departmental authorities pointed out certain legal difficulties in the way of the information being made available to us. After a long correspondence and an unsuccessful attempt by us to persuade the Government to amend the law so as to remove these legal difficulties, the ultimate position taken up by the Department—apparently on legal advice—was that if asked to supply the statistics in question it would claim privilege; but that it was open to the Commission to reject that claim, and in that case the Department would have no difficulty in furnishing the statistics. The question whether such a claim could be rejected, in the face of the several sections of the Collection of Statistics Act on which it was originally urged by the Department that they would be committing an offence in furnishing the information called for was not free from difficulty and so we decided not to press our request for information for figures showing the production of different establishments.

The figures maintained by the D.G.T.D.'s office are on the basis of statements submitted by all the enterprises registered with it. They are susceptible of check by his field officers. We are conscious that even so the D.G.T.D. statistics are not wholly free from error; but we consider it reasonable to believe that the errors will not be so serious as to affect the general picture of presence or absence of concentration that may emerge from them.

A more serious infirmity results from the fact that some of the enterprises engaged in the production of certain commodities are not registered with the D.G.T.D. at all. Consequently, only a partial picture of the production figures is given by the D.G.T.D. statistics. This fact will have to be borne in mind before using for any purpose the concentration ratios prepared on the D.G.T.D. figures, specially, in respect of those commodities of which small scale production is appreciable.

For the industries for which the D.G.T.D. does not collect any figures, as the control lies with other department, we have obtained the necessary information, as far as possible, from several Government agencies, e.g. the Textile Commissioner, Jute Commissioner, Iron & Steel Controller, Coal Controller, Tea Board, Sugar & Vanaspati Directorate, etc. On the basis of the different materials collected from various sources concentration ratios of products were prepared by our Research Directorate. For this purpose, figures for identical products by units of the same concern; or of concerns under the same control have been aggregated. We have tested the correctness of these calculations by ourselves checking them in respect of a large number of the products. The figures collected from the D.G.T.D.'s records cover 1170 products. It has to be mentioned that several products which might be considered from the point of view of the economist as a single product have been classified as independent products by the D.G.T.D. The full statement of the concentration ratios will appear in Appendix C to this Report. In the present Chapter we shall give a brief study of the concentration position in 1964 for different products arranged under various industrial groups as disclosed by these concentration ratios. We shall conclude this part of the study by giving a general picture of the concentration position of about 100 products, specially selected by us in view of their importance to the ordinary consumer.

The D.G.T.D.'s records arrange the different products under 20 Groups. We shall deal with the more important products group by group.

GROUP I

Tools

The production of tools in this country is marked by a considerable degree of concentration. Of the 66 items enumerated in the D.G.T.D.'s list under the heading Tools, as many as 34 had only a single producer in each. These include among others : Electric Welding Machines (Malik Electric Works, Bombay) ; Measuring Tapes (National Tape Co., Ludhiana), Extrusion Dies (Aluminium Industries Ltd.), Mining Drill Bits (Meamco), Pliers (Gedore Tools, New Delhi), Hollow Drilly Steels etc. and Extension Rods (Sandvic Asia Ltd., Poona), Micrometers (Indian Tool Manufacturers, Bombay) and Diamond Wheels (Precision Tools Ltd., Calcutta), Wrenches, had only two producers, of which Gedore Tools Ltd., New Delhi, produces almost the entire amount. In gas welding and cutting equipment (2 producers) Indian Oxygen Ltd., Calcutta, accounted for more than 90%. Britannia Engineering Co. Ltd., Calcutta, was the leading producer of woodworking machines with 90%. Kumar Industries, Kerala, produced more than 80 per cent of hammers, while in cross-cut saws and hand saws (2 producers) Vishwakarma Industries, Calcutta, led with 80.7 and 54.4 per cent respectively. Vishwakarma Industries, Calcutta, was the leading producer in woodworking hand-saw blades, cross-cut saws and hand saws. It accounted for 66.5% of the production of woodworking handsaw blades, with S. S. Miranda, Bombay, a bad second with 24.2%. In metal cutting bandsaw blades, H.L. Malhotra & Sons Private Ltd., Calcutta, was the leading producer with 61.2% with Steel and Allied Products Ltd., Calcutta, trailing with about 36%.

There were 6 producers in portable tools of whom Ralliwolf Ltd. led with about 89%. C.P.T. Co. of India Ltd., Bombay, was its nearest rival with 5.5% of the production. More than 80% production of grinding wheels was shared by Grindwell Abrasives Ltd., Bombay, and Carborundum Universal Ltd., Madras. In quantity, Grindwell Abrasives led with 47.7% with Carborundum Universal following with 35.4%. But in value, Carborundum Universal's production accounted for 45.4% and that of Grindwell Abrasives 42.7%. Carborundum was also the leading producer of coated abrasives accounting for 45.4% of the total production.

There were six producers in Tungsten carbide tipped tools, the leading producer in value was I.T.M. which produced 45.9%, Super Tools, Bombay and Indian Hard Metals, Calcutta, following with 22.2 and 17.1 per cent respectively. With 6 and 8 producers respectively for twist drills and reamers, Indian Tools & Addison had predominant shares. Eighty per cent of the production of hacksaw blades was shared by three producers, Steel and Allied Products (29.3%), H. L. Malhotra (28.3%) and Anglo-American Marine Co. (23%).

With six producers of engineering steel files, Raymond Woollen Mills led with 29.9% followed by Killick with 23.3%.

For machine tools, there were 47 producers, but the share of the public sector concern, namely, Hindustan Machine Tools, is fast increasing—it accounted for 44% in 1964, but new units are going into production. Kirloskar, an old established unit, now follows as a distant second with 17%.

In this group there is a fair amount of production of small tools, jigs, dies machine components etc. in the small scale sector, and some units in the organised sector are said to be following the policy of extending help to ancillary units.

GROUP II

Industrial Machinery

Of the 71 items mentioned in the D.G.T.D.'s list of industrial machinery, there was a single producer for as many as 17 items.

These include Coal Washery (MacNally Bird Co. Ltd.), Coal Cutters (Meamco Ltd., Calcutta), Winches (Millers Timber & Trading Co. Ltd., Bombay), Tobacco Machinery (John Fowler (India) Ltd., Bangalore), Cornish Boilers and Industrial Boilers (Lancashire) (Texmaco Ltd., Calcutta), Tea Processing Machinery-Dust Machine (Britannia Engineering Co.), Weighing Machinery (Avery Co. Ltd., Calcutta). In several other items though there were not more than 3 producers, the top producer accounted for more than 90%. This was the case with Vertical Boilers where Texmaco accounted for 92.4% and agricultural machinery-sprayers and dusters in which American Spring and Pressing Works Ltd., Bombay, produced 91.4%. In Tea Stalk Extractors, General Industries Co., Calcutta, produced 90.2%. For other tea machinery such as C.T.C. Machines, Dryers etc., Britannia Engineering Co. led with more than 60%. In Stone Crushers, Sayyaji Iron & Engineering Co. Ltd., Baroda, produced 81%. In Electroplating Equipment in which there are two producers, the top producer, Ronuk Industries Ltd., Bombay, who also dominates in plating chemicals accounted for 80.3%. Britannia Engineering Co. was the leading producer in Printing Machinery with 54.5%. In Tea Sorters, British India Electric Construction Co. Ltd., Calcutta, led with 60.4% while in Tea Rollers, Port Engineering Works Ltd., Calcutta, was the leading producer with 54.4%. Asphalt Mixers had also 3 producers of whom, Miller Timber & Trading Co., Bombay, accounted for 77.6%. Voltas Ltd., Bombay, was the leading producer of Operating Equipment and Accessories (3 producers) accounting for 94.3%. Kusum Engineering Co. Ltd., Calcutta, with 63% was the leading producer in Ceramic Machinery. Cooling Towers had also 3 producers with Paharpur Timber Ltd., Calcutta, leading with 64.9% while the next producer, Larsen & Toubro Ltd., Bombay, accounted for 31.4%. Larsen & Toubro Ltd. was also the leading producer in Dairy Machinery accounting for 50%. Avery Co. Ltd. was the leading producer in platform scales (72.7%) and in Weigh Bridges (66.3%). The next producer for the latter was India Machinery Co. Ltd., Calcutta, with 30.4%. Rubber Machinery had 4 producers of whom Richardson & Cruddas Ltd., Bombay, led with 71.8%.

A.V.B. Ltd., Durgapur, accounted for 87.9% of Water Tube Boilers. In Miscellaneous Boilers it was the second producer with 25.2%, Nestler Boilers Ltd., Bombay, being the leading producer with 32.8%.

Though there were as many as 10 producers for conveyors, more than 80% was produced by the two top producers—Elecon Engineering Co. Ltd. (59.8%) and Dynacraft Machine Co. Ltd., Bombay (25.2%). A.C.C. Ltd. produced 61.6% of Cement Mill Machinery with K.C.P. Ltd., Madras, trailing with 35.6%.

In Sugar Mill Machinery there were 13 producers, but the top 3 producers accounted for 60% of the production. In Solvent Extraction Plant, Scindia Workshop led with 72.1%.

There was no concentration in Chemical and Pharmaceutical Machinery with 36 producers, the top producer, Tata Engineering and Locomotive Co. Ltd. accounting for only 27%. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Co. was also the top producer in Paper Mill Machinery (12 producers), but with only 26%.

There were 12 producers also for Oil Mill Machinery, the share of the leading producer, Punjab Oil Expellers, Ghaziabad, being 25.7%.

It will be convenient to mention the position in textile machinery here though the D.G.T.D. does not deal with it. (There was high concentration in the production of Jute Mill Machinery.) In certain varieties, Britannia Engineering Company was the only producer while in two varieties the production was confined to Britannia Engineering Company and the Oriental Engineering Company. In automatic looms for the cotton textiles, there were only 3 producers, National Machinery Manufacturers leading with 54.9% while the Central India Machine Manufacturing Company—a Birla concern—accounted for 42.3%. In plain looms Central India Machine Manufacturing Company took the first place with more than 75%. In Carding Machines, Machinery Manufacturing Corporation accounted for 62.5% of the output, Texmaco coming second with 14.2%. In the production of Ring Frames, National Machine Manufacturers Ltd. led with 42.9% followed by Texmaco with 23.6% and Textile Company with 22.7%.

GROUP III

Automobile and Allied Industries

The production of automobile and their ancillaries shows a high degree of concentration. Three concerns are engaged in the production of motor cars with Hindustan Motors accounting for 66.1% of the production and the Standard Motor Products of India and Premier Automobiles 17.2% and 16.7% respectively in terms of production. In terms of value, the share was 76.7% for Hindustan Motors. Scooters were also produced by three enterprises, Automobile Products of India, accounting for 51.9%, against Bajaj Auto's 41.6% and Enfields' 6.5%. Enfields, however, led the production in motor cycles with a 35.7% share, followed by Escorts of India (32.5%) and Ideal Jawa (31.8%). (It may be mentioned that in the previous year Enfields' share had been higher, being 50%). In Three-Wheelers, Auto Products of India Ltd. led with 67.6%, Bajaj Auto being the second with 28.7%. (Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd. was the only producer of Jeeps.) For commercial vehicles there were 5 producers, Telco leading with 42.9%, with Premier Automobiles second with 26.1%, followed by Hindustan Motors with 14.8%.

Similar concentration was noticeable also in the production of ancillaries. Only one company, Carbuirettor Ltd., produced carburettors; for brake parts, hoses, clutch assembly-driven plates and cover assembly also there was only a single producer, the Automobile Products of India Ltd. In Piston Rings, there were 2 producers with India Pistons Ltd. leading with 57%. India Pistons Ltd. was also the leading producer of pistons with 62%, Escorts Ltd. being the next producer with 31.2%; Hindustan Motors accounted for the remaining 7%. (It may be mentioned that in the previous year India Pistons and Escorts Ltd. were the only producers of Pistons). Though there were only two producers in Fuel Injection Equipment, Motor Industries Co. Ltd. accounted for more than 90%. The same company was the leading producer of spark plugs with 76.9%. "Distributors" had also two producers with Lucas TVS Ltd., Madras, leading with 90.2%. Lucas was also the leading producer in dynamos accounting for 61.2%. In Motor Lamps also Lucas was the leading producer, but its share was much less—being 39.6%. Emdet Engineers, Amritsar, was the leading producer of steering wheels with 88.7%.

There were three producers of brake linings, Hindustan Fercdo Ltd., Bombay, being the leading producer with 75% with Auto Products of India Ltd., Bombay, a bad second with its 18.8%. In gaskets also there were 3 producers, Payen Talbros Ltd., Delhi, being the leading producer with 66.7%. Wheels India Ltd. was the

leading producer of Automobile Wheels with 61.1%. Guest Keen Williams Ltd. (Sankey Wheels), Durgapur, came second with 30.1%.

There were 5 producers in Agricultural Tractors, Tractor and Farm Equipment Ltd., Madras, accounted for 54.1%. Escorts Ltd., Delhi, was the leading producer (out of 4) in harrows (agricultural implement) accounting for 71.1% of the production. Escorts Ltd. also lead in the production of ploughs but with a lower percentage viz., 49.7%. Though there were 8 producers of trailers, Mahindra Owen Private Ltd., Pimpri, accounted for as much as 86.6%. Concentration was less marked in Diesel Engines in which of 26 producers, Kirloskar Oil Engines produced 40.9%. In locomotives, the only producer in the private sector is the Telco. Engine Valves Ltd., Madras, was the leading producer in Engine Valves, with 55.4%. Concentration was less in road rollers. Of the five producers, Jessops & Co. Ltd., Calcutta, was the leading producer with 33.1%. The next two producers accounted for 29.7% and 25.2% respectively.

GROUP IV

Electrical Engineering Industries

High concentration was found in most of the products in this group. There was a single producer of Electrical Steel Sheets—Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur. Escorts was the only producer in heating elements and the Pradip Lamp Works was the only producer in photoflash lamps. There were two producers of dry batteries, Union Carbide and Estrela Batteries, Bombay; but Union Carbide accounted for as much as 82%. Though there were six producers of domestic refrigerators, Hyderabad Allwyn, Hyderabad, accounted for 57.3% with Godrej Boyce Manufacturing accounting for 22.1%. In G.L.S. Lamps, Electric Lamp Manufacturers (India) Ltd., Calcutta, Hind Lamps Ltd., Sikohabad, and Philips (all three of which worked in concert) jointly accounted for 68.7% of the production. For fluorescent lamps they accounted for 97%. In Miniature Lamps also, ELMI, Calcutta, and Hind Lamps together accounted for about 55%. In Storage Batteries, though there were as many as 12 producers, more than 85% was shared by the three top producers—Associated Battery Makers, Calcutta, 45.8%, Standard Batteries, Bombay, 24.2%, and Radio & Electrical Manufacturing Co., Bangalore, 17.9%. This does not take into account the sizable production by small scale units.

There were 24 producers of electric fans. Of them Jay Engineering Works Ltd., Calcutta, produced about 27.7% with Orient, a close second, with 27.4%. India Electric Works, Calcutta, and Matchwell Electricals, Poona, followed at a distance with 8.6% and 8.2% respectively.

In Room-Airconditioners (with 8 producers), Voltas Ltd. led with 28.5%, Air Conditioning Corporation Ltd., Calcutta, and Electronics Ltd., Faridabad, following with 16.4% each. There was no concentration in transformers.

There were a large number of producers for electric motors—as many as 26. Kirloskar Electric Co., Bangalore, was the leading producer with 34.1% with Crompton Parkinson, Bombay, following 17.5%. VIR Cables had 18 producers, but more than 50% was shared by the three top producers—Indian Cable Co. Ltd., Tatanagar (27.6%), National Insulated Cable Co. (15.5%) and Fort Gloster Industries Ltd., Calcutta, (13.6%). In PVC Cables, with 10 producers, Dalton Cable Co., Delhi, led with 25.5% followed by Indian Cable Co. Ltd., Tatanagar, with 14.1% and Cable Corporation of India Ltd., Bombay, with 13.3%. The position was almost the same in enamelled winding wires. There were 10 producers, Electric Industries Corporation, Calcutta, leading with 21.7%, followed by Hindustan Transmission Products Ltd., Bombay, with 18.4% and Devidayal Cables, Bombay, with 14.2%. In paper and cotton covered winding wires, Indian Cable

and Shakti Insulated Wires were close rivals with 25.9% and 25.3% respectively. National Insulated Cable came third with 16.9%. There was low concentration in electrical wiring accessories.

In Radio Receivers (in which, it may be mentioned, there is a sizeable quantity of small scale production) there were 19 producers. Philips (India) Ltd. was the leading producer with 32.4%, its closest rivals being Murphy, Bombay, and National Electric Co., Bombay, with 15.5% and 14.2% respectively.

Aluminium Conductors had 12 producers. Aluminium Industries Ltd. was the leading producer with 28.4%, Indian Aluminium Cables Ltd. coming next with 21%.

There is a sizeable production by small scale manufacturers of small motors, electrical accessories, miniature lamps and radio receivers.

GROUP V

Instruments

[Of the 19 items included in this list more than half are connected with the medical science. The production of all of these was highly concentrated. Indian Oxygen Ltd., Calcutta, was the single producer of anaesthetics equipment and also of oxygen therapy equipment. Syringes were produced by Hindustan Syringes Private Ltd., Faridabad, only while the only producer of Hypodermic Needles was Shah Medical and Surgical Co. Ltd., Baroda. H. Mukherjee and Banerjee, Calcutta, produced 98% of miscellaneous hospital equipment. The same company was the leading producer of Operation Tables with a percentage of 67.2%, the only other producer being National Surgical Co., Bombay. In Clinical Thermometers, Jindal Clinical Thermometers Ltd. accounted for 83.6% with a bad second with 14.5%. There were 4 producers of X-Ray and Electro-medical equipment, but more than 80% was shared by the two top producers viz., Escorts Ltd., Bombay (42.9%) and Siemen Engineering & Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Bombay (39.1%). There were 7 producers of Microscopes, the share; in 1963, of the leading producer, Instruments Research Laboratories, being 36.6% while Andhra Scientific Co. Ltd., Masulipatnam, accounted for 20.7% and Instruments & Chemicals Ltd., Ambala, accounted for another 12.5%. Hindustan Syringes, Faridabad, was the leading producer of surgical instruments with 84.5%.

There were 3 producers of Geometry Boxes with Indian Implements Manufacturing Co., Aligarh, leading with 42%. Theodolites had four producers; National Instruments Ltd., Calcutta, with 59.8% being the top producer; Andhra Scientific Co., coming second with 19.8%.

GROUP VI

Heavy Mechanical Engineering Industries

The field of heavy mechanical engineering goods is largely occupied by public sector units at Ranchi and Durgapur. A number of important products still continue, however, to be produced in the private sector.

Elevating Trucks were produced by one company only, Brady Engineering Works Ltd., Bombay. This company had also the largest share in trolleys (90.4%) and in chain pulley blocks, where, however, its share fell to 53.1%. Its nearest rival, J. K. Steels Ltd., had 19.6%.

Steel pipes and tubes had 13 producers, but more than 75% was shared by the three top producers—Indian Tube Co. Ltd., Calcutta (45.1%), Zenith Steel Pipes Ltd., Bombay (15.7%), and Kalinga Tubes Ltd., Calcutta (15.8%).

Of 17 producers producing cranes, Jessop & Co. Ltd., Calcutta, accounted for 45%. There were 9 producers of transmission towers, but more than 80% was shared by 3 top producers—Kamani Engineering Corporation, Ltd., Bombay (46.3%), Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ltd. (18.5%) and Electrical Manufacturing Co. (16.8%).

In marked contrast with these, concentration was absent in the production of railway wagons where, of 15 producers, the top producer, Texmaco, had only 24.2%.

GROUP VII

Light Mechanical Engineering Industries

Mention has to be first made in this industry of ball bearings and roller bearings. Antifriction Bearing Corporation, Bombay, was the only producer of Tapered Roller Bearings, and Ball Bearings above 3" and upto 4" bore. Ball bearings upto or including 1" bore was produced by 5 enterprises of whom National Engineering Co., Jaipur, led with 71.5% with Bharat Ball Bearing following behind with 26%. National Engineering Co. Ltd. also accounted for 72.3% of Ball Bearings of above 2 inches and 3 inches bore; Antifriction Bearing Corporation, Bombay, being the only other producer. Antifriction Bearing Company also accounted for 99.2% of the cylindrical roller bearings. Complete bicycles were produced by 17 producers, but about 80% was shared by 4 top producers, Atlas Cycle (23.8%), Sen-Raleigh and T.I. Cycles 21.4% each, and Hind Cycles 12.2%. Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd. accounted for 62.7% of bicycle rims (6 producers) with Wheel & Rim Company of India following with 24.7%. In Bicycle Hubs, more than 90% of the production was shared by the 3 top producers, T.I. Cycles (34%), Sen-Raleigh (32.6%) and Atlas Cycles (24.2%). An independent producer of Free Wheels, Freewheels India Ltd., accounted for 29.4% of this important accessory. Jay Engineering was the leading producer of sewing machines with 65%, with Rita Mechanical Works and C.R. Auluck & Co. coming far behind with 9.6% and 8.2% respectively. There was a considerable quantity of small scale production of sewing machines. In sewing machine needles, there were two producers, Singer TVS accounted for 71.7% while Jay Engineering Works produced the remainder. Hand sewing needles as also knitting needles were produced only by Needle Industries Ltd. This company also produced 96.2% of gramophone needles. There was only one producer of calculating machines and adding machines—Facit Asia Ltd., Madras. Duplicators had 3 producers, Gestetner Duplicators Private Ltd., leading with 77.2%. While safety razors had only one producer, National Razor and Blades Ltd., Calcutta, there were 5 producers for razor blades. More than 95% of the production was, however, shared by the 3 top producers, H. L. Malhotra (84.2%), Indo-Swiss (7.6%) and National Razor and Blades Ltd., (4.1%). There were 4 producers of Typewriters, Remington Rand of India Ltd. led with 62% with Rayala Corporation Private Ltd. following with 24.6%.

There were two producers of Pressure Cookers, T. T. Private Ltd., Madras, being the top producer with 65%. The only private sector unit in Wrist Watches was Indo-French Time Industries Ltd. It produced 3.3% of the total production in the country, the remaining 96.7% being produced by the public sector unit, the Hindustan Machine Tools. Time Pieces were produced by three concerns, with Hindustan Equipment and Suppliers Ltd. leading with 64.5% while Jayna Time, Delhi, accounted for 33.2%. There were 5 producers of conveyor belting. Dunlop Rubber was the top producer with 54.7% and National Rubber Manufacturing Ltd. was second with 35.7%.

Concentration was less marked in Hurricane Lanterns, in which, of 10 producers, the leading producer, Oriental Metal Industries Ltd., accounted for only 18.8%.

In steel furniture, though there were 19 producers, Godrej led with more than 50%. Tin Containers had as many as 91 producers, but Metal Box Company was far ahead of the rest, with 38.6%.

✓ The Light Engineering Industries based on metal working have offered considerable scope for small scale units. Cycles and components, sewing machines and parts, sundry agricultural implements, buttons and fasteners, screws, nails and wire products, and toys, to mention a few, are produced in the small scale sector in good measure.

GROUP VIII

Metallurgical Industries

For 22 out of 71 products listed under Metallurgical Industries in the D.G.T.D.'s records, there was a single producer for each. These include antimony, lead, copper, lead wire, lead tapes and lead sections, aluminium foils, aluminium blanks and several kinds of non-ferrous alloys. Aluminium had three producers, the leading producer being Indian Aluminium Co. (48.2%). Hindustan Aluminium was second with 38.5%. Aluminium Rods, sections, pipes & tubes were produced by 2 concerns, Indian Aluminium Co. (which was the only producer in the previous year) leading with 91.4%, and Aluminium Corporation of India accounting for the rest. Indian Aluminium was also the top producer of Aluminium Sheets with 79%.

There were 2 producers also for lead pipes and tubes with Waldies Industries Ltd., Calcutta, leading with 59.8%. In brass pipes and tubes, Kamani Tubes led with 95.5%. Kamani's had the second place in the production of brass/copper/rods/sections—with 39.6%, National Pipes & Tubes Company Ltd., Calcutta, being the leading producer with 57.6%. Kamani's held the second place in copper and pipes and tubes, but with the low percentage of 20.1%. In this Devidayal Tubes was the leading producer with 74.2%. There were 3 producers of Electrolytic Copper Wire Rods with Indian Cable Co. Ltd., Calcutta, leading with 53.4% while National Insulated Cable Co. Ltd., Calcutta, following with 26.9%. There were 5 producers for Aluminium Wire Rods for ACSR; Aluminium Industries Ltd. was the top producer with 39.9%, Indian Cable Co. Ltd. coming next with 26.1%. Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd. was the leading producer of aluminium circles with 46.2%. Though there were as many as 19 producers of brass sheets more than 75% of the production was accounted for by the three top producers, Indian Copper Corporation Ltd. (54.9%), Indian Smelting & Refining Co. Ltd., Bombay, (11.6%) and Indian Metal and Metallurgical Corporation Ltd. (10.4%). Lead sheets had three producers, of whom Hoosini Metal Rolling Mills, Bombay, produced 83.9%. Copper Sheets, in which, of 12 producers, the three top producers accounted for more than 65%, Rashtriya Metals (30.4%), Indian Copper Corporation (21.8%) and Kamani (14.2%).

Concentration was high in the production of both Type metal and White metal, the three top producers accounting for more than 90% in the first and almost 90% in the second. In both of these, Binani Metal Works Ltd. was the leading producer.

GROUP IX

Alkalis and Allied Chemicals

The important product of caustic soda under this head had as many as 21 producers with the welcome result that the concentration was absent. The leading producer, Dhrangadhra Chemical Works Ltd., accounted for only 22.2%, Saurashtra Chemical Works coming far behind with 10.7%. There was some concentration in liquid chlorine in which 55% was shared by three top producers—Mettur Chemical & Industrial Corporation Ltd. (19.7%), D. C. M. Chemical Works (18.4%) and Calico Mills (16.9%). There were 12 producers in all. Concentration was markedly high in heavy soda ash where with only 2 producers, Tata Chemicals accounted for 93.6%. Tatas also led in light soda ash but with a lower percentage viz., 44.6%. Saurashtra Chemicals came second with 32.9%.

There were 5 producers of calcium carbide, but almost 80% of the production was shared by three top producers—Birla Jute (28.7%), Rajasthan Vinyl & Chemical Industries (28%), and Industrial Chemicals (22.7%).

For 10 of the 20 items listed under this head, there was, however, a single producer. These include, among others, ammonium bromide, potassium bromide, sodium bromide and bromine, which Tata Chemicals only produced, and caustic potash and phosphorous trichloride of which Atul Products Ltd. was the only producer. Bleaching powder was produced by Mettur Chemical & Industrial Corporation Ltd. only. Mettur Chemical & Industrial Corporation was also one of the three producers of potassium chlorate with 7%. The other two producers were Wimco with 83.4% and Travancore Chemicals with 9.6%.

GROUP X

Acids, Fertilisers and Miscellaneous Chemicals

It is remarkable that of the 132 items listed under this head, there was a single producer for as many as 65. These include among others a number of phosphates of which the Star Chemicals was the only producer and cobalts produced by Technical Enterprises, Calcutta. A number of brightening chemicals were produced by Ronuk only. Ronuk also accounted for only a little less than 100% in gold and bronze electroplating salts and oxidizing salts. Excel Industries, Bombay, was the only producer of mercuric chloride, phosphorous pentaoxide, mercury ammoniated, phosphorous pentasulphide, mercuric iodide, mercuric oxide. Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd. was the only producer of pyrotechnic aluminium powder.

In appreciating the extent of concentration in the production of fertilizers by the private sector, notice has to be taken of the considerable production by the public sector—Fertilizer Corporation of India and the FACT. These produced ammonium sulphate, urea, nitro chalk, double salt and ammonium phosphate. The private sector had as many as 23 producers of super phosphates with the welcome consequence that there was no concentration. E.I.D. Parry was the top producer of ammonium phosphate.

Nitrogen had 6 producers—Indian Oxygen Ltd. accounting for 88.1%. There were 8 producers of chemical mixed fertilizers, Shaw Wallace & Co. leading with 50%, with E. I. D. Parry and T. Stanes following with 20.6% and 15% respectively.

Coming now to acids and other miscellaneous chemicals, we find that for the production of sulphuric acid, there were 51 units (some of these were captive

units *i.e.* produced for their own consumption). There were 21 producers of hydrochloric acid with National Rayon leading with 34·%. National Rayon was also the leading producer of sodium sulphate with comparatively low percentage of 27·9%. Gwalior Rayon was second with 27·6%

Indian Oxygen was the leading producer in both oxygen and hydrogen, its share being 71·3% and 41·3% respectively. It also led the production in dissolved acetylene gas with 66·2%. Asiatic Oxygen, Howrah, came second with 16·7%. In nitric acid as many as 85·8% was produced by one producer viz., Indian Explosives Ltd.

GROUP XI

Alcohol and Organic Chemicals

There was no concentration in the private sector in the production of rectified spirit. There were 11 producers for brandy, McDowell & Co. leading with 40·6% against Shaw Wallace's 25·5%. Carews led in rum with 36·1%, Udaipur Distillery Co. coming next with 30·8%. Carews was also the leading producer of gin with 79·3%. Shaw Wallace was the leading producer of whisky with 53% ; Dyer Meakin Breweries was second with 25·9%. Union Carbide was the leading producer of ethyl acetate with 66·2% with Sirsilk Ltd., a bad second, with 23·8%.

There was considerable concentration in all the other items in this group. For synthetic rubber and styrene, the only producer was Synthetics & Chemical Ltd., Bareilly. Union Carbide alone produced butyl acetate and butyl alcohol. For a number of rubber chemicals, Alkali Chemical Corporation of India was the only producer. National Rayon was the only producer of carbon tetrachloride. Atul Drug House was the only producer of hexamine. It was also the leading producer of formaldehyde with 64·3%, there being only one other producer—Allied Resins & Chemicals, Calcutta. Indian Yeast Co., Calcutta, accounted for about 95% of yeast (bakers and medicinal) production.

GROUP XII

Insecticides, Plastics and Plastic Chemicals

Forty-nine of the 114 products listed in this group had only one producer each. These included articles of common use like linoleum of which the Indian Linoleum Ltd., Calcutta, was the only producer ; camphor produced by Camphor & Allied Products only ; numerous aromatic chemicals like Methyl Benzoate, Rhodinol, Aurantine, produced by S. H. Kelkar & Co. ; Citral Ionone produced by Industrial Perfumes (a Tata concern) only ; important plastic chemicals and plastic materials like Polystyrene Moulding Powder and Polystyrene Sheets produced by Polychem Ltd., Bombay. A public sector Unit, Hindustan Insecticides, was the only producer of D. D. T. For other pesticides like Dieldrine, Diazinone, Liquid Copper based Formulations and Weedicide Formulations also, Tata Fison Ltd. was the only producer. The popular insecticide formulation, Flit, was produced by Esso Standard.

There were only two producers of P. V. C. Resins, the Rajasthan Vinyl & Chemical Industries leading with 60·2%.

Bombay Chemicals was the only producer of Pyrethrum Extract Solid, and accounted for 99·6% of pyrethrum extract liquid. There were three producers of rosin and turpentine oil, Indian Turpentine & Rosin Co., Bareilly, being the

leading producer with more than 65% in each. Menthol had two producers with Bhawana Chemicals, Bombay, accounting for almost 88%.

There were two producers of polythylene Moulding Powder, Alkali & Chemical Corporation of India, accounting for 62.4%. Calico Mills accounted for 86.1% of PVC Compositions. Of the 5 producers of P. F. Moulding Powder, 3 accounted for more than 85%—Indian Plastics Ltd. (40.2%), Industrial Plastics Corporation Ltd., Bombay (32.9%) and Rawji Amarsi, Bombay (12.1%). U. F. Moulding Powder was produced by 3 units, Rattan Chand Harjas Rai leading with 74.3%. There were 9 producers of Polythene Films and Layflat Tubings with I. C. I. leading with 43.7% against Union Carbide's 25.2%. With 44 producers for Plastic Moulded Goods, the share of Bright Bros., the top unit, is only 18% and of the first three, less than 35%.

Of the two producers of Phenolic Laminates, Hyderabad Laminated accounted for 74.2%. Photographic Paper was produced by 4 concerns with New India Industries Ltd., Bombay, leading with 86.9%. There were six producers of Leather Cloth, Leather Cloth Processors & Printers leading with 25%, closely followed by three other units each producing about 20%.

GROUP XIII

Dyes, Explosives, Coke-oven By-products and Coal Tar Distillation Products

Leaving out 2 products (Xylene and Anthracene Crude) produced by a public sector unit—Hindustan Steel Ltd.—and Benzole produced by Durgapur Projects Ltd., also a public sector unit, there are 5 other products out of the 42 included in this list for which there was a single producer. These are heavy naptha and cresylic acid produced by Shalimar Tar Products and paper caps produced by Standard Fire Works Industries Ltd., Sivakasi, and reactive dyes produced by Amar Dye Chemicals Ltd. Amar Dye took the second place in Naphthols with Atul Products Ltd. leading with 53.3%. In Vat Dyes, Indian Dye Stuff Industry Ltd. was the leading producer with 51.4%, Atic Industries (an associate of Atul Products) following with 44.5%. There were 3 producers of solubilised vats, Arlabs leading with 53.1%. India Dye Chemical Industries Ltd. was the leading producer of Oil Soluble Dyes with 93.2%. Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works Ltd., Calcutta, leads in Refined Naphthalene with 46.6%, Shalimar Tar came second with 39.9%.

Though there were 6 producers for Fast Colour Bases, Amar Dye Chemicals accounted for 68%, Atul Products coming next with 12.4%. There were only 2 producers for Sulphur Black and other sulphur dyes. Atul Products led in both with 66.2% and 79.1% respectively. Private sector steel plants had only a small share in coke oven by-products and coal tar distillates.

GROUP XIV

Drugs and Pharmaceuticals

In assessing the concentration in private sector in the production of drugs and pharmaceuticals, one has to take into account the important place carved out in this line for penicillin, streptomycin and haymycin by the public sector unit, Hindustan Antibiotics. It is important next to notice that for as many as 49 out of the 97 products listed under this head, there was a single producer for each. These include, among others, Succinyl Sulphathiazole, and Phthalyle Sulphathiazole produced by Merck Sharp & Dohme; Cholic Acid produced by Bengal

Immunity; Bulk Amodiquin and Bulk Chloromycetin produced by Parke Davi & Co. Ltd.; Meprobamate produced by Geoffrey Manners & Co. Ltd; Ethy Chloride and other chloral hydrate produced by Alembic Chemical Works Ltd., Baroda, and Vitamins B6 and C of which Sarabhai Merck is the only producer.

Though there were 2 producers of Tolbutamide (an antidiabetic drug) and anaesthetics, the leading producer in each, Hoechst and Alembic, produced more than 99%. Ciba Co. produced 88.6% of Sulphasomidine. In Vitamin B12, Merck Sharp and Dohme was the leading producer with 82.6%. Atul Products led in Sulphathiazole and Sulphadiazine, accounting for 73.5% and 68.4% respectively. Chloremphenicol has also 2 producers with Boehringer Knoll leading with 58.8%, Parke Davis following with 41.2%. Of the 3 producers of Tetracycline, Cynamide of India Ltd. led, in 1963, with 51.9%, Pfizer Ltd. coming next with 44.6% in 1963. Chemo Pharma was the leading producer of Nicotinamide with 80.5%. In Corticosteriod Hormones, more than 85% was shared by Wyeth Laboratories with 47% and Glaxo Laboratories Ltd. 38.1%. More than 90% was shared by the two leading producers of anti-leprosy drugs—D.D.S. and its derivatives—Burroughs Welcomes & Co. 57.2% and Bengal Chemicals 34.9%. The position was similar in one class of anti-dysentery drugs—Iodo-chloro-quinolone—where Atul Products led with 54.8%, and East India Pharmaceutical Works Ltd. accounted for 37.9%. In another kind of anti-dysentery drug—Di-iodohydroxy quinolone—Synbiotics Ltd. led with 44.3% followed by May & Baker with 24.8% and Bengal Immunity, Calcutta, with 18.7%. In Liver Extract Injections, more than 75% was shared, in 1963, by the two leading producers, Todington Chemical Factory (45.2%) and Biological Products Ltd., Hyderabad (30.7%). Synbiotics Ltd. Baroda, was the leading producer of anti-T.B. Drug—I.N.H.—with 46%, followed by Pfizer Ltd., Bombay, with 29%.

GROUP XV

Mineral Industries

{ For 13 out of the 52 products listed under this head, there is a single producer in each. } These include, among others, Clinker Magnesia produced by Salem Magnesite Private Ltd., Artificial Teeth produced by Dental Corporation of India Ltd., Bombay, and Porcelain Teeth produced by Jaysons Tooth Factory, Delhi. The position is in substance the same in Glass Tubes and Fluorescent Lamps, for ELMI producing 76.5% and Hind Lamps producing 23.5%, may, for the present purpose, be considered to be the same business organisation. These two companies also accounted for more than 80% of Glass Shells (for electric lamps).

There were two producers for Cinema Carbons with R.J. Wood & Co. Ltd. leading with 73.1%. Toughened Glass had also two producers, Hindustan Safety Glass leading with 64.4%. The same company was also the leading producer of Mirrors 69.7%. The production was almost equally divided in Feeding Bottles between All India Glass Works (36.1%), Belur Glass Works (32.7%) and Shri Govinddeo Glass Works (31.2%).

Asbestos Cement Ltd. was the leading producer of A.C. Roofing accessories with 49.4%, Rohtas Industries Ltd. being second with 32.2%. Asbestos also led in A.C. Pipes and Fittings with 65.9% while Digvijay Cement Co. followed far behind with 26.9%. In A.C. Roofing Sheets and Building Board Sheets, Asbestos Cement was the leading producer with 50% while Hyderabad Asbestos accounted for 42.3%. These two companies were also the leading producers of Asbestos Cement products with 51.6% and 37% respectively.

There were 6 producers of Thermos Flasks, Kangan Ltd. Bombay, leading with 44.1% while Eagle Vacuum Bottles, Bombay, came second with 29.4%. In Milk Bottles, Shri Govinddeo Glass Works led with 62.7%, Hindustan National Glass following with 16.9%.

More than 80% of the production of Sheet Glass was shared by the three leading producers, Hindustan Pilkington Glass (34.7%), Seraikella Glass Works (26.9%) and Indo-Asahi Glass Co. Ltd. (19.5%). Hindustan Pilkington has third place in Wired Glass with 24.5% with Shri Vallabh Glass Works leading with 27.7% and Window Glass Ltd. with 26.9%. In Figured Glass, Hindustan Wired Glass Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Baroda, took the top place with 35.6% followed by Hindustan Pilkington with 27.1% and Window Glass Ltd., Calcutta, with 24.9%.

There was low concentration in White Wares, while nil in Sanitary Wares. Bengal Potteries, the leading producer of the former, had only 41.6% while Hindustan Twyford, the leading producer of Sanitary Wares, accounted for no more than 24%. There was low concentration also in Stone-Ware Pipes, the leading producer having only 25.8%, but in other kinds of Stoneware, about 70% was shared by the 3 top producers. Concentration was low also in the production of Pencils. There was no concentration in lampwares or other glasswares or in bottlewares or pharmaceutical bottles.

In the important product of cement, concentration was medium, the top three producers accounting for 63.8%. But the leading producer, A.C.C., was far ahead of its rivals; it accounted for 39.8% of the total production while its nearest rival, Sahu Jain's concerns,—had only 14.8% while J. D. Dalmia's concerns took the third place with 9.2%.

GROUP XVI

Paper Industries

A Birla concern, Gwalior Rayon Silk Manufacturing Co. Ltd., was the only producer of Pulp-dissolving Grade and Paper Grade. Another Birla concern, Kores (India) Ltd., was the leading producer of Duplicating Stencils (66.7%); it led also in Typewriter Ribbons (40.9%), the nearest rival being Carbon Ink Products with 24.6% and in Carbon Papers with 46.5% where Bharat Carbons was second with 28.3%. Another Birla concern, Orient Paper Mills, accounted for 41% of Kraft Wrapping Paper. In Paper (all varieties) there was no concentration, though there also two Birla concerns (Orient Paper Mills and Sirpur Paper Mills) accounted for 20%. There was low concentration in Writing and Printing Paper. But it may be noticed that Shri Gopal Mills, and Bellarpur Paper and Straw Board belonging to the same business group—Thapars—accounted for 11.1% and 7.4% respectively, while Sirpur Paper Mills and Orient Paper Mills with 10.5% and 7.1% respectively belonged to the Birla Group. Orient Paper Mills came second in Duplex and Triplex Boards with 33.7% with Rohtas Industries at the top with 52%.

GROUP XVII

Cellulose and Timber Industries

There were 3 producers of Nylon Yarn, almost 90% being shared by the 2 top producers—Nirlon Synthetic Fibre & Chemicals (54%) and J. K. Synthetics (35.8%). Viscose Rayon Yarn had 8 producers, more than 60% being shared by the three top producers—Century Rayon (26%), National Rayon Corporation (25.3%) and Kesoram Rayon (13.5%).

Of the other products under this group, there was no concentration in Teachest Plywood or Commercial Plywood. In Cellophane (2 producers), Travancore Rayons Ltd. led with 67.8%. In Cork Sheets, Indian Cork Mills, Bombay, accounted for 57.2% closely followed by Cork Industries, Madras, with 42.8%. The position was reversed in Cork Stoppers where Indian Cork Mills came second with 40.5% while Cork Industries led with 59.5%. In Cork Discs, however, Indian Cork Mills accounted for as many as 96.6%. Telecom Industries was the sole producer of Radio Cabinets, while Battery Separators Ltd. was the only producer of battery separators.

In the safety match industry, which has been included in this group as the bulk raw material splints and veneers are timber-based, there were only two producers exclusively using machines. The five units of Western India Match Co. and its associate, Assam Match Co., both controlled by the Swedish Match Co., an international monopoly in the field, accounted for 96.5% of the mechanised output. The output of Esavi, an old mechanised factory, was very small. Many units by sheer manual skill of workers and low labour costs are able to produce and compete on the basis of price and even quality, but face handicaps in marketing

GROUP XVIII

Leather and Leather Goods

↑ In footwear, the most important of leather goods, the small producers still account for the largest share of the total production. But the field of organised leather manufacture is dominated by Bata Shoe Co. Ltd. It produced 99.6% of indigenous type leather footwear (4 producers) and 77.9% of the western type footwear (8 producers). It also took the top place in the vegetable tanning of hides though with a low percentage of 26.2%. Its nearest rival there was British India Corporation Ltd. with 12.5%. British India Corporation led, however, in chrome tanning of hides with 29.2% closely followed by Batas with 28.6%. Gordon Woodroffe & Co. came third with 18.9%. There were 6 producers of leather belting, but more than 80% was shared by the 3 top producers, Fenner Woodroff & Co. (40.6%), Western India Tanneries Ltd. (32.5%) and Beltex Private Ltd. (10.5%).

GROUP XIX

Rubber Manufactures

Of the 75 products listed under this head, the pride of place must be given to Tyres and Tubes. One company dominated the entire production of this class of goods—Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd., Calcutta. It was the sole producer of Aero Tyres and Tubes; it produced 63.9% of bi-cycle tyres (including rickshaw tyres) followed by National Rubber Manufacturers with 15.5%; 62.5% of motor cycle tyres with Firestone Tyres & Rubber Co. coming second with 23.6%; 55.5% of motor cycle tubes, Firestone following with 30%; 49.1% of Off-the-Road Tubes with Firestone following with 37.1%; it produced 48.5% and 49.3% of Tractor Tyres and Tubes respectively. For both these Firestone was the nearest rival with 34.5% and 36.5% respectively. Dunlops led also in the production of motor tyres and tubes and giant tyres and tubes with 41.5% and 39.8%, and 39.7% and 40.5% respectively. In each of these Firestone was its nearest rival with 24.9%, 26.2%, 28.7% and 26.2% respectively. Dunlop was also the leading produce of ADV Tubes with 77.2% followed by Firestone's 14.3%; but in ADV Tyres Firestone came first with 79.6% while Dunlop followed with 12.8% only; the third place went to Good Year with 7.6%.

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There were 4 producers of Reclaimed Rubber with Indian Rubber Regenerating Co. Ltd. leading with 39.3%. There were 6 producers of camel

back (essential for retreading of tyres), but more than 70% being shared by the three top producers—Madras Rubber Factory (39.1%), Firestone (19.8%) and Ruby Rubber Works (15.2%).

Fenner Cockill Ltd. was the leading producer of Industrial Vee Belts with 42.8%, Dunlop following with 28.9% while National Rubber Co. took the third place with 26.8%. Dunlop was the leading producer of Soft and Sponge Rubber accounting for 90.3% of the production. Dunlops also accounted for 97.5% of Vulcanising Patches. In Foam Sponge (Pillow and Rectangulars) which had two producers, Travancore Rubber Works accounted for 83.3%. The same company led in the production of rubber bands with 52.3% followed by Swastik Rubber Products Ltd. with 41%.

There were 5 producers of surgical rubber gloves; Associated Rubber Industries was the leading producer with 50.1%, Swastiks following with 34.1%. Industrial Rubber Gloves had 5 producers, Rubber Industries (India) leading with 50.3%; Kale Rubber Works came second with 25.2%.

Of the 7 producers of Ice-bags, International Rubber Mills Ltd. led with 61.8%, followed at a considerable distance by Pioneer Rubber Mills (16.5%) and Bengal Water Proof Works (10.2%). Bengal Water Proof Works was the leading producer of Rubberised Fabrics with 21.7%, closely followed by East India Rubber Works Ltd. (21.1%), and Orient Rubber Works (18.7%). Bengal Water-Proof led also in the production of Hot Water Bottles with 38.6%. T. Manecklal Manufacturing Co. came second with 17.4%. There was only one producer of Tennis Balls—India Rubber Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Calcutta; Phillips Carbon Black Ltd. was the only producer of Carbon Black.

Of the 16 producers of Rubber and Canvas Footwear, Bata Shoe led with 59.1% followed by Carona Sahu with 11.2% and Central Rubber Works Ltd. with 4.9%.

Though there were 11 producers of ebonite sheets, rods and tubes, more than 80% was shared by the three top producers—Jai Hind Rubber Products (41.7%), Rubberex Industries Ltd. (32.6%) and East India Rubber Works (9.7%).

GROUP XX

Oils, Soaps, Paints and Food etc.

This group comprises 95 products of various kinds. It will be proper to deal first with the several kinds of food products among them. The Kaira District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Ltd. was the top producer of Milk Powder with 68.3% in 1963. There are two producers of Corn Flour, Corn Products Co. of India leading with 63.5%. The production of Malt Extract is almost equally divided between Dyer Meakin Breweries and Jagatjit Distilleries with 55.4% and 44.6% respectively. Baking Powder had also two producers, Corn Products leading 54.1%. Maize Products, Ahmedabad, was the leading producer of Liquid Glucose with 62.8%, Anil Starch Products Ltd. coming next with 24.6%. Almost 95% of the production of Cocoa Powder was shared between Cadbury Fry and Sathe Biscuits & Chocolate Works 59.6% and 35.3% respectively. Cadbury Fry came first in the production of chocolate—it had 90.1%, Sathe Biscuits & Chocolate following with 6.3%. Cadbury Fry took the second place, however, in Malted Milk Food with 37.5%, the top producer, Hindustan Milk Food Manufacturers Ltd., accounting for 56.6%. There was no concentration in the production of confectioneries in which, of 29 producers, Parry & Co. accounted for 23.6%. The nearest rival had only 9.2%. In Biscuits with 28 producers, there was no concentration. It has to be noticed, however, that the leading producer, Britannia (39.7%) was far ahead of the rest.

Ninety-nine per cent of the production of Infant Milk food was shared almost equally by Glaxo Laboratories (49.9%) and Kaira District Milk Producers (49.1%). Though there were 4 producers of Condensed Milk, the leading producer, Food Specialities, Moga, accounted for 70.1%, its nearest rival having only 16.6%. There was no concentration in Milled Flour. Of 58 producers, the leading producer, Wallace Flour Mills, accounted for 17.5%, the next producer having only 3.9%.

Coming now to soaps and other toilet goods, we find Hindustan Lever and Tata Oil Mills accounting for more than 80% of the production of toilet soaps. Hindustan Lever had 58.7% and Tata Oils, 23.4%. In other kinds of soaps also, the Hindustan Lever was the leading producer with 62%, Tata Oil Mills following with 19.3%. Hindustan Lever took the third place in the production of Medicated Soaps (which had 11 producers) with 12.5%. The leading producer, Godrej Soaps Ltd. accounting for 49.4% while Kerala Soap Institute produced 14.3%. There were two producers of Synthetic Detergent, Hindustan Lever leading with 67.6%.

There were 8 producers of Glycerine with Hindustan Lever leading with 66.4%, Tata Oils following far behind with only 18.4%. It is necessary to mention that there is a considerable amount of production of soaps, specially washing soaps, by small scale manufacturers.

In Face Cream and Snow, which had 14 producers, E. S. Patanwala, Bombay, accounted for 59.7%, followed far behind by Right Aids Orient Ltd. with 15.7%. Colgate Palmolive was the leading producer of Tooth Paste with 42.2% followed by Geoffrey Manners with 22.8% and Hindustan Lever with 12.6%. Hindustan Lever took the first place again in the production of Talcum Powder with 37.9%; Colgate came second with 25.2% while Right Aids Ltd. was the third with 13.6%. There were altogether 19 producers.

A large number of paints and varnishes had a single producer. D. Waldi & Co. Ltd. was the sole producer of White Lead and Red Lead Jointings, Grey Oxide and Leaded Zinc Oxide. P. V. A. Emulsion was produced by Hoechst Dyes only. Shalimar Tar Products was the sole producer of Coal Tar Premier and Coal Tar Hot Enamel. Indian Aluminium Co. was the sole producer of Aluminium Paste. Ordinary red lead had two producers, D. Waldi accounting for 58.5%. D. Waldi was also the leading producer of Red Lead (NS) accounting for 67%. Its nearest rival, Associated Pigments Ltd., produced 27.2%. There were 4 producers of Prussian Blue, Seth Chemical Works, Calcutta, leading with 45.7% followed by Sudarshan Chemical Industries with 30.2%.

In Brunswick Green, Goodlas Nerolac Paints Ltd. led with 49.5%, Sudarshan Chemical coming next with 33.9%. In Ultra Marine Blue, Reckitt Colman Ltd., Calcutta, accounted for 64%, Ultra Marine & Pigments Ltd., Madras, being second with 18%. Though N. C. Lacquers (Pigment) had 8 producers, more than 80% was shared by the 2 top producers—Alkali & Chemical Corporation of India Ltd. an I. C. I. Unit (44%) and Addison's Paints & Chemicals (37%). In N. C. Lacquers (Clear), Alkali Chemicals took the Second place with 26% and Addison Paints came third with 19.1%. The leading producer here was Shalimar Paints, Howrah, with 34.3%.

Concentration was low in Varnishes which had 44 producers. More than 50% was, however, shared by the 3 top producers, Goodlas Nerolac Paints (23.8%), Shalimar Paints (17.7%) and Jenson & Nicholson (12.7%).

There were 9 producers of Cigarettes, Imperial Tobacco leading with 46·2% and Wazir Sultan Tobacco, which is really a sister concern of Imperial Tobacco, came second with 19·9%, followed closely by National Tobacco Co. of India, Calcutta, with 17·2%.

This completes the list of products for which information was obtained from the records of the Director General of Technical Development. As has been mentioned earlier, several important industries do not furnish figures or statements to that Department. More important among these are textile industry, sugar, tea, salt, coffee, vanaspati, petroleum, and iron and steel industries. Information about these was obtained from the Textile Commissioner, Jute Commissioner and other Governmental authorities, where statistics of production in these industries are available.

As was to be expected, there was no concentration in the two main textile industries—cotton and jute. A very large number of enterprises were engaged in the production of both cotton textile goods. Some of these enterprises control several cotton mills—Birlas have 6, Tatas 4, and Mafatlals 10, but the share of none of them exceeded 8%. An examination of the position of yarn available for sale also reveals that the share of the top groups, Harvey, D. C. M. and Tatas was very small. A detailed examination was also made of different varieties of cotton textiles. In respect of these also concentration was found to be absent.

There were 70 units engaged in the production of jute textiles. The Sooraimull Nagarmull group of mills led with 10·2%. The shares of other large groups like Bird-Hiegler, Bangurs, Goenkas and Jardine Henderson were lower. An examination of the different varieties of jute products also revealed lack of concentration.

The position was slightly different in woollen textiles. There was high concentration at the stage of combing of wooltops, there being only 2 units engaged in it. Concentration was, however, absent in the production of the more important types of yarn. In the production of woollen fabrics again some concentration was noticed, but it was low. Of 21 producers engaged in the manufacture of gaberdine, serges, suitings, Cawnpore Woollens accounted for 17·5% and its sister concern, New Egerton Woollen Mills, accounted for another 10·8%. Raymond Woollen Mills produced 17·3% while Bombay Fine Worsted Manufacturers had 13·9% share. In other wearable woollen fabrics, union cloth, mixed fabrics etc., concentration was medium, the share of the Bangalore Woollen and Silk Mills being 57·6%, while two sister concerns, Cawnpore Woollens and New Egerton Woollen Mills, accounted for 8·1% and 8% respectively. There were 17 producers of blankets and rugs; the leading producers were the B. I. C. concerns (Cawnpore Woollen Mills and New Egerton Mills), accounting for 18·2% followed by Dinesh Woollen Mills which had only 14·4%. In the production of Card Clothing, Jayshree Textiles (Birla Group) accounted for more than 70%.

There was marked concentration in the production of man-made fibres—raw material for the art silk industry. As had been already mentioned in the D. G. T. D. Group XVII, Sirsilk, a Birla concern, was the only producer of acetate rayon yarn while another Birla concern, Gwalior Rayon, accounted for 89% of Viscose staple fibres. There were 5 producers of viscose filament yarn 120 D (dull), National Rayon Corporation Ltd., Bombay, leading with 53·4%, followed by Century Rayon and Kesoram Rayon with 20·6% and 16·9% respectively. These two Birla concerns, Century Rayon and Kesoram Rayon accounted for 27·7% and 12·8% respectively in viscose filament yarn 120 (bright). In another variety (viscose filament yarn—100 Br.) Birla's Century Rayon and Kesoram Rayon together took the top place with 31·5%, followed closely by National Rayon with 31·4%.

while South India Viscose had 18.1%. An I. C. I. unit which started production this year (1965) is the sole producer of polyester fibre (terylene). There was no concentration in the manufacture of tea. There was a large number of producers, the share of the two leading producers, Duncan Brothers and James Finlay, being 10.2% and 7.7% respectively. In the sale of packaged tea, however, which constitutes more than 50% of the indigenous consumption, there was high concentration, the share of Brooke Bond being about 70% and of Liptons about 10%.

There was no concentration in the manufacture of coffee, the three top producers having among themselves less than 40%. There was no concentration also in the sugar industry. There were 196 units in the organised sector and though some business houses had more than one unit under their control, the share of the top groups—Birlas, Parrys, Bajaj and B. I. C. totalled less than 15%.

The Vanaspati Industry had 36 producers with Hindustan Lever leading with 19.1% followed by D. C. M. Chemical Works with 10.1% and Ganesh Flour Mills with 9%.

There was no concentration also in the production of salt. There were altogether 185 producers. The three top units including a public sector unit accounted only for 10.8%, 9.3% and 6.9% respectively.

In the petroleum industry, the largest share of the production is still with the refineries of Burmah Shell, Esso, Caltex and Assam Oil Companies. Burmah Shell's share was 42%, while the other three followed at a distance of with 12% and 6% respectively.

For kerosene oil, Burmah Shell's share was 51%, Esso's 25%, while Caltex and Assam Oil Co. had 12% and 6% respectively. The position was similar also in diesel oil and light distillates.

Burmah Shell and Esso were also the leading producers of bitumen with 67.6% and 29.4% respectively.

There were 5 producers of Furnace Oil with Esso leading with 40.2%, followed by Burmah Shell and Caltex with 37% and 15.1% respectively.

In iron and steel, the bulk of the output is now with the three public sector units of Hindustan Steel, and another public sector unit, Mysore Iron Works. There is concentration, however, in the private sector, as regards certain varieties of semi-manufactured steel products. For tin bars and skelp bars, Tata Iron & Steel Co. is the only producer. The output of galvanised sheets, plain and corrugated, is shared between Indian Iron & Steel Company and Tata Iron & Steel Company.

For electrical ingots, there were 10 producers, but the three top producers accounted for more than 50%. In saleable billets, Hindustan Steel led with 55.8%; Tata Iron & Steel Company's share was 32.5% while Indian Iron & Steel Company had 11.7%. The production of saleable slabs and blooms, heavy rails and heavy structurals was confined to Hindustan Steel, Indian Iron & Steel Company and the Tata Iron & Steel Company.

With several hundred enterprises engaged in coal mining, there was no concentration in the production of this important mineral. The National Coal Development Corporation, a public sector unit, accounted for 12.8% of the production; the share of any private entrepreneur was considerably less.

In some of the minerals, however, concentration was high. The Indian Copper Corporation was the sole producer of copper. Metal Corporation of India accounted for more than 90% of Zinc, lead and silver. In magnesite, Salem Magnesite Private Ltd. had 49% share, Burn & Co. following with 29%. Bikaner Gypsum produced 49% of gypsum a public sector unit with about 31% being the second producer. In dolomite, Bird Heilgers had 45.8% share. A public sector concern, Hindustan Steel Ltd., came second with 38.5% share.

↓ Though there were numerous producers of bauxite, Indian Aluminium Co. accounted for 28.8%, followed by Minerals & Minerals Ltd. with 14.3% and Bombay Mineral Supply with 12.9%.

↓ There was no concentration in the production of manganese ore, the top producer, Manganese Ore India Ltd., having only a 12.3% share. Concentration was absent also in the production of mica, the share of the top producer being only 5%.

↓ A large number of enterprises were engaged in the mining of iron ore, but the iron and steel concerns had large shares—Hindustan Steel accounted for 22.3% ; Tata Iron & Steel Company Ltd. 18.9%, while the third place was taken by Bolani Ores Limited with 12.8%.

The Summary given above gives a general picture of the concentration position for different products as disclosed by the concentration ratios. We shall now proceed to state the concentration position of about 100 products which we have specially selected in view of their importance to the ordinary consumer.

Sl. No.	Name of Product	No. of enterprises	% Share of top 3 enterprises	Degree of Concentration
1	2	3	4	5
1	Infant Milk Food	3	100.0	H
2	*Corn & Wheat Flakes	1	100.0	H
3	Biscuits	28	62.7	M
4	Chocolate including Drinking Chocolate	4	99.1	H
5	Tea †	71 ‡	23.6	N
6	Coffee (Cured)	26	38.2	N
7	Sugar	171	11.1	N
8	Vanaspati	36	38.3	N
9	Oil (Milled)	69	19.5	N
<i>Clothing—</i>				
10	Dhoti	211	10.8	N
11	Sarees	149	35.3	N
12	Cambric & Lawn	93	28.4	N
13	Long Cloth	225	11.8	N
14	Drill, Jean, Satin-drill & Bedford Corduroy	146	28.0	N
15	Poplin, Crepe, Twill and Hair Cord	193	15.1	N
16	Woolen Wearable Fabrics—Gabaredine, Serge, suiting etc.	20	59.5	L
17	Shirtings	125	21.9	N
18	Worsted Knitting Yarn	20	51.8	L

1	2	3	4	5
<i>Fuel—</i>				
19	Kerosene Oil	6	87.3	H
20	Coal	804	21.6	N
21	Petroleum	6	85.1	H
<i>Household Goods—</i>				
22	Hurricane Lantern	10	52.2	L
23	Stoves (Pressure type)	4	99.9	H
24	Thermos Flasks	6	86.6	H
25	Electric Fans	24	63.7	M
26	Electric Lamps (GLS)	12	68.7	M
27	Fluorescent Lamps	3	100.0	H
28	Miniature Lamps	10	69.5	M
29	Dry Batteries	2	100.0	H
30	Radio Receivers	19	62.1	M
31	Sewing Machines	7	84.4	H
32	Sewing Machine Needles	2	100.0	H
33	Domestic Refrigerators	6	89.2	H
34	Writing & Printing Paper	30	51.5	L
35	Wrapping Paper-Kraft	15	87.8	H
36	Pencils	13	54.2	L
37	Typewriters	4	97.4	H
38	Typewriter Ribbons	6	87.8	H
39	Whitewares	28	57.0	L
40	*Clocks	5	90.9	H
41	Blankets & Rugs	16	45.5	N
42	Lamp wares	41	29.7	N
43	Time-pieces	3	100.0	H
<i>Conventional Necessaries—</i>				
44	*Matches	2	100.0	H
45	Soap	52	77.5	H
46	Leather Footwear (indigenous type)	4	99.9	H
47	Leather Footwear (Western Type)	8	98.9	H
48	Rubber & Canvas Footwear	16	75.2	H
49	Tooth Paste	8	77.6	H
50	Talcum Powder	19	76.7	H
51	Razor Blades	5	95.9	H
52	Cigarettes	9	83.3	H
<i>Medicines--</i>				
53	Sulphapyridine	1	100.0	H
54	Sulphasomidine	2	100.0	H
55	Sulphadiazine	2	100.0	H
56	Sulphathiazole	2	100.0	H
57	Chloramphenicol	2	100.0	H
58	Penicillin	3	100.0	H
59	Streptomycin	2	100.0	H
60	*Tetracycline	3	100.0	H
61	Vitamin A	2	100.0	H

1	2	3	4	5
62	Vitamin B6	1	100.0	H
63	Vitamin B12	2	100.0	H
64	Vitamin C	1	100.0	H
65	Nicotinic Acid	3	100.0	H
66	Tolbutamide	2	100.0	H
67	*Reserpine	1	100.0	H
68	Meprobamate	1	100.0	H
69	Liver Extract (Orals)	13	74.1	M
70	Hormones—Testosterone and others	1	100.0	H
71	Hormones—Corticosteroid	3	100.0	H
	<i>Transport Goods—</i>			
72	Cars	3	100.0	H
73	Commercial Vehicles	5	83.8	H
74	Jeeps	1	100.0	H
75	Motor Cycles	3	100.0	H
76	Scooters	3	100.0	H
77	Giant Tyres	7	79.4	H
78	Giant Tubes	7	78.8	H
79	Motor Tyres	7	81.4	H
80	Motor Tubes	7	80.5	H
81	Motor Cycle Tyres	4	95.9	H
82	Motor Cycle Tubes	4	98.1	H
83	Delivery Valves	2	100.0	H
84	Pistons	3	100.0	H
85	Spark Plugs	2	100.0	H
86	Auto Leaf Springs	9	52.9	L
87	Bi-cycles	17	66.6	M
88	Bi-cycle Chains	12	63.4	M
89	Bi-cycle Saddles	7	80.6	H
90	Bi-cycle Free Wheels	8	69.5	M
91	Piston Rings	2	100.0	H
92	Bi-cycle Tyres (including Rickshaw Tyres)	11	84.4	H
93	Bi-cycle Tubes	12	89.0	H
94	Storage Batteries	12	87.9	H
	<i>Building Materials—</i>			
95	Cement	18	63.8	M
96	Sanitarywares	14	49.1	N
97	Stoneware Pipes	18	53.2	L
98	Plywood, Commercial	41	43.3	N
99	Galvanised Sheets (Plain)	2	100.0	H
100	A. C. Roofing Sheets & Building Boards	4	96.3	H

*Refers to 1963 data.

†Two concerns accounted for 80% of the sale of packaged tea.

‡Minimum estimated number.

CHAPTER IV

COUNTRY-WISE CONCENTRATION

To ascertain the extent of country-wise concentration we began with the preparation of a list of the industrial houses which were known or believed to control a number of companies engaged in each line of product. For this purpose we took advantage of the information available from whatever source we could discover—certain studies made by research section of the Company Law Board, studies made by Dr. Hazar and other scholars, brochures and pamphlets issued by certain industrial houses from time to time, notices and advertisements appearing in the daily or weekly press and articles in the financial journal. Having completed our list we prepared next a tentative list of the companies that were believed to be controlled by the several business houses. We then sent to each such house a list of the companies which we thought could be said to be controlled by it. Each house was requested to correct the list prepared by us and by adding to the list the names of other companies, which had been wrongly omitted.

It was after these replies were received that we had to face the more difficult part of the job—the examination of the share structure, the mode of management, and the constitution of the Board of Directors of each company about which a dispute arose as to who controlled it. The information as to the membership of the Board of Directors, the names of the managing agents or secretaries or treasurers and a list of share holders having more than 5% equity shares were obtained from the different companies. Where the information supplied was not sufficient to justify a conclusion, additional information had to be called for. The greatest difficulty in the way of ascertaining who held the controlling interest has been the widely prevalent practice of nominee (Benami) shareholders. Not infrequently it was found that the majority of shares were held by other companies and then we had to try to ascertain as to who controlled these companies. It was a laborious process; but we tried to take as much care as we were capable of. Whenever any doubt arose as to whether a business house controlled a particular company or not, the company was excluded from the group of that house.

Where 50% or more of the equity capital was found to be owned by an industrialist, or relations like brothers and sons or daughters-in-law individually or jointly we have held that the company is under the control of that industrialist. The holdings of a company under the control of a business house, have also for the purpose of the present studies been taken to be the holdings of that business house. Thus where Company A and Company B were found to hold more than 50% equity shares of Company C and business house X was found to have control of company A and Company B, Company C has also been held to be under the control of business house X.

In quite a large number of cases, the ownership test has not yielded a positive conclusion about control. In all such cases, we have examined the constitution of the Board of Directors to see whether a conclusion can be reasonably reached. As we have already mentioned, in every case of doubt, we have excluded the company from the group under consideration. We ought to mention here that the fact of common address, or common telephone number has not by itself been considered by us to be of much relevance, as we believe it does sometimes happen as has been represented to us, that along with companies under the control of a particular business house certain other companies not under its control may also be housed at the same address and be allowed to use the same telephone. Where however a special insignia is being used by a particular house, we have felt no difficulty in holding that all companies using that insignia are controlled by the same

business house. So also where a company is managed by a managing agency or secretaries and treasurers, known to appertain to a business house, the company has been ordinarily included in the group of that house. An exception has been made to this rule in the cases where the ownership of the equity shares points to a different conclusion, e.g., Eagle Rolling Mills, managed by Bird & Co., has been included in the Tata Group as it is a subsidiary of Tatas.

For the same reason subsidiaries of foreign companies have been excluded from the group of Indian business house even where it was found to have close connections.

It is proper to mention that in each case we have tried to ascertain the *substance* of the control and have not adhered to the deeming provisions about the "same management and the same group" as contained in the Companies Act. Nor have we followed the concept of "outer circle" as has found favour with some authorities. For the purpose of the present study "a business group" has been taken to comprise all such concerns which are subject to the ultimate and decisive decision making power of the controlling interest in the group—the group master.

We came across certain cases where more than one business group was financially interested in some companies and also had joint control. Such companies have ordinarily been excluded from the list of companies comprised in the different groups.

A special difficulty had to be faced in respect of Banking Companies. The Banking Companies Act, 1949, restricts the voting power of a shareholder to 1% of the total holdings irrespective of the shares held. The extent of the holding of equity shares could not therefore serve as an index to the control exercised. The fact that in certain important banks, as the United Commercial Bank and Punjab National Bank—to mention only two—particular industrialists have for many years taken the leading position in the Board of Directors would seem to suggest that by some means or other these industrialists had real control over the banks. In the absence, however, of clearer evidence in the matter, we have resisted the temptation to comprise these and other banks in the groups to which these industrialists belong. Banking Companies have therefore been not included in any of these groups.

Altogether 2259 companies were examined for the purpose of ascertaining their group affiliation to the 83 groups in our tentative list ; as regards 1316 out of these 2259, we had the advantage of admission by the different business houses that they belonged to their group. Closer examination was necessary of 943 companies. Out of these we decided 293 companies to belong to different groups. As regards 570, our decision was that the evidence did not show that they belonged to any of these groups; while as regards 80 we were unable to come to any conclusion either way because of lack of sufficient information. We ought to point out that fuller investigation of those 570, specially as regards the beneficial ownership of the shareholdings, and full information as regards the 80 companies for which we were unable to get full information might disclose that a fair number of these were also controlled by some of these groups under consideration.

Of the 83 groups in our tentative list 7 have been excluded from this report in view of the fact that the assets under their control did not exceed 5 crores ; and one because we felt that its products were allied.

The composition of the 75 groups whose assets are not less than Rs. 5 crores is generally described below. A detailed list of all the companies comprised in each of these groups is given in Appendix D. The position shown is as on 31st March, 1964.

A. AND F. HARVEY

This group comprises 12 companies of which one is a managing agency company, four are managed by that managing agency company and the remaining are under the same control without being managed by the managing agency company. There financial position is given below : —

(Rs. in lakhs)				
—	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	12	341	1869	2114

Industrial interests

The companies are engaged in cotton textiles, mainly yarn and tyre cord engineering (manufacture of beltings, spindles and industrial tapes) and paper, manufacture of rubber goods apart from the managing agency, investment and insurance business. The turnover in the different industrial fields is shown below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Cotton spinning	1825
Rubber Goods	85
Paper	123
Printing	2
Others	79
TOTAL	2114

Fenner Cockill Ltd., a managed company, which manufactures Vee and Fan belts, holds an important position in the industrial sphere.

—	Rank	% to total production	
		1963	1964
Vee Belts	1	37.8	42.8
Fan and Vee Belts	1	32.1	

Madura Mills Ltd., one of the managed companies, has the largest group of spinning mills in India, supplying the largest share of yarn with negligible number of looms. Between 1924 and 1929 it absorbed 3 other textile mill companies of the group.

Among the 12 companies comprising the group, there are 3 with assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore each, as shown below:—

(Rs. in crores)	
A & F Harvey Ltd.	1.75
Madura Mills Co. Ltd.	13.61
Punalur Paper Mills Ltd.	1.25

A. C. C.

This group which is under the joint control of several business houses comprises 5 companies. The managing agency company in the group, Cement Agencies Ltd. manages the leading company of the group, Associated Cement Companies Ltd. It is interesting to note that this company was formed in 1936 by the amalgamation of 11 independent cement companies. This has a subsidiary, Cement Marketing Company of India Ltd. Two other companies—ACC-Vickers-Babcock Ltd. and its subsidiary, Babcock and Willcox of India Ltd. —are otherwise under the control of the group. The financial position of the group is shown below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	5	2423	7736	4413

Industrial Interests

The principal industrial interest of the group is manufacturing cement and cement making machinery. Besides this, ACC is also engaged in the manufacture of refractories (firebricks), refractory products and engaged in coal mining.

ACC-Vickers-Babcock Ltd., manufacture water tube boiler pressure vessels, cement making machinery, mining equipment and other general heavy engineering items. Its subsidiary, Babcock & Willcox of India Ltd. is engaged in the business of erection and commissioning of boilers.

The aggregate turnover of the group in the various industrial fields, e.g., cement, engineering etc. are given below:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Cement	3609
Engineering	581
Refractories	20
Coal raising	4
Others	199
TOTAL	4413

Two companies of the group—ACC Ltd. and ACC-Vickers-Babcock Ltd.—occupy important positions in certain fields of industrial activity as shown below:—

	Rank	% share in total production	
		1963	1964
A. ACC Ltd.—			
(1) Cement machinery	1	56.8	53.4
(2) Portland cement	1	41.7	36.8
B. ACC-Vickers-Babcock Ltd.—			
(1) Water Tube Boilers	1	81.8	87.9
(2) Boilers (all types)	1	54.5	54.9

Three companies of the group have each assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore. They are :—

	(Rs. in crores)
1. Associated Cement Co. Ltd.	55.81
2. ACC-Vickers-Babcock Ltd.	15.88
3. Cement Marketing Co. of India Ltd.	4.30

AMIN

This group comprises 10 concerns, of which three are managing agency firms, each having one company under its management. The other 4 companies of the group are otherwise under the control of the group masters, not managed by any of the managing agencies.

The financial position of the companies is shown below:—

	No.	PUC.	Assets	Turnover
(Rs. in lakhs)				
Total companies	7	296	1115	1331

Industrial interests

The principal industrial interest of the group is manufacture of pharmaceuticals and chemicals in which one company is engaged. Two companies are manufacturers of electrical goods. Two other companies are dealers, respectively in pharmaceuticals and electrical products. One company each is engaged in manufacturing glass and as fabrication engineers. The following table gives the turnover of the group according to industries:—

	(In lakhs of Rupees)
1. Chemicals—	
(i) Pharmaceuticals	380
(ii) Other chemicals	30
2. Electrical goods	257
3. Glass	220
4. Others	444
TOTAL	1331

Alembic Chemical Works Ltd., a company belonging to this group, occupies an important position in the industrial fields shown below:—

	Rank	Share in total production
(i) Chloral Hyderate	1	100%
(ii) Anaesthetics	1	95%
(iii) Ether B. P.	2	43%

There are three companies in this group with assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore each. They are:—

	(Rs. in crores)
1. Alembic Chemicals Works Ltd.	4.98
2. Alembic Glass Industries Ltd.	2.57
3. Joyoti Ltd.	2.48
	<hr/>
TOTAL	10.03
	<hr/>

ANDREW YULE

This group comprises 29 companies. The group master here is Andrew Yule Co. Ltd., which functions as managing agent of 9 companies and secretaries and treasurers of another 14. Nine of these 24 managed companies are subsidiaries of either the managing agency companies or of other managed companies. There are three other subsidiaries of the group master while two other companies have been found to be under its control without being either subsidiary or managed. The group seems to be under foreign control. The financial position is as shown below:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)			
—	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	29	1067	4189	3430

Industrial interests

The main industrial interests of the group are coal mining, tea plantation and jute. Eight companies are engaged in tea plantation, five in coal mining, three each in jute manufacturing and in investments and two each in generation and supply of electricity and in trading. Each of the remaining five companies (excluding the managing agency company which has no other business activity) are respectively engaged in manufacturing paper, inland water transport, printing and publishing, insurance, mechanical engineering and boat building.

Industry-wise turnover of the group is tabulated below:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Mining (coal)	1207
Jute	949
Paper	310
Electricity	215
Plantation	176
Engineering	105
Insurance	131
Others	337
	<hr/>
TOTAL	3430
	<hr/>

One company of this group, Port Engineering Works Ltd., occupies an important position in manufacturing tea rollers, with 81.90 of the total value of production in 1963. (It was 54.40 in 1964).

There are 14 companies in the group with not less than one crore assets each. They are :—

	(Rs. in crores)
Bengal Coal Co. Ltd.	9.97
Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	3.64
Calcutta Discount Co. Ltd.	3.05
Delta Jute Mills Ltd.	2.48
India Paper Pulp Co. Ltd.	2.40
Concord of India Insurance Co. Ltd.	2.07
Clive Row Investment Holding Co. Ltd.	2.02
Cheviot Mills Co. Ltd.	1.94
New Beerbhoom Coal Co. Ltd.	1.75
Dishergarh Power Supply Co. Ltd.	1.62
Port Engineering Works Ltd.	1.50
Budge-Budge Jute Mills Co.	1.35
Banarhat Tea Co. Ltd.	1.13
Associated Power Co. Ltd.	1.04

Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. also acts as managing agents of Assam Consolidate Tea Estates (India) Ltd., which is a company incorporated in the U.K. having a place of business in India. The assets of this company (as per Indian business account) and turnover (of business activity in India) were of the order of Rs. 107 lakhs and Rs. 115 lakhs respectively.

BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION

This group comprises 9 companies (one of which, Calico Processors Ltd. has since discontinued its business). Though the Government of India and the Life Insurance Corporation held about 39% of the total share capital, the group master seems to be members of the Bajoria family. The British India Corporation acts as secretaries and treasurers of six companies (3 of which are also its subsidiaries). One of these managed companies has also a subsidiary. The financial position of the companies belonging to this group is shown below:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)			
—	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	9	594	2377	2905

Industrial interests

The main industrial interest of the group is textiles, sugar and leather. British India Corporation Ltd., besides acting as secretaries and treasurers, manufacture woollen textiles and leather goods. Three companies (including one company which has since discontinued its business) are engaged in manufacture of cotton

textiles, two in sugar and one each in manufacturing sugar machinery, pickers and brushes respectively. The following table gives the aggregate turnover of the group companies in the various industrial spheres:—

		(In lakhs of Rupees)
Textile—		
(a) Cotton	909	
(b) Woollen	864	
	<u>1773</u>	
Sugar		650
Leather		424
Engineering (Sugar machinery & pickers)		36
Chemicals		5
Others		17

Five of the nine companies of the group have assets of not less than rupees one crore each. They are:—

	(Rs. in crores)
British India Corporation Ltd.	12.63
Elgin Mills Co. Ltd.	5.60
Cawnpore Sugar Works Ltd.	1.94
Cawnpore Textiles Ltd.	1.45
Champan Sugar Co. Ltd.	1.39

British India Corporation Ltd. occupies an important position in the leather industry, with 38.9% of chrome tanned hides production in 1963. The share came down to 29.2 in 1964.

B. N. ELIAS

This group comprises 5 companies, of which the first is a managing agency company, B. N. Elias & Co. Pvt. Ltd. Of the remainder, 3 are managed by the managing agency company and one is controlled by the group, though not managed by the managing agency company. The financial position of the group is as shown below:—

	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	5	235	1110	2044

NOTE.—Two of these are subsidiaries of the managing agency company.

Industrial interests

The managing agency company is also engaged in machine tool manufacture, bone crushing and dairy products. The other four companies are engaged in (i) manufacture and sale of cigarettes and tobacco, laminated products and printing; (ii) jute products and iron castings; (iii) electricity supply; (iv) advertising and

publicity. The aggregate turnover figures of the group companies in the different industrial spheres are:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Tobacco & cigarettes	1181
Jute goods	353
Engineering	185
Chemicals (bone crushing & bituminised products)	158
Edible oils & Foods (Dairy products)	34
Iron & Steel (C.I. Castings)	10
Electricity supply	25
Others	<u>98</u>
TOTAL	<u>2044</u>

Three companies of the group have not less than Rs. 1 crore assets each. They are:—

	(Rs. in crores)
B.N. Elias & Co.	2.91
Agarpara Co. Ltd.	3.22
National Tobacco	4.52

The managing agency company, *viz.*, B.N. Elias & Co. Pvt. Ltd. also has four subsidiaries in the U. K. and none comes under the purview of section 591 of the Companies Act, 1956, as these have no place of business in India. These subsidiaries are (i) M. L. Jamieson & Co. Ltd., (ii) Montague Fitzgerald Ltd., (iii) Douglas Rhodes & Co. Ltd. and (iv) James Carlton Ltd. All the four companies are in the cigarette business.

The last three of the above named four companies are the owners of trade marks for cigarettes and pipe tobacco which are registered in India. National Tobacco Company in India Ltd. has entered into an agreement to manufacture and market cigarettes in their brand names as licencees for which royalty is paid to them.

BAJAJ (1)

This group comprises 21 companies. Three of these are managing agency companies, of which one manages one company and the other two manage two companies each. One of the managed companies has also a subsidiary. The remaining 12 companies are controlled by the group without being managed by any of the managing agencies. The financial position is shown below:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)			
—	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	21	576	2114	2925

Industrial interests

The principal industrial interests of the group are manufacture of electrical goods, sugar, iron and steel, textiles and scooters. Two of the three managing agency companies do not have any other business activity. The third managing

agency company is also property dealer and financier. Four companies are engaged in manufacture of electrical goods, three each in cotton ginning and pressing, and engineering (including two manufacturing scooters, three wheeler auto rickshaws and commercial vehicles), two in pharmaceuticals and one each in iron & steel, sugar, travel agency, oil milling, furniture decorators and property dealing. The following table gives industry-wise turnover of the group.

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Sugar	712
Electrical goods	359
Iron & Steel	615
Cotton ginning and pressing	434
Engineering (scooters, auto-rickshaws & machine tools)	325
Pharmaceuticals and drugs (<i>i.e.</i> Ayurvedic medicines)	65
Edible oils and foods (confectionery)	41
Others	374
TOTAL	2925

The following companies of the group occupy important positions in the industrial areas mentioned against them :—

	Rank	Percentage share in total production	
		1963	1964
1. Bajaj Auto Ltd.—			
(i) Three wheelers (tempo)	2	31.2	28.7
(ii) Scooters	2	39.9	41.6
2. Hind Lamp Ltd.—			
(i) Electric lamps (fluorescent)	2	32.4	31.4
(ii) Miniature lamps	1	39.5	37.5
(iii) Electric lamps (GLS & others)	2	24.0	24.1

Six companies in the group have not less than Rs. 1 crore capital each. They are :—

	(Rs. in crores)
Hindustan Sugar Mills Ltd.	4.57
Mukund Iron & Steel Works Ltd.	4.31
Bajaj Electricals Ltd.	3.07
Hind Lamps Ltd.	1.76
Bajaj Auto Ltd.	1.74
Bachhraj Factories Pvt. Ltd.	1.02

BALMER LAWRIE ↗

This group comprises 7 companies, of which one is a managing agency company, Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd. The remaining six are its subsidiaries. Out of these 6, two are also managed by the managing agency company. This group is controlled by foreigners. The financial position of the company is as follows :—

(Rs. in lakhs)				
—	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	7	179	1113	2168

Industrial interests

The managing agency company is also engaged in certain manufacturing activities, viz., art flooring, tiles and greases. Apart from these activities, it also acts as manufacturers' agents and representatives of foreign companies.

Other companies in this group are engaged as (i) structural and civil engineers and building contractors, (ii) millers of flour and other wheat products, (iii) manufacturers of electric motors, switch gears etc., and (iv) manufacturers of tea machinery, steel windows and doors, steel drums and barrels.

The aggregate turnover of the group companies in the selected industrial spheres is as below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Edible Oil & Foods	273
Engineering	219
Electrical Goods	145
Others	1531
TOTAL	2168

One company of the group, British India Electric Construction Co. Ltd., manufactures 70% of tea sorters.

Three companies of the group have assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore each. They are :—

(Rs. in crores)	
Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	4.17
British India Electric Construction Co. Ltd.	1.41
Bridge & Roof Co. (India) Ltd.	3.78

BANGUR

This group comprises 81 companies, 5 of these are managing agency companies managing 12 as managing agents and 4 more as secretaries and treasurers. Three of the managed companies are subsidiaries either of the managing agency companies or the managed companies. The managed companies have 5 other subsi-

diaries. Fifty-five more companies were otherwise under the control of the group. The financial position of the group is shown below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)				
—	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	81	1968	7791	6529

Industrial interests

Of the 5 managing agency companies, two are engaged in trading and investment; the other three managing agency companies are engaged in investment only. Forty-two companies are engaged in investment and/or trading. Seven companies are manufacturing cotton textiles. Six companies are engaged in land development. Three companies each are manufacturing jute goods and chemicals ; the companies engaged in manufacturing jute goods are also engaged in manufacture of silk and synthetic fibres, steel wire ropes and cables. Two companies each are engaged in manufacture of tea. One company each is engaged in the following activities :—

- (i) Manufacture of sugar.
- (ii) Manufacture of cement.
- (iii) Manufacture of electrical goods (enamelled & WCC copper wires).
- (iv) Insurance.
- (v) Underwriters.
- (vi) Shipping.

One company is in voluntary liquidation (after 31-3-1964) and as regards the four remaining companies the business activity is not known.

The aggregate turnover of the group companies in the various fields is given below :—

(Rs. in crores)	
Cotton textiles	20.44
Jute	16.24
Sugar	1.36
Cement	6.18
Tea	0.26
Chemicals	1.23
Electrical goods	0.83
Paper	9.16
Others	9.59
TOTAL	65.29

One company of the group has an important position in the manufacture of A.C. Pipes and Fittings. It accounted for 23.8% of the total production and was the second producer in terms of quantity.

Fifteen companies belonging to the group have assets not less than Rs. 1 crore each. The names of these companies and their assets are given below :—

	(Rs. in crores)
Shri Digvijay Cement Co. Ltd.	8.05
Fort Gloster Industries Ltd.	6.50
West Coast Paper Mills Ltd.	6.39
Bengal Paper Mills Ltd.	6.25
Shri Niwas Cotton Mills Ltd.	4.90
Shri Madhusudan Mills Ltd.	4.23
Hastings Mills Ltd.	3.95
Maharaja Shree Umaid Mills Ltd.	3.19
Fort William Co. Ltd.	3.15
Bowreah Cotton Mills Ltd.	2.85
Dunbar Mills Ltd.	2.71
Mugneeram Bangur & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	2.22
Kettlewall Bullen & Co. Ltd.	1.63
Laxmi Cement Distributors Ltd.	1.32
Phosphate Co. Ltd.	1.02

BINNY

This group comprises 5 companies with Binny & Co. Ltd., the holding company and other 4 companies as its subsidiaries. The group is controlled by foreigners, the holding company being a subsidiary of Binny & Co. (London) Ltd.

The financial position of the group is as follows :—

	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
—				
Total companies	5	497	2113	2540

Industrial interests

The main industrial interest of the group is textiles in which two of the subsidiaries (Buckingham & Carnatic Co. Ltd. and Bangalore Wollen, Cotton & Silk Mill Co. Ltd.) are engaged. The other two subsidiaries are engaged in engineering and iron and steel industries. The holding company (Binny & Co. Ltd.), besides marketing the products (particularly handloom goods and the products manufactured by its subsidiaries), acts also as selling agents and representative of other companies. The turnover of the group companies in different industrial fields is as under :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
Textiles—		
Cotton	1778.2	
Others (excluding cotton)	403.5	2182.7
Engineering		161.5
Others		196.5
	TOTAL	<u>2540.4</u>

Four companies of the group have not less than Rs. 1 crore assets each. They are :—

	(Rs. in crores)
Buckingham & Carnatic Co. Ltd.	10.2
Bangalore Woollen & Cotton & Silk Mills Co. Ltd.	5.0
Binny & Co.	3.5
Binny's Engineering Works Ltd.	1.5

BIRD HEILGERS γ

This group comprises 64 companies, of which two are managing agency companies, Bird & Co. Pvt. Ltd. and F. W. Heilgers & Co. Pvt. Ltd. The group masters here are foreigners. The first of the two managing agency companies manages 8 companies as managing agents and also functions as secretaries and treasurers for 9 other companies. The second, that is, F. W. Heilgers & Co. Pvt. Ltd., manages two companies as managing agents and are secretaries and treasurers for one. Twenty-six companies of the group are subsidiaries either of the managing agency companies or of the managed companies, 13 being subsidiaries of the managing agency companies and the other 13 being subsidiaries of 3 managed companies. Eighteen other companies are controlled by the group; though not managed by the managing agency companies or subsidiaries. The financial position of the group is shown below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)			
—	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	64	1492	6010	5829

Industrial interest

Including the two managing agents who are also traders there are 10 trading companies in this group ; another 15 are investment companies, 11 are coal mining lessees, 9 mining and quarrying companies, 8 jute manufacturers, 4 engineering companies and 2 trustees. Of the remaining 5 companies, one is not doing any business, being practically a non-working company (Benthalls Pvt. Ltd.). The other 4 are respectively in the business of manufacturing paper, firebricks, supply of electric energy and erection of tubewells. The turnover of the group in different industrial fields is given below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Jute	2127
Paper	1174
Mining & Quarrying	1096
Engineering	288
Others	1144
TOTAL	5829

Eighteen companies of the group have not less than Rs. 1 crore asset each. They are :—

	(Rs. in crores)
Titagar Paper Mills Ltd.	11.0
Burrakur Coal Co. Ltd.	4.9
Kinninson Jute Mill Co. Ltd.	3.4
Bird & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	3.2
North Brook Jute Co. Ltd.	3.2
Kumardhubi Engineering Works Ltd.	2.8
Auckland Jute Co. Ltd.	2.8
Dalhousie Jute Co. Ltd.	2.7
Kumardhubi Fireclay & Silica Works Ltd.	2.5
Bolani Ores Ltd.	2.4
Becker Gray & Co. (1930) Ltd.	2.0
Union Jute Co. Ltd.	1.9
Bisra Stone Line Co. Ltd.	1.9
Eastern Investments Ltd.	1.8
Orissa Minerals Developments Co. Ltd.	1.6
Union Trust Pvt. Ltd.	1.3
Karanpura Development Co. Ltd.	1.2
F. W. Heilgers Pvt. Ltd.	1.0

BIRLAS

This group comprises 151 companies. Included in this number are 5 managing agency companies, managing 47 companies—31 as managing agents and 16 as secretaries and treasurers. Seven of the managed companies are subsidiaries of their managing agents or the secretaries or treasurers. Twenty-two more companies are subsidiaries of the managed companies. Seventy-seven more companies are otherwise under the control of the group—one of them being again a subsidiary of another, out of the 77.

(We think it proper to mention that a large number of companies in which parties who are close relations or business associates or employees of Birlas, appear to have financial and management interests, have not been included in the group, because of the absence of adequate evidence of Birlas having controlling interests therein. As in the case of certain other groups also this can only be finally decided after detailed investigation of the beneficial ownership of the shares in these companies.)

The financial position of the group is shown below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)			
—	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	151	7634	29272	29024

Industrial interests

In so far as the industrial interests of the Birla Group are concerned it is found to be highly diversified. Products of the companies of this group are too numerous to be listed here in detail. An attempt is made below to mention the general activities of 136 of the companies and also more important products manufactured by 34 of them :—

General activities of 136 companies

Field of activity	No. of companies engaged in it
1. Tea Plantations	2
2. Coffee Plantations	1
3. Coal Mining	3
4. Bauxite Mining	1
5. Edible Oils & Foods	4
6. Sugar	7
7. Cotton Textiles	15
8. Woollen Textiles	1
9. Other Textiles	1
10. Jute	5
11. Automobiles	1
12. Cycle	1
13. Other Engineering	10
14. Electrical Goods	2
15. Chemicals	7
16. Cement	1
17. Paper	2
18. Shipping	2
19. Salt Manufacturing	1
20. Investment	26
21. Trading	10
22. Managing Agency	5
23. Publications	5
24. Property Dealers	10
25. Iron & Steel	1
26. Miscellaneous Manufacturing Activities	4
27. Miscellaneous Non-Manufacturing Activities	6
28. Non-ferrous Metals (Processing)	2
TOTAL	<u>136</u>

Information about the business activities of 15 companies were not available.

Important products manufactured by companies of the group are mentioned below :—

Name of the company	Name of the product
1. Birla Jute Mfg. Co. Ltd.	(i) Calcium Carbide. (ii) Staple Fibre Yarn. (iii) Cement.
2. Hindusthan Gas & Industries Ltd.	(i) Dissolved Acetylene. (ii) Oxygen. (iii) Carbon Dioxide Gas. (iv) Steel File. (v) Cold Storage.
3. Gwalior Rayon & Silk Mfg. Co.	(i) Sodium Sulphate. (ii) Rayon Grade Pulp. (iii) Viscose Staple Fibre. (iv) Rayon Plants.
4. Century Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	(i) Sodium Sulphate. (ii) Viscose Tyre Cord. (iii) Viscose Filament Yarn.
5. Sirsilk Ltd.	(i) Acetone. (ii) Acetic Anhydride. (iii) Ethyl Acetate. (iv) Acetic Acid. (v) Rayon Acetate Yarn.
6. India Linoleums Ltd.	Linoleums.
7. Indian Plastics	(i) V. F. Moulding Powder. (ii) Radio Sets.
8. Hyderabad Asbestos Cement Products Ltd.	(i) A. C. Pipes & Fittings. (ii) Asbestos Cement Products.
9. Kores (India) Ltd.	(i) Duplicating Stencils. (ii) Typewriter Ribbons. (iii) Carbon Paper.
10. Textile Machinery Corporation	(i) Textile machinery. (ii) Lancashire Boilers. (iii) Cornish Boilers. (iv) Vertical Boilers. (v) Boilers Water Tube. (vi) Boilers All-type Combined. (vii) Miscellaneous items (Sugar Mill Machine). (viii) Railway Wagons.
11. Hindustan Motors Ltd.	(i) Cars. (ii) Commercial Vehicles.
12. Orient General Industries	(i) Dynamics. (ii) Starter Motors. (iii) Electric Horns. (iv) Electric Fans.

Name of the company	Name of the product
13. Indian Tool Mfg. Ltd.	(i) Twist Drills. (ii) Reamers. (iii) Tungsten Carbide Tips. (iv) Tungsten Carbide Tipped Tools. (v) Threading Tools. (vi) Miller Cutters. (vii) Tool Bits (Lathe Tools).
14. Hyderabad Alwyn Metal Works	(i) Refrigerators. (ii) Steel Furniture.
15. National Engineering Industries Ltd.	(i) Ball & Roller Bearing. (ii) Axle Boxes for Railway Wagons.
16. Indian Smelting & Refining Co.	(i) Non-ferrous Alloys. (ii) Copper Alloys. (iii) Bell Metal. (iv) Misc. Alloys. (v) Tin Solder. (vi) Zinc Based Dye Casting Alloys. (vii) Type Metal. (viii) Brasso. (ix) Phosphor Bronze. (x) Metal (in-ante friction bearing metal). (xi) Gum Metal (Ingots). (xii) Aluminium Alloys. (xiii) Brasso/Copper Sheets/Circles/Strips.
17. Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Ltd.	Aluminium.
18. Hindustan Gum & Chemicals Ltd.	Guar Gum.
19. Kesoram Industries & Cotton Mills Ltd.	(i) Cotton Textiles. (ii) Cellophane. (iii) Viscose Filament Yarn. (iv) Leopard Cloth.
20. Woodcrafts Ltd.	Plywood Commercial.
21. Orient Paper Mills Ltd.	Paper & Paper Boards.
22. Jayshree Textile & Industries Ltd.	Fabric Woollen Non-wearable card cloth.
23. Bharat Commerce & Industries Ltd	Staple Fibre Yarn.
24. Air Conditioning Corporation Ltd.	(i) Fans and Blowers. (ii) Water Coolers. (iii) Room Air Conditioners.
25. Electric Construction & Equipment Co. Ltd.	(i) Power & Distribution Transformers. (ii) Lifts.
26. Hind Cycles Ltd.	(i) Bicycle Chains. (ii) Bicycles (Complete). (iii) Bicycle Rims. (iv) Free Wheels (Bicycle).

Name of the company	Name of the product
27. Sri Digvijay Woollen Mills	Woollen Textiles.
28. Tungabhadra Industries	Vanaspati Oil.
29. Tims Products	Canned Fruits etc.
30. Hindusthan Times	Newspaper.
31. Woodcrafts Products Ltd.	Plywood Commercial.
32. C & E. Morton (India) Ltd.	(i) Condensed Milk. (ii) Confectionery.
33. Macfarlane & Co. Ltd.	Chrome Colours.
34. Sirpur Paper Mills Ltd.	Paper & Paper Boards.
35. Central India Machinery Manufacturers Ltd.	(i) Looms. (ii) Railway Wagons.
36. Jeeyaji Rao Cotton Mills Ltd.	(i) Cloth. (ii) Sarrees.
37. Birla Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills.	(i) Cloth. (ii) Sarrees.
38. Minerals & Minerals Ltd.	Bauxite.

Fifteen companies of the group occupy important positions in the manufacture of the products mentioned below :—

Name of the company	Product	Percentage of total production			
		Rank 1963	Rank 1964		
1. Birla Jute Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Calcium Carbide	1	41.3	1	28.7
2. Gwalior Rayon & Silk Mfg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.	(i) Dissolving (rayon) pulp . . . . .	..	..	1	100
	(ii) Rayon Plants	1	100	..	N.A.
	(iii) Viscose Staple Fibre	1	88.6	1	89.0
3. Century Spg. & Mfg. Co.	Viscose Tyre Cord	1	57.3	1	64.6
4. Sirsilk Ltd.	(i) Acetone	1	100	1	100
	(ii) Acetic Anhydride	1	98.4	1	96.9
	(iii) Ethyl Acetate	2	39.4	2	23.8
	(iv) Acetic Acid	1	39.3	2	29.4
	(v) Rayon Acetate Yarn	1	100	1	100
5. India Linoleums Ltd.	Linoleums	1	100	1	100
6. Kores (India) Ltd.	(i) Duplicating Stencils	1	62.0	1	66.7
	(ii) Typewriter Ribbons	1	54.9	1	40.9
	(iii) Carbon Paper	1	45.7	1	46.5
7. Textile Machinery Corpn. Ltd.	(i) Lancashire Boilers	1	100	1	100
	(ii) Cornish Boilers	1	100	1	100
	(iii) Vertical Boilers	1	87.4	1	92.42
8. Hindustan Motors Ltd.	Cars	1	54.8	1	66.1

Name of the company	Product	Percentage of total production			
		Rank	1963	Rank	1964
9. Orient General Industries Ltd.	Dynamos	2	35.9	2	20.6
10. Indian Tool Mfg. Ltd.	(i) Twist Drills	1	64.8	1	47.0
	(ii) Reamers	2	38.3	1	45.9
	(iii) Tungsten Carbide Tipped Tools.	1	48.5	1	45.9
11. Hyderabad Alwyn Metal Works Ltd.	Domestic Refrigerators	1	61.0	1	57.3
12. National Engg. Industries Ltd.	(i) Ball Roller Bearings	1	83.9	..	68.7
	(ii) Axle Boxes . . . . .	..	..	1	100
13. Indian Smelting & Refining Co. Ltd.	(i) Non-ferrous Alloys	1	100	1	100
	(ii) Bell Metal (Lead Bronze)	1	100	..	N.A.
	(iii) Misc. Alloys	1	75.0	1	77.5
	(iv) Zinc Based Dye Casting Alloys	1	42.2	2	36.6
	(v) Brasso . . . . .	..	N.A.	..	N.A.
	(vi) Phos Phor Bronze	1	35.2	1	29.7
14. Hindustan Aluminium Corpn. Ltd.	Aluminium	2	40.3	2	38.5
15. Hindustan Gum & Chemicals Ltd.	Guar Gum	1	49.7	1	55.5

The diversified interests (as measured in terms of turnover) of the Birla Group in the various industrial fields are indicated below :—

Field of activity	(Rs. in lakhs)
Tea Plantations	588
— Coffee Plantations	9
Coal Mining	176
Bauxite Mining	21
Edible Oils & foods (Vanaspati, Confectionery, Canned Fruits etc.)	1375
Sugar	1606
Cotton Textiles	7329
Woollen Textiles	230
Other Textiles	2231
Jute	1169
Non-ferrous Metals (Aluminium etc.)	1114
Automobiles	3410
Cycle	230
Other Engineering (Textile machinery, ball & roller bearings, steel files, Air-conditioning equipment, railway wagons, machine tools, refrigerators etc.).	2767
Electrical goods (Switch Gears, Fans, Electric Motors)	597
Chemicals	1400
Cement	592
Paper	1615
Iron & Steel	148
Others	2417
TOTAL	29024

Fifty-three companies of the group have each assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore. They are :—

	(Rs. in crores)
1. Orient Paper Mills Ltd.	22.46
2. Hindustan Motors Ltd.	20.81
3. Gwalior Rayon & Silk Mfg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.	18.96
4. Century Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	17.22
5. Hindustan Aluminium Corpn. Ltd.	16.45
6. Kesoram Industries & Cotton Mills Ltd.	15.40
7. Jiyajee Rao Cotton Mills Ltd.	13.47
8. Textile Machinery Corpn. Ltd.	13.07
9. Birla Jute Mfg. Co. Ltd.	12.51
10. Sirsilk Ltd.	7.90
11. Sutlej Cotton Mills Ltd.	7.08
12. Sirpur Paper Mills Ltd.	6.96
13. Jayshree Tea & Industries Ltd.	5.34
14. National Engineering Industries Ltd.	5.03
15. Birla Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd.	4.83
16. Central India Machinery Mfg. Co. Ltd.	4.42
17. New Swadeshi Mills Ahmedabad Ltd.	4.28
18. Electric Construction & Equipment Co. Ltd.	3.94
19. Hyderabad Alwyn Metal Works Ltd.	3.90
20. Bharat Commerce & Industries Ltd.	3.31
21. Oudh Sugar Mills Ltd.	3.18
22. Ratnaker Shipping Co. Ltd.	3.16
23. Jayshree Textiles & Industries Ltd.	3.14
24. Pilani Investment Corpn. Ltd.	3.12
25. Orient General Industries Ltd.	2.52
26. Upper Ganges Sugar Mills Ltd.	2.50
27. Bharat Kala Bhandar Ltd.	2.46
28. Indian Smelting & Refining Co. Ltd.	2.41
29. Universal Cables Ltd.	2.38
30. Hind Cycles Ltd.	2.31
31. Bally Jute Co. Ltd.	2.28
32. Kores (India) Ltd.	1.98
33. Birla Bros. Pvt. Ltd.	1.86
34. Hindustan Gas & Industries Ltd.	1.83
35. Shree Digvijay Woollen Mills Ltd.	1.83
36. Gwalior Commercial Co. Ltd.	1.61
37. Hyderabad Asbestos Cement Products Ltd.	1.54
38. Hindustan Times Ltd.	1.48

	(Rs. in crores)
33. Western Bengal Coal Fields Ltd.	1.48
40. Hindusthan Motor Corpn. Ltd.	1.45
41. Tungabhadra Industries Ltd.	1.43
42. New Swadeshi Sugar Mills Ltd.	1.43
43. Indian Tool Manufacturers Ltd.	1.41
44. Air Conditioning Corpn. Ltd.	1.38
45. Cotton Agents Pvt. Ltd.	1.37
46. New India Sugar Mills Ltd.	1.25
47. Gobind Sugar Mills Ltd.	1.18
48. Central India Coal Fields Ltd.	1.15
49. Industrial Trust Ltd.	1.12
50. Central India Industries Ltd.	1.08
51. India Linoleums Ltd.	1.08
52. Indian Plastics Ltd.	1.03
53. Zenith Steel Pipes Ltd.	2.56
TOTAL .	<u>269.33</u>

Six companies belonging to the Birlas have not been included in the group complex, as they are incorporated outside India. They are :—

1. Bharat Overseas Corporation.
2. Pakistan Motors Ltd.
3. Indo-Ethopian Textiles Share Co.
4. Indo-Nepal Industrial Corporation.
5. Birla A. G. Zug.
6. Traders Internationl. Incorporated,

Bharat Overseas Corporation and Pakistan Motors Ltd. are subsidiaries of Birla Jute Mfg. Co. Ltd. and Hindustan Motors Ltd.

Indo-Ethopian Textiles Share Co. and Indo-Nepal Industries Corporation are managed companies of Birla Bros. Pvt. Ltd.

Birla A. G. Zug is a subsidiary of Jiyajeerao Cotton Mills Ltd., and Traders International Incorporated is a subsidiary of Birla A. G. Zug.

CHINAI

This group comprises 7 companies, of which one is a managing agency company, Chinai & Co. Pvt. Ltd., managing one company. Five more companies are otherwise under the control of the group. The financial position of the group is shown below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)			
—	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	7	453	1649	1306

Industrial interests

Two companies are engaged in the manufacture of rayon and synthetic fibre. One company each manufactures chemicals and supper enamelled copper wires. Two companies are proposing to manufacture rayon and textile machinery and textiles.

The aggregate turnover of the group companies in various fields is given below:—

	(Rs. in crores)
Textiles	11·55
Chemicals	1·13
Electrical goods	0·30
Others	0·08
TOTAL	<u>13·06</u>

One company of the group, National Rayon Corporation Ltd., holds an important position in the production of Viscose and Tyre Cord, with 42·7% and 120 denier yarn dull 83%.

One company of the group, National Rayon Corporation Ltd., has assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore. (Assets Rs. 15·28 crores).

DALMIA R.

This group comprises 11 companies. There is no managing agency management in the group. The financial position of the group is shown below:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)			
—	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	11	266	542	412

(The assets and turnover figures for three companies—Allenberry & Co., Asia Udyog Pvt. Ltd., and Bharat Insurance Co.—are not included in them.)

Industrial interests

One company each is engaged in manufacture of refractory goods and glassware ; cement; dairy products ; and biscuits and confectionery. Among the non-manufacturing activities of the group are running service stations (one company) investing and financing (two companies). One of the companies doing financing business is also a dealer in automobile parts and furniture. The remaining 4 companies are not doing any business. The industrywise turnover of the group is tabulated below . (The turnover is of 6 companies only : 4 out of 5 companies are not engaged in any business and the records of the fifth one are with the special police establishment).

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Cement	224
Edible oil and foods	161
Others	27
TOTAL	<u>412</u>

Two companies of the group have each assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore. They are :—

	(Rs. in crores)
South Asia Industries Pvt. Ltd.	2·84
Dalmia Dadri Cement Ltd.	1·63

DALMIA, JAI DAYAL

This group comprises 14 companies. Three of these are managing agency companies, two having 2 companies each under their management and the third having only one. Six other companies are also under the control of the group masters. The financial position of the group is as follows :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)			
—	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	15	881	2657	1907

Industrial interests

Cement is the main industrial interest of the group. There are three cement companies which also manufacture refractories and cement products/potteries, mine iron ore and run a coal washery. Three are managing agents, three each are engaged in trading and two in manufacturing chemicals. One company each is engaged in manufacture of sugar, re-insurance, financing and iron and steel. The turnover of the group in different industrial fields is tabulated below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Cement	863
Sugar	367
Refractories	290
Iron & Steel	217
Chemicals	48
Mining	20
Others	102
TOTAL	1907

Six companies in this group have assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore each. They are :—

	(Rs. in crores)
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd.	7·76
Orissa Cement Ltd.	7·15
Dalmia Cement Ltd.	4·25
Dalmia Iron & Steel Ltd.	2·37
Raza Buland Sugar Co. Ltd.	1·71
Cement Distributors Pvt. Ltd.	1·15

FINLAY

This group comprises 5 companies, of which one is a managing agency company, James Finlay & Co. Ltd., a foreign company incorporated in the U. K. and having its principal place of business in India. The other 4 companies of the group are managed by Finlay & Co. Ltd., as managing agent. The group masters here are thus foreigners. The financial position of the four managed companies is shown below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	4	190	926	1316

Industrial interest

The managing agency (James Finlay & Co. Ltd.) is a section 591 company. The activities in India of the managing agency company consist of trading and warehousing of tea, jute baling, apart from managing agency work. This company's sales figures (relating to activities in India only) stood at Rs. 2.6 crores.

Of the four managed companies, three are manufacturers of cotton textiles, while one is engaged in the manufacture of jute goods. The turnover figures of the companies are given below :—

(Rs. in crores)

Cotton Textiles (3 companies)	9.36
Jute Goods (1 company)	3.80
TOTAL	13.16

Each of these four has assets of not less than rupees one crore :—

(Rs. in crores)

Champadny Jute Co.	2.07
Finlay Mills Ltd.	2.84
Swan Mills Ltd.	2.15
Gold Mohur Mills Ltd.	2.20

GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT

This group comprises 26 companies, of which one, Gillander Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd., is a managing agency concern. It is a subsidiary of Ogilvy Gillanders & Co. Ltd., which is incorporated in the U. K. The group is thus under foreign control. The managing agency company, Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd., manages 8 companies as managing agents and acts as secretaries and treasurers for 6 more. Five of these are managed companies and 7 other companies are subsidiaries of the managing agency company. Four more of the managed companies are subsidiaries of an U. K. company, Goodlass Wall & Lead Industries Ltd., while another managed company is a subsidiary of Clive Insurance Co. Ltd., which is itself a managed company. Three more companies are otherwise under the control of the group. The financial position of the group is shown below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	26	275	1283	802

Industrial interests

The main industrial interest of the group is manufacturing tea in which 6 companies are engaged ; five companies produce chemicals, including pigments; three companies each are engaged in engineering and trading (including the managing agency company) and as architects and consulting engineers and contractors. Two are holders of real property. One company each is engaged in the business of hire-purchase, as manufacturers of wood products and in insurance business. The remaining one company is not doing any business at present.

The industry-wise turnover of the group is tabulated below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Chemicals, including pigments	190
Tea	118
Engineering	22
Others	472
TOTAL	802

Two companies of the group occupy important positions in the industrial fields as mentioned below :—

	Rank	Share in the total production
Bangalore White Lead Syndicate Ltd. (White lead)	1	100%
D. Waldie & Co. Ltd. (Red lead)	1	64·2%

Three companies of the group have each assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore. They are :—

	(Rs. in crores)
Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd.	3·89
Mackintosh Burn Ltd.	2·38
Indian Wood Products Co. Ltd.	1·08

Indian Copper Corporation Ltd., the only indigenous producers of copper, is a sterling company having a place of business in India and belonging to the group. Its assets (as per Indian business accounts) and turnover (according to business in India) are of the order of Rs. 10·2 crores and Rs. 5·7 crores respectively.

GOENKA

This group comprises 53 concerns—one firm and 52 companies. The firm and 3 companies function as managing agents. They manage between them 34 companies—17 as managing agents and 17 as secretaries and treasurers. One company is a subsidiary of the managing agent, Duncan Bros. Co. Ltd., while 2 more companies are subsidiaries of the managed companies. Twelve other companies are otherwise under the control of the group. The financial position of the companies is shown below :—

	No.	PUG	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	52	1284	4695	4356

Industrial interests

As many as 22 companies are engaged in tea plantation, but in terms of turnover, it is the production in jute and cotton and woollen industries which together account for nearly 60% of the group's turnover. The turnover figures of the group in different industrial fields is given below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Jute	1447
Cotton Textiles	893
Woollen Textiles, including combing	157
Plantations (Tea)	496
Electricity Supply	231
Chemicals (Carbon Black)	96
Mining (Coal)	32
Others	<u>1004</u>
TOTAL	<u>4356</u>

Figures of turnover for one tea company are not available and hence are not included in the table above.

Phillips Carbon Black Ltd. of the group is the only producer in India of carbon black. Woolcombers of India has an important position in wool combing for tops.

Thirteen companies of the group have each assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore. They are :—

	(Rs. in crores)
Anglo Indian Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	5.2
Hukumchand Jute Mills Ltd.	4.6
Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	4.1
Patrakola Tea Co. Ltd.	3.4
Phillips Carbon Black Ltd.	3.0
Patna Electric Supply Co. Ltd.	1.9
Kamala Mills Ltd.	1.9
Isaac Holdens (India) Ltd. (Woolcombers of India)	1.6
Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	1.6
Central Cotton Mills Ltd.	1.5
Calcutta Investment Co. Ltd.	1.2
Coorla Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.	1.1
Salem Erode Electric Distribution Co. Ltd.	1.1

I. C. I.

This group comprises 5 companies. Four of these 5 are subsidiaries of the Imperial Chemical Industries, London. The fifth company, Atic Industries Ltd., is a joint venture of Atul Products Ltd., belonging to the Kasturbhai Lalbhai and the Imperial Chemical Industries, U. K. These two have subscribed in equal

Industrial interests

The main industrial interest of the group is manufacturing tea in which 6 companies are engaged ; five companies produce chemicals, including pigments; three companies each are engaged in engineering and trading (including the managing agency company) and as architects and consulting engineers and contractors. Two are holders of real property. One company each is engaged in the business of hire-purchase, as manufacturers of wood products and in insurance business. The remaining one company is not doing any business at present.

The industry-wise turnover of the group is tabulated below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Chemicals, including pigments	190
Tea	118
Engineering	22
Others	472
TOTAL	802

Two companies of the group occupy important positions in the industrial fields as mentioned below :—

	Rank	Share in the total production
Bangalore White Lead Syndicate Ltd. (White lead)	1	100%
D. Waldie & Co. Ltd. (Red lead)	1	64.2%

Three companies of the group have each assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore. They are :—

	(Rs. in crores)
Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd.	3.89
Mackintosh Burn Ltd.	2.38
Indian Wood Products Co. Ltd.	1.08

Indian Copper Corporation Ltd., the only indigenous producers of copper, is a sterling company having a place of business in India and belonging to the group. Its assets (as per Indian business accounts) and turnover (according to business in India) are of the order of Rs. 10.2 crores and Rs. 5.7 crores respectively.

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	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
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Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	4.1
Patrakola Tea Co. Ltd.	3.4
Phillips Carbon Black Ltd.	3.0
Patna Electric Supply Co. Ltd.	1.9
Kamala Mills Ltd.	1.9
Isaac Holdens (India) Ltd. (Woolcombers of India)	1.6
Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	1.6
Central Cotton Mills Ltd.	1.5
Calcutta Investment Co. Ltd.	1.2
Coorla Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.	1.1
Salem Erode Electric Distribution Co. Ltd.	1.1

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This group comprises 5 companies. Four of these 5 are subsidiaries of the Imperial Chemical Industries, London. The fifth company, Atic Industries Ltd., is a joint venture of Atul Products Ltd., belonging to the Kasturbhai Lalbhai and the Imperial Chemical Industries, U. K. These two have subscribed in equal

proportion to the share capital of the company. It has however been included in the ICI group in view of the fact that while ICI group has admitted this to belong to their group, Kasturbhai Lalbhai group has not claimed this as belonging to their group. The financial position of the group is shown below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)				
—	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	5	941	3689	3816

Industrial interests

The group is wholly interested in the manufacture of chemicals like dyestuffs, textiles auxiliaries, blasting explosives, safety fuse and smoke generators, plastic chemicals, paints and polyester fibre. The company which is engaged in manufacturing polyester fibre, being of recent incorporation, has not gone into production yet. The turnover of the group in different industrial fields is given below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Plastic Chemicals	1924
Dyestuffs, textile auxiliaries	686
Blasting explosives	605
Paints	292
Other Chemicals	158
Others	151
TOTAL	3816

Three companies of the group occupy important positions in several industrial fields as mentioned below :—

—	Rank	Percentage share in total production	
		1963	1964
Alkali & Chemical Corpn. Ltd.—			
(i) Alfloc powder	1	100	100
(ii) Metal treatment solutions	1	93.1	N.A.
(iii) Polythylene moulding powder	1	58.9	62.4
(iv) Rubber chemicals	1	100	..
Indian Explosives Ltd.—			
(i) Industrial explosives	1	100	41.2
(ii) Safety fuses	1	81.4	83.9
Atic Industries Ltd.—			
Vat Dyes	2	43.1	44.5

All the 5 companies belonging to the group have each assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore. They are :—

(Rs. in crores)	
Alkali & Chemical Corpn. of India Ltd.	11.84
Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd.	10.71
Indian Explosives Ltd.	8.41
Atic Industries Ltd.	4.06
Chemicals & Fibres of India Ltd.	1.87

INDRA SINGH

This group comprises 7 companies, of which 2 are managing agents, Indra Singh Pvt. Ltd., and the Eastern Corporation Pvt. Ltd. Three other companies are managed by these managing agents while two others are otherwise under the control of the group. Their financial position is shown below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)				
	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	7	431	1940	777

Industrial interests

Indra Singh & Sons Pvt. Ltd. and Eastern Corporation Pvt. Ltd., apart from being managing agents, are also colliery owners and insurance agents respectively. Three companies are engaged in the manufacture of steel and other engineering goods, one company each is engaged in the manufacture of cement, cotton textiles and mining and smelting of zinc and lead.

The aggregate turnover of the companies of this group in the various fields is given below :—

(Rs. in crores)	
Engineering	4.37
Coal Mining	0.32
Other Mining	1.43
Cotton Textiles	0.59
Cement	0.95
Others	0.12
TOTAL	7.77

One company of this group, Metal Corpn. of India Ltd., is the sole producer of lead in India. Four companies of the group each have assets of not less than rupees one crore. They are :—

(Rs. in crores)	
Metal Corporation of India Ltd.	8.83
Indian Steel and Wire Products Ltd.	6.21
Assam Bengal Cement Co. Ltd.	1.91
Indra Singh & Sons Pvt. Ltd.	1.39

J. K. SINGHANIA

This group comprises 47 companies. Of these, 4 are managing agency companies, 10 are companies managed by the managing agency, one is a subsidiary of a managed company and the other 32 are under the control of the group masters otherwise. Their financial position is given below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)				
	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	47	1419	5920	5443

Industrial interests

The four managing agency companies are not engaged in any other business activity. There are eleven trading companies in the group. Six companies are engaged in investment ; and five companies in the manufacture of chemicals including paints and varnishes, one in nylon ; four companies are manufacturing cotton textiles ; two companies each are engaged in mining of manganese and soap stone, manufacture of jute, iron and steel and engineering products. One company each is engaged in the manufacture of paper, typewriters, non-ferrous metals, woollen textiles, drugs and pharmaceuticals, sugar, crushing of oilseeds, oil refining and manufacture of soaps, insurance and banking. Two companies are not engaged in any business activity and the exact details of the business activity of one company (The J. K. Hosiery Factory, Calcutta, Pvt. Ltd.) is not presently known and has been called for.

The aggregate turnover of the group companies engaged in the various industrial fields is given below :—

		(Rs. in lakhs)	
Textiles—			
(i) Cotton	. . . . .	1396	
(ii) Woollen	. . . . .	485	
(iii) Others	. . . . .	230	
		2111	2111
Jute	. . . . .		798
Paper	. . . . .		453
Chemicals	. . . . .		355
Non-ferrous Metals	. . . . .		336
Engineering (Engineer's steel files, cold rolled strips, wire, ropes, chain pulley blocks)	. . . . .		249
Sugar	. . . . .		209
Iron & Steel (Steel castings & re-rolling)	. . . . .		117
Edible Oil & Foods (Oil & Potatoes)	. . . . .		91
Mining (Manganese ore & soap stone)	. . . . .		18
Others	. . . . .		706
		TOTAL	5443

Three companies of the group occupy important positions in the industrial field. Another company of the group, Aluminium Corporation of India, also enjoys an important position.

Name of the company	Product	Percentage of All-India Production	
		1963	1964
J. K. Chemicals	Sodium Hydrosulphite	46.5	49.0
J. K. Synthetics Ltd.	Nylon Yarn	52.8	35.8
Aluminium Corp. of India	Aluminium . . . . .	..	13.3

Fourteen companies (excluding National Insurance Co. Ltd.) of the group have each assets of not less than rupees one crore. These are :—

	(Rs. in crores)
Aluminium Corporation of India	9.42
Straw Products Ltd.	8.43
J. K. Cotton Spg. Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd.	6.13
Ganges Mfg. Co. Ltd.	4.55
Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd.	4.10
J. K. Synthetics Ltd.	3.60
J. K. Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	2.65
Muir Mills Ltd.	2.55
New Kaiser-i-Hind Spg. Wvg. Mills Co.	2.12
J. K. Steel Ltd.	2.10
J. K. Manufacturers Ltd.	1.27
Motilal Padampat Sugar Mills Co. Ltd.	1.27
J. K. Iron & Steel Ltd.	1.05

J. P. SRIVASTAVA

This group comprises 16 companies, of which 4 are managing agency companies managing one company each. Two companies are subsidiaries of the two managed companies while the remaining 6 are otherwise in the control of the group masters. Their financial position is shown below :—

	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	16	312	792	1013

Industrial interests

Textile and sugar are the main industrial interests of the group. Three of the 4 managing agents are also investors. There are five companies engaged in the manufacture or processing of textiles, three in investments, two in agriculture and cotton carrying and one each in manufacture of sugar and in engineering. The industry-wise turnover of the group is given below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Textile goods	889
Sugar	114
Others	10
TOTAL	1013

Three companies of the group have each assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore. They are :—

	(Rs. in crores)
New Victoria Mills Ltd.	1.87
Raza Textiles Ltd.	1.73
Shree Sadul Textiles Ltd.	1.34

JAIPURIA

This group comprises 16 companies. One of these, the Swadeshi Cotton Mills Ltd., has 4 subsidiaries, the other 11 are otherwise under the control of the group master. There is no managing agency management control in this group. The financial position of the group is shown below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)				
—	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	16	447	1722	1778

Industrial interests

The Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd. is engaged in the manufacture and/or processing of cotton and staple fibre yarn and cotton fabrics. Of its subsidiary companies, two are engaged in coal mining and the other two in the manufacture of sugar. Of the other eleven companies of the group, eight companies are engaged in investment and as general financiers; the other three are engaged in cultivation working mica mines, and trade respectively.

The aggregate turnover figures of the group companies in the various fields are as follows:—

(Rs. in crores)	
Cotton Textiles	14.97
Sugar	1.56
Coal Mining	1.00
Others	0.25
TOTAL	<u>17.78</u>

Two companies belonging to the group have each not less than Rs. 1 crore assets. They are:—

(Rs. in crores)	
Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd.	11.86
Samla Collieries Ltd.	1.61

JARDINE HENDERSON

This group comprises 20 companies. The group appears to be under the control of foreigners. Of the 20, Jardine Henderson Ltd. is a managing agency company, managing 8 companies, of which 4 are also its subsidiaries. Seven more companies of the group are subsidiaries of the managing agency company but not managed by them. One more company (Modern Packagings Ltd.) is a subsidiary of Colour Cartons Ltd., which is a subsidiary of Jardine Henderson. Three other companies are also otherwise under the control of the group masters. The financial position of the group is as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs)				
—	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	20	831	2851	3142

Industrial interests

The main industrial interests of the group are jute manufacturing, engineering and tea plantation. The managing agency company also has trading activity. Five companies are engaged in tea plantation, three companies each in jute, investments and manufacturing packaging materials, two each in coal mining and engineering and one in trading. The following table gives the turnover of the group in different industrial fields:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Jute	1178
Engineering (Coal mining machinery, railway wagons, cranes etc.) .	734
Plantations (Tea)	150
Iron & Steel (Casting & Forging)	88
Mining (Coal)	81
Manufacture of packing materials	255
Others	656
TOTAL .	<u>3142</u>

Six companies of the group have each assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore. They are:—

	(Rs. in crores)
Jardine Henderson Ltd.	8.95
Howrah Mills Co. Ltd.	2.50
Kamarbatty Co. Ltd.	2.25
Kanknarrah Co. Ltd.	2.00
Diamond Products Ltd.	1.78
Braithwaite & Co. (India) Ltd.	5.92

The following company occupies an important position in the industrial field mentioned against it.

Name of Co.	Product	Rank	Share in total production
			1963
Meamco Ltd.	Coal Mining and Coal washery machineries.	2	36%

There are the following three foreign companies (all incorporated in the U.K. and having a principal place of business in India) which are under the same management under section 370(1B):—

- Behuber Co. Ltd.
- McLeod Russel & Co. Ltd.
- East Indian Coal Co. Ltd.

The first two are also subsidiaries of Jardine Henderson Ltd. The assets (as per Indian business accounts) and turnover (of activities in India) of the three companies were of the order of Rs. 4.11 crores and Rs. 3.64 crores respectively.

JATIA

This group comprises 10 companies. There is no managing agency (management relationship) in the group. Of the 10 companies, one Snowwhite Food Products Co. Ltd., is a subsidiary of another, Reform Flour Mills Pvt. Ltd. The financial position of the group is shown below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)				
	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	10	158	580	658

Industrial interests

Two companies each are engaged in trading and investment and in manufacture of cotton textiles and chemicals. Five companies are respectively engaged in manufacturing vanaspati, soap and oil; paper and straw-board; jute goods; flour milling and in investment business. One company which was manufacturing soap has since suspended its activity. The industry-wise turnover of the group is as below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Edible Food & Oil	357
Jute Goods	168
Paper	48
Textiles	43
Chemicals	26
Others	16
TOTAL	658

Two companies of the group have each assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore. They are:—

(Rs. in crores)	
Caledonian Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	1.82
Associated Industries (Assam) Ltd.	1.57

KAMANI

This group comprises 14 companies, of which 2 are managing agency companies, managing between them three companies. One of these three and one another which is not managed by the managing agencies are subsidiaries of the managing agency company. Eight other companies are otherwise under the control of the group masters. The financial position of the group is shown as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)				
	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	14	226	1206	1255

Industrial interests

The companies of this group are engaged in manufacture of—

- (i) brass, copper & P.B. strips, sheets, coils, extrusion tubes etc.;
- (ii) manufacture and erection of transmission line towers and allied structurals and production of road-rollers;
- (iii) manufacture of house service meters and metal manufacturing, *viz.* copper conductors, copper catenary, tinned copper wires, copper rods and aluminium conductors;
- (iv) manufacture of zinc oxide, lead oxide and red oxide;
- (v) manufacture of rods, tubes and pipes of copper and copper alloys;
- (vi) manufacture of pig iron (proposed);
- (vii) manufacture of electric lamp caps and component parts;
- (viii) manufacture of reclaimed rubber;
- (ix) radiographic inspection of welded joints and rivets.

Of the remaining five companies two are managing agency companies and three are engaged in trading and acquisition and owning land and property.

It is noticed that the company licensed to produce electric lamp caps has not implemented its substantial licence for several years.

The following table shows the industry-wise turnover of the group:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Electrical goods (Transmission line towers, arsenical copper rods, copper conductors, house service meters, etc.).	538
Non-ferrous metals (Brass & Copper strips, rods, pipes etc.).	396
Chemicals (Zinc, Lead and Red Oxides)	43
Engineering (Road Rollers)	7
Mfg. Reclaim Rubber	7
Others	264
TOTAL	1255

The following two companies of the group hold important positions in the industrial fields noted against them:—

	Rank	Percentage share in the total production	
		1963	1964
Jaipur Metals & Electricals Ltd.—			
(i) Arsenical Copper Rods	1	100	100
(ii) Bare Copper Conductors	1	63.1	46.9
Kamani Metallc Oxides Pvt. Ltd.—			
(i) Brass/Copper Rods	2	39.2	
(ii) Brass/Copper Pipes and Tubes	2	32.5	

Four companies of the group have assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore each. They are:—

	(Rs. in crores)
Kamani Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	3.45
Jaipure Metals & Electricals	3.35
Kamani Metals & Alloys	2.07
Kamani Tubes Pvt. Ltd.	1.18

KANORIA, BHAGIRATH

This group comprises 11 companies. (It was decided to consider this as an independent group, though the group master, Bhagirath Kanoria, was a former employee of Birlas). One of the 11 is a managing agency company managing one company. Nine more companies are otherwise under the control of the group master. The financial position of the group is shown below:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)			
—	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	11	180	794	1678

Industrial interests

The managing agency company is also engaged in trading. Three companies each are engaged in the manufacture of (1) cotton textiles and (2) sugar. Two companies are doing trading business and one company each is engaged in (1) the manufacture of carpets and (2) investment.

The aggregate turnover of the group companies in the various fields is given below:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Jute	627
Cotton Textiles	482
Sugar	408
Others	161
TOTAL	1678

Four companies of the group have each assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore. They are:—

	(Rs. in crores)
Aditya Mills Ltd.	1.57
Burhanpur Tapti Mills Ltd.	1.37
General Fibre Dealers Ltd.	1.25
Prabha Mills Ltd.	1.08

KANORIA, R. K.

This group comprises 20 companies, including 2 managing agency companies, Kanoria Co. Ltd., and Swadeshi Agencies Ltd., managing between them 3 companies. One of the managed companies has a subsidiary. Fourteen more companies are otherwise under the control of the group master. The financial position of the group is shown below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)				
	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	20	249	961	1028

NOTE.— Figures of turnover for four companies not available.

Industrial interests

Kanoria & Co. Ltd., apart from being managing agents, also manufactures jute good and engages in trade. The other managing agency company, Swadeshi Agencies Ltd., is not engaged in any other activity. Four companies each are engaged in (i) trading and (ii) tea plantations. Three companies are engaged in financing. Two companies are engaged in manufacture of sugar. One company each is engaged in the manufacture of (i) heavy chemicals (which is yet to commence production) (ii) cotton textiles and (iii) jute. Two companies are not doing any business. The following table gives the industry-wise turnover of the group:—

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Cotton	194
Jute	381
Sugar	288
Tea plantation	40
Others	125
TOTAL	1028

Four companies of the group have each assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore. They are:—

(Rs. in crores)	
Kanoria Chemicals & Industries Ltd.	2.03
Reliance Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	1.52
Kanoria Co. Ltd.	1.50
New Gujrat Cotton Mills Ltd.	1.15

KASTURBHAI LALBHAI

This group comprises 25 concerns, of which 9 are managing agency firms and 16 are companies. Each of the managing agency firms manages one company. Two companies are subsidiaries of a managed company, the Atul Products Ltd. Five other companies are otherwise under the control of the group masters. The group masters hold 50% of the shares of the important company Atic; it has however been included in the I.C.I. group, which has claimed it. The financial position of the companies is as shown below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)				
	No	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	16	792	3394	2620

Industrial interests

The group has three companies engaged in the manufacture of drugs, dyes and chemicals. Seven are cotton textile companies; one company each is engaged in manufacturing drums, tools and chemical machinery and hospital and laundry equipments and as commission and insurance agents. The industrial activities of two companies could not be ascertained. The industry-wise turnover of the group is tabulated below:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Textiles	1849
Chemicals—	
Pharmaceuticals & Drugs	74
Dyes, Starch etc.	696
Others	1
TOTAL	<u>2620</u>

Five companies have not started business.

The Atul Products, a managed company of this group occupies an important position in the field of dyes, chemicals and pharmaceuticals as shown below:—

	Rank	Percentage share in total production	
		1963	1964
Phosphorus Trichloride	1	100	100
Azo Dyes	1	76.3	
Sulphadiazine	1	69.9	68.4
Sulphur Black	1	67.3	66.2
Sulpha Thiazole	1	65.5	73.5
Nikethamide	1	53.5	51.7
Anti-dysentery drugs	1	49.2	54.8
Sodium Thiosulphate	1	46.3	
Naphthols	2	46.0	53.3
Sulpha drugs	1	44.1	
Caustic potash	1	100	

Another company Anil Starch Products was the top producer of Dextrose powder with 55.3% of the production in 1964.

Each of the nine managed companies of the group has not less than Rs. 1 crore assets. They are:—

	(Rs. in crores)
Atul Products Ltd.	12.37
Arvind Mills Ltd.	6.02
Asoka Mills Ltd.	2.72
Anil Starch Products Ltd.	2.37
Raipur Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	2.25
Aruna Mills Ltd.	2.20
Ahmedabad New Cotton Mills Co. Ltd.	2.16
Saraspur Mills Ltd.	1.77
Nutan Mills Ltd.	1.39

KHATAU, D. M.

This group comprises 27 companies. Of these, one is a managing agency company managing one company. Another company is a subsidiary of this managed company. The other 24 companies are otherwise under the control of the group master. The financial position of the group is shown below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)				
—	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	27	343	1362	1423

Industrial interests

Textile and electrical goods are the principal industrial interests of the group. Three companies are engaged in manufacturing textiles and two in electrical goods. The managing agency company does no other business; 9 are trading companies, five are engaged in engineering industries and one each in chemicals, printing and as civil engineers contractors. Two companies are not doing any business. The industry-wise turnover of the group is tabulated below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Cotton textiles	692
Electrical goods (Cables & Insulating winding wires)	589
Engineering (Gas stoves and cylinders, electroplating, H.P. motor etc.)	31
Chemicals (Menthol & Polythene tubing)	9
Others	102
TOTAL	1423

Cable Corporation of India Ltd., a company belonging to the group, occupies an important position in paper insulated power cables. The company accounted for 48·8% of the total production of 1963. It went down to 27% in 1964.

Two companies of the group have each assets of not less than one crore rupees. They are:—

(Rs. in crores)	
Cable Corporation of India	5·40
Khatau Makanji Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.	5·04

KILACHAND

This group comprises 12 companies. The managing agency management is not present in the group. The leading company of the group, Kesar Corporation Pvt. Ltd., has two subsidiaries, Kilachand Devchand & Co. Pvt. Ltd. and Indian Commercial Co. Pvt. Ltd., Kilachand Devchand & Co. has again three subsidiaries, 2 of which again have one subsidiary each. Indian Commercial Co. Ltd. also has one subsidiary. Thus, Kesar Corporation Ltd. is the ultimate holding company for 8 subsidiaries or sub-subsidiaries. Three more companies are otherwise under the control of the group master. The financial position of the group is shown below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)				
—	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	12	929	3513	2430

Industrial interests

Three companies are engaged in trading; one is an investment company and another deals in shares and commodities. One of the trading companies also manufactures diesel engines. One company manufactures synthetic rubber. Among the other activities of the group are cotton ginning, pressing and weaving and spinning (3 companies), manufacture of sugar (1 company), petrochemicals (1 company) and polystyrene moulding materials (1 company). The industry-wise turnover of the group is tabulated below:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Chemicals (including synthetic rubber)	405
Cotton Textiles	302
Sugar	253
Others	1470
TOTAL	2430

The following three companies of the group occupy an important position in the industrial fields mentioned against them:—

	Rank	Percentage share in total production	
		1963	1964
Kesar Sugar Works Ltd.—			
Sodium sulphite	1	46.1	
Synthetics & Chemicals Ltd.—			
(i) Styrene	1	66.3	100
(ii) Synthetic Rubber	1	100	100
Polychem Ltd.—			
(i) Styrene	2	33.7	Nil
(ii) Polystyrene Moulding Powder	1	100	100

Five companies of the group have each assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore. They are:—

	(Rs. in crores)
Synthetics & Chemicals Ltd.	20.32
Polychem Ltd.	4.96
Kilachand Devchand & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	3.25
Kesar Sugar Works Ltd.	2.73
Digvijay Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.	2.06

KILLICK

This group comprises 14 companies (excluding the one which appears to have come under its control on 1-4-1964). Of these, one is a managing agency company, Killick Industries Ltd., 4 companies are its subsidiaries. Eight companies are managed by the Killick Industries Ltd., 7 as managing agents and one as secretaries and treasurers. One other company is otherwise under the control of the group master. The financial position of the group is shown below:—

	No.	PUG	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	14	1539	4150	2445

Industrial interests

The principal interests of the group are the generation and supply of electric energy and manufacture of textiles. The managing agency company (Killick Industries Ltd.) is engaged, besides acting as managing agents, in general trading and manufacturing of steel files etc.

Three companies are engaged in generation and supply of electricity; two in mining; one each in cotton textiles; running light railways; manufacturing accessories for cigarette industry; trade in aviation spare parts; manufacturing typewriting accessories; manufacturing slotted angles and manufacturing decorative waterproof cement compounds for construction. Another company, besides being shipping, insurance agents and exporters, also manufacture light engineering products. The following table shows industry-wise turnover of the group :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Electricity	1220
Textiles	855
Mining	78
Engineering	110
Chemicals	37
Others	145
TOTAL	<u>2445</u>

The following companies of the group hold important or near important positions in the products mentioned below :—

Killick Nixon.	Prestressing equipment	100%
Filtona	Filter tips	100%
John Baker	Steel Files	34%

Seven companies of the group have assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore each. They are :—

	(Rs. in crores)
Ahmedabad Electricity Co. Ltd.	20.43
Bombay Suburban Electricity Supply Co.	7.52
Kohinoor Mills Co. Ltd.	4.41
Killick Industries Ltd.	3.36
Surat Electricity Co. Ltd.	1.88
Central Provinces Railway Co. Ltd.	1.06
Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.	1.02

KIRLOSKAR

This group comprises 6 firms and 11 companies. These 6 firms are managing agency concerns, 2 of which manage 2 companies each and the rest one each. One of the managed companies, Shivaji Works Ltd., is a subsidiary of another managed company, the Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd. Three more companies are otherwise under the control of the group master. The financial position of the companies of the group is shown below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	11	550	1912	2146

Industrial interests

Seven of the 11 companies are engaged in engineering industries. Two are manufacturers of motors, transformer and other electrical goods. Two companies are engaged in the production of diesel engines, in forgings and castings. The other engineering products manufactured by the group are agricultural implements, power driven pumps, diesel engines, pneumatic tools, air and refrigeration compressors and machine tools. One company acts as technical, industrial, and business consultants. Industry-wise turnover is given below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Engineering (Diesel engines, agricultural implements, pumps, air compressors, etc.)	1678
Electrical Goods (electric motors, transformers etc.)	455
Chemicals (Miscellaneous)	13
TOTAL	<u>2146</u>

The following companies of the group occupy important positions in the industrial fields shown against them :—

	Rank	Percentage share in total production	
		1963	1964
Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd.—			
(i) Diesel Oil Engines	1	44.8	40.9
(ii) Thin-walled bearings	2	48.2	40.5
Kirloskar Electric Co. Ltd.—			
Electric Motors	1	33.3	34.1

Six companies in this group have assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore each. They are :—

	(Rs. in crores)
Kirloskar Bros. Ltd.	4.60
Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd.	4.52
Mysore Kirloskar Ltd.	2.56
Kirloskar Electric Co. Ltd.	2.52
Kirloskar Pneumatic Co. Ltd.	2.21
Kirloskar Cummins Ltd.	1.60

KOTHARI, G. D.

It was decided to consider this as an independent group, though the group master is a close relation of the Birla family.

The group comprises 19 companies. There is no managing agency management control in the group. The financial position of the group is shown below :—

	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	19	148	1131	2155*

*Sales/turnover figures of 6 companies are not available.

Industrial interests

Eight companies are engaged in trading, four in investment, and one company each is engaged in the manufacture of (1) gas cylinders, (2) jute goods and cotton yarn, iron sleepers, (3) tea plantations, (4) civil engineering, (5) heavy engineering and (6) hire purchase business.

The turnover in the various industrial fields is given below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Jute	325
Cotton	45
Iron & Steel	34
Tea plantation	31
Others	1720
TOTAL	<u>2155</u>

Four companies of the group have assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore each. They are :—

	(Rs. in crores)
The General Industrial Society Ltd.	3.00
Hind Construction & Engineering Co. Ltd.	2.38
Modern India Construction Co. Ltd.	1.71
G. Das (Jute & Gunny) Ltd.	1.31

KOTHARI, D. C.

This group comprises 16 concerns, including one partnership firm. This firm and 4 companies in the group are managing agency concerns, managing 8 companies; three other companies are otherwise under the control of the group master. The financial position of the companies of the group is shown below :—

	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	15	368	882	579

Industrial interests

Two companies are engaged in the manufacture of yarn and cloth; three companies are engaged in production of coffee and tea (one of which also manufactures fertilisers and another one is engaged in coffee curing); one company manufactures sugar. Of the remaining 9 companies, 4 are managing agency companies, four are investment companies and one is engaged in the business of letting out lockers on rent.

The principal spheres of industrial activity of the group are textiles and plantations. Industry-wise turnover of the group is given below:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Textiles	3.65
Plantation	1.41
Chemicals (Fertilisers) . . . . .	.38
Sugar . . . . .	.27
Edible foods . . . . .	.03
Others . . . . .	.05
TOTAL	<u>5.79</u>

Four companies of this group have assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore each. They are :—

	(Rs. in crores)
Kothari Textiles Ltd.	2.37
Blue Mountain Estates & Industries Ltd.	2.27
Kothari Sugar & Chemicals Ltd.	1.69
Waterfall Estates Ltd.	1.23

MACNEILL AND BARRY λ

This group comprises 32 companies of which one is the managing agency company Macneill and Barry Ltd. managing 21 companies. Of these 21, nine are also subsidiaries of the Macneill and Barry Ltd. Six other companies of the group are subsidiaries of managing agency company without being managed by it. The Gourepore Electric Supply Co. Ltd. (since taken over by the West Bengal State Electricity Board after 31st March 1964) was a subsidiary of one of the managed companies. Three other companies are otherwise under the control of the group masters. The managing agency company is a subsidiary of a foreign company, the Inchape & Co. Ltd., U.K. The group has therefore to be considered as one under foreign control, even though the interests of the Tata group are substantial. The financial position of the group is shown below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

—	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	32	838	2921	2698

Industrial interests

The Macneill & Barry Ltd., apart from being managing agents, is also engaged in the manufacture of coal drills, coal drill panels, chain and belt conveyors and haulages. It is also a trading company. Thirteen companies are engaged in the production and manufacture of tea. Six companies are engaged in the manufacture of engineering goods, two companies each are engaged in the manufacture of jute goods, business in real property and as investment companies; one company each is engaged in coal mining, manufacture of ropes, printing and publishing, harbour boating and manufacturing cardboard boxes. As stated earlier, since the Gourepore Electric Supply Co. Ltd. was in the process of being taken over by the West Bengal State Electricity Board from the 1st September 1961, the company ceased to do any business activity from that date.

The aggregate turnover figures of the group companies in various fields are given below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Jute	953
Mining (Coal)	450
Engineering (Drums & closures, photo-copying machines, industrial & mining haulages, wheels & tools, boiler mountings & gears).	380
Plantation (Tea)	180
Manufacturing Ropes	113
Electric Goods (Starters & Switchgears)	40
Paper (Cardboard boxes)	19
Others	563
TOTAL	2698

The following two companies of the group hold important positions in the industrial fields mentioned below :—

Name of Co.	Product	Rank	Percentage share in total production
Precision Tools India Ltd.	Diamond Tools	1	40.5
Containers & Closures Ltd.	Pilferproof Caps	2	30.0

Five companies of the group have each assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore. They are :—

	(Rs. in crores)
Macneill & Barry Ltd.	5.59
Gourepore Co. Ltd.	4.21
Equitable Coal Co. Ltd.	4.21
Kilburn & Co. Ltd.	3.50
Nuddea Mills Ltd.	2.48

MAFATLAL

This group comprises 22 concerns, of which one is a firm and the rest companies. The firm and four of the companies function as managing agents; the firm managed 2 and the 4 companies one each. Four of the managing companies and 4 other companies of the group are subsidiaries of Mafatlal Gagalbhai & Co. Ltd., another company is a subsidiary of one of the companies in the group. The remaining 6 are otherwise under the control of the group master. The financial position of the companies of the group is shown below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)			
	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	21	1026	4591	4311

Industrial interests

Six of the 21 companies are engaged in the manufacture or processing of textiles, in which they hold a pre-eminent position. Three companies manufacture chemical products like dyestuffs, organic and inorganic chemicals, plastics and petro-chemicals. Four are managing agents. The remaining 8 companies are respectively engaged in the manufacture of sugar, jute goods, and plywood and as investors, owner of managing agency rights, textile engravers, insurance agents and in rendering technical and other services to companies belonging to the group. The turnover of the group, according to their industrial activities, is tabulated below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Cotton Textiles	3457
Jute	273
Chemicals	257
Sugar	173
Others	151
TOTAL	4311

One company of the group, Indian Dyestuff Industries, accounts for 95% of oil soluble dyes, and 51% of vat dyes.

Ten companies in this group have assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore each. They are :—

	(Rs. in crores)
Indian Dyestuff Industries Ltd.	8.45
New Shorrock Spinning & Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	7.19
Standard Mills Co. Ltd.	6.17
Mafatlal Gagalbhai & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	5.68
Sassoon Spinning & Weaving Co. Ltd.	5.57
Mafatlal Fine Spinning & Weaving Co. Ltd.	3.63
Ahmedabad Jayabharat Cotton Mills Ltd.	2.24
Gagalbhai Jute Mills Pvt. Ltd.	1.98
Surat Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills Pvt. Ltd.	1.92
Phalton Sugar Works Ltd.	1.68

MAHINDRA AND MAHINDRA

This group comprises 12 companies of which Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd. is a managing agency company. It manages 2 companies, one of which is also its subsidiary, as managing agents and also acts as secretaries and treasurers of 4 companies. Of these 4, two are also subsidiaries of Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd. Three other companies of the group are subsidiaries of Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd., though not managed by them. Two other companies are otherwise under the control of the group. The financial position of the companies of the group is shown below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)			
—	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	12	419	2012	2111

Industrial interests

The principal industrial interest of the group is engineering, particularly manufacture of automobiles and allied products. The managing agency company (Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.) manufactures or processes jeeps, trucks, vans and also machine tools and steel materials. Six other companies are engaged in automobile industry, manufacturing various products like trailer, axles, ball bearings, tractor implements, clutches, diesel engines and leaf springs. One company each is engaged in manufacture of industrial control instruments, cotton carding machines, enamel, varnishes and lacquers and in publication of engineering and technical books and in advertising and allied activities. The following table gives the industry-wise turnover of the group :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Engineering—	
(i) Automobile	1436
(ii) Others	592
Chemicals	43
Others	40
TOTAL	2111

Four companies in the group occupy important positions in certain fields of manufacturing activity as indicated below :—

Name of Co.	Product	Rank	Percentage share in total production	
			1963	1964
Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.	Jeeps	1	100	100
Mahindra Engineering Co. Ltd.	Industrial Process & control instruments.	1	59.7	..
Machinery Manufacturers Corpn. Ltd.	Textile Machinery Carding engines.	1	65.9	62.6
Mahindra Owen Ltd.	Trailers	2	41.2	86.6

Three companies in the group have assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore each. They are :—

	(Rs. in crores)
Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.	13.84
Machinery Manufacturers Corpn. Ltd.	3.22
Mahindra Owen Ltd.	1.08

MANGALDAS JEYSINGHBHAI

This group comprises 12 companies and 2 firms. The two firms and three of the companies function as managing agents, managing one company each. Four other companies are otherwise under the control of the group masters. The financial position of the companies is shown below :—

	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	12	225	847	707

Industrial interests

The three managing agency companies are not engaged in any other business activity. Four companies are engaged in the manufacture of cotton textiles. One company each is engaged in (1) the manufacture of steel pipes; (2) investment; (3) printing; (4) property holding. The remaining one company is not doing any business.

The group is mainly interested in cotton textiles. The turnover figures of the group in cotton textiles and other industrial fields are given below :—

	(Rs. in crores)
Cotton Textiles	7.02
Others	0.05
TOTAL	7.07

Five companies of the group have assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore each. They are :—

	(Rs. in crores)
Jehangir Vakil Mills Co. Ltd.	1·85
Gujrat Steel Tubes Ltd.	1·68
New Jehangir Vakil Mills Ltd.	1·59
Navjivan Mills Pvt. Ltd.	1·58
Rustom Jehangir Vakil Mills Co. Ltd.	1·19

MANGALDAS PAREKH

This group comprises 18 concerns including 2 firms. These 2 firms and 4 companies of the group are functioning as managing agents, managing one company each. Six other companies are otherwise under the control of the group masters. The financial position of the companies is shown below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)			
—	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	16	217	1168	1390

NOTE.—Data for one company was not available.

Industrial interests

The four managing agency companies are not engaged in any other business activity. The six managed companies are engaged in manufacturing and processing of cotton textiles. Three companies are manufacturing (1) flexible tubes, (2) non-ferrous metal goods, (3) pharmaceuticals. The remaining three companies are (i) engaged in trading, (ii) own immovable properties, and (iii) deal in investments.

The turnover figures of group companies in the various industrial fields are given below :—

	(Rs. in crores)
Cotton textiles	13·14
Non-ferrous metals	0·11
Pharmaceuticals	0·58
Others	0·07
TOTAL	13·90

Five companies of the group have each assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore. They are :—

	(Rs. in crores)
Aryodaya Spinning & Weaving Co. Ltd.	2·24
Victoria Mills Ltd.	2·20
Rajnagar Spinning, Weaving & Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	2·17
Aryodaya Ginning & Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	2·09
Jubilee Mills Ltd.	1·24

MARTIN BURN

This group comprises 21 companies, of which one is a managing agency company, Martin Burn Ltd. It functions as the managing agent of 10 companies and acts as secretaries and treasurers for 9 more. Another company is under the control of the group master. Two of the Electricity Companies managed by the group have been taken over by the U. P. Electricity Board in July and September 1964 respectively. The financial position of the companies of the group is shown below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)				
—	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	21	2228	14961	10872

Industrial interests

The managing agency company also carries on trading. Seven companies carry on generation and distribution of electricity, 6 companies are engaged in railway transport, 3 companies are engaged in manufacture of wagons, light rolling stock, heavy engineering and refractory products ; and 1 company each is engaged in manufacture of iron and steel and ship building, manufacture of cranes and as administrators of estates, trustees and guarantors.

The following table indicates the industrial spheres wherein this group is active :—

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Iron and Steel	7104
Engineering (Manufacturing railway wagons and cranes)	1836
Electricity generation and supply	482
Refractory Products	387
Others (including railway transport)	1063
TOTAL	10872

Two companies of the group between themselves account for 27% of the total production of wagons in this country, making the group as a whole the top-most manufacturer of railway wagons in the private sector. It is also the biggest producer of cast iron and spun pipes, with over 82% of the production.

Nine companies of the group have each assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore. They are :—

(Rs. in crores)	
Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	103.1
Burn & Co. Ltd.	14.6
Indian Standard Wagon Co. Ltd.	8.3
Martin Burn Ltd.	8.1
United Provinces Electric Supply Co. Ltd.	4.3
Agra Electric Supply Co. Ltd.	1.9
Banaras Electric Supply Co. Ltd.	1.6
Hooghly Docking & Engineering	1.6
Jabalpore Electric Supply Co. Ltd.	1.00

MODI

This group comprises 10 companies, 2 of which are managing agency companies, managing one company each. Six more companies are otherwise under the control of the Group. The financial position of the group is shown below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)				
—	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	10	270	1128	2082

Industrial interests

The two managing agency companies of the group are not engaged in any other activities apart from functioning as managing agents. One company of the group (Modi Industries Ltd.) has highly diversified business activities *viz.*, manufacture of sugar, vanaspati, paints, power alcohol, spirits, glycerine, soap, gases, electrodes, lanterns and torches, steel wire and rods etc. Another is engaged in textile manufacture, cotton, silk and rayon. Of the remaining companies two manufacture flour and other allied products, one is engaged in erections of tube-wells and signalling equipment for railways, one is trading in grains and the remaining two are said to be not doing any business at present (former business being distribution of electricity and functioning as Government contractors). The turnover figures of the group in different industrial fields are given below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Edible Oil & Foods	910
Textiles	806
Sugar	154
Chemicals	93
Engineering	77
Others	42
TOTAL	2082

Two companies of this group have assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore each. They are :—

(Rs. in crores)	
Modi Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd.	6.62
Modi Industries Ltd.	3.30

MUTHIAH

This group comprises 10 companies, of which 2 are managing agency companies, managing 3 companies between them. One of the managing agency companies has a subsidiary while the remaining 4 companies are otherwise under the control of the group master. Their financial position is shown below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)				
—	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	10	243	689	405

Industrial interests

One company each is engaged in manufacture of (i) rayon yarn and cellulose films and (ii) manufacture of super phosphate and fertilisers. The remaining six companies (excluding the two managing agency companies which do not engage in any other business) are trading companies or own/deal in investments.

The figures of turnover in chemicals and other fields are shown below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Chemicals (rayon yarn and cellulose films) & Fertilisers	371
Others	34
TOTAL	405

Turnover of Rs. 3.43 crores representing 84.7% of the turnover of the group was that of one company—Travancore Rayons Ltd. This is the only company in the group with assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore. Its assets are Rs. 4.87 crores. Travancore Rayons Ltd. occupies an important place in the manufacture of :—

	Percentage share in total production			
	Rank	1963	1964	Rank
Cellophane	1	70.6	69.7	1

NAIDU, V. R.

This group comprises 11 concerns—4 firms and 7 companies. The 4 firms are managing agency concerns, managing one company each. Three more companies are otherwise under the control of the group master. The financial position of the companies is shown below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)			
	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	7	662	1294	618

Industrial interests

Five companies are engaged in manufacturing textiles. One of these also manufactures machinery. One company manufactures sugar. The remaining company—the biggest company in the group—is engaged in the manufacture of aluminium ingots, rods etc. It started production only this year (1965).

The industry-wise turnover of the group (1963) is given below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
	Turnover
Cotton textiles	553
Engineering	44
Sugar	11
Others	10
TOTAL	618

Three important companies in the group have each assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore. They are :—

	(Rs. in crores)
Madras Aluminium Co. Ltd.	8.96
Radha Krishna Mills Ltd.	1.46
Ramkrishna Industries Pvt. Ltd.	1.05

NAIDU, G. V.

This group comprises 17 concerns—4 firms and 13 companies. The four firms are managing agency concerns, managing between them 5 companies. Eight more companies are otherwise under the control of the group master. The financial position of the companies is shown below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)			
—	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	13	811	2085	1605

Industrial interests

Seven companies are engaged in the manufacture and processing of textiles. Two are manufacturers of textile and other machinery. One company each is engaged in the production of staple fibre and rayon yarn (chemicals), distribution of films and in farming, and cattle breeding. The turnover of the group in various industrial fields is given below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Textiles	961
Chemicals, principally Viscose rayon and staple fibre	384
Engineering	249
Others	11
TOTAL	<u>1605</u>

Five companies of the group have each assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore. They are :—

	(Rs. in crores)
South India Viscose Ltd.	8.33
Lakshmi Mills Co. Ltd.	5.27
Textool Co. Ltd.	3.43
Coimbatore Cotton Mills Ltd.	1.29
Rajalakshmi Mills Ltd.	1.07

NOWROSJEE WADIA

This group has close connection with the Shapoorji Pallonji group, there being interlocking directorate between the two groups. It comprises 9 companies, of which one is a managing agency company, Nowrosjee Wadia & Sons Pvt. Ltd., managing 4 companies. One company is a subsidiary of the managed company,

Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co. Ltd. Three other companies are otherwise under the control of the group master. Their financial position is shown below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)				
—	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	9	450	1854	1809

Industrial interests

Nowrosjee Wadia & Sons Pvt. Ltd., apart from being managing agents, is also engaged in trading and investments. Four companies are engaged in the manufacture of chemicals ; two companies in the manufacture of cotton textiles and one company each is manufacturing ring travellers and textile accessories and doing trading. The turnover figures in the various industrial fields are given below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Textiles—			
(i) Cotton		1672	
(ii) Other (synthetic fabrics)		18	1690
Chemicals			69
Engineering (Ring travellers & Textile accessories)			20
Others			30
	TOTAL		1809

One company of the group (National Peroxide Ltd.) is the sole producer in India of Hydrogen Peroxide and Sodium perborate.

Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., which (with assets of 14.80) is the only company in the group with assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore, is the biggest exporter of cotton textiles.

PARRY ¶

This group comprises 7 companies of which one is the managing agency company Parry & Co. Ltd. It is a wholly owned subsidiary of E. I. D. Parry Ltd., incorporated in the U.K. This group is thus under foreign control. Parry & Co. Ltd. manages 3 companies as managing agents and acts as secretaries and treasurers for one. One other company is a subsidiary of Parry & Co. Ltd. Another company is a subsidiary of the parent company, the E. I. D. Parry & Co. Ltd. The financial position of the group is shown below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)				
—	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	7	261	1168	1891

Industrial interests

Three of the companies are principally engaged in manufacture of sugar along with certain other allied activities, e.g., manufacture of spirit, liquor and carbonic acid gas ; one company each is engaged in manufacture of confectionery

fertilisers (super phosphates), manufacture of sanitaryware and trading. Parry & Co. Ltd., besides functioning as managing agency company in this group, is also engaged in general import and distribution trade on an extensive scale.

The table below shows the industry-wise turnover of the group :—

	(Rs. in crores)
Sugar	7.55
Edible Oils and Foods	1.49
Chemicals & Fertilisers	1.22
Others	8.65
TOTAL	18.91

Four companies of the group have each assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore. They are :—

	(Rs. in crores)
Parry & Co. Ltd.	4.91
Deccan Sugar & Abkhari Co. Ltd.	2.48
Cauvery Sugars & Chemicals Ltd.	1.49
Travancore Sugars and Chemicals	1.32

The assets and the turnover (as per Indian business accounts) of E. I. D. Parry Ltd., the foreign company of this group, which has established a place of business in India and comes within the purview of section 591 of the Companies Act, 1956, are of the order of Rs. 11.90 crores and Rs. 13.47 crores, respectively. This company has diversified production, and is an important producer of ammonium phosphate (68%).

PEIRCE LESLIE λ

This group comprises 16 companies, including the managing agency company, Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd., a company incorporated in the U. K. and having a place of business in India. It manages 15 companies—7 as managing agents and 8 as secretaries and treasurers. The financial position of the group (excluding those of the foreign company) is shown below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)			
—	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	15	207	500	360

Industrial interests

Four companies are engaged both in Tea and Coffee plantings ; one in Tea ; eight in Coffee and two in Rubber. The turnover for tea, coffee and rubber plantations are given below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Tea	220
Coffee	74
Rubber	66
TOTAL	360

In this group there is only one company, Peria Karamalai Tea & Produce Co. Ltd., with assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore (Rs. 1.16).

The assets (as per Indian business accounts) and turnover (for activities in India) only of Perice Leslie & Co. Ltd. are Rs. 2.11 crores and Rs. 4.81 crores respectively. The company has diversified activities, including coffee curing, cashew kernel and cashew shell liquid production.

PODAR

This group comprises 18 companies of which one is a managing agency company, Podar & Sons Pvt. Ltd. It manages two companies as managing agents. There are 8 subsidiaries in the group of which four are subsidiaries of the managing agency company and 2 are subsidiaries of one of the managed companies. Of the other two subsidiaries, one managed company and its subsidiary hold more than 51% of the equity capital in one while another is a subsidiary of one of the 7 companies that are otherwise under the control of the group masters. Their financial position is shown below :—

	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	18	231	903	1103

Total assets and turnover figures do not include the figures of five companies which are new incorporations.

Industrial interests

Five companies of the group are engaged in textiles, cotton, silk and art silk, and two each in trading and financing (including investments). One company each is engaged in the manufacture of plastic materials, in insurance, and as property dealers. The other five which are new companies propose to do mining, cement manufacture, rubber making, and production of chemicals and electrical goods. The table below gives the turnover of the group according to its business activity :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Textiles—	
(i) Cotton	386
(ii) Silk, art silk, nylon etc.	590
Chemicals (Plastics)	32
Others	95
TOTAL	1103

Two companies in the group have each assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore. They are :—

	(Rs. in crores)
Shree Shakti Mills Ltd.	2.8
Podar Mills Ltd.	2.3

RALLIS

This group comprises 10 companies. One is a managing agency company, Sundarsanam Ltd., managing one company which is also a subsidiary of the principal group company Rallis India Ltd. Five other companies are also subsidiaries of Rallis India Ltd. Three other companies are otherwise under the control of the group masters. The financial position of the group is shown below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)				
—	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	10	450	1080	2445

Industrial interests

The main business of Rallis India Ltd. is trading; it is also engaged in manufacture of pharmaceutical products. Six companies are engaged in manufacture of (i) portable machine tools (ii) electric fans (iii) umbrella components, (iv) chemicals and in (v) cotton spinning and (vi) trading. Another group company Boehringer-Knoll Ltd., manufactures pharmaceuticals including antibiotics. Capsulation Services Ltd., manufactures capsules. The Sundarsanam Ltd. is only a managing agency company and has no other activities.

The aggregate turnover of the group companies engaged in the manufacture of drugs and pharmaceuticals, other chemicals, electrical goods, cotton textiles, engineering and in other fields is given below:—

		(Rs. in crores)
Drugs and pharmaceuticals		3.33
Other chemicals . . . . .		.53
Electrical goods . . . . .		.52
Cotton textiles		0.58
Engineering		0.59
Others		18.90
TOTAL		<u>24.45</u>

Two of the companies have important positions in the All-India production of certain products. The details thereof are given below:—

Name of the Co.	Product	Rank	Percentage share in total production	
			1963	1964
Ralliwolf Ltd.	Portable tools	1	47.4	89.5
Boehringer-Knoll Ltd.	Chloram Phenicol	2	37.9	58.8

Rallis India Ltd. is the important company in the group with assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore (7.17).

R. K. AGARWALA

This group comprises 38 concerns—one firm and 37 companies. The firm functions as a managing agent, managing one company. Three more companies are subsidiaries of the managed company while another is a subsidiary of one of these subsidiaries. Thirty-two more companies are otherwise under the control of the group. The financial position of the group is shown below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)				
	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	37	228	727	502

Industrial interests

Fifteen companies are engaged in mining, mainly of mica. Nine are investment/trading companies. Two are dealers in land, property and buildings. One company each is engaged in manufacturing iron and steel; rubber goods; refractory products; printing ink; tools and dies; chemical and biological preparations; cotton textiles; ice and paints and varnishes. The other two are non-manufacturing companies engaged respectively in hotel business and receivership.

Industry-wise turnover of the group is as follows :—

(Rs. in lakhs)				
Mining—				
Coal	4			
Mica	151			
Chemicals (Printing ink)				155
Textiles (Cotton)				129
Iron & Steel				63
Rubber Goods				20
Refractories				76
Others				54
				5
				<u>502</u>
	TOTAL			

Only one company in the group has assets of not less than rupees one crore, viz., Chrestien Mica Industries Ltd., with assets of Rs. 2.42 crores.

RUIA

This group comprises 16 companies of which 5 are managing agency companies, managing one company each. One of the managed companies (Kolhapur Sugar Mills Ltd.) is a subsidiary of its managing agency company (United Agencies Pvt. Ltd.). Six other companies are otherwise under the control of the group. The financial position of the group is shown below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)				
	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	16	358	1892	1720

Industrial interests

Three companies are engaged in the production of textile goods. One company produces gas. One company is engaged in the manufacture of sugar and also produces edible oil and alcohol and spirit. There are 5 managing agency companies. One of the managing agents also manufactures hosiery and processes textile goods. Four companies are engaged in trading, of which one renders technical services also. The business activities of two companies are not known. The following table gives the industry-wise turnover of the group :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Textiles (Cotton)	955
Sugar	446
Chemicals (Spirits, alcohol and gases)	18
Edible oils & Foods (oils)	12
Others	289
TOTAL	1720

Six companies of the group have each assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore. They are :—

	(Rs. in crores)
Kolhapur Sugar Mills Ltd.	4.99
Phoenix Mills Ltd..	4.31
Dawn Mills Co. Ltd.	2.22
Bradbury Mills Ltd.	1.86
Bombay Oxygen Corpn. Ltd.	1.51
M. Ramnarain Pvt. Ltd.	1.18

SAHU JAIN

This group comprises 26 companies, of which Sahu Jain Ltd. is a managing agency company, managing 8 companies. Seventeen other companies are otherwise under the control of the group master. Their financial position is shown below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)			
	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	26	1962	6769	6106

NOTE.—Does not include figures for two companies.

Industrial interests

There are three companies manufacturing cement excluding the Rohtas Industries Ltd. which, apart from being engaged in manufacture of cement, has widely diversified lines of business like manufacture of paper, edible oils, sugar and chemicals. There is one coal mining company and one limestone quarrying company; three are engaged in the business of trading and five in investment.

Two companies manufacture plywood products. The industrial activity of the other nine companies are respectively (i) managing agents, and as manufacturers of (ii) jute and chemicals, (iii) sugar, (iv) industrial machinery (cement, paper, chemicals etc.), (v) bicycle and bicycle parts, (vi) railway transportation, (vii) printing and publishing, (viii) rendering common service to group companies, and (ix) as property dealers. The remaining one company is not carrying on any business.

The company manufacturing industrial machinery is yet to commence production.

The industry-wise turnover of the group is given below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Cement	1877
Jute	1182
Paper	1016
Sugar	380
Edible Oil	324
Chemicals	124
Engineering	37
Mining	27
Others	1139
TOTAL	6106

Only the New Central Jute Mills Co. Ltd. appears to occupy an important position in the industrial field mentioned below :—

Product	Rank	Percentage share in total production	
		1963	1964
Ammonium Chloride (Dry & Wet)	1	100	100

The group enjoys an important position in Portland cement production, being the second producer, with 21% of the total production.

Twelve companies in this group have assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore each. They are :—

	(Rs. in crores)
Rohtas Industries Ltd.	16.82
New Central Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	14.52
Jaipur Udyog Ltd.	7.85
Ashoka Marketing Co. Ltd.	5.61
Bennett Coleman & Co. Ltd.	4.95
Bharat Nidhi Ltd.	2.80
Ashoka Cement Ltd.	2.39
Shree Krishna Gyanoday Sugar Ltd.	2.03
Sone Valley Portland Cement Co.	1.88
Shree Rishabh Investment Ltd.	1.50
Sahu Jain Ltd.	1.44
Bharat Collieries Ltd.	1.20

SARABHAI

This group comprises 27 companies, of which 2 are managing agency companies, managing between them 3 companies. One company is a subsidiary of the managing agency company Karamchand Premchand Pvt. Ltd., while 5 other companies are subsidiaries of two of the managed companies. Six more companies are otherwise under the control of the group master. Their financial position is shown below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)				
	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	27	614	4316	5429

Industrial interests

Karamchand Premchand Pvt. Ltd., apart from functioning as managing agents, is also engaged in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, fine chemicals, glass vials and in the manufacture and fabrication of machinery and equipment. Sarabhai Sons Pvt. Ltd., is only a managing agency company and has no other business activity.

Two companies are engaged in the manufacture of cotton textiles. The Ahmedabad Manufacturing and Calico Printing Co. Ltd. also manufactures chemicals and plastics. The Swastik Oil Mills Ltd. is engaged in crushing of seeds and in the manufacture and sale of toilet and washing soaps, hair oil, raw and refined oils, medicinal castor oil, cakes, synthetic detergents, phenyle, ester gum and stearic acid.

Four companies of the group are engaged in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals and other chemicals. One company is an advertising agent and also carries on business in printing. The remaining companies are engaged in trading, property and construction works.

The aggregate turnover figures of the group companies in various industrial fields are given below :—

(Rs. in crores)	
Cotton textiles	13.67
Drugs Pharmaceuticals	12.80
Other Chemicals	12.17
Engineering	0.32
Others	15.33
TOTAL	54.29

Six companies of the group hold important positions in certain industrial fields :—

Name of the Co.	Product	Rank	Percentage share in total production	
			1963	1964
Sarabhai Merck Ltd.	(i) Vitamin C	1	100	100
	(ii) Vitamin B6	1	100	100
Synbiotics Ltd.	Streptomycin.	2		44.0
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co. Ltd.	PVC Resins	1	100	100
Karamchand Premchand Pvt. Ltd.	Calcium Lactate	1	95.0	83.0
Suhrid Geigy Ltd.	Optical Bleaching agents.	1	64.8	60.9
Capsulation Services	Xylocain	1		100
	Jetapin capsule	1		35.0

Eight companies of the group have assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore each. They are :—

	(Rs. in crores)
Ahmedabad Manufacturing & Calico Printing Co. Ltd.	16.49
Karamchand Premchand Pvt. Ltd.	9.21
Suhrid Geigy Ltd.	3.36
Synbiotics Ltd.	2.70
Swastik Oil Mills Ltd.	2.51
Ilac Ltd.	2.01
Sarabhai Merck Ltd.	1.53
Standard Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1.49

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION

This group comprises 8 companies. The leading company of the group is the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., and the other 7 are its subsidiaries. The financial position of the group is shown below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)			
	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	8	1240	4696	2062

Industrial interests

Four companies of the group are shipping companies. One company does marine insurance work; one is engaged in ship repairs and general engineering; one is engaged in agency work. The remaining company, Eastern Bunkers Ltd., is engaged in bunkering, clearing and forwarding, painting etc.

The aggregate turnover figures of the group companies in shipping and other activities are given below :—

	(Rs. in crores)
Shipping	18.64
Others	1.98
TOTAL	<u>20.62</u>

Two companies belonging to the group have each assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore. They are :—

	(Rs. in crores)
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.	43.16
Scindia Workshop Ltd.	1.06

SESHASAYEE

This group comprises 13 companies of which 4 are managing agency companies managing between them 8 companies. One other company is otherwise under the control of the group masters. Their financial position is shown below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)			
	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	13	1029	2669	1322

Industrial interests

The four managing agency companies are not engaged in any trading or manufacturing activity. The eight managed companies are engaged in (i) generation and supply of electricity, (ii) manufacture of heavy chemicals, (iii) insulators, electrical porcelain and matching hardware, malleables and grey castings, (iv) aluminium conductor and rods, galvanised steel wire and cables, (v) steel wire ropes, (vi) paper and boards, (vii) electric meters and measuring instruments, (viii) porcelain sanitaryware and fittings. The other company in the group is engaged in the manufacture of drugs and pharmaceuticals.

The aggregate turnover figures of the group companies in various industrial fields are given below :—

	(Rs. in crores)
Electrical goods & Electricity supply	6.44
Chemicals	2.61
Paper	2.51
Iron and Steel	0.25
Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	0.14
Others	1.27
TOTAL	<u>13.22</u>

Two companies of the group are important in certain industrial fields as mentioned below :—

Name of the Co.	Product	Rank	Percentage share in total production	
			1963	1964
Mettur Chemical & Industrial Corpn. Ltd.	Bleaching Powder .	1	100	100
Aluminium Industries Ltd.	Aluminium Wire Rods and A.C.S.R. Cables.	1	39.4	39.9

Five companies belonging to the group have each assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore. They are :—

	(Rs. in crores)
Aluminium Industries Ltd.	7.82
Seshasayee Paper & Boards Ltd.	7.56
Mettur Chemical & Industrial Corpn. Ltd.	4.02
South Madras Electric Supply Corpn. Ltd.	2.78
Seshasayee Industries Ltd.	2.12

SHAPOORJI PALLONJI

This group comprises 21 companies, of which 2 are managing agency companies, managing between them 6 companies—4 as managing agents and 2 as secretaries and treasurers. Two of the managed companies are also subsidiaries of the managing company W. H. Brady, while another company Gangapur Sugar Mills Ltd., a managed company, is also a subsidiary of another managed company, Belapur Co. Ltd. Four companies are subsidiaries of the managing agency company, Shapoorji Pallonji (Gwalior) Pvt. Ltd., without being managed by it. Nine more companies are otherwise under the control of the group master. Their financial position is shown below :—

	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	21	424	1869	1264

Industrial interests

W. H. Brady & Co. Ltd. and Shapoorji Pallonji (Gwalior) Pvt. Ltd., apart from being managing agents are also engaged in trading and investment respectively. Three companies each are engaged in the manufacture of sugar; engineering goods and as printers and publishers. (The well known financial journal "Commerce" is among the publications.) Two companies are (i) investors and financiers, and (ii) building contractors. One company each is engaged in the

manufacture of cotton textiles; chemicals; iron and steel products. Three companies are not engaged in any business activity.

The aggregate turnover in the various fields is given below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Sugar	55 ⁵
Engineering goods	130
Cotton Textiles	83
Chemicals	16
Iron & Steel	170
Others	310
TOTAL	1264

Three companies of the group hold important positions in certain industrial fields as shown below :—

Name of the Co.	Product	Rank	Percentage share in total production	
			1963	1964
Brady Engineering Works Ltd.	Biscuit & Bread making machinery.	1	100	
	Elevator Trucks	1		100
	Chain Pulley Blocks	1		53·0
	Trolleys	1		75·0
Champion Engineering Works Ltd.	Umbrella Ribs	1	85·0	
Swadeshi Chemical Pvt. Ltd.	Potassium Permanganate	1	90·6	82·8

Seven companies belonging to the group have assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore each. They are :—

	(Rs. in crores)
Belapur Co. Ltd.	3·25
W. H. Brady & Co. Ltd.	2·42
Sterling Investment Corpn. Pvt. Ltd.	2·37
Gangapur Sugar Mills Ltd.	1·97
Special Steels Ltd.	1·64
Pallonji Shapoorji Co. Pvt. Ltd.	1·46
Champion Engineering Works Ltd.	1·05

SHAW WALLACE

This group comprises 22 companies, of which 2 are managing agency companies, managing 12 companies, 9 as managing agents and 3 as secretaries and treasurers. Two of the managed companies are subsidiaries of the managing agency company Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd., while one managed company Rajnagar Tea Co. Ltd. is a subsidiary of the New Samanbagh Tea Co. Ltd., which

itself is one of the subsidiaries of Shaw Wallace & Co. Shaw Wallace & Co. has seven other subsidiaries. One other company is otherwise under the control of the group. Their financial position is shown below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)				
—	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	22	458	2125	3337

Industrial interests

Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd., apart from being managing agents, is also engaged in the manufacture of glue, potable spirits, fertiliser mixtures, superphosphate, sulphuric acid and sprayers and dusters. The other managing agency company (Matheson Bosanquet & Co. Ltd.) is engaged in trading only. Six companies are engaged in plantation, three in coal mining, two in flour milling and one manufactures tin plates.

Of the remaining companies, 3 are not doing any business, one is engaged in the manufacture of yeast, one in water transport, and one in estate business. Two tea companies have their plantations in East Pakistan but their registered offices are in India. These companies have also been included in the group.

The aggregate turnover figures of the group companies in various industrial fields are given below :—

(Rs. in crores)	
Tea	1.57
Coal Mining	5.60
Edible Oils & Foods	2.64
Non-ferrous Metals (Tin plate)	11.84
Chemicals	9.75
Others	1.97
TOTAL	33.37

Three companies of the group are important in certain industrial fields, as mentioned below :—

Name of the Co.	Product	Rank	Percentage share in total production	
			1963	1964
Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	Glue and Gelatine	1	46.3	46.7
	Whisky	1		53.0
Indian Yeast Co. Ltd.	Yeast (Bakers & Medicinal).	1	86.9	94.6
Tinplate Co. of India Ltd.	Tinplates	1	83.3	75.4

Four companies belonging to the group have each assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore. They are :—

	(Rs. in crores)
Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	7.69
Tinplate Co. of India Ltd.	5.81
Amalgamated Coalfields Ltd.	1.70
Rewa Coalfields Ltd.	1.23

SHRI RAM

This group comprises 18 concerns—2 firms and 16 companies. The two firms and three companies are managing agency concerns managing one company each. One company is a subsidiary of the managing agency company Madan Mohan Lall Shri Ram Pvt. Ltd. Seven other companies are otherwise under the control of the group masters. Their financial position is shown below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)			
—	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	16	959	5468	5985

Industrial interests

Five companies are engaged in the manufacture of (i) textiles, sugar and chemicals (ii) sewing machines and fans (iii) crockery and insulators (iv) ball bearings and (v) sealed unit ; one company manufactures vacuum flasks and other glass-ware.

Three companies are engaged in the manufacture of (i) tungsten carbide products (ii) capacitors (iii) electrical wires and cables ; one company each is engaged in mining, and trading and the remaining two are investment companies.

The three managing agency companies are not engaged in any manufacturing or trading activity.

The aggregate turnover figures of the group companies in various fields are given below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Textiles	1903
Chemicals	1283
Electrical Goods (Fans)	592
Engineering (Sewing machines ; ball bearing ; tungsten carbide products ; capacitors)	517
Sugar	513
Ceramic Goods (Crockery)	234
Others	943
TOTAL	5985

Five companies of the group hold important positions in certain industrial fields, as mentioned below :—

Name of the Co.,	Product	Rank	Percentage share in total production	
			1963	1964
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ltd.	Alum	1	66.1	37.9
Jay Engineering Works Ltd.	Electric Fans	1	45.2	27.7
	Sewing machine needles	1	87.4	28.3
	Sewing machine	1	77.5	66.6
Rajasthan Vinyl	P.V. C. Resin	1	..	60.0
Bengal Potteries	White Wares	1	45.9	41.6
	L. T. Insulators	1	..	23.0
Indian Hard Metals	Tungsten Carbide Sintered.	1	..	39.0

Seven companies belonging to the group have each assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore. They are :—

	(Rs. in crores)
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ltd.	30.88
Jay Engineering Works Ltd.	9.59
Usha Sales Pvt. Ltd.	3.66
Bengal Potteries Ltd.	2.86
Madan Mohan Lall Shri Ram Pvt. Ltd.	2.63
Bharat Ball Bearing Co. Ltd.	1.38
Bharat Ram Charat Ram Pvt. Ltd.	1.37

SHRIYAN PRASAD JAIN

This group comprises 12 companies, of which one is a managing agency company, Sahu Bros. Pvt. Ltd., managing one company. Ten other companies are otherwise under the control of the group master. The financial position of the group is shown below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)			
	No.	PUG	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	12	207	1032	764

Industrial interests

The main industrial interest of the group is manufacturing chemicals (soda ash, caustic soda, polyvinyl chloride) in which two companies are engaged. The other products manufactured by the group are footwear, and bifurcated rivets and

staples. Two companies are engaged in the first and one each in the other two. Of the remaining five (excluding the managing agency company) two are engaged in trading, two as financiers and one is not doing any business. The following table gives the industry-wise turnover of the group :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Chemicals	494
Footwear	243
Engineering	1
Others	26
TOTAL	764

One company, Dharangadhra Chemical Works Ltd., holds an important position in the production of calcium chloride, accounting for 45.1% of the total production. This company has an important position in the production of caustic soda, being the top producer, though with only 23%.

Two companies of the group have assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore each. They are :—

	(Rs. in crores)
Dharangadhara Chemical Works Ltd.	6.85
Carona Sahu Co. Ltd.	1.32

AMALGAMATIONS LTD.

This group, also known as the Simpson group, comprises 28 companies, of which one is a managing agency company, managing two companies. This managing agency company T. Stanes & Co. Ltd., is a subsidiary of Simpson & Co. Ltd., which is in turn a subsidiary of the Amalgamations Pvt. Ltd. Amalgamations Pvt. Ltd. has six subsidiaries including Simpson & Co., which in its turn has 14 subsidiary companies. T. Stanes, which, as already stated, is a subsidiary of Simpson & Co., has two subsidiary companies Stanes Motors Ltd. and United Coffee Supply Co. Ltd. Stanes Motors has two subsidiary companies. United Coffee Supply Co. Ltd. has also a subsidiary: The apex holding company, Amalgamations Pvt. Ltd., jointly with T. Stanes & Co. Ltd. and United Coffee Supply Co. Ltd., has a subsidiary, the Stanes Amalgamated Estates Ltd. The Stanes Amalgamated Estates Ltd., it may be mentioned, is one of the two companies managed by T. Stanes Ltd. Thus of the 28 companies of the group, 27 are connected by holding and subsidiary company relationship ; only United Nilgiri Tea Estates Co. Ltd., managed by T. Stanes & Co. Ltd. is not a subsidiary. The financial position of the companies of the group is shown below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)			
—	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	28.	537.	2173	3343

Industrial interests

The managing agency company is also engaged in the manufacture of fertilisers, coffee curing and shipping. Five companies (of which two companies have not yet started production) are engaged in the manufacture of engineering goods

e.g., autometers, diesel engines, body building and light engineering goods, piston, piston rings, cylinder liners and gudgeon pins, flywheel starter ring gear, industrial diamond tool products and other engineering goods. Four companies each are engaged in (i) tea and coffee plantations and (ii) trading. Two companies each are engaged in (i) manufacture of steel forgings and stampings for automobile ancillary industries and manufacture of tractors and farm equipment, (ii) paints, varnishes and synthetic resins, (iii) printers and publishers. One company each is engaged in (i) tyre retreading, (ii) investment, (iii) advertising consultants, (iv) electrical goods like batteries, (v) hire purchase, financiers and insurance agents, (vi) manufacture of bicycle rims, (vii) transport, (viii) clearing, forwarding and warehousing agents.

The turnover figures of the group in the various industrial fields are given below:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
Engineering—		
(i) Automobiles	260	
(ii) Cycles (rims)	56	
(iii) Others (Perkins autometers, diesel engines, light engineering goods, piston, piston rings etc.)	1763	2079
Chemicals (Paints, varnishes, fertilisers, synthetic resins)		310
Plantation—		
(i) Tea	79	
(ii) Coffee	74	153
Electrical Goods (batteries)		143
Edible Oils & Foods (coffee curing)		2
Others		656
TOTAL		3343

Eight companies of the group hold important positions in certain industrial fields as mentioned below:—

Name of the Co.	Product	Percentage share in total production			
		Rank	1963	1964	Rank
Simpson & Co. Ltd.	Diesel Engines (Vehicular)	1	88.9	..	..
Addison & Co. Ltd.	(i) Reamers	1	44.1	39.9	2
	(ii) Milling Cutter	1	36.8	..	..
India Piston Ltd.	(i) Piston	1	63.1	62.0	1
	(ii) Piston Rings	1	58.7	56.6	1
	(iii) Cylinder Liner	1	92.7	94.3	1
	(iv) Flywheel ring gear . . . . .	..	..	100	1
Tractor & Farm Equipment Ltd.	(i) Ploughs	1	59.2	46.9	2
	(ii) Tractors	1	70.2	65.7	1
Addisons Paints & Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.	Nitrocellulose Lacquers	1	36.6	37.0	2
Bimetal Bearing Co. Ltd.	Thin Walled Bearings	1	50.6	59.3	1

Four companies of the group have each assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore. They are:—

	(Rs. in crores)
Simpson & Co. Ltd.	7.66
Tractors & Farm Equipment Ltd.	1.91
India Piston Ltd.	1.59
Addison & Co. Ltd.	1.33

SOORAJMULL NAGARMULL

The group masters of this group are members of two closely related families, Bajorias and Jalans, who are the partners of the firm Soorajmull Nagarmull. There appears to be considerable differences between the members of the two families, leading inevitably to difficulties on our part in obtaining the necessary information. On the basis of the materials made available to us, we have come to the conclusion that the group comprises 77 concerns—76 companies and 1 firm. There are 5 managing agency concerns in the group—the firm Soorajmull Nagarmull and 4 managing agency companies. They manage between themselves 42 companies, 17 as managing agents and 25 as secretaries and treasurers. Three of the managed companies are also subsidiaries of their managing agents; one of the managed company also is a subsidiary. Twenty-four more companies are otherwise under the control of the group. The financial position of the companies is shown below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)			
—	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	76	1284	5737	4483

Industrial interests

Nineteen companies of the group are engaged in plantation and 18 in investment. Fifteen companies are engaged in the manufacture of jute; 6 companies are engaged in trading; 4 in railway transport; and 3 in engineering. Two companies each are engaged in manufacturing sugar; chemicals; and as property holders; and one company each is engaged in iron and steel; and textile industry.

Industry-wise turnover of the companies belonging to the group is shown below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Jute	2106
Engineering	424
Textiles	368
Sugar	342
Chemicals	151
Iron and Steel	100
Plantation (Tea)	420
Others	572
TOTAL	4483

• This does not include the turnover figures of 15 companies, which were not available.

Britannia Engineering Co. Ltd., a company belonging to the group, occupies an important position in the manufacture of products mentioned below :—

Product	Rank	Percentage share in total production	
		1963	1964
Dust Machine (Tea Machinery)	1	100	100
Printing Machinery	1	65.3	54.5
Tea Sifters	1	61.5	56.0
C. T. O. Machinery	1	60.0	61.5
Driers (Tea)	1	56.5	71.0

Eighteen companies of the group have each assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore. They are :—

	(Rs. in crores)
Britannia Engineering Co. Ltd.	6.03
Hasimara Industries Ltd.	4.13
Howrah Trading Co. Ltd.	3.61
Macleod & Co. Ltd.	3.48
Kelvin Jute Co.	3.30
Bengal Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	3.11
North Bengal Sugar Mills Co. Pvt. Ltd.	2.17
Asiatic Oxygen Acetylene Co. Ltd.	2.41
Alliance Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	1.77
Asiatic Oxygen Ltd.	1.70
Alexandra Jute Mills Ltd.	1.56
Chitavalsah Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	1.47
Calcutta Gas Co.	1.46
Empire Jute Co. Ltd.	1.42
Nellimarla Jute Co. Ltd.	1.25
Raigarh Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	1.19
Setabgunj Sugar Mills Pvt. Ltd.	1.15
Naskarpara Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	1.09

SWEDISH MATCH

This group comprises 4 companies, of which the managing agency company, Swedish Match Co. is a foreign company incorporated in Sweden. This company manages Western India Match Co. Ltd., the leading company of the group. This company as well as two other companies Assam Match Co. Ltd. and Vulcan Trading Co. Ltd., are subsidiaries of the Swedish Match Co. The group is thus under foreign control. The financial position of the group is shown below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)			
	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	3	309	1074	2392

Industrial interests

The main business of the Western India Match Co. Ltd. is the manufacture of matches and in connection with this manufacture certain ancillary industries have also been started for the manufacture of potassium chlorate, paper and glue. Recently the Western India Match Co. Ltd. have entered the field of manufacture of salt and marine chemicals, specially potassium chloride which is the raw material required for the manufacture of potassium chlorate.

The business of the Assam Match Co. Ltd. is manufacture of matches only.

Vulcan Trading Co. Pvt. Ltd. was originally doing trading business only. Its main business now is the manufacture of machinery and at the same time functioning as representatives for Indian and foreign manufacturers.

The turnover figures of group in the various industrial fields are given below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Matches	2141
Engineering	164
Others	87
TOTAL	2392

Western Indian Match Co. Ltd., together with Assam Match Co. Ltd., account for about 97% of the total production of matches, leaving out production in the non-mechanised companies. Western India Match Co. Ltd. also accounts for about 74% of the total production of potassium chlorate in 1963 and 83.4% in 1964.

Two companies of the group have assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore each. They are :—

	(Rs. in crores)
Western India Match Co. Ltd.	7.75
Vulcan Trading Co. Pvt. Ltd.	2.07

T. V. SUNDARAM AIYANGAR

This group comprises 17 companies including one managing agency company, T. V. Sundaram Iyengar & Sons Pvt. Ltd. One of the managed companies is also a subsidiary of the managing agency company. The managing agency has 7 other subsidiaries while one of the managed company Southern Roadways Pvt. Ltd. has also 3 subsidiaries. Five more companies are otherwise under the control of the group. The financial position of the group is shown below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)			
	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	17	448	2187	2333

Industrial interests

The managing agency company is not engaged in any other business activity. Four companies are engaged in (i) manufacture of sheet, wired and figured glasses, (ii) engineering and vanaspati manufacturing, (iii) heavy chemicals and (iv) manufacture of surveying, mathematical and scientific instruments. One company manufactures optical and scientific instruments. One company each is engaged in (i) insurance, (ii) land, (iii) trading. The business activity of one company is now known. The turnover of the group in chemicals and engineering and in other fields is as follows :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Edible Oils & Foods (Vanaspati)	215
Glass & Glassware (Sheet, wired and figured glasses)	181
Engineering (Survey, mathematical, scientific and optical instruments)	115
Chemicals (Heavy chemicals & soaps)	40
Others	130
TOTAL	681

One company of the group holds an important position in the production of sheet glass.

Name of the Co.	Product	Rank	Percentage share in total production	
			1963	1964
Hindustan Pilkington	Sheet glass	1	37.8	34.7

Three companies belonging to the group have assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore each. They are :—

	(Rs. in crores)
Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Ltd.	3.57
Hindustan Development Corpn. Ltd.	2.94
Hindustan Heavy Chemicals Ltd.	1.07

TATA

This group comprises 53 companies. Five companies of the group act as managing agents and/or secretaries and treasurers. They manage among themselves 19 companies, 12 as managing agents and 7 as secretaries and treasurers. Two of the managing agency companies are subsidiaries of another managing agency company, Tata Sons Pvt. Ltd. One of the managed companies, the Indian Standard Metal Co., is a subsidiary of its secretaries and treasurers. Investment Corporation of India Ltd. The managing agency companies have 4 more subsidiaries. Twenty more companies are otherwise under the control of the group. Three out of the 20

are subsidiaries of other companies among the 20. The financial position of the group is shown below:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)			
	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	53	10231	41772	32498

Industrial interest

The more important business activities of the group are indicated below :—

	Companies
Engineering	5
Chemicals	5
Trading companies	5
Textiles	5
Managing agents	5
Iron & Steel	3
Electricity generation & supply	3
Edible Oils & Foods	3
Financing and investments	3
Insurance	3
Mining	2
Non-ferrous metals	1
Electrical goods	1
Others	8
TOTAL	52

One company is not doing any business.

The industry-wise turnover is tabulated below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Iron & Steel (Iron & steel re-rollers, steel tubes etc.)	13265
Engineering—	
Automobiles (Locomotives, diesel engines, automobile parts etc.)	4821
Others (Excavators, machine tools, air-conditioners, water-coolers etc.)	3747
Textiles (Cotton)	8568
Chemicals (Soaps, oils; soda ash etc., cosmetics & perfumery and aromatic chemicals; insecticides)	2853
Tobacco	2318
Edible Oils & Foods (Beverage, fish canning and oil)	675
Refractories	410
Electrical Goods (Radios etc.)	287
128	
Mining—	
Coal	106
Others	1
107	
Non-ferrous metals	69
Others—	
Electricity	1603
Insurance	1534
Miscellaneous	681
3818	
TOTAL	32498

The following companies of the group occupy important positions in the manufacture of products mentioned against them :—

Name of the Co.	Product	Percentage share in total production.			
		Rank	1963	Rank	1964
Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	Motor Benzol	1	32.7	2	34.2
Tata Engg. & Locomotive Co. Ltd.	(i) Railway locomotives	1	100	1	100]
	(ii) Commercial vehicles	1	44.1	1	42.9
Indian Standard Metal Co. Ltd.	(i) Non-ferrous alloys				
	(ii) Bronze (gun)	1	100	1	N.A.
	(iii) Nickel	1	100	1	100
	(iv) Silver solder		N.A.	1	100
Tata Chemicals Ltd.	(i) Ammonium Bromide	1	100	1	100
	(ii) Potassium Bromide	1	100	1	100
	(iii) Sodium Bromide	1	100	1	100
	(iv) Bromine	1	100	1	100
	(v) Zinc Chloride	1	75.9	1	62.5
	(vi) Sodium Bicarbonate	1	71.7	1	83.1
	(vii) Soda ash (heavy)	1	48.9	1	93.6
	(vii) Soda ash (light)	1		1	44.6
	(viii) Copper Oxychloride	1	47.9	1	60.6
	B.H.C.	1	46.2	1	49.0
Indian Tube Co. Ltd.	(i) Steel pipes & tubes seamless.	1	100	1	45.0
	(ii) Steel pipes & tubes ERW	2	38.6	1	45.0
	(iii) Steel pipes & tubes all	1	48.6	1	45.0
Votlas Ltd.	(i) Drilling equipment	1	61.9	1	50.4
	(ii) Room air-conditioners	1	36.4	1	28.5
	(iii) Water coolers	2	30.8		N.A.
Industrial Perfumes Ltd.	(i) Aromatic chemicals all	2	34.4		25.5
	(ii) Geraniol Ex-palmarosa	1	100	1	70.1
	(iii) Citronellol acetate	1	86.6	1	60.9
	(iv) Citronellol pure	1	84.9	1	78.5
	(v) Alfa cinnamic aldehyde	1	73.4	1	66.9
	(vi) Ionone (pure)	1	58.3	2	48.8
Tata Fison Ltd.	Pesticidal Formulations		35.9		N.A.

Tata Engineering & Locomotive Co. Ltd. is the top producer of automobile leaf springs, though accounts for 22.7% of the total production (1963). (For 1964, (1) 20.1%).

Twenty-seven companies of the group have assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore each. They are :—

	(Rs. in crores)
Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd	159.24
Tata Engineering & Locomotive Co. Ltd.	58.49
Tata Power Co. Ltd.	26.30
Voltas Ltd.	21.69
Indian Tube Co. (1963) Ltd.	15.97
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	13.36
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.	11.10
Tata Chemicals Ltd.	10.15
Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd.	9.39
Tata Sons Pvt. Ltd.	8.94
Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co.	6.25
Investment Corporation of India Ltd.	6.10
Belpahar Refractories Ltd.	5.82
Svadeshi Mills Co. Ltd.	5.38
Tata Mills Co. Ltd.	5.10
Ahmedabad Advance Mills Ltd.	3.47
Gokak Mills Ltd.	2.77
Sassoon J. David & Co. Ltd.	2.48
Investa Machine Tools & Engineering Co. Ltd.	2.08
West Bokaro Ltd.	1.96
Tata Fison Ltd.	1.94
Tata Industries Pvt. Ltd.	1.47
Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co. Ltd.	1.21
National Ekco & Radio Engr. Co. Ltd.	1.10
Indian Standard Metal Co.	1.11
Armstrong Smith Ltd.	1.01
Tata Finlay Ltd.	1.11

THACKERSEY

This group comprises 15 concerns—three firms and 12 companies. The three firms are managing agency concerns, managing one company each. Nine other companies are otherwise under the control of the group master. The financial position of the companies is shown below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)			
	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	12	126	1351	1500

Industrial interests

Four companies are engaged in the manufacture of cotton textiles. Of the remainder, one company is engaged in the manufacture of carbon dioxide gas, one company each is engaged in the manufacture of plastic cloth, book-binding cloth and PVC sheets measuring tapes and tracing cloth. There is one bauxite mining company. A newly floated company is to produce PVC injection moulding machine. Two companies are engaged in trading.

The turnover of the group in cotton textiles, chemicals and other fields is as under :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Cotton Textiles	1262
Chemicals	210
Others	28
TOTAL	1500

One company of the group holds an important position in one industrial field :—

Name of the Co.	Product	Rank	Percentage share in total production	
			1963	1964
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co.	Carbon dioxide	1	34.4	48.6

Four companies belonging to the group have each assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore. They are :—

	(Rs. in crores)
Crown Spinning & Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	3.59
Hindustan Spinning & Weaving Co.	2.93
Bhor Industries Ltd.	2.57
Indian Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	2.46

THAPAR

This group comprises 43 companies of which 2 are managing agency companies, managing 23 companies. Nineteen more companies are otherwise under the control of the group master. Out of the managed companies, 4 are also subsidiaries of the managing agency company, Greaves Cotton & Co. Ltd. The financial position of the group is shown below :—

	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	43	1429	7190	7061

Industrial interests

Karam Chand Thapar & Bros. Pvt. Ltd., apart from functioning as managing agents and secretaries and treasurers, is also engaged in trading. Greaves Cotton & Co. Ltd., apart from holding office of secretaries and treasurers, is engaged in the manufacture of paper cones and tubes (used by textile industry) and diamond drill bits and dressing tools (used by mining industry) as also in trading. Of the other companies in the group, six companies each are engaged in the manufacture of sugar (with activities like refining, purchase, import, export and deal in sugarcane, molasses and other by-products), manufacture of engineering goods (like colliery equipment and tools, diesel engines and pumps, textile machinery and accessories, gears and marine gear boxes, steam straps and regulating instruments) and in coal mining. Two companies are manufacturing paper ; three manufacture electrical goods and one company each is producing starch and allied products, cotton textile, interstranded ropes and bandings, chemicals (foundry fluxes). There is an insurance company also in the group. The remaining companies are engaged in trading, investment and owning properties.

The aggregate turnover of the group companies engaged in different industrial fields is given below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Electrical Goods (Electric fans, motors, radios etc.)	1287
Paper	1053
Coal Mining	570
Sugar	510
Cotton Textiles	467
Engineering (Colliery equipment, diesel engines & pumps, textile machinery & accessories, gears & marine gear boxes, steam straps & regulating instruments)	316
Chemicals (Foundry fluxes etc.)	135
Edible Oils & Foods (Vanaspati)	118
Non-ferrous metals	5
Others	2600
TOTAL	<u>7061</u>

Crompton Engineering Co. of the group is top producer of transformers, though with 18% only ; it is also important in electric motors, with 17%. One company of the group, Greaves Foreco Ltd., has an important position in the production of fluxes, with 92.3% of the total production.

Sixteen companies (excluding Oriental Bank of Commerce Ltd. and Indian Trade and General Insurance Co.) have each assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore. They are :

	(Rs. in crores)
Ballarpur Paper & Straw Board Mills Ltd.	9.40
Greaves Cotton & Co. Ltd.	7.93
Shree Gopal Paper Mills Ltd.	7.89
Karamchand Thapar & Bros. Pvt. Ltd.	6.12

(Rs. in crores)

Karamchand Thapar & Bros. (Coal Sales) Ltd.	5.50
Jagatjit Cotton Textile Mills Ltd.	5.11
Crompton Parkinson (Works) Ltd.	3.53
Greaves Cotton & Crompton Parkinson Ltd.	3.49
Bhowra Kankanee Collieries Ltd.	2.54
Rustom & Horneby (India) Ltd.	2.22
Oriental Coal Co. Ltd.	1.66
Indian City Properties Ltd.	1.52
Standard Refinery & Distillery Ltd.	1.38
Hindustan General Electric Corporation Ltd.	1.29
United Collieries Ltd.	1.15
Modern Agencies Ltd.	1.03

THIAGARAJA

This group comprises 32 concerns, 2 firms and 30 companies. The two firms and 4 of the companies are managing agency concerns, managing between them 12 companies.

One of the managed companies, Sree Meenakshi Mills Ltd., has a subsidiary. Fourteen other companies are otherwise under the control of the group. Of these 14, two are subsidiaries of another company, Padmanabha Pvt. Ltd. The financial position of the group is shown below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	30	371	1681	1796

Industrial interests

The managing agency companies do not carry on any other business. Twelve companies are engaged in the manufacture of cotton textiles. Of the remaining companies, two are engaged in manufacture of sugar, one each is engaged in safety match manufacture and insurance business and the rest are financing and/or trading companies.

The turnover of the group in different industrial fields is given below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Cotton textiles	1414
Sugar	12
Others	370
TOTAL	1796

Five companies (excluding Bank of Madura Ltd.) have each assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore. They are :—

	(Rs. in crores)
Shree Meenakshi Mills Ltd.	4.2
Saroja Mills Ltd.	1.5
Loyal Textile Mills Ltd.	1.3
Sree Rajendra Mills Ltd.	1.2
Sree Sivakami Mills Ltd.	1.2

TUBE INVESTMENTS

This group comprises 4 companies. One of these, Tube Investment of India Ltd., and another are subsidiaries of Tube Investments Ltd. of the U.K. The two other companies of the group are subsidiaries of the Tube Investment (India) Ltd. The financial position of the group is shown below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)			
—	No	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	4	315	1069	1134

Industrial interests

Tube Investments of India Ltd. is engaged in the manufacture of cycles and components, electric resistance welded tubes, cold rolled strips etc. The two subsidiaries manufacture cycle parts and accessories like chains, dynamo lamps, saddles etc. The remaining company is engaged in trading. The turnover of the group in different industrial fields is given below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Cycles and cycle accessories	626
Trading	508
TOTAL ..	1134

One company belonging to the group occupies an important position in the industrial fields shown below :—

Name of the Co.	Product	Rank	Percentage share in total production	
			1963	1964
Tube Investments of India Ltd. Bicycle accessories, parts etc.—				
	Free wheels	1	33.0	26.6
	Hubs	2	33.0	34.0

Tube Investment of India Ltd. (assets of Rs. 8.5 crores) is the only company of the group with assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore.

TURNER MORRISON

This group comprises 8 companies of which one, Turner Morrison Co. Ltd., is the managing agency company, managing 5 companies. Three of the managed companies and another, Grahams Trading Co. Ltd., are also subsidiaries of Turner Morrison & Co. Ltd. Another company is under the control of the group, being a subsidiary of one of the managed companies.

It has been noticed that 49% of the shares of this company is registered in the name of the British India Corpn. It appears however that the British India Corpn. is not the real owner of the shares, the benami purchase in that company's share having been made by Shri Haridas Mundra with his own money. This position appears to have been accepted by the Bombay High Court in a case where a subsequent transferee from Haridas Mundra claimed that the British India Corpn. was only constructive trustee in respect of some of these shares. The financial position of the group is shown below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

—	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	8	343	1990	1925

Industrial interests

Two companies of this group are engaged in ship building, ship repairs and general engineering works. The remaining five companies (excluding the managing agency company) are engaged in (i) manufacturing of shellac, (ii) coal mining, (iii) manufacture of tar, tarfelt, bitumals, prestressed concrete and civil engineering works, (iv) manufacture of chemicals and pharmaceuticals, (v) trading. Turner Morrison & Co. Ltd., apart from being a managing agency company, is engaged in agency and shipping.

The aggregate turnover of the group in coal mining, engineering, chemicals and other fields is given below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Coal Mining	513
Engineering	270
Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	222
Other Chemicals	418
Others	502
TOTAL	1925

Three companies of the group hold important positions in certain industrial fields, as mentioned below :—

Name of the Co.	Product	Rank	Percentage share in total production	
			1963	1964
Shalimar Tar Products	(i) Heavy Naptha	1	100	
	(ii) Naphthalene	1	54.0	39.2
	(iii) Creosole Oil	1	35.0	
Smith Stanistreet & Co.	Strychrine & Brucine	1	42.6	58.3
Angela Brothers	Shellac			

Seven companies of the group have each assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore
They are :—

	(Rs. in crores)
Turner, Morrison & Co. Ltd.	5.79
Lodna Colliery Co. Ltd.	4.58
Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ltd.	2.93
Shalimar Tar Products Ltd.	2.48
Angelo Bros. Ltd.	1.32
Shalimar Works Ltd.	1.08
Smith Stranistreet & Co. Ltd.	1.15

V. RAMAKRISHNA

This group comprises 9 companies, of which 3 are managing agency companies managing between them 4 companies. Two more companies are otherwise under the control of the group masters. Of these, one is a subsidiary of the other. The financial position of the group is shown below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)			
—	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
' Total companies	9	275	1361	1052

Industrial interests

V. Ramakrishna Sons Pvt. Ltd., apart from being a managing agent, is also engaged in coffee plantation and in the manufacture of geranium oil, spun pipes and pig iron. The other two managing agency companies are not engaged in any other activity.

One company, K. C. P. Ltd., manufactures heavy industrial machinery, cement and sugar. The company manufactures items of machinery required for cement, sugar, sulphuric acid and super phosphate industries and plate working machinery and boilers. Another company, Jeypore Sugar Co. Ltd., is engaged in the manufacture of sugar, jaggery, distillation of spirits and liquor and ferro manganese. One company in the group manufactures and sells carbon dioxide gas.

Andhra Cement Co. manufactures and sells portland cement. Its wholly owned subsidiary, Andhra Cement Construction Co. Ltd. is engaged as engineers and contractors.

The aggregate turnover of the companies in the group in different industrial fields is given below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Sugar	484
Engineering	116
Cement	285
Non-ferrous metals	101
Others	66
TOTAL	1052

Three companies of the group have each assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore. They are :—

	(Rs. in crores)
K. C. P. Ltd.	8.5
Jeypore Sugar Co. Ltd.	2.3
Andhra Cement Co. Ltd.	1.7

VISSANJI

This group comprises 10 companies of which one is a managing agency company, managing one company. Three companies are subsidiaries of this managed company. Five more companies are otherwise under the control of the group master. Their financial position is shown below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)			
—	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	10	274	1204	2062

Industrial interests

Vissanji Sons & Co. Pvt. Ltd., apart from being managing agents, are also commission agents. The managed company, Wallace Flour Mills Co. Ltd. is engaged in flour milling. One company of the group manufactures plywood and allied products, another subsidiary is doing stationery and printing and the third manufactures densified wood. Another manufactures cotton textiles. One company is engaged in the manufacture of engineering goods including metal clad switches, fuse gears, builders' hardware etc. Other companies of the group are transport contractors, traders and property dealers.

The aggregate turnover of the group in different industrial fields is as follows :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Edible Oil & Food (Flour)	1170
Cotton textiles	557
Plywood and allied products	106
Engineering	9
Others	220
TOTAL	2062

Two of the companies hold important positions in certain industrial fields as mentioned below :—

Name of the Co.	Product	Rank	Percentage share in
			total production
			1963
Indian Plywood Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Particle Board	2	43.5
Permal Wallace Ltd.	Densified Wood	1	100

Three companies of the group have each assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore. They are :—

	(Rs. in crores)
Wallace Flour Mills Co. Ltd.	4.03
Indian Plywood Mfg. Co. Ltd.	1.89
Vissanji Sons & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	1.02

WALCHAND.

This group comprises 25 companies. Two of these are managing agency companies—Walchand & Co. Pvt. Ltd. and Aero Auto Ltd. Walchand & Co. Pvt. Ltd. manages 7 companies ; 3 of these managed companies including Indian Hume Pipe Co., are also subsidiaries of another managed company, Premier Construction Co. Ltd. Indian Hume Pipe Co. Ltd., in its turn has a subsidiary Hindustan Spun Pipes Ltd. Another managed company Hindustan Construction Co. Ltd., has also a subsidiary. The other managing agency company, Aero Auto Ltd., manages 2 companies, Premier Automobile Co. and Bombay Cycle and Motor Agencies Ltd. Of these, Premier Automobiles Ltd. has again 3 subsidiaries. Nine other companies are otherwise under the control of the group.

(It may be mentioned that the Kilachand group also claims the Aero Auto Ltd. group of companies as belonging to their group. On a close examination of the financial position in the managing agency company Aero Auto Ltd., and the management control of the several other companies in the group, it was decided for the purpose of the present study to include these 6 companies in the present group.)

The financial position of the group is shown below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)			
—	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
Total companies	25	1441	5517	5402

Industrial interests

Walchand & Co. Pvt. Ltd., apart from being managing agents is also insurance agents. The other managing agency company Aero Auto Ltd. is not engaged in any other business activity. Six companies are manufacturing engineering goods, e.g., R.C.C. and pre-stressed concrete pipes, hume steel pipes, steel penstocks, oil engines, machine tools, agricultural implements, textile machinery, structural steel works and construction equipment, fuel tanks etc. Four companies are engaged in investment business. Two companies each are engaged in the manufacture of (i) sugar and sugar machinery and chemicals ; (ii) automobile and auto spare parts ; (iii) construction, and (iv) trading. One company each is engaged in the manufacture of (i) refractories and ceramic goods ; (ii) rubber goods ; (iii) in property deals and (iv) in hire purchase business. The remaining one company has not yet commenced any business.

The aggregate turnover of the group in the various fields is given below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Automobiles (including auto spare parts)	1928
Engineering goods	954
Sugar	485
Edible Oils & Foods (Confectionery)	62
Refractories and Ceramic Goods	55
Iron & Steel (castings)	46
Rubber Goods	29
Chemicals (industrial alcohol & plastic goods)	17
Construction Works	1491
Others	335
TOTAL	<u>5402</u>

One company of the group holds an important position in the production of sugar mill machinery with 33% of the production in 1963 and 35.4% in 1964.

Eight companies belonging to the group have each assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore. They are :—

	(Rs. in crores)
Premier Automobiles Ltd.	19.64
Hindustan Construction Co. Ltd.	9.38
Walchandnagar Industries Ltd.	7.15
Indian Hume Pipe Co. Ltd.	4.66
Cooper Engineering Ltd.	3.68
Premier Construction Co. Ltd.	3.27
Ravalgaon Sugar Farm Ltd.	1.92
Walchand & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	1.43

WALLACE

This group comprises 8 concerns, one firm and 7 companies. It appears to have some links with Vissanji group. The firm is a managing agency concern, managing one company, the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation Ltd., This managed company has a subsidiary. Five more companies are otherwise under the control of the group masters. Four of these again are subsidiaries of the fifth, the Bombay Co. Pvt. Ltd. The group is under the control of the foreigners. The financial position of the companies of the group is shown below :—

	No.	PUC	Assets	Turnover
—				
Total companies	7	318	1134	763

Industrial interests

The Bombay Burmah Trading Corpn. Ltd. is engaged in the cultivation and manufacture of tea; coffee cultivation and processing upto the curing stage ; and the extraction of timber. The above three items represent the bulk of the company's own activities. In addition to these three main products, the company's branch in Burma is engaged in the production of concrete and asbestos cement articles and a branch in Tanzania operates two tea estates which are still in the development stage.

Afco Ltd., a subsidiary of Bombay Burmah Trading Corpn. Ltd., is engaged in boat building. Bombay Co. Pvt. Ltd. is doing trading and its subsidiaries are at present not having any trading activities.

The aggregate turnover of the group in different industrial fields is given below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Tea Plantations	216
Coffee Plantations	27
Timber Extraction	250
Boat Building	43
Others	227
TOTAL	763

Two companies belonging to the group have each assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore. They are :—

	(Rs. in crores)
Bombay Burmah Trading Corpn. Ltd.	8.55
Bombay Co. Pvt. Ltd.	2.00

This concludes the general discussion about the 75 groups. A list of all the 75 groups arranged in order of their assets is given below. The number of companies included in each group as also the number of companies having not less than Rs. 1 crore assets has been shown against the name of each group. The paid-up capital and the turnover figures have also been shown.

Rank	Name of Business Group	Total No. of Cos. in the Group	Total No. of Cos. in the Group with not less than Rs. 1 crore assets	Total assets of Cos. shown in coln. 4 (Rs. in lakhs)	Paid-up capital, assets and turnover of cos. in the Group (Rs. in lakhs)		
					Paid-up Capital	Assets	Turnover
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Tata	53	27	38499	10231.	41772	32498
2	Birlas	151	54	27104	7634.	29272	29024
3	Martin Burn	21	9	14471	2228	14961	10872
4	Bangur	81	15	5836	1968.	7791	6529

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	A.C.C.	5	3	7599	2423	7736	4413
6	Thapar	43	16	6176	1429	7190	7061
7	Sahu Jain. . . .	26	12	6299	1962	6769	6106
8	Bird Heilgers	64	18	5152	1492	6010	5829
9	J. K. Singhania	46	14	5116	1419	5920	5443
10	Soorajmull Nagarmull	76	18	4280	1284	5737	4483
11	Walchand	25	8	5113	1441	5517	5402
12	Shri Ram	16	7	5237	959	5468	5985
13	Scindia	8	2	4422	1240	4696	2062
14	Goenka	52	13	3300	1284	4695	4356
15	Mafatlal	21	10	4451	1026	4591	4311
16	Sarabhai	27	8	3930	614	4316	5429
17	Andrew Yule	29	14	3598	1067	4189	3430
18	Killicks	14	7	3958	1539	4150	2445
19	I.C.I.	5	5	3689	941	3689	3816
20	Kilachand. . . .	12	5	3332	929	3513	2430
21	Kasturbhai Lalbhai	16	9	3325	792	3394	2620
22	Macneill & Barry	32	5	1999	838	2921	2698
23	Jardine Henderson	20	6	2340	831	2851	3142
24	Seshasayee	13	5	2430	1029	2669	1322
25	Dalmia, Jai Dayal	15	6	2439	881	2657	1907
26	B.I.C.	9	5	2301	594	2377	2905
27	T.V. Sundaram Aiyangar. . . .	17	6	1657	448	2187	2333
28	Amalgamations	28	4	1249	537	2173	3343
29	Shaw Wallace	22	4	1643	458	2125	333
30	Bajaj	21	6	1647	576	2114	2925
31	Binny	5	4	2045	497	2113	2540
32	Naidu G. V. . . .	13	5	1939	811	2085	1605
33	Mahindra & Mahindra	12	3	1814	419	2012	2111
34	Turner Morrison	8	7	1933	343	1990	1925
35	Indra Singh	7	4	1834	431	1940	777
36	Kirloskar	11	6	1801	550	1912	2146
37	Ruia	16	6	1607	358	1892	1720
38	A. & F. Harvey	12	3	1661	341	1869	2114
39	Shapoorji Pallonji	21	7	1416	424	1869	1264
40	Nowrosjee Wadia	9	1	1480	450	1854	1809
41	Jaipuria	16	2	1347	447	1722	1778
42	Thiagaraja	30	5	948	471	1681	1796
43	Chinai	7	1	1528	453	1649	1306
44	Khatau (Bombay)	27	2	1044	343	1362	1423
45	V. Ramakrishna	9	3	1253	275	1361	1052
46	Thackersey	12	4	1155	126	1351	1500
47	Naidu V. Rangaswamy	7	3	1147	662	1294	618
48	Gillanders Arbuthnot	26	3	735	275	1283	802
49	Kamani	14	4	1006	226	1206	1255
50	Vissanji	10	3	694	274	1204	2062
51	Mangal Das Parekh	16	5	994	217	1168	1390
52	Parry	7	4	1020	261	1168	1891

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
53	Wallace & Co.	7	2	1049	318	1134	763
54	Kothari G. D.	19	4	840	148	1131	2155
55	Modi	10	2	992	270	1128	2082
56	B. N. Elias	5	3	1066	235	1119	2044
57	Amin	7	3	1003	296	1115	1331
58	Balmer Lawrie	7	3	936	179	1113	2168
59	Rallis	10	1	717	450	1080	2445
60	Swedish Match	3	2	982	209	1074	2392
61	Tube Investment	4	1	849	315	1069	1134
62	Shriyans Prasad Jain	12	2	817	207	1032	764
63	Talukdar Law	10	3	758	418	1022	681
64	Kanoria R. K.	20	4	620	249	961	1028
65	Finlay	4	4	926	190	926	1316
66	Podar	18	2	513	231	903	1103
67	Kothari, Madras	15	4	756	368	882	579
68	Mangaldas Jaisinghbhai	12	5	789	225	847	707
69	Kanoria Bhagirath	11	4	527	180	794	1678
70	J. P. Srivastava	16	3	494	312	792	1013
71	Ram Kumar Agarwal	37	1	242	228	727	502
72	Muthia	10	1	487	243	689	405
73	Jatia	10	2	339	158	580	658
74	Dalmia R. K.	11	2	447	266	542	412
75	Peirce Leslie	15	1	116	207	500	360

The assets of all the 75 groups (comprising altogether 1536 companies) total 2605.95 crores. The total paid-up capital is 646.32 crores.

The interesting question that now falls to be considered is : What is the share of these groups in the total paid-up capital and assets in the corporate sector. Leaving out of account government companies and banking companies the paid-up capital of the corporate sector for 1963-64 is estimated to be 1465.46 crores and the assets 5552.14 crores. The estimate has been arrived at on the following basis :—

Particulars		Source
(a) Total number of companies (including Govt. & Banking)	26,097	C.L.B.
<i>Deduct</i>		
Govt. companies	176	C.L.B.
Banking companies (excluding State Bank of India and its subsidiaries)	260	RBI Publications
TOTAL	436	
Total number of non-Government and non-Banking companies at work	25,661	

Particulars	Source	
(b) Paid-up capital (In lakhs of rupees)		
PUC of all companies (including Banking & Govt. companies)	2,46,008	C.L.B.
Deduct PUC of :		
Govt. companies,	96,075	
Banking companies (excluding State Bank of India and its subsidiaries)	3,387	
Paid up capital of non-Govt. and non-Banking companies at work	1,46,546	
(c) Assets (In lakhs of rupees)		
RBI's estimate in respect of non-Government, non-Banking, non-insurance companies for 1962-63	5,36,365	R.B.I.
All actuals of insurance companies for the year ended December 1962	8,203	'Insurance Year Book, 1963'
Assets for 1962-63 of non-Government, non-Banking companies	5,44,568	
When paid-up capital of non-Govt., non-Banking companies was 1,43,736		C.L.B.

On the assumption that in 1963-64 assets bore the same proportion to the paid-up capital, the assets of non-Government and non-Banking companies for 1963-64 amounted to 5552.14 crores.

Obviously this estimate cannot be claimed to be wholly accurate. We believe however that the margin of error is negligible. The proportion of the assets of the 75 groups to those of all non-Government and non-Banking companies therefore works out at 46.9%. The proportion of the total paid-up capital of these groups to that of all non-Government and non-Banking companies is 44.1%.

What we have said above about the 75 leading business groups or houses will give, we hope, a fairly adequate picture of the nature and extent of country-wise concentration in India. The picture will however remain incomplete unless we mention also the diversified activities of certain companies which have not been included in any of these groups. Leaving out companies with assets of less than Rs. 5 crores, we find at least 16 with country-wise concentration. We mention below the names of these 16 with the assets and business activities stated against each :—

Serial No.	Name of the Co.	(Rs. in lakhs)	Business activities
1	2	3	4
1	Ashok Leyland Ltd.	1065	Heavy duty commercial vehicles; Engines for industrial purposes.
2	Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) Ltd.	2187	Automobile and cycle tyres; cycle rims; fans and vee belts; hose; conveyor & transmission belting.

1	2	3	4
3	Dyer Meakin Breweries Ltd.	730	Beer ; malt ; spirit ; molasses spirit ; Co2 gas ; malt extract food products and breakfast food.
4	Escorts Ltd.	816	Manufacturing pistons ; X-Ray equipments ; railway shock absorbers ; heating elements for electrical appliances ; agricultural implements and motor cycles.
5	General Electric Co. of India Pvt. Ltd.	1020	Ceiling fans ; prop. fans ; motors ; meters ; radios ; transformers ; switch fuses.
6	Godrej Boyce Mfg. Co. Ltd.	1057	Manufacturing steel furniture ; typewriters ; refrigerators ; locks and fork lift trucks.
7	Guest Keen Williams Ltd.	1875	Special steels ; steel bars ; bolts ; nuts ; rivets ; railway permanent way materials ; electrical stampings for fans ; motors and generators ; transformer laminations ; pressed components and assemblies for automobile, textile and other industries.
8	Hindustan Lever Ltd.	1992	Soaps ; toilet preparations ; vanaspati ; dehydrated vegetables ; non-soap detergents.
9	Irdian Aluminium Co. Ltd.	2182	Aluminium ; ingots ; rolled product extrusions paste ; powder and pyrotechnic powder ; chemicals ; alumina and carbon electrode paste.
10	Indian Oxygen Ltd.	1213	Oxygen ; dissolved acetylene ; electrode gas welding and cutting equipment.
11	Metal Box of India Ltd.	1082	Containers, closures and plain/lithographed sheet metal products ; Industrial components ; machinery ; paper & board products ; flexible packages & plastic products.
12	National Insulated Cable Co. of India Ltd.	555	Bare copper wire ; aluminium conductors ; copper cadmium ; grooved conductors ; cotton & paper covered wires & strips ; VIR/PVC cables & flexibles.
13	Phillips India Ltd.	895	Radios ; radio components and parts ; lamps, fluorescent lamps fittings and accessories ; burners for mercury vapour lamps ; electronic service and industrial measuring instrument sound equipment, tungsten and molybdenum wire and tungsten coils

2	3	4
4 Siemens Engineering & Manufacturing Co. of India.	929	Motor starters ; distribution switchgear ; switchboards ; X-ray units ; railway signals ; mechanical portions of cargo winches and topping winches ; HRC fuses ; fuse bases ; tripple pole fuse isolators.
15 Union Carbide India Ltd.	1223	Dry cells ; zinc strips ; flashlight cases ; polyethylene ; chemicals ; cinema arc carbons ; carbon electrodes.
16 Glaxo Laboratories (India) Pvt. Ltd.	1109	Beta ionone ; corticosteroids ; vitamin A ; calcium sennosides ; hydroxocobalamin ; ointments ; vaccines ; antibiotic powder vials ; infant milk food.

Part II

CHAPTER V

MONOPOLISTIC AND RESTRICTIVE PRACTICES

(Our study of product-wise concentration brings out prominently the fact that in a large number of industries, a single undertaking is the only supplier or at least has to its credit a very large portion of the market as compared with its competitors. Such an undertaking has the power to dictate the price of the commodity or services it supplies and to regulate its volume of production in such a manner as to maximize its profits. This power is what is generally understood by the words "monopoly power". Though in the strict etymological sense of the word, and in strict economic theory, "monopoly" exists when there is only one single supplier, there is no reason why an enterprise enjoying the power to dictate the price and thus to control the market even though it is not the single supplier should not be considered a monopoly. What happens in such cases is that the price decided upon by the dominant producer (or distributor) is followed by others who are in a position to compete. This price leadership phenomenon is in essence a manifestation of the price leader's power to dictate the price in the market. We think it proper therefore to include within the word "monopoly" not only the single supplier in a market but also the one dominant supplier who has the power to dictate the price in the market.)

The question that next arises is : When such a power is shared by a few enterprises being the dominant sellers, should they be considered to be holding a monopolistic position? We see no reason to exclude such dominant sellers from our understanding of monopoly. (For, the essence of monopoly is the ability to dictate the price and control the market without being materially influenced by other competing concerns.)

• One important difference between the situation when a single seller dominates the market and a few independent sellers together enjoy a dominating position cannot be overlooked. In the former case, monopoly power is inevitably present; in the latter it may or may not be present. The effect on the market of a few dominant sellers has been widely discussed by economists, specially in recent years; but their opinions are by no means the same. We do not propose to try to resolve this controversy. It is sufficient for our purpose to notice that it is generally agreed that when a few big sellers dominate the market there will ordinarily be a high probability of their coming to some kind of agreement or understanding—whether formal or not—about the price and output, by which a monopolistic power is shared between themselves. Even in the absence of such agreement or understanding it frequently happens that each has a healthy fear of the other big producers or distributors and ultimately a policy of live and let live comes into operation. Some economists point out that when a few large sellers dominate the market each of them is able to calculate fairly and accurately the probable effect on the market of his action in increasing or decreasing his output. So, it is said, that each will try to regulate the output in such a way that the marginal costs remain well below the price. Each such seller will also be well aware that any attempt of his to reduce the price is likely to be met immediately by similar action by his competitors. The matter is succinctly put by Stocking in *Monopoly and Free Enterprise* at p. 90 thus :—

“In markets where sellers are few, each in trying to determine his most profitable volume of output must, as would a monopolist, consider the probable effects of various possible rates of production not only on costs but also on prices. Indeed, each seller will ordinarily decide on the price at which he will sell and adjust this output accordingly, just as a monopolist does. Each oligopolist however in determining his price must consider not merely his own cost-price relationships but also how his rivals will react to his prices. Anyone of a few sellers, if fully informed and perfectly rational, when selling a completely standardised product will realise that if he reduces his price his rivals will meet the lower price promptly.”

For all these reasons we are convinced that when the market is dominated by a few sellers monopolistic conditions will sometimes prevail. At the same time, we are conscious that even in a market of a few sellers there will sometimes be keen competition. This is likely to happen—apart from the effect of the mutual jealousies which sometimes characterise the relations between big business houses—when one or more of the few sellers feel confident that due to superior managerial ability and technical skill and financial resources they will be able to capture a larger share of the market at the expense of their rivals. Even so, there is no gainsaying the fact that in a market of a few dominating sellers there is a real risk of the emergence of monopolistic power and consequently of monopolistic practices. To ascertain the extent to which monopolistic practices prevail, we must examine not only the cases where a single enterprise is the sole or dominant producer of the goods or services but also the cases where a few enterprises between themselves share such dominating position.

Every monopolistic practice is on the face of it a restrictive practice. Indeed, sometimes the two words are used indiscriminately. Thus the Report of the Macquarrie Committee which was set up to study Canadian Combines Legislation treats all combines or common policy among several firms designed to strengthen the market position of a group of firms as monopolistic practices. We think, however, it will conduce to clarity of thinking and convenience of discussion if the words are kept separate. We shall therefore indicate at this stage what in this study we shall mean by the words “monopolistic practices” and by the words “restrictive practices”. In our opinion, every practice whether it is by action, or understanding or agreement, formal or informal, to which persons enjoying monopoly power resort in exercise of the same to reap the benefits of that power and every action, understanding or agreement tending to or calculated to preserve, increase or consolidate such power should properly be designated monopolistic practice.

While, as we have indicated above, such monopolistic practice would also be a restrictive practice in the strict sense of the terms, we shall confine the words “restrictive practice” in this study to mean practices other than those pursued by monopolists which obstruct the free play of competitive forces or impede the free flow of capital or resources into the stream of production or of the finished goods in the stream of distribution at any point before they reach the hands of the ultimate consumer. As instances of restrictive practices that are widely pursued in many countries, we may mention the following :—

- (i) horizontal fixation of prices;
- (ii) vertical fixation of price and resale price maintenance;
- (iii) allocation of markets between producers;
- (iv) discrimination between purchasers;

- (v) boycott;
- (vi) exclusive dealing contracts;
- (vii) tie-up arrangements.

In several countries (*e.g.* New Zealand, Phillipines and France) hoarding and cornering with a view to create artificial scarcity and thus to force up prices are also regarded as restrictive practices. We think this is a step in the right direction. We have no doubt in our minds, that the words "restrictive practice" in our terms of reference have been used in the comprehensive sense to include not only the conventional practice to restrain competition mentioned earlier and similar practices but also the practice of hoarding and cornering.

It is in the above sense of these two words that we shall try to ascertain the extent of monopolistic and restrictive practices prevailing in some of the important industries in India.

Of all monopolistic practices, the most reprehensible is the attempt to shut out competitors. Indeed, some of the industrialists who appeared before us contended that it would be wrong to say that monopoly exists unless it was shown that the entry of new entrepreneurs had been prevented by the so called monopolists. They boldly asserted that entry into industry was free for all—subject to the impediments of obtaining industrial licence, and permission to issue capital in certain cases and securing import licences in others—all of which were under the control of the State. Such a statement proceeds on the assumption that the industrialists enjoying a monopolistic position would not stoop so low as to try to prevent new entrepreneurs entering the field as competitors. We are afraid, this assumption is not justified.

It has to be borne in mind that when a monopolist or a near monopolist is anxious to prevent the entry of a competing entrepreneur, he would try to proceed in devious ways. That makes the task of detecting this kind of monopolistic practice particularly difficult. Even so, several instances were brought to our notice in which we are convinced that there is *prima facie* reason to believe that such attempts were made.

It appears that on the cutting down of imports, difficulties are being experienced by some makers of sewing machines in getting some important components like bobbin, shuttle and pressure foot—of their specification. Jay Engineering, a dominant producer of sewing machines makes such parts for their own use. The company claimed that it was in a position to supply all that was needed by the smaller concerns. Meanwhile, a licence was taken out by a T.V.S. Co., for manufacture, in collaboration with Singer Sewing Machine Co. of these and certain other sewing machine parts. This does not appear to have been to the liking of the Jay Engineering people. On the materials before us there is good reason to believe that after obtaining the support of some of the smaller manufacturers of sewing machines, the management of the Jay Engineering Co., did make representations to the Government that the licence issued to T.V.S. need not be implemented. Mr. Agarwala, who appeared before us on their behalf, did not deny this fact, but wanted to justify his action by insisting that there was already sufficient capacity in the country for making the parts in question and that therefore there was no need for T. V. S. to come in. We have no doubt that every monopolist or dominant producer who wants to keep out a competitor would always make a similar claim. We think it unnecessary to go into the question that was raised before us, whether the parts made by Jay Engineering could be conveniently used in all the machines

that were made by other manufacturers without altering their specifications. But assuming this could be done, the fact still remains that the entry of a competing independent producer of sewing machine parts in a big way was sought to be prevented by the dominant producer already in the field.

A similar attempt to keep out competitors is alleged to have been made by Kores Co., a Birla concern, in respect of stencils. There are at present only 3 producers of stencils in India. Of them Kores and Gestetner account for 99.7 per cent. of the total production. It appears that Gestetner does not supply much of what it produces to the trade. The result is that the Kores Co. has a practical monopoly of the market. In the beginning of 1964, Bharat Carbon, makers of carbon papers, decided to go in for production of stencils. It applied for an import licence for purchasing machinery worth rupees three lakhs. A decision in favour of issue of such a licence was made several months ago; but the licence has not yet been issued. We are informed by Mr. Batra of the Bharat Carbons that this was due to pressure on the Government authorities by the Kores management.

One way of keeping out competitors would be a judicious use of threats. Mr. Kurien of the Kaira Co-operative Society (manufacturers of the well-known Amul Products) told us that when the society made its plans to start manufacturing Baby Food, Glaxo people saw him and threatened that they would buy up all the goods manufactured by the society and throw them into the sea. A more detailed account of how threats and the weapon of price cutting were used against a competing producer was given to us by Mr. Mapillai of the Madras Rubber Factory. He told us that after he started making camel back successfully and his sales steadily mounted, a high executive of the Dunlop Co. came and told him that if he did not stop camel back manufacture within 3 or 4 days he would be in trouble. Mr. Mapillai did not agree. According to him, within a week or so the Dunlop Co., started a price war. "I was selling", he said, "at Rs. 2/14/- per lb. making a very big profit of Re. 1 at that time. Our competitors were selling at Rs. 3/6/- or Rs. 3/8/-, if I am not mistaken, it was Rs. 2/14/- per lb. They brought it down to my price. I went down to Rs. 2/8/- per lb. and they came down to Rs. 2/6/- per lb. Then I went down to Rs. 1/15/- per lb. and so on. . . .". It appears that after some time this price war stopped and ultimately Mr. Mapillai has been able to continue successfully this camel back business.

It is not possible for us to be sure without a fuller investigation than we could make, as to what actually happened in either of these two cases. But it does not seem likely that the stories about these threats have been invented by Mr. Kurien and Mr. Mapillai.

The instances we have mentioned are sufficient, in our opinion, to show that attempts by monopolists or near-monopolists to keep out or crush competitors in various ways are by no means rare.

What directly affects the general public even more than this shutting out of competitors is the actual charging of unfair price which is the monopolist's aim in all such actions. A full investigation of this requires the examination of the monopolist's costs of production by independent costing experts. We did not undertake this task, as in our opinion, that could be more appropriately and fruitfully undertaken by a body which could recommend actual action against charging of such price. We did however compare the cost of production as supplied by some industrialists with the prices the consumer had to pay and also examined the profits made. On such comparison, we are convinced that in certain goods of common

use including certain drugs, exorbitant prices were actually charged by producers who are either the sole producers of the goods or accounted for such a large share of the production that there was no substantial competition and they acted as price leaders. We are refraining from mentioning the particular goods in respect of which we believe this to have happened as that might embarrass those who might be called upon to hold any full-fledged inquiry in the matter.

Coming now to restrictive practices, the first of these that deserves mention is the habit of most traders of hoarding whenever any scarcity is present or even apprehended. This is too wide-spread and too well known to require any detailed discussion. It is commonest in consumer goods which can be kept in stock for some time without much risk of wastage and deterioration in quality and of which the demand is inelastic. Artificial scarcity is created by this process by keeping the goods out of the free flow of commerce. Advantage is then taken by the traders of the urgent demands of consumers to make exorbitant profits. The consumer left at the mercy of the unscrupulous traders pays what he is asked to pay. The fear that the article may soon become wholly unavailable sometimes makes him purchase more than his immediate needs, contributing thus to greater scarcity and strengthening the position of the hoarders. This has happened again and again in recent years in food grains, edible oils, baby food, cosmetics and numerous other articles of daily use; and controls not rigorously enforced have generally proved to be ineffective.

Another practice restrictive of competition is the insistence of many manufacturers that their goods must not be sold below the price as dictated by them. This is usually described as re-sale price maintenance. It is obvious that this kills competition between the actual distributors of the article and often keeps the prices which the ultimate consumer has to pay higher than they would otherwise have been. Several producers have admitted before us that they do insist on this. Some of them have tried to justify it on the ground that price stability attracts the consumer and if lesser price is charged for their goods that might harm their reputation as regards quality.

The replies given by the big companies (whose assets were estimated to be not less than Rs. 1 crore) also indicate a wide prevalence of this practice. A large number of them admitted that re-sale price maintenance was insisted upon in the agreements between them and their stockists or their agents in the first line of distribution; copies of the agreements annexed to the replies fully establish this.

One agreement stipulates thus:—

“Under no circumstances should the stockists’ commission or any part thereof be passed on to the trade or used to undersell other agents in the area. Failure to comply with the clause will result in cancellation and termination of the appointment without further notice.”

Another agreement contains a condition that the dealer shall sell only at company’s invoice prices and on terms prescribed, and in case he has a retail business of his own, he must not undercut.

Many of these further show that in the second line of distribution also, viz., wholesalers, operating between these stockist and the retailers, resale price maintenance was practised. As regards distributors or dealers selling goods to the ultimate consumer also, a large number of replies show that these last line distributors

were also prevented from selling at any price less than what was fixed by the producers. We shall mention only a few of these by way of illustration.

A leading shoe company answered in these words :—

“We fix our retail prices. All our products are stamped with the same sale price irrespectively whether sold through our retail or wholesale distributing sytem. We enforce the price control by agreement and checks.”

A Glass Factory replies thus :—

“We insist on our authorised dealers to sell our products at our published catalogue price.”

A leading Engineering Company’s reply was in these words:—

“Yes, we control the final prices and keep a check on this by making final invoices ourselves.”

Another Engineering Company said :—

“The retail price of all MF products are fixed by this company and are made effective through our Main Dealer Agreement.”

One company having diversified production gave its reply in these words:—

“As we sell direct to consumers, the question of resale prices does not arise, except in the case of electrical goods where we have published list prices. These list prices are enforced by our various branches keeping in touch with authorised dealers.”

A leading manufacturer of steel furniture and office equipment states that stockists shall not sell to the ultimate consumer at a price higher or lower than the catalogue price.

An agreement by a manufacturer of business machines with his dealers contains the provision that the dealer should sell the product at the price fixed by the company and not overquote or underquote and not share the discount or rebate.

These are only a few of the cases in which resale price maintenance even at the retailers’ end was admitted by the companies. A number of companies have said that they have a system of recommended retail prices but that they have no arrangement for enforcing them.

Even more wide-spread than resale price maintenance is the practice of exclusive dealing which many manufacturers enforce. This consists in a manufacturer telling a dealer that he shall not deal in any competitor’s goods. If he does so he will not get the supply of goods from the particular manufacturer. Sometimes such a term is embodied in a written agreement but more often, we are convinced, a manufacturer holding a dominant position enforces exclusive dealings, by verbal instructions or threats. In this connection, the statement made before us by the leader of the delegation from Bengal National Chamber of Commerce deserves particular mention:—

“Now a particular group controls 60 to 70 or perhaps 80 per cent. And they are enjoying the monopoly conditions for years. Then the small firms, small companies came into existence. Now to keep competition with such a big unit is really difficult. Supposing I am a dealer, I am manufacturing lamps. If I ask them : would you display my signboard in the shop, they may not even display my signboard, they may not even deal in my product. Even if a dealer or the wholesaler does that (*i.e.*, deal with a competitor's product) his quota will be withdrawn.”

Speaking about his own experience this industrialist further observed:—

“We started manufacturing cycle-tyres. We had our selected dealers in Esplanade Road, Delhi. They in the beginning exhibited our brand. Some of the officers of the competitors said ‘you are displaying this : either you remove or quota will not be given’ When one source was supplying 80%, the trade cannot disoblige this particular manufacturer.”

We have been told about a leading manufacturer of Radios who does not allow retailers dealing in its radios to sell the radios of any other make.

A similar position appears to prevail in the case of several makes of sewing machines. A leading Farm Equipment Manufacturer admitted in its reply thus:—

“Our main dealer Agreement prohibits our main dealers from trading in similar products of other concerns.”

As in the case of resale price maintenance so also in the case of exclusive dealing, abundant evidence showing its wide prevalence in the first and second line of distribution is furnished by the copies of the agreements between manufacturers and distributors. Some agreements insist on exclusive dealing, even on the part of the ultimate distributor.

One agreement between a manufacturer of man-made fibre and his distributors contains this clause :—

“The distributor shall not either alone or in conjunction with others engage in, promote the sale, handle or sell goods, of any other make or description which was not manufactured and/or supplied by the company and which have a close or near resemblance in use or otherwise, or which may directly or indirectly compete with the products supplied by the company.”

Some agreements carry the ban even beyond the period of original agreement. A cable manufacturer's agreement with his agent goes to the length of stipulating that even on the termination of the agreement the agent shall not “for period of one year solicit any other persons who are customers of the products.”.

An automobile dealer's agreement with his dealers contains the clause that “except with the prior written permission of the company the dealer shall not either alone or in conjunction with others directly or indirectly within or outside his territory, engage in the sale of any motor vehicle not supplied by the company; and no substantial portion of the dealers' finance or organisation shall be diverted to the sale of any other commodity not contributing directly to the common interest of the company and the dealer”. One agreement, prohibits, apart from dealing in competitors' goods, any dealing directly or indirectly with any competing concern.

The conclusions and impressions recorded so far as regards resale price maintenance and exclusive dealings have been based on the statements made before us by the witnesses, on the replies received from the companies and the copies of the agreements annexed to these replies. Information was also collected about these practices by means of field studies. Some lecturers of the Osmania University, Hyderabad, held a field survey as regards prevalence of restrictive practices in the Hyderabad market. This was carried out under the supervision of Dr. Ramanadham, Professor of Commerce, in that University, and appears to us to have been done carefully. Field studies were also carried out in the Madras, Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay markets by our own officers. The statements that were voluntarily made in the course of these studies by stockists, agents and dealers, including those who sell goods directly to the ultimate consumer, strongly reinforce the evidence already mentioned above.

On a consideration of all the materials available to us, we are convinced about the wide prevalence of exclusive dealing and of resale price maintenance.

Several instances were brought to our notice of the practice of fixation of prices by agreement between competitors. It was admitted before us by the several manufacturers of tyres and tubes that they had what they called "industry meetings" which decided the prices to be charged for their products and these prices were adhered to by all the producers. The price of cables and winding wares were reported to be fixed similarly by the different producers acting together. Similar fixation of prices by agreements between the producers of rolled glass has also been admitted before us.

Fixation of uniform price also appears to be in vogue in the electric lamp industry but in a somewhat different manner. Several manufacturers incorporated themselves into a company known by the name of Electric Lamp Manufacturers of India and arranged for joint production of goods. The respective brand names were also made available to them as sole buyers, for distribution. Another Indian concern, Hind Lamps, joined the arrangement. All of them agreed to charge the same price for their goods. Some other lamp manufacturers are members of Indian Lamp Manufacturers Association, and they agreed upon the price to be charged for products by these members. Thus in the lamp industry there were two different price fixations—one by the producers of Electric Lamp Manufacturers of India and the other by the Indian Lamp Manufacturers Association.

It has been brought to our notice by the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals who makes purchases of various articles for the Government of India, that tenders for cables received from the cable manufacturers quoted the same price. Similarly, he said the tenders for lamps received from the members of the Electric Lamp Manufacturers of India were in identical terms, while tenders received from the Indian Lamp Manufacturers Association quoted one price. This obviously was the necessary and inevitable consequence of the price fixation agreements we have discussed above.

A producer of caustic soda has stated in his reply that he charges only such price as are fixed by the Alkali Manufacturers Association. Two non-ferrous metal product manufacturers in Bombay appear to have arrangement of periodical meetings to fix prices on the basis of raw material price in the world market. A viscose rayon yarn producer has stated in his reply that an association fixes the price of the goods. A ferro-manganese producer has made a similar statement. Mention may be made in this connection also of a statement made to our officers who made enquiries in the Delhi market by a leading dealer in cycles that the market price of all important cycles are fixed by a local dealers' association.

Several complaints in writing were received by us as regards tie-in practices. "Tie-in" which is also described sometimes as "tie-up" consists in the supplier of some commodity refusing to supply it to the dealer unless the latter agrees also to take from him certain other commodity—stocked by the manufacturer. Sometimes this insistence on purchasing another article before one article is supplied is practised by a distributor in respect of the next line of distributors. This is a practice particularly difficult to prove as documentary evidence is not likely to exist and a manufacturer or distributor indulging in such a practice would not ordinarily admit it.

On a consideration of the complaints together with the statements made before us by certain industrialists, we are inclined to believe that the practice does prevail. Special mention may be made in this connection of the statement made before us by a manufacturer of a well-known brand of fans that on finding disinclination of certain dealers to take his fans even though a liberal discount was given while they were prepared to take the fans of a competitor who offered less discount, he made enquiries, and was told by the dealers that the competitor who also had fluorescent tubes, insisted on fans being taken from him before he would give fluorescent tubes.

The field studies in the Hyderabad, Delhi, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta markets, that we have mentioned above also reveal the large scale prevalence of tie-in sales.

The practice of full line forcing which is really an extreme form of tie-in sales also appears to be fairly prevalent. An agreement which a leading dyestuff and textile auxiliaries manufacturer has with his distributor contains a provision that concerns with which his distributor is connected shall take the entire requirement of dyes and auxiliaries from him. A slightly different form of full line forcing is to bind the dealer to take the full quantum of products which the manufacturer chooses to allocate to him. The agreements of some paper manufacturers with their dealers contained such a provision. The field studies we have mentioned earlier indicate that this practice is also common in the case of pharmaceuticals, cosmetics and even textile varieties.

We came across two instances of boycott arrangements. A leading manufacturer of pistons with his distributors stipulates that the manufacturer may maintain a list of persons called "stop list" and the distributors shall not sell to any person in that stop list any of the products covered by the agreement. The agreement of one oil company with its dealers prohibits supply to any one on the stop list of the company or of another petrol distributor company in India. This last mentioned term indicates that concerted action is or may be taken by oil companies in this matter.

Discrimination in the rates of discount given to distributors and retailers was admitted before us by several industrialists. The copies of the agreements produced also clearly show this. In certain cases the rates of discount vary according to the quantity of purchase made; in some other cases is dependent on the annual sales made during the year. Government generally receives specially favourable terms. So also do users of tyres and other motor accessories as original equipment. The method of special discount on the basis of aggregate purchases of all goods from a purchaser or dealer over a fixed period appears to be regularly practised by certain pharmaceutical concerns.

The reply sent by one producer of Ferromanganese states that all the five producers of ferromanganese have formed an Association and the sales will be controlled by the Association by allocating the sale among the members according to their production capacities.

While it is not clear whether allocation of areas is also contemplated by this arrangement, allocation of areas between competing producers is more clearly indicated by the agreement which a leading oil distributing company appears to have. This company has stated in its reply that multilateral product exchange agreements with other oil companies in India exist to achieve economic distribution, avoid cross haulage and ensure continuity of supplies and that they exchange on identical products or repay tonne per tonne on products drawn from exchange points of supply.

Agreements to restrict output appear to be rare. One well-known case of this practice was the old working time agreement in the jute textile industry, carried on with government approval. This has been terminated. We have however the statement of one producer of steel tubes that there was some understanding of this kind among producers of steel tubes in Western India.

CHAPTER VI

CONSEQUENCES OF CONCENTRATION

In the eyes of the common man in India concentrated economic power is wholly evil. The great disparity of wealth and income between the small section of the people possessing such power and the vast majority that constitute the remainder is by itself sufficient to explain this attitude. The dislike for concentration of economic power is turned into hatred by the abysmal poverty in which millions of our countrymen live and die. When so many have not sufficient food or clothing or shelter, is it not criminal, they ask, that a few should live in lordly luxury and wasteful extravagance? This antipathy for big business is aggravated by belief not infrequently held that the big businessmen are responsible for all their misfortune.

We do not think that such belief is wholly justified. Big business has done much for the country's economic betterment and as a consequence, for the alleviation of the poor man's misery. Still, it is not possible to ignore the reality that the wide-spread hatred for big business, whether based on good reasons or not is a serious consequence of concentration of economic power which must be taken into account in deciding what remedial measures are called for.

This dislike and hatred are serious in themselves as disturbing the mutual good-will that is the sine qua non of a happy community. What makes them even more serious is the fact that to a great extent these are based on a suspicion that big business stretches its tentacles into the working of the very democratic machinery. In private conversation and public discussions, in the press and on the platform and even in Parliament allegations are often made about government policy being shaped by the undue influence of big business. When the interests of big business and those of the common people clash, it is said, the people always go to the wall. It has not been possible for us to examine to what extent such allegations are justified; one of the reasons being that an investigation of the problem would bring us into the arena of political controversy, which we have been anxious to avoid. That such a suspicion exists in the public mind is however hardly open to dispute. So responsible a person as Dr. Lokanathan, speaking about the influence of big business on Government, observed: "In spite of the fact that Parliament cries every day against the business community, nothing material is done." Indeed, some of the leading industrialists who appeared before us admitted that many people thought so. At the same time they added emphatically that there was no basis for this. We are bound to mention in this connection that the considerable financial assistance that some of the leading industrialists in the country have given to the ruling party from time to time, has furnished ammunition for the attack that big business is hand in glove with the party in power. The fact that such assistance has been liberally given—at the time of the last general elections—has been admitted by Government in a statement in Parliament.

In fairness, we have to add that some at least of the industrialists who appeared before us did not seem to be quite happy about these contributions. One member of the delegation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce blurted out a complaint that industrialists were compelled to make those contributions, but that they got no return. The leader of the delegation made the interesting modification of his colleague's statement by saying that it was not compulsion, but persuasive pressure that was responsible for much of these contributions.

But people cannot be blamed if they believe that it is the hope of favours to be received that induces such payments and after the election is over businessmen try their best to see that the investment made by them brings satisfactory return.

We cannot also ignore the unfortunate reality that some big businessmen do not hesitate to use their "deep pocket" to try to corrupt public officials, in the attempt to continue and increase their industrial domain. If, as is often alleged, the general level of honesty in the country has gone down, one at least of the contributory causes has been this conduct of some businessmen.

We are aware that charges of corruption can be lightly made, and not all of them are true. At the same time, it is no use turning a blind eye to the fact that big business has the power to corrupt and that the danger that the power may be extensively used is not imaginary. It would be folly to under-rate the seriousness of this matter. (I) *Social Consequences of*

One social consequence of the concentration of wealth and income in a very small percentage of the population which is the inevitable effect of concentration of economic power in the control of industries deserves special mention. Part of this wealth and income, has, it is true, been put back into industry ; but the remainder has gone to the creation of a new caste in this already caste-ridden country—the very rich. Many of them flaunt their superiority in riches in palatial buildings, limousines, and a retinue of servants, and make no secret of the fact that they think themselves to be a class apart, well above the rest of their fellow countrymen.

As we have mentioned above, the co-existence of a small number of very rich persons or families side by side with abysmal poverty of the multitude engenders a class feeling against big business which cannot be lightly dismissed.

Inevitably, the position and glamour of these very rich persons has also seriously undermined social values in the country. Culture and education, scientific pursuits and research are for many young men, at a discount, compared to a career that is likely to help to climb the dizzy tops of business success.

The glamour of wealth would always be there, concentration or no concentration ; but the manifestations of the concentration of wealth, which has resulted in the country from concentration of economic power have increased the glamour a hundred-fold.

These are among the main social consequences of extensive concentration of economic power. What are its economic consequences ?

We have already indicated ⁽ⁱ⁾ the view that the concentration of economic power has helped the economic betterment of the country. Even today our industrial development is far behind that in the western world or in Japan. But what little development there is owes much to the adventure and skill of a few men who have in the process, succeeded also in becoming "big business" thus concentrating in their hands a great portion of the economic power controlling and directing the production and distribution of national wealth and income. It is fair also to state that after concentrating power in their hands these men have gone on often to push forward development of further industries, which has been to the advantage of the country. (2) It is also generally agreed that concentrated economic power has been responsible for the greater part of the not very high capital formation in the country. Huge profits were often earned so that even after the distribution of high rates of dividends good surpluses were left. These were utilised to add to the industrial capital, whether by way of issue of bonus shares or in the shape of reserves or by investment in fresh ventures.)

Although complaints were not infrequently heard that dynastic control of big business has sometimes kept professional managerial talent from coming into its own, it is fair to say that big business has generally been able to supply over the years considerable amount of managerial skill of high quality, so that production has been high, profits have been good and failures comparatively few in number. †

(*) It is important to note that big business has been able to attract and obtain foreign collaboration and such collaboration has helped the starting of many industries specially by supplying the essential machinery and technical know-how. As we have already stated when discussing the factors responsible for concentration of economic power, foreign business concerns are not likely to extend similar collaboration to small units.

From its past records in the development of industries and the special advantage it has in starting and keeping up capital intensive industries as also the bright chance of obtaining helpful foreign collaboration, it is reasonable to expect that concentrated economic power may be relied upon to make important contribution to industrial development in the crucial years to come.

This bright picture of what concentrated economic power has achieved in the past and is fairly certain to achieve in the future must not however make us blind to certain evil effects of such power on the country's economy. The most serious of these is the risk of emergence of monopoly with its attendant evils—high prices for the consumer, deterioration in quality, and last, but not the least, keeping out the small industrialists. "Big business" by its very "bigness" sometimes succeeds in keeping out competitors. It can do so as by reason of its financial strength, it can afford to sell for some time at an unremunerative price with the definite object of eliminating existing competition or discouraging potential competition and because of its fighting strength by large scale efficient advertising. †

The part that advertising strength of big business can play in keeping out competitors was well described by the American Supreme Court in the *American Tobacco Company's Case* thus :—

"Such tremendous advertising is also a widely published warning that these companies know to use a powerful offensive and defensive weapon against new competition. New competition does not enter such a field unless it is well supported by comparable national advertising."

That the big industrialists in this country have not been slow to appreciate the strength of this weapon is clear from the fact that some of them have their own newspapers or chain of newspapers. Birlas have their "Hindustan Times" and along with it a financial paper "The Eastern Economist"; the Sahu Jain Group the "Times of India" and the "Economic Times"; the "Statesman" is now owned by a combination of industrial interests. But even apart from the ownership or control of newspapers, some business houses in India spend considerable amounts in lavish advertisements which is at once the envy and despair of smaller people.

We think also that the very presence of "big business" in an industry is likely to have a deterrent effect on the entry of smaller units, even in industries without any special scope for economies of scale. For, it would be wrong to underrate the small man's fear that the big business in the industry will be able to crush him.

The statements made before us by some small businessmen, have convinced us that both price wars and threats have been used by some dominant entrepreneurs in India, with a view to maintain their domination. We have referred to these in some detail in the Chapter on monopolistic and restrictive practices.

This elimination of the small man in industry is an economic evil in itself, quite apart from the consequence of monopoly. It is no doubt true that big people are more likely to have bold schemes, and mammoth industrial ventures with immense potentialities of increase of production can be expected mainly of the big business who are accused of possessing concentrated economic power. It is well to remember at the same time that the small business concerns are a good training ground for business talent and managerial skill of which we have not a surfeit in the country. The elimination of small men in industries, in so far as it dries up the source of managerial and entrepreneurial ability is therefore bad for industry as a whole. Not less important is the fact that elimination of small men in business increases the imbalance in the distribution of national wealth and income. Even where such elimination by big business results in an increase in the national wealth and income, the income of a few already wealthy men increases at a faster rate than that of the many poor.

u) In the opinion of Dr. Lokanathan, concentration of economic power has a tendency to lead to investments in directions, which are not necessarily favourable to growth. "Concentration of economic power", says he, "might lead to misdirection of investment. Although there is a licensing system which would tell me where I should invest my surplus profits, surplus resources, in actual fact, I may not act according to that. Because, the more a person has, the more he would do as he likes."

It is proper to add that we have not been able to investigate this aspect fully, and so cannot mention any specific instance of misdirection of investment resulting from concentration of economic power.

CHAPTER VII

RECOMMENDATIONS (NON-LEGISLATIVE)

The foregoing study has convinced us that the dangers from concentrated economic power and monopolistic and restrictive practices are not imaginary but do exist in a large measure either at present or potentially. It is therefore necessary to proceed to the consideration of the proper measures we can recommend to Government and Parliament to avert or at least to minimize these dangers. In making our recommendations we are assuming that the planned economy and development as envisaged in the Industrial Policy Resolutions will continue in this country for many years to come and that the operation of the industry will be shared between the public sector and the private sector, with the necessary allocation of capital resources, foreign exchange and import of raw materials or necessary components between the two sectors that planning entails.

We are clearly of opinion that a permanent body should be set up with the duty and responsibility for exercising vigilance and for taking action to protect the country against the dangers that we think do exist. We are fortified in this view by the general support of many of the Chambers of Commerce representing big business in the country who appeared before us.

The suggestion for constituting such a body was made by the very first witness examined by us (Dr. Lokanathan). In our opinion, this step is absolutely necessary if anything is to be done to fight restrictive and monopolistic practices. That same body would be in a position to take whatever action is proper to fight other evils arising from concentration of economic power.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce which represented a large section of European business houses in eastern India recognised in its own memorandum the need of having some kind of authority to investigate complaints about antisocial practices in particular trades and industries. The Associated Chamber of Commerce also expressed itself in favour of the constitution of such an authority. Some of the other Chambers of Commerce and other associations of industrialists pressed in their written memorandum the view that the powers placed in the hands of Government by various provisions of the Companies Act, Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, Control of Capital Issues Act, Essential Commodities Act, the Tariff Commission Act and certain other statutes provide sufficient safeguard against the growth of concentration of economic power, rise of monopolistic conditions and the danger from monopolistic and restrictive practices. They were not able to show how far these various laws were directly effective in practice in checking monopolistic and restrictive practices or other aspects of concentration of economic power. The representatives of some of these fairly agreed as a result of their discussions with us about the need of a permanent body to deal with these matters. The Indian Chamber of Commerce's delegation finally put the matter thus :—

“If after examining all the facts, you come to the conclusion that there has been really a kind of exploitation on a large scale of the consumer by monopolistic tendencies in some industries and there is no other remedy, that the present machinery of Government is such that even with this legislation, the Essential Commodities Act and other Acts, the Government is not in a position to curb these tendencies, on the basis of that finding, we will have no case before you to say that you should not have such a body.”

The delegation from the Engineering Association of India which at the commencement of the discussion was very emphatic in its opposition to any more legislation and the setting up of any authority, also approved ultimately of the suggestion to set up a permanent body.

The Bharat Chamber of Commerce's delegation after saying in the course of discussion that it had no objection to vigilance being kept against dominant concerns doing anything against national interests and that it was not opposed to any permanent body being set up to deal with restrictive practices in industries ended by saying that the setting up of a body to examine judicially all complaints against concentration of economic power or monopolistic and restrictive practices would be a boon to industrialists.

Speaking on behalf of the Gujrat Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Amin made the following observations:—

“I agree that some sort of machinery is necessary with power to make enquiries ; when complaints are made, this body after hearing all the parties concerned, will pass an order whether a particular monopolistic practice or restrictive practice exists or not and take action. This permanent body should only be more by way of corrective action without creating further restrictions and further complications.”

Mr. J. R. D. Tata expressed himself wholly in favour of such a body, but was anxious that this should be really independent of Government. Expressing a similar view another leading industrialist Mr. Mafatlal, said : “In principle, I think that the creation of a body of that nature is absolutely a very good thing. The only thing I wanted to tell you is proper constitution and proper approach.”

We are convinced that the existing powers of Government have not been able to check the growth of concentration of economic power in private hands or to eliminate the evils of monopolistic and restrictive practices. The experience of other countries, when faced with similar situations shows that a body specially entrusted with the duty of looking after these matters can be of great use in preventing excessive concentration of economic power or the evils resulting therefrom and also evils that frequently result from monopolistic and restrictive practices.

The question as to how this body should be constituted and what powers and functions should be entrusted to it will require careful consideration. But we are conscious that however much such a body may be expected to accomplish, resolute action in other spheres will also be necessary to attain the objective. Before examining the question of the powers and functions of the permanent body, we shall indicate what action in other spheres we consider essential.

Most important of these is the political sphere. It has long been thought in America that too much concentration of economic power is dangerous to political democracy. The same feeling has been voiced before us by many. Our own apprehension as regards this danger has already been mentioned by us in a previous portion of this Report. The best protection from the danger can be provided by the practice of discipline by the political parties themselves. A first step towards that may well be the refusal by politicians to accept financial or other assistance from business houses in their election campaigns. A strict observance of a rule towards this end is likely to go a long way to remove the danger of big business corroding the democratic machinery. While it is not our purpose to tell the political parties, what

to do and what not to do, we shall be failing in our duty if we do not add that politicians whether belonging to the party in power or to the opposition parties must also discipline themselves against accepting anything from big business for themselves or for their children or friends or relatives—directly or indirectly—if they are to free their thought and action from the incumbrance of favours received.

Hand in hand with this should go measures to remove corruption from the administrative machinery. For many years in the past, the permanent services—with the exception of only a few sections—enjoyed a great reputation for integrity which was the envy of many. That bright picture seems to have faded now. With the increase in the power of officialdom in the matter of helping or hindering traders and industrialists, there has been, it is often alleged, a rapid deterioration in the standards of honesty of government officials. Even responsible members of Government have sometimes voiced their fears about the corrupting influence of some business interests on public officials. Not unnaturally, critics of Government have been more out-spoken and much more severe in their allegations of corruption among Government officials. Without expressing any opinion on the degree of corruption that is rampant, we think it only proper to say that complacency that all is well and nothing needs to be done will be no less dangerous than seeing corruption at every corner. We are here concerned only with that aspect of corruption which influences and is in turn influenced by concentration of economic power. We are convinced that officials totally freed from the vice of corruption may exert great influence against unnecessary concentration of economic power.

It is hardly necessary to add that once politicians free themselves from the corrupting influence, if any, of big business, it will be easier for them to deal with any corruption of government officials.

We have anxiously considered whether we can usefully make any recommendation on the question of industrial licensing. Some think that to diminish the concentration of economic power, one of the most effective ways would be to do away with such licensing. Such a step, it has been claimed, would remove the main obstacle to the free entry of entrepreneurs into different industries and would bring in competitors in many of the fields where concentration now exists.

The total abolition of the licensing system is not however, at the present stage, a practical proposition. The law requiring such licensing was enacted after a careful consideration of all aspects of the national economy and is now an integral part of the country's economic policy. We do not think it possible to recommend the whole-sale repeal of these provisions merely on the ground that that might reduce concentration of economic power.

But, what we can and do recommend is that licensing policy should be liberalised. Much has been written in recent months about 'streamlining the procedure' for grant of licences and some steps have apparently been taken, specially after the reports of the Swaminathan Committee, the Lokanathan Committee and the Mathur Committee. Much more, we think, can be done, to make it easy for the comparatively smaller entrepreneurs to get industrial and import licences without undue expenses and wasteful delay! Many of the leading industrialists, we understand, have found it necessary to maintain expensive establishments in the capital, for facilitating the obtaining of licences. Those who cannot afford the expenses of running such establishments—which include sometimes, it seems, large amounts required to employ highly paid "contactmen", and to give lavish parties—are at a disadvantage. One small entrepreneur complained some time ago to our Member Mr. R. C. Dutt that he could not afford to fly to Delhi again and again in the attempt to obtain a licence. There are, we are convinced, many others who have

been in similar predicament and have given up the idea to enter an industry in sheer disgust and despair.

We believe that responsible officers of the Government are aware of all this and are doing what they can to remove the causes of such complaints. Even so, we have thought it our duty to mention this matter and to recommend that more positive action should be taken to liberalise the issue of licences. For, we are convinced that making it easier to obtain licences without having to spend unnecessarily and to wait indefinitely would be a potent factor in removing concentration.

So long as the system of industrial licensing does remain, and it is not easy to see that it can be brought to an end soon, it can be used to good purpose by Government in fighting concentration wherever necessary in the interests of the country. Thus where a choice lies between a big industrialists and any other entrepreneur Government may very well adopt the policy of leaning in favour of the latter provided this can be done without much risk to the paramount needs of efficient production. Such a policy will be justified by the directive principle in article 39 of the Constitution, which calls upon the State to see that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment.

It has been suggested to us that the provision in section 372 of the Companies Act as regards inter-corporate investments—specially the power of Government to grant or withhold approval to inter-corporate investments exceeding the limits specified in the section—are available as a means of controlling concentration of economic power. We are doubtful how far this will be effective in actual practice. It also seems to us that the question of concentration of economic power is wholly outside the scheme and purpose of the above provision. We do not think therefore that it would be right or proper to use the powers of Government under that section for the purpose of controlling concentration as suggested. On the question whether such use of the power would be legal or not we express no opinion.

One direction in which administrative action can be fruitfully taken with regard to monopolies is in the matter of the issue of import licences and in preventing abuses of licences granted whether to actual users or established importers. Complaints have been made to us by more than one trade organisation that the issue of import licences to a select few has had the effect of concentrating economic power as regards the supply of these goods to industrial and other consumers. In view of the stringent foreign exchange situation, it is not possible for us to recommend the liberal issue of import licences, to remedy the evil. It should be possible, however, we think, for the authorities to insist upon proper distribution, on reasonable terms, by those who get the licences among all those who use the imported commodity—whether for industrial purposes or for direct consumption.

We also recommend that in shaping the import policy the Government should, as far as possible, pay due regard to the need of protecting the consumers against exploitation by enterprises enjoying monopolistic or near monopolistic position largely because of their shelter of restricted or prohibited imports or a high tariff wall. There are certain industries, specially some producing consumer goods, in which we are convinced, cost of production has remained high due to the fact that the top enterprises have not exerted themselves sufficiently, to improve technology or bring down costs, secure in their belief that in the absence of competition from abroad there was little risk of their losing their market dominance. Fear of imports would give these enterprises a healthy stimulus to decrease costs by increasing production or by other means. This would be specially important and

indeed effective in industries where the elasticity of demand is high so that with a little reduction in price, demand would register an appreciable increase.

Dr. P. S. Lokanathan, Director-General of the National Council of Applied Economic Research, was emphatic in his opinion that the only effective way to bring down cost and thereby price was to promote imports. "If you really want to bring down cost", the learned Professor told us, "you must be a little merciless. You must use the mechanism of prices. You must allow some imports to come and see that over a period of years, our prices come to international standards. That should be our goal." Returning to this point later in the discussion, he said : "What we should do is to bring more and more imports and force the Indian businessman to reduce prices as in other countries. The whole mechanics has got to be revised." When it was put to him that if we are not able to export, it would not be possible to increase imports, Dr. Lokanathan replied : "You must have a phased programme by which you say that over a period of certain years if you cannot produce so much you will have to go out."

We are bound to say that there is some force in this view. We are also aware of a somewhat similar provision in the Canadian legislation to fight monopolistic practices. At the same time, faced as the Government of India is with a difficult position about the foreign exchange, it may not be possible to give practical effect to the theory that the best way of inducing Indian businessmen to reduce prices is to confront them with the likelihood of imports being allowed. Even so, we think that the Government may in future years, specially if the balance of payment position improves, be able to take some action in this direction.

Countervailing action by the public sector may sometimes prove useful to prevent concentration of economic power and its evil effects. It is rightly said that in many industries a very large amount of capital, exceeding sometimes several crores of rupees, is required to set up an economic unit of production; only big business can bring in such amounts. No small enterprise will ordinarily apply for licence for such production, and if it does apply, it is not likely to receive favourable consideration. So, big business steps in and necessarily there is growth of concentration. A rival unit, if at all, can only come from another big businessman. Government may usefully consider in such cases the setting up of the new unit of production in the public sector. This may be considered not only when an altogether new industry is proposed to be started, but also where an existing industry requires expansion. Assuming, for example, that a particular capital intensive industry is in need of expansion it would be worthwhile—as a countervailing measure—to start one or two units of production in the public sector. That would not only prevent the growth of concentration that would otherwise occur in private hands, if a private industry was allowed to start the unit but might also be helpful to counteract the monopolistic practices by combinations between the few companies already in the field.

In making this recommendation, we are not unaware of the risk that a 'competitive' unit in the public sector may not have the efficiency to enable it to compete. "If a public enterprise is put into counteract private sector then the efficiency will further go down," was the opinion expressed by the Indian Chamber of Commerce delegation. There is certainly the risk that an in-efficient public sector unit will have a harmful effect on the private sector units and will prove expensive to the consumer or to the general tax payer.

We are permitting ourselves however to hope that in course of time the efficiency of the public sector will increase considerably ; besides, where a public sector

enterprise is set up to counteract unfair practices of one or more private sector enterprises, it will be spurred to great efforts to be efficient. Where such an enterprise is started, special action might be called for to maintain its efficiency both as regards cost and quality.

The production of small scale industries has been of some importance in combating the effect of concentration in certain industries. In matches, for example, though Western India Match Co. is by far the largest producer, and has immense resources, a restraining influence on its power and its conduct is undoubtedly exercised by the numerous small producers of matches, operating mostly in cottages without even the assistance of any mechanised factory. In soaps, though Hindustan Lever and Tatas are the big producers and are probably the price leaders, they cannot ignore the reality, that if the price was fixed too high, many of their present customers would transfer their patronage to the soaps made by the small scale producers, whose outturn is substantial. In sewing machines, bicycles and radios also, the small scale manufacturers are known to play an important part in checking the power in the hands of big business.

It appears to us that the Government is fully conscious of the importance of helping the growth of small scale industries. Various steps have already been taken for that purpose and others are being contemplated as a result of the recommendations of the Lokanathan Committee and other Committees. It is therefore unnecessary for us to make any special recommendation in this respect.

Consumer co-operative societies can play an important part in the distribution channel as a means of keeping unscrupulous traders within control. It has to be recognised that there has to be a considerable increase in the number of consumer cooperative societies and substantial improvement in their working before one can expect them to play a really important part. The Mirdha Committee which has recently examined the working of co-operative societies has made a number of suggestions which we believe will prove useful.

A more difficult question is what part co-operative societies can play in checking concentration of economic power in the production of goods. One instance of success in this direction is the Kaira-Cooperative Society (the makers of Amul Milk products) which was able to break the virtual monopoly of Glaxo in Baby Food some years ago. Co-operative sugar factories have also been working successfully in Maharashtra but it has to be noticed that even before that there was no concentration in the production of sugar. On the materials we could collect, we have not been able to reach any firm conclusion as to the usefulness of co-operative enterprises in fighting concentration of economic power generally.

Purchasing departments of Government may sometimes be able to take action that will curb the power of dominant concerns in some industries. Some of the smaller industrialists complained to us that far from helping them, Government policy in purchase tended to strengthen the hold of monopolistic concerns. Special favour, we are told, was shown to such dominating concerns as Dunlops in tyres, and the members of ELMI in electric lamps. We can see no reason why authorities like the D.G.S.D., who is in charge of purchases of various articles for the Government of India, and purchasing authorities of the State Governments, should not give more of their patronage to the smaller and weaker concerns, provided this can be done without harming the tax payers' interests. Such assistance will go some way—if not always a long way—in breaking the domination of the big concerns, by bringing up stronger competition.

One other direction in which action can be profitably taken to reduce the evil effect of concentrated economic power and monopolistic and restrictive practices is the establishment of consumer societies. This suggestion came from an experienced industrialist, Mr. Lindsay, who led the delegation from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. "It is a matter of the consumers organising themselves. He has got to do something" said he. We consider this a very helpful and important suggestion.

The history of how labour trade unions have helped workmen in the industries in their bargaining with employers is too well known to require any detailed description. There is no reason why consumer societies should not with proper encouragement gather sufficient strength in course of time to be able to fight back against practices of industrialists—whether manufacturer, or trader—which tend to injure consumers' interests.

In Calcutta, which has been notorious in recent years for hoarding and profiteering practices, consumers have from time to time taken action by way of boycotting certain traders and by collective refusal to buy, with good results. Unfortunately, because of lack of proper organisation, the more vigorous section of consumers have on such occasions often come into conflict with the guardians of law and order, so that the police arm of the State promptly and heavily came down on the side of the traders and the movement failed.

Delhi also saw last year a price resistance movement which achieved some degree of success. *Ad hoc* consumers' bodies took up the purchase and sale of milk and vegetables, and were able to curve to some extent the extensive profiteering that was going on. As was to be expected, however, these activities did not continue or long.

What we have in mind are consumers' societies, which will not carry on trade themselves ; but will operate as the watch dogs of consumers' interest. With proper guidance such consumers' societies may be expected to try to achieve their objective by peaceful means which will in the long run prove more effective than violent outbursts. Some financial resources will be necessary; but that should not prove difficult. Their success will however depend principally on the support of the member-consumers themselves and the ability of those at the head of the organisation to evoke a sufficient degree of self-denial—by refusal to purchase at an unreasonable price—if so directed by the society.

These should be purely unofficial bodies—preferably registered. If they are to be useful, they must eschew politics. Organisation of some such societies in the principal cities of every State, by persons of known integrity and organisational ability who have kept away from politics—and there should be no dearth of such men and women in our country—should not prove difficult. Once the principal cities lead the way small centres of population will not be slow to follow their example.

Well established consumer societies are likely to be of great assistance in bringing the grievances of consumers to the permanent body contemplated by us. One of the several ways in which such a body should be able to initiate action to remedy the consequences of restrictive practices, including hoarding, cornering, and profiteering will necessarily be the investigation of complaints from the persons most affected by them—whether they are producers, traders or consumers. Producers and traders are frequently organised in associations and it will be possible for them to take appropriate action through the association. Unless and until consumers

have also their associations they can only make individual complaints. There is, however, the obvious risk in such individual complaints, of many being made frivolously ; and it will be difficult to discriminate between the numerous complaints that may be made. If there is a well established society with a fair number of consumers in a local market as its members, so that it can be considered to be representative of the local consumers taken as a whole, the permanent body will be in a much better position to take cognisance of such complaints, and to pass proper orders.

CHAPTER VIII

FOREIGN LEGISLATION

What then should be the powers and functions of the permanent body? In deciding this question, we can profitably draw upon the experience of the many countries of the world which have taken legislative action to deal with similar problems of monopoly and restrictive practices. The pride of place in this consideration must be accorded to the United States of America, which though the most highly industrialised country of the present times has by far the most far-reaching monopoly legislation in the world.

Strong public opinion against the large industrial organisations that had been developing rapidly in the years after the Civil War was responsible for the promises of both the Republicans and Democrats in the 1888 presidential election campaign for suitable legislation in this matter. The result was the enactment in 1890 of the Sherman Act, which has been acclaimed as a "Charter of Freedom" for American industry. This Act with the two later Acts of 1914—the Federal Trade Commission Act and the Clayton Act—forms the core of the United States Monopoly and Anti-Restrictive Practices Legislation—conveniently referred to in the States as "anti-trust legislation".

Summary of the Sherman Act - 1890.

✓ The Sherman Act declares illegal "every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce." (s. 1). Every party to any such contract, combination or conspiracy is made punishable with a fine not exceeding 5,000 dollars or imprisonment not exceeding one year. In addition to this, it makes every person who shall monopolise or attempt to monopolise or combine or conspire with any other person or persons to monopolise trade or commerce "guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable with a fine up to five thousand dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding one year or both. (s.2). Later amendments enhanced the fine that could be imposed in either case to 50,000 dollars. Criminal proceedings may therefore be instituted for the violations of the Act. Apart from this s.4 of the Act authorises the Attorney-General to institute civil proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain violations of the Act, asking for relief by way of injunction and prohibition. Under s.7 of the Act any person injured by anything forbidden or made unlawful by the Act would be entitled to recover three-fold of the damages sustained.

While this Act was of great use in curbing the wave of mergers that had marked the industrial scene of the United States towards the end of the 19th century and the first decade of this century, experience showed that there were several monopolistic and restrictive practices which the Act did not reach. The Clayton Act and the Federal Trade Commission Act passed in 1914 sought to remove these infirmities. The Federal Commission Act set up a new machinery—the Federal Trade Commission—which shares with the department of Justice, responsibility for enforcement of all anti-trust legislations. The procedure which the Commission had to follow was enacted in the Act itself. Shortly stated, the procedure the Commission had to follow for accomplishing its purpose was by issue of an order to cease and desist from the conduct or agreement which constituted a violation of the law. Such an order could be issued only after giving the parties concerned a full hearing; and it was subject to review by the Circuit Court of Appeal. The judgement and decree of that Court would be final except that it would be subject to further review by the Supreme Court upon certiorari. Once a cease and desist order had become final any person violating the same would be liable to pay a civil penalty of not more than five thousand dollars for each violation. Each separate violation would be

a separate offence for this purpose. Each day of the continuance of the violation or neglect would be deemed to be a separate offence.

In addition to the setting up of this new agency for enforcing anti-trust law the Federal Trade Commission Act prohibited "unfair methods of competition in commerce". The Clayton Act passed in the same year was designed to meet situations which were not reached by the Sherman Act. It prohibited:—

- (1) discrimination between competing purchases,
- (2) inter-locking of directorates between competing concerns each of which had a capital of one million dollars or more,
- (3) inter-corporate investment by acquisition of either stocks or assets "where the effect of such acquisition may be substantially to lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly,
- (4) tie-up agreements.

Resale price maintenance was legalised as regards branded goods by the addition of a proviso to s. 1 of the Sherman Act by an amendment passed in the year 1937.

These are the principal weapons with which the Federal Trade Commission and the Justice Department of the United States Government have been fighting against mergers, monopolies and restrictive practices. It is generally agreed that this fight has met with a large measure of success.

The Attorney-General's National Committee, who after a study of the anti-trust legislation submitted its report in 1958 felt satisfied that the anti-trust laws had helped to release energies essential to America's leadership in industrial production and technological development. "They reinforce", states the Committee, "our ideal of careers open to superior skills and talent, a crucial index of a free society. As a result, the essentials of anti-trust (legislation) are to-day proclaimed by both political parties as necessary to assure economic opportunity and some limitation on economic power incompatible with the maintenance of competitive conditions."

Canada had anticipated U.S.A.'s anti-trust legislation with an Act of 1889 — an Act for the prevention and suppression of combines in restraint of trade. The purpose of the legislation was to stamp with illegality agreements which had been carried into effect for preventing and lessening competition unduly. Every person who combines, conspires or agrees or arranges with another person to commit the restrictive practices specified in the section would be guilty of misdemeanour. By a later amendment it was provided that the offence would be an indictable one and punishable with imprisonment for two years. The attack was against restriction on free competition and the probable harmful effects of such restriction. Administration of this law did not however become effective till further steps were taken. The Combines Investigation Act of 1923 improved the administration by providing for a permanent Registrar to administer the Act and empowered him to make a preliminary enquiry. A further step to improve the administration was taken by the Dominion Trade and Industry Commission Act of 1935. This transferred the administration of the Combines Investigation Act to the Dominion Trade and Industry Commission created by the new Act. A novel feature of the new law was a provision that if the Commission after investigation came to the opinion that an industrial agreement regulating prices and production was necessary to prevent

wasteful and demoralising competition and would not be against public interest it would recommend approval of the agreement by the Governor in Council and if the agreement was approved no party to it might be prosecuted under the Combines Investigation Act or the sections of the Criminal Code, in which the anti-trust provisions had been incorporated. Section 14 which embodied this provision was however struck down by the privy council as ultra vires and the Act was repealed. The position remained practically unchanged till the 1952 Combines Investigation Act. That Act itself was again materially amended in 1960.

By the Canadian law as it stands at present the functions of investigation and report have been divided between a Director of Investigation & Research, responsible for initiating inquiries and gathering evidence as regards restrictive practices and an independent Tribunal created to appraise evidence so gathered and make a report to the Minister of Justice for publication. Criminal proceedings can be instituted only if the Minister of Justice after consideration of the Tribunal's report, so directs.

The main operative provisions of the Act are contained in four sections, viz., sections 32, 33, 33A and 34. Section 32 is substantially the same as the old s.411, of the Criminal Code (now repealed) and is directed against :—

- (1) limiting unduly the facilities for transporting, producing, manufacturing supplying, storing or dealing in any article,
- (2) preventing, limiting or lessening unduly the manufacture or production of an article,
- (3) enhancing unreasonably the price of an article,
- (4) preventing or lessening unduly, competition in the production, manufacture, purchase, barter, sale, storage, rental, transportation or supply of an article or in the price of insurance upon persons or property,
- (5) restraining or injuring trade or commerce in relation to any article.

Every person who conspires, combines or agrees or arranges with another person to do any of these things is guilty of an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for two years. This provision is made subject to certain exceptions which need not be set out in detail.

Section 33 is directed against the formation of a merger or monopoly. Every person who is a party or privy to the formation of any merger or monopoly or knowingly assists it, is declared to be guilty of an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for two years.

Section 33A is directed against certain illegal trade practices, viz., (1) discrimination as between purchasers, (2) under-cutting by selling articles in areas of Canada at prices lower than those exacted elsewhere in Canada having the effect or tendency of substantially lessening production or eliminating competitors, and (3) under-cutting by selling articles at prices unreasonably low having similar effect. Such Acts are also made punishable with imprisonment for two years.

Section 34 is directed against resale price maintenance. It prohibits requiring or inducing any person to re-sell an article or commodity (a) at a price specified by the dealer or established by agreement, (b) at a price not less than a

minimum price specified by the dealer or established by agreement, (c) at a mark-up or discount specified by the dealer or established by agreement, (d) at a markup not less than a minimum markup specified by the dealer or established by agreement or (e) at a discount not greater than a maximum discount specified by the dealer or established by agreement. The violation of the prohibition was made punishable with fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or both. This section also prohibited any dealer refusing to sell or supply an article or commodity for the reason that such other person has refused to resell the article or commodity on the terms of resale price maintenance that is prohibited by the section. Violation of this prohibition also is made punishable with fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or both.

In Europe the first blow against monopolies and restraints on competition was struck in the Scandinavian countries. Norway was the first in the field with the Temporary Price Act of 1920. This Act contained provisions making it obligatory to report for registration restrictive business associations and groups of enterprises and of dominant enterprises. It was further provided that the Price Directorate would intervene against unreasonable terms of business or too high a rate of profits established through restrictive business arrangements or by dominant enterprises. It also authorised action to be taken against restrictive practices otherwise detrimental to public interest. A Royal decree passed under the Act in 1925 prohibited resale price maintenance.

The Temporary Act was replaced in 1926 by a permanent Act providing for the establishment of a Price Committee and Price Council. Under this also restrictive business arrangements and dominant enterprises were required to be registered. The Price Committee was entrusted with the duty of supervising restrictive practices and any action of dominant enterprises detrimental to the public interest. For accomplishing this purpose it would inter alia recommend regulations of prices or other action as it thought necessary. The final decision in such matters lay with the Price Council which acted as an administrative court. An appeal lay against some of the decisions of the Price Council to a special Board of Appeal, otherwise its decisions were not appealable.

A new Act was passed in 1953. It came into force on January 1, 1954 and has since been amended several times. This Act follows substantially the same line of action as the previous legislation relying on price regulation as the main weapon for fighting restrictive and monopolistic practices. Registration of restrictive practices was made obligatory. (s. 33). Every enterprise, producing or distributing, whether by itself or in combination with other enterprises, over which it has controlling influence, at least one-quarter of the total production or distribution of any commodity or service is required to submit a report to the Price Directorate. The report shall contain 'a detailed account of the nature and extent of the activities which are carried on, of the connections existing between the firm or the firms operated by a person in his own name and other firms or associations of firms as well as other matters of importance'. (s.34). The implementation of all reportable restrictive arrangements is forbidden until a report has been submitted (s.36). An important provision is contained in s. 42 of the Act under which the king may amend or abolish any provision made by any restrictive association or a dominant enterprise, if it has harmful effect on production, distribution or other business activities or is otherwise unreasonable or detrimental to public interest. Power to issue regulations concerning price and other commodities of business the counter-action of unnecessary middlemen activities and unfair competition is conferred on the king by s.24. To effect this purpose, regulations concerning estimates and costs and other relevant matters may also be made.

In pursuance of this a Royal Decree was issued on the 18th October, 1957 prohibiting re-sale price regulations whether collective or individual. In addition to the general prohibition in sections 2 and 3, section 5 prohibits suppliers or suppliers' associations from endeavouring to induce dealers to observe definite price or profits by refusal of business connections or other methods of compulsion. Section 6 of the decree makes the interesting provision that dealers or dealers' associations may not by refusal to purchase from specific suppliers or by threat of such action endeavour "to induce suppliers, suppliers' associations or groups or suppliers' representatives to effect or assist in effecting resale price regulation". The Price Directorate was however empowered to grant exemptions in any special case from these provisions of resale price maintenance.

Another decree issued on the 18th October, 1960 prohibits associations or groups of enterprise from (1) issuing regulations or directions for fixing of prices or profits, stipulations of additions of rebate, apart from cash discount; (2) issuing regulations with regard to prices or terms of tenders concerning sale of commodities or rendering of services; (3) imposition of fines or other coercive measures to influence members or other enterprises to charge higher prices or profits or grant other additions or rebates than they themselves find reasonable to do so.

Section 6 of the decree empowers the Ministry of Wages and Prices to grant exemptions from the above provisions. ■

Section 21 of the 1953 Act contains an interesting provision as regards middleman's activities. It prohibits "such middleman activities as are unnecessary and raise prices." Sales to such middleman are also prohibited. Section 18 of the Act contains a general provision prohibiting the charge of unreasonable prices or making unreasonable terms of business.

Section 56 provides that if any person has charged a price higher than is lawful, an amount which the court considers to be equivalent to the excess price shall be forfeited.

Sweden's first "anti-trust" legislation empowered the Government to investigate monopolistic combines ; but much does not appear to have been done in exercise of that power. In 1946 a law on supervision of restrictive business practices was passed providing for the record of restrictive agreements in a Cartel Registrar and for certain investigations in some special cases. The law was strengthened in 1953. This Act of 1953 with later amendments constitutes the legislation now in force. It prohibits resale price maintenance and all agreements for previous consultation or co-operation as regards tender of contracts ; Other practices in restraint of competition are to be the subject matter of negotiation if they have only harmful effect, that is, if it is contrary to the public interest, unduly affects the formation of prices, restrains productivity in business or impedes or prevents the trade of others. It is the duty of the Freedom of Commerce Board to endeavour through negotiation to eliminate the harmful effect of restraints of competition submitted for its consideration. If it is found impossible to eliminate the harmful effects by negotiation, the Board places the matter before the king ; if it is of major importance. If the harmful effect is manifested by a particular price being too high the king on the request of the Board may specify a maximum price for a period not exceeding one year.

Supplementary provisions as regards submission of information are made in the Act of 1956. Under s. 3 of this Act every entrepreneur must submit on request information about such restraints of competition as is specified in the request.

Anti-trust legislation in Denmark follows the Swedish pattern in relying largely on negotiation for eliminating undesirable practices. The law now in force is the Monopolies and Restrictive Practices Control Act of 1955 supplemented by the Price Supervision Act of 1956. Under this restrictive practices (with the exception of re-sale price maintenance) and the formation of monopolies are not prohibited but are kept under control to ensure that they do not result in damage to the public interest.

The purpose of the 1956 Act is set down in the very first section to be "to prevent by means of public control of monopolies and of restrictive business practices, unreasonable prices and business conditions and to secure the best possible conditions for the freedom of trade. This public control is exercised by the Monopolies Control Authority consisting of a Board and a Directorate. All agreements between enterprises and decisions by organisations exerting or tending to exert's substantial influence on prices, production, distribution or transport conditions throughout the country and in local market areas", have to be notified to this Authority. These shall not be valid or enforceable unless notified within the prescribed time limit. Individual enterprises or combinations exercising a similar influence are also made subject to notification if the Monopolies Control Authority so demands. All notifications shall be entered in a public register ; but registration shall not imply approval of the matter registered. Resale price maintenance receives more severe treatment. For, section 10 of the Act provides that 'agreements, decisions, and business practices fixing minimum prices or margins to be observed by subsequent resellers must not be enforced unless the Monopolies Control Authority has approved these'. Approval may only be given if warranted by special circumstances. Whenever the Monopolies Control Authority finds on an investigation that any price results in "unreasonable price or business conditions ; unreasonable restraint on the freedom of trade, unreasonable discrimination in respect of the conditions of trading," it shall attempt to terminate the same through negotiations. If negotiations do not succeed, the Authority shall issue an order for the purpose—by either cancelling wholly or partly the agreement or the practice concerned or prescribing the maximum price or margins or other relevant matters. Where harmful effects cannot be eliminated by negotiations or by such orders the matter shall be referred to the Minister of Commerce.

An appeal shall lie from the decision of the Monopolies Control Authority to a special Tribunal. Against the decision of the Tribunal a further appeal is provided to the High Court. Section 22 of the Act makes the interesting provision that profit obtained by transactions which are liable to penalty under the Act shall be forfeited to the State Treasury. A supplementary provision is made in section 16 that if an enterprise has obtained profit through transactions contravening a decision of the Monopolies Control Authority and such profit cannot be confiscated under the third sub-section of section 22, an order may be made that it shall be paid to the State Treasury.

The Price Supervision Act of 1956 empowers the Monopolies Control Authority to institute inquiries of prices, on profit conditions on the request of consumers, manufacturers or trade organisations, if it finds cause to believe that the price formation in existence is resulting in unreasonable prices.

The Dutch legislation in this matter bears the mark of anxieties and difficulties experienced during the economic depression of 1935. Keen and even cut-throat competition was then waged often preventing efficient firms from recovering their costs and threatening whole industries with ruin. That was a time in which a number of entrepreneurs with the active assistance of Government made cooperative arrangements to check such disastrous competition. This was done by a procedure under which agreements between certain entrepreneurs would be declared generally binding on others also if the general interest so require. This special feature of the Entrepreneurs' Agreement Act, 1935, continues in the present legislation, the Economic Competition Act, 1956. On the one hand, the present Act contains provisions for declaring agreements for regulation on competition binding even on those who are not parties to it, and on the other, it provides for declaring such agreements not binding on any one at all. Regulation on competition is defined as "any agreement or decision subject to civil law, to regulate economic competition between owners of enterprises." Subject to exemptions that may be granted all regulation on competition have to be notified to the Minister. Any party to such a regulation may come up with the prayer that it be declared generally binding. On receipt of such an application the Minister will consult the Economic Competition Committee constituted under ss. 28 and 29 of the Act; and on receipt of advice from them he may make the declaration asked for, if satisfied (a) that the number or the general turnover of the entrepreneurs concerned in the regulation in particular sector of trade or industry is considerably larger than the number or the turnover of the other entrepreneurs and (b) that the interests of this sector of the trade and industry as also the general interests of the public require that the regulation be declared binding on the entire industry. (ss. 6 and 7). Apart from this if any regulation on competition is considered contrary to the public interest the Minister may act in one or two ways. He may either try to induce the withdrawal of the regulation by mere publication of date concerning it, or he may also declare the regulation non-binding either conditionally or unconditionally. (s. 19). Before any action is taken the Minister must consult the Economic Competition Committee. (ss. 19 and 20). The Act provides also for the passing of a general order-in-council after consultation with the Economic Committee that any provisions in regulation on competition of a kind or tenor specified by the order shall be non-binding. (ss. 10 and 11).

Monopolistic positions and trends are dealt with in s. 24 of the Act. After defining "dominant position" as a *de facto* or *de jure* relationship in trade or industry which entails a pre-dominant influence of one or more owners of enterprises on a market for commodities or services in Netherlands, the Act lays down in s. 24 the several ways in which the Government may proceed to deal with the problem. If and when a dominant position is found to exist conflicting with the general interest of the public, Ministers may in the first place try to deal with it by mere publication of the data. Where such action is found or expected to be insufficient they may pass an order on such person as they may think necessary directing them to cease and desist from practices mentioned therein. Or they may make an order for the supply of goods or services at the customary cash price on the customary terms of delivery or performance. Orders may also be passed determining the price of such goods or services or the terms for the delivery of specified goods and for payment for such goods. Orders as regards tie up agreements or resale price maintenance may also be passed. Here also the Minister must consult the Economic Competition Committee before taking any action.

Detailed provisions as regards the Constitution of the committee are to be found in ss. 28 and 29. The Committee is to consist of twelve ordinary members and if necessary a number of extra-ordinary members. They shall be appointed and dismissed by the Sovereign on the proposal of the Ministers. Extraordinary members shall be appointed to deal with special subjects to be specified on their appointment. An interesting provision is that on entering upon their office each member is to

take an oath declaring "that in order to be appointed a member of the Economic Competition Committee", he has not given or promised anything to any person whomsoever, directly or indirectly, under any name, in any form or in any pretext whatsoever. He has also to declare that he has not received anything or accepted any promise from any person whomsoever in order to do or refrain from doing anything. In addition to swearing that he will exercise his office honestly, scrupulously and impartially, without respect of persons, he has also to promise that he shall not in the future receive or promise anything to any person on account of his appointment. The appointment is to be for a period of six years.

The Act also contains detailed provisions providing for the hearing of interested parties by the Committee before any advice is tendered by it.

Though the Belgium Government set up the Council for Economic Disputes set up by a Royal Decree as early as January 1935 there appears to have been no detailed legislation in that country as regards monopolistic and restrictive practices before the Act of 1960 on protection against abuse of economic power. This Act proceeds on the basis that economic power may in certain cases be abused by use against public interest. It provides for action to be taken to prevent such abuse. Economic power is defined in the first section as the power possessed by a natural person or body corporate acting alone or by a group of persons or bodies corporate acting together to exert, within the Kingdom of Belgium, through their industrial, commercial, agricultural or financial activities, a dominating influence over market supplies of merchandise or capital or over the price or quality of specific merchandise or service. Abuse of such power is defined to exist when one or more persons having economic power "shall prejudice the public interest by practices which distort or restrict the normal play of competition or which interfere with the economic freedom of producers, distributors or consumers or with the development of production or trade.

It will be noticed that these definitions are wide enough to bring within their scope both monopolistic and restrictive practices. The Act provides for investigation of complaints as regards practices amounting to abuse of economic power by a Reporting Commissioner. Over him there is a Council for Economic Disputes charged with the duty of taking action in the cases reported to it by the Reporting Commissioner. Where the Council finds that there has been an abuse of economic power it will transmit its opinion to the Minister of Economic Affairs together with its recommendations for preventing the abuse. Final decision whether to take action or not rests with the Minister. If the Minister is satisfied that there has been an abuse of economic power he will inform the parties concerned of the recommendations which he considers advisable to prevent the abuse. The parties may agree to carry out the recommendations. If so, well and good. If they do not agree, the Minister shall confirm the recommendations by a registered letter and mention a time limit for them to take the action recommended. In case of non-compliance, a Royal decree may be passed confirming the existence of the abuse and prescribing the measures to prevent it. (ss. 13 and 14). An infringement of a Royal decree is punishable with fine or imprisonment.

Like the legislation of many other European countries, the French legislation is intended to combat business practices which have the effect of weakening, restricting or doing away with competition and thus diminishing the spirit of enterprise. While forming part of the criminal law, it is made sufficiently flexible to meet different situations. Ordinance 45 of 1483 of 30th June, 1945, as amended, which

applies to all goods and to all services with few exceptions, declares the following to be illegal practices in connection with prices :—

- (1) Refusal by a producer, trader or person engaged in industry or craftsman to satisfy to the best of his ability and upon the customary trade terms any request for the purchase of goods or the performance of services which has no abnormal character and is made in good faith—(This interesting provision was designed to combat the black market resulting from shortages);
- (2) Habitually to apply discriminatory conditions for sale or discriminatory price increases which are not warranted;
- (3) to make the sale of goods or the performance of services conditional upon the purchase of other goods or upon the purchase of a stipulated quantity or upon the performance of another service;
- (4) Taking part in concerted action which has to object or may have the effect of interfering with full competition by hindering the reduction of production costs or selling prices or by encouraging the artificial increase of prices;
- (5) Fixing, maintaining or imposing minimum prices for goods or services or trading margins.

Offences under the French law can be prosecuted by the injured party but the complaint is generally made to the economic investigation branch of the price and economic investigation directorate and the departmental director may invite the offender to compound by paying a certain sum to the treasury. It is only where the matter is not settled by persuasion that it is taken to the court. There is also a technical commission on combines which is a consultative body and not a judicial tribunal. Its function is to advise the minister responsible for economic affairs on combines, *i.e.*, agreements of any kind—even verbal or tacit—between a number of parties which limit competition by exerting an unfavourable effect on prices. The Commission consists of Judges, senior officials of the Government, representatives of trade and industry and persons chosen for their competence in economic matters. On receipt of a report from the Commission which requires any action to be taken, the Minister may invite the parties concerned to take the necessary steps to restore free competition, failing which he may report the matter to the High Court.

In the United Kingdom it was not until 1948 that Parliament felt it necessary to enact a law for the control of monopolies and restrictive practices. Under the Monopolies and Restrictive Practices (Inquiry & Control) Act, 1948, a Commission called the Monopolies Commission was set up to investigate alleged monopolies and restrictive practices in order to find out whether they were operating or likely to operate against the public interest, an expression for the understanding of which certain guiding principles were set out in section 14, although not exhaustively. The Commission is not a Court. It derives jurisdiction to investigate a matter on a reference made to it by the Board of Trade. As a result of its findings, which are published, the Board of Trade or other appropriate Government department may try to induce the trade in question to drop the practice disapproved by the Commission, and if this is unsuccessful, may pass appropriate statutory orders, breaches of which may be prevented by court injunctions. Such orders require Parliamentary approval for their enforcement. Under the Act, monopolistic conditions are said to prevail in relation to the supply of any goods if one-third or more of such goods are supplied by one person or two or more inter-connected persons.

The reports of the Commission had largely to deal with restrictive practices rather than monopolies. Resulting from a general reference made to it by the Board of Trade, the Commission dealt with exclusive dealings, collective boycotts, aggregated rebates and other discriminatory trade practices in a report dated 1955 ; and this led to the passing of an Act called the Restrictive Trade Practices Act in 1956 whereby a large part of the work of the Monopolies Commission came to be transferred to a specially constituted court called the Restrictive Practices Court. This court is composed of Judges and persons having experience in industry, commerce or public affairs. Under section 6 of the Act of 1956, subject to certain exceptions, agreements under which restrictions are accepted in the matter of prices, terms or conditions of trading, quantities or description of goods, areas or places of trading or persons with whom business is done, have to be registered with the Registrar of Trade Practices. The expression "agreement" is defined to include arrangement. It is for the Registrar to bring any agreement so registered before the Restrictive Practices Court, but until the Court has pronounced on the agreement, there is no objection to the enforcement thereof. A restriction accepted in pursuance of a registered agreement is presumed to be contrary to public interest and it is for the person concerned to prove that it is not contrary to public interest by relying on one or more of the grounds specified in section 21. In addition, he has to satisfy the court that the restriction is not unreasonable having regard to the balance between all the considerations involved. If the Restrictive Practices Court considers that any restriction is contrary to public interest, the agreement containing it becomes void. The court may also make an order restraining all or any of the parties thereto from enforcing it. Breach of such an order would amount to contempt of court. Incidentally, as a consequence of the 1956 Act, the scope of the Monopolies Commission has come to be restricted to the treatment of monopolies as defined in that Act.

As respects resale price maintenance, while one part of the Act of 1956 contained provisions for the prevention of enforcement of resale price maintenance when it was collective, by another part it was provided that a condition in a contract of sale would be enforceable under that Act not only against the immediate purchaser but also against subsequent purchasers even though they were not parties to the original contract, provided they have had notice of the condition when they acquired the goods. The subject, however, has since received further examination, and by the Resale Prices Act, 1964, it is now provided that any term or condition of a contract for sale of goods by a supplier to a dealer or of any agreement between a supplier and a dealer relating to such sale shall be void in so far as it purports to establish or provide for the establishment of minimum prices to be charged on the resale of the goods. Recommended prices are, however, not hit by the Act. Withholding of supplies from a dealer on the ground that he has not maintained resale prices is unlawful except in cases where the other person has used the goods as loss leaders. The Restrictive Practices Court is given power to exempt any class of goods from the scope of the Act on certain goods. It is interesting to note that in the United Kingdom criminal remedies are not very much favoured for the enforcement of these laws.

The United Kingdom has been examining its laws relating the monopolies recently and a Bill now introduced in the United Kingdom Parliament seeks to provide for the investigation of mergers by the Monopolies Commission with special provision for newspaper mergers and also for the investigation of services. The powers of the Government for taking action on the basis of reports of the Monopolies Commission are also sought to be enlarged.

In New Zealand it is said that there are few competing industries of a scale large by the standards of other countries and the smallness of the market has led in some instances to monopolistic or partly monopolistic undertakings being established. The New Zealand Trade Practices Act of 1958 proceeds on the basis that no trade practices should be forbidden before consideration. Under the Act, which was largely influenced by the U. K. Restrictive and Trade Practices Act of 1956, a Trade Practices and Prices Commission is established for the membership of which no special qualification is prescribed. The Commission, after inquiry, may order the discontinuance of certain categories of practices which include restriction of outlets or supply, price fixing, including ring-tendering, resale price maintenance, aggregated rebates or discounts, boycotts, restrictions on the employment of any method, machinery, process or labour, any unjustifiable refusal by a wholesaler to sell or supply goods to a retailer, any complete or partial monopoly of the supply of goods, allocation of markets, profiteering and black marketing, excessive royalties or commissions and any unjustifiable exclusion from a trade association of any person. Power is also taken to include any other practice within the scope of section 19 by Order in Council.

Under the Act no practice is to be held contrary to public interest until the Commission has ruled it so on any of the grounds laid down by section 20 that it unreasonably increases costs, prices or profits or prevents or unreasonably limits competition or limits or prevents the supply of goods to consumers. The Act as originally enacted required all agreements relating to trade practices dealt with in section 19 to be registered, but the registration requirement was removed by an amending Act in 1961. The procedure for investigation is for the Examiner to inquire into specific trade practices on complaint made to him or to the department or on his own motion and if he considers the practice contrary to public interest he so reports to the Commission who then conduct an inquiry on the subject. A right of appeal to a special authority from the orders of the Commission is provided for.

The Act, which applies to services as well, authorises the Commission to function as a price control tribunal also. By and large, the implementation of the New Zealand legislation has centered round the distributive and selling process of products of small and medium sized industries.

The Australian law on the subject, *viz.*, The Australian Industries Preservation Act, 1906-1950, has a two-fold object—to repress destructive monopolies and to protect Australian industries. Section 2 of the Sherman Act finds itself practically repeated in section 7 of this Act, and the other offences listed under the heading “repression of monopolies” include contracts in restraint of trade, unfair competition with a view to injure an Australian industry and refusal to sell on certain grounds which are declared to be improper. As in its American counterpart, provision for treble damages for injury sustained by the person concerned is also made. Another part of the Act deals with the protection of industries advantageous to the Commonwealth of Australia from injurious competition consisting largely in the dumping of goods.

The two World Wars and the economic depression which taxed the economic resources of the Commonwealth to the limit, as in many other countries, called for Government regulations for the control of industries and even when the regulations ceased to be operative the industries found it to their advantage to continue to adopt certain practices designed to limit competition in the relevant fields. The

Australian Government had the matter further examined through its Attorney-General and as a result thereof certain fresh legislative proposals were put before the Australian Parliament at the end of 1962. These proposals have now assumed the form of a Bill.

CHAPTER IX

RECOMMENDATIONS (LEGISLATIVE)

In trying to profit from the experience of other countries we cannot afford to lose sight of the many vital differences between them and our land as regards political history and economic conditions. A bird's eye view of the special circumstances that are relevant in this connection will therefore be useful.

Ours is an under-developed country, hopefully claiming to have a developing economy. Centuries of foreign domination have sapped the people's energy and enterprise. A large part of the population is on the verge of starvation. Of the remainder the vast majority is a long way from affluence. The pressure of population is high and still it continues to increase at a tremendous pace. The incidence of unemployment and underemployment is very great. Foreign debt incurred mostly to assist the necessary process of industrialisation has been steadily accumulating.

Sustained improvement in exports is urgently required in order that an excess of exports over imports can be achieved to ensure repayment of part at least of the foreign debt, lightening the burden of debt service. For this purpose, and for reducing unemployment and alleviating the plight of the common man, vastly increased production is essential, both in industries and agriculture. Rapid industrialisation, on which Parliament and Government have rightly set their hearts is bound however to bring with it even greater concentration of economic power than before, as time goes on and is likely to give rise to monopolistic conditions, often bringing in their train various monopolistic practices. Persistent shortage of commodities has generally proved too strong a temptation for many businessmen to maintain fair trade practices, and hoarding and cornering and profiteering have been common. Other restrictive practices have also been widely practised. The attempts of Government by price control and other means to ease the situation have met with only partial success and general discontent due in a large measure to the frustration of the hopes and aspirations that the advent of independence has awakened in all—with its potential threat to the stability of the political and economic structure of the country has been growing.

The above background highlights two important principles—of securing the highest production possible and of ensuring that it is achieved with the least damage to the people at large and secures to them the maximum benefit. These two principles indicate important considerations for the formulation of the legislative policy:—

- (1) We need not strike at concentration of economic power as such, but should do so only when it becomes a menace to the best production (in quality and quantity) or to fair distribution ;
- (2) To accomplish this a constant watch must be kept by a body independent of Government—in addition to what is being done by Government and Parliament—that big business does not misuse its power;
- (3) Monopolistic conditions in any industrial sphere are to be discouraged, if this can be done without injury to the interests of the general public;
- (4) Monopolistic and restrictive practices must be curbed except when they conduce to the common good.

We trust that in formulating the principles as above we have been able to give full effect to the directive principles in article 39 of the Constitution. That article which has already been set out in a previous portion of the Report requires the State to direct its policy towards securing that the operation of the economic system does not result in concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment. Clearly, what is directed to be guarded against is not concentration of economic power *per se* but such concentration as may be to the common detriment.

Applying these principles, we are of opinion that the primary function of the permanent body—we may conveniently refer to it as the “Commission”—should be directed against restrictive practices and monopolistic practices. To accomplish this task a beginning should be made with the compulsory registration of all restrictive practices. Such registration as we have already noticed is an usual feature of the anti-trust legislation in European countries. There is considerable difference, however, between these countries as regards the consequences of such registration. We think that in the peculiar circumstances of this country, it would be wise to provide that registration of a practice should not mean either its approval or condemnation. The register should be open to public inspection so that wide publicity is given to restrictive practices that prevail in different trades and industries. The light of publicity may itself be of some use in inducing many to stop such practices as are likely to attract general public criticism and so to damage the reputation of the concern. At the same time, the registration would facilitate the work of investigation of complaints from consumers and other members of the public, against restrictive practices.

The success of the Commission in curbing restrictive practices would largely depend upon fair and quick investigation of all such complaints. We consider it essential that the question whether a restrictive practice is to the common detriment or not should be decided judicially by those at the head of the permanent body; but for proper and systematic working it will be desirable that the judicial examination will take place ordinarily only if the Investigation Branch has reported that there is a *prima facie* reason to believe that any practice is to the common detriment.

This work of investigation should be the charge a Director of Investigation, to be attached to the permanent body. His task (as we apprehend it) would be something analogous to that of the committing magistrate who holds a preliminary enquiry, whether certain cases should be committed for trial to the Court of Sessions or not.

The Director of Investigation should have power to institute an enquiry not only on receipt of complaint from the public but also on his own motion, if on information from any source whatsoever, he thinks fit so to do. The Central Government or State Government may also, report that restrictive practices believed to be injurious to the public interest are being pursued by any enterprise or a number of enterprises. The Commission should proceed to examine such charges, without any preliminary investigation by the Director.

Where the judicial examination results in a finding that no restrictive practice is being pursued or that though such a practice is being pursued, it is in the interest of the general public, or that it does not work to the common detriment, no further action need be taken, except that the decision should be given proper publicity in a suitable way. Where the decision is otherwise—in other words—where the finding is that one or more enterprises are guilty of pursuing a restrictive practice which is to the common detriment, something in addition to giving publicity to the finding is called for. We think the most fruitful line of action would be the issue by the Commission itself of an order to discontinue the practice. We

are also of opinion that this should be final, subject only to an appeal to the Supreme Court and that it should have mandatory force.)

We are happy to find that not one of the many industrialists who appeared before us raised any objection to these orders being mandatory. On the contrary, several of them spoke strongly and clearly in support of the view that if the permanent body is to be really useful, and not remain a mere "paper tiger", it is essential that its decisions arrived at, after hearing all parties to the controversy, and wherever necessary, the Government point of view should have binding force. Special mention ought to be made in this connection of the views expressed by Mr. J. R. D. Tata and Mr. Choksi who appeared before us on behalf of the Tata Group of Industries and by Mr. Tandon, the head of the Lever Group of Industries in India. When it was put to Mr. Tata that to give the order of the proposed permanent body mandatory force, might embarrass Government, Mr. Tata made no secret of his apprehension that unless these orders were clearly made mandatory by law the status of the permanent body would become emasculated purely on political grounds or without any ground at all. Mr. Choksi was equally emphatic in support of the suggestion that the permanent body's orders should have binding force subject to an appeal to the Supreme Court, and that it would not be open to a Department of Government to sit in judgment over its decisions. Mr. Tandon, who had in the course of discussions with us emphasised the importance of having such a body to create confidence in the public about the doings of the corporate sector, also agreed without hesitation that the decision of the proposed body should prevail. 'Government will have to make up its mind', he added, 'if it is going to appoint a Commission, that it will have to be independent'.

We do not see any reasonable basis for the apprehension that by giving this body's decision mandatory force, the Government will be abdicating its role. After all, in a democracy, Government as the chosen instrument of the people, has and should have the right to decide policies. As we see it, the proposed body would not and could not interfere with those policies. That body would be concerned not with laying down any policy but with the implementation of policies laid down by Government and Parliament. Thus, it is only if the Government decide on a policy that monopolistic and restrictive practices should be curbed and Parliament approves of it, that the permanent body could take action as regards such practices. Once the policy has been decided the Government should, we venture to say, have confidence in a body of the nature proposed by us that it would give effect to the Government policies truly and faithfully.

It will be, in our opinion, worse than useless to create such a body and make its opinion only recommendatory. Far from allaying public apprehension, the removal of which is one of the major justifications for setting up such a body, the creation of a body with only a power to recommend and unable to take action itself would add fuel to the fire of public discontent.

It is, therefore, clearly necessary, in our opinion, that the orders of this body should be given a mandatory force and should be final, subject only to an appeal to the Supreme Court. In order that the mandate may be effective it would be necessary to provide for a daily fine for every day of disobedience of the order.

We have considered the question whether the commission of an objectionable restrictive practice should be made punishable with imprisonment, where it is not already so, under the ordinary criminal law. In our opinion, such a course would be unwise in the circumstances of our country; we think that the effect of a fine for disobedience of a "discontinuance" order should be watched for some years; and the step of making the commission of a restrictive practice punishable with imprisonment should be seriously considered only if experience shows that these

remedies are ineffective in practice. We think it desirable however that where the guilty party is a corporation, the Directors themselves should be personally liable to pay the fine.

While this should be the general pattern of dealing with restrictive practices, some of these practices will require special treatment. One such is resale price maintenance. We have already noticed in our examination of foreign legislation that several countries consider resale price maintenance harmful and objectionable *per se*. In that view, Canada, Sweden, Denmark and recently England has prohibited resale price maintenance. The main argument in support of resale price maintenance is that it enables small traders and shopkeepers to survive the competition of big merchants and powerful chain stores. Against this is to be weighed the injury to the public in general as a result of reduction of competition in efficient salesmanship.† It seems to be generally true to say that the consumers have to pay higher prices than would be the case if the maintenance of a fixed or minimum price was not insisted upon.

✓ Mention must be made in this connection of the valuable opinion of the eminent industrialist, Mr. Arvind Mafatlal, "any competition between distributors will be partly neutralised," he said, "if there is a term that below this price, you must not sell." "..... competition between distributors", he went on to say, "should not be disturbed."

On an anxious consideration of the problem, we have come to the conclusion that the harmful effect of resale price maintenance far out-weigh its advantages. In our opinion, the interests of the general public demand that resale price maintenance should be prohibited subject to exceptions being made as regards loss leader sales.

✓ The other species of restrictive practices, apart from resale price maintenance for which special provision requires to be made is the practice of hoarding, cornering and profiteering. There is hardly anybody in India who has not been a victim of this practice from time to time. Whenever there is a slight shortage—even temporarily—in any consumer goods for which the demand is urgent and inelastic, almost every trader—it is perhaps unnecessary to use the qualification "almost"—conceals his stock and blandly tells the customers that he has not got the commodity in stock, often putting the blame on producers for keeping him in short supply. After some time when the customer can no longer do without the goods, he proceeds to dispose of his stock ("underground stock") at exorbitant prices to such customers who are prepared to pay the high price and—this is important—who would not insist upon a cash memo showing the price that is charged and is not likely to be difficult. Wheat, rice, sugar, edible oils, drugs, baby food—each of these commodities and many others have had their share of hoarding and cornering practice. There is hardly anybody—except perhaps the traders themselves—who has not condemned these practices. They have been called wicked, anti-social, criminal, but still these make their appearance every time there is any apprehension of even a slight shortage of such commodities.

While most of the industrialists appeared to condemn these practices many of them seem to think that these practices could arise only in situations of shortages and that the only way of curing this malady in the body economic is to increase production so that shortages would disappear. We are inclined to agree that if the quantity available is well above the demand at the market price, cornering will not be ordinarily a profitable venture. We think, however, that even where the supply is only slightly below the demand a creation of artificial scarcity by cornering goods is possible and has actually happened. We are convinced that these practices of cornering and profiteering are so dangerous to the body politic, apart from their serious effect on the poorer sections of the people that no stone should

be left unturned to remove or at least reduce them. That is why we think that over and above all the other efforts being made by Government through the agency of the criminal courts and otherwise, the permanent body proposed by us should also play its part in this important task.

For this purpose, the body should be vested with the power to take action against any enterprise—which refuses to sell at the usual rate—except on reasonable grounds. The French Code contains a provision on these lines and we understand that it has proved useful. The most effective action for the body to take would be to suspend or cancel the licence to carry on the trade or industry, in addition to the imposition of a fine. Mr. Lindsay, leading the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, said that it would be worth trying such a step to fight hoarding.

To give relief against monopolistic practices, the Commission will have to proceed on several different lines of action. First and foremost, it will have to give its verdict about the reasonable price to be charged by the enterprises holding monopolistic position, where it is satisfied that unreasonable prices are being charged; when such a verdict has been given, after of course, hearing all parties, that would be binding. The Commission may pass such other orders as it may think fit to remedy or prevent any mischief resulting from the monopolistic practice. These may include regulation of production or supply, prohibiting any practice likely to lessen competition or fixing standards for the goods. The Commission may also declare particular agreements as unlawful and require any party to determine the agreement.

As monopolistic positions tend to create complacency and to destroy the urge to improved methods of production, the Commission will have to examine, from time to time, the structure in the monopoly industry, so that it can suggest suitable ways for effecting improvement and avoiding obsolescence.

Mergers and amalgamations which often pave the way to monopoly, have been comparatively few in this country. But, there is every prospect of their becoming more frequent in future. In deciding what action to take about these to prevent the emergence of monopolistic conditions, we have to remember however that mergers and amalgamations may sometimes be called for in the best interests of the country. Horizontal mergers and amalgamations may often be an essential mode to improve efficiency and to achieve economies of scale, while vertical mergers and amalgamations may also help to cut costs. It will, in our opinion, be wrong to look upon mergers or amalgamations to be *per se* harmful to public interest. A cautious approach to the problem is therefore desirable.

Bearing that in mind we think it desirable that where a big enterprise which already holds a dominant position as regards any particular commodity wants to go in for merger or amalgamation with any other concern it should apply directly to the Commission. It will be proper, in our opinion, to take the production, supply or distribution of 1/3rd of a particular commodity or service produced, supplied or distributed in the country as the index of "dominance" for this purpose. In deciding whether an enterprise is dominant or not in the above sense, it is necessary to take into account not only what is produced, supplied or distributed by one particular undertaking but also what is produced by other units of inter-connected undertakings. We think that the possession of one crore or more of assets would be the proper measure of bigness that should attract this recommendation. The Commission should not give its approval to the proposal unless it is satisfied that its harmful effect in aggravating the monopolistic position is clearly less than its beneficial effects on the economy in the shape of higher production, lesser costs and improvement in quality. Refusal of sanction by the Commission should totally

bar the merger or amalgamation. In our opinion, attempts of "take over" should be dealt with in the same manner as merger or amalgamation.

We have considered the question whether the Commission should have the power to prevent such expansion of similar dominant enterprises as might be harmful to public interests. The majority is of the view that it is necessary to vest the Commission with such power. Exercise of such power is not likely to run counter ordinarily to Governmental policy in these matters. For this purpose, it will be convenient to provide that whenever such an enterprise applies to the Government for substantial expansion, (*i.e.* not less than 25 per cent.) of its present line of production it shall give notice to the Commission of the proposed application. The Commission should decide as early as possible whether such expansion is or is not likely to be detrimental to public interests. If within a period of 30 days no action is taken in the matter by the Commission the prayer for expansion will be dealt with by the relevant authority on its merits. If however the Commission decides to inquire into the matter by issue of notice to all interested parties, including the Government, expansion should not be allowed until and unless the Commission has approved of it on finding that it is not detrimental to public interests. Mr. R.C. Dutt (who has recorded his views in a separate note) and Dr. I.G. Patel do not share the above view. In their opinion, all matters of expansion should be left entirely to the Government. |

We also think it desirable that no person who is a director of a big dominant undertaking shall be appointed director of another undertaking engaged in the same line of business without obtaining the prior approval of the Commission. This will not apply to inter-connected undertakings. The Commission should not refuse approval unless satisfied that the effect of such interlocking directorate would be to reduce competition unreasonably.

Apart from all this, the Commission will have to keep a watch generally over dominant concerns—particularly the big ones. For this purpose, it may be made obligatory for all such concerns to submit annual returns to the Commission, containing details about their organisation, business, conduct, practices, management, costs of production and connections with other undertakings as may be prescribed by the Commission by Rules.

We see no reason why monopolies arising from patents should not be subject to the Commission's jurisdiction in the same manner (as regards monopolistic and restrictive practices and other matters) just as other monopolies are. In order to avoid any conflict with the operation of the patent law, we however think it desirable that a definite provision should be made to this effect that no order made by the Commission with respect to monopolistic practice or restrictive trade practice shall operate so as to restrict, (a) the right of any person to restrain any infringement of a patent granted in India or (b) to restrict any person as to the conditions which he attaches to a licence to do anything the doing of which but for the licence would be an infringement of a patent granted in India. |

The next important question is : what powers the Commission should be given as regards country-wise concentration of economic power.) Stated briefly, such power, as we have already seen, arises from some successful entrepreneurs launching into diversified lines of production, or a number of entrepreneurs engaged in different lines of production forming one single group for the purpose of improved efficiency or better financial resources or other benefits. In the ultimate analysis, every such case is an instance of diversified production. Thus, country-wise concentration of economic power is inextricably bound up with diversification in industry. It is difficult, if not impossible, to prevent "country-wise concentration", without destroying the process of diversification. It was pressed before us by all

the industrialists that diversification is very necessary for the rapid industrialisation of the country on the right lines. Similar opinion was also expressed by the economists. "Diversification of business," said Dr. Lokanathan, "is a very important and legitimate form of expansion for industry." "There is some advantage," said Dr. Muranjan, "in diversification of production". There is, in our opinion, considerable force in this view. In all the developed countries of the world, diversification into many products by one concern or by a group of concerns, held together by the relationship of holding company and subsidiary company, or otherwise, has been found to be a useful step in the process of industrialisation. It is rightly claimed that such diversification provides on the one hand a cushion for the group as a whole against the risks that are inherent in any particular line of production by changes of fashion, variance in the world position of supply and demand, introduction of new products and various other causes; and on the other, by making available to the several lines of production in the group larger financial resources, wider technical know-how and expertise, the ability to cultivate foreign markets, greater bargaining power with Government and others, than would otherwise have been possible.

We are aware of the strong feeling of aversion and antipathy for these industrial empires. We are also not unmindful of the unhealthy effect these industrial colossi may have on the political and social fields, even where they do not indulge in conduct which are clearly shown to be harmful in the economic sphere. In a previous portion of the Report we have mentioned the risk of the power big business has to corrupt political democracy. We have discussed also at some length the evil social effects that the concentration of wealth produced by concentration of economic power does produce. The temptation to solve this even by dismembering the existing industrial empires and to curb the formation of future empires of this nature is great indeed. It may indeed not even be difficult to evolve measures for this purpose.

We are however of opinion, in the light of experience of other countries and having regard to the urgent need of the country's industrial development that diversification with its necessary concomitant countrywise concentration of economic power, even though an evil in some respects, is a necessary evil in the economic interests of the country. It would not be right at the present stage of our industrial development to attempt to place any curb on diversification (which in turn gives rise to country-wise concentration) that may result in a slowing down of the pace of such development.

We are fully conscious that the Constitution makers, in speaking of concentration of wealth and means of production in Art. 39, had in mind not only product-wise concentration but also country-wise concentration. As we have pointed out above, the directive principle in Art. 39 does not condemn concentration as such, but only such concentration of economic power as may be to the common detriment.

In Chapter VII we have already recommended the use by Government of the powers conferred on them by the law as respects licensing to prevent the growth of concentration wherever it is to the common detriment. The legislative measures we have already recommended, if adopted, will enable the Commission, which would also be required under the proposed law to keep a watchful eye on all dominant enterprises, to take suitable action where industrialists who have achieved concentration, whether country-wise or product-wise, are guilty of monopolistic or restrictive practices. Where there is a risk of such concentration corroding the political machinery, the remedy lies in proper action being taken by the political parties themselves. (As regards its evil effects in the social field, the emergence of a strong public opinion against corruption, helped by the right emphasis on values is the ultimate remedy.) We believe that by proper use of licensing and other powers vested in Government under the existing laws Government can effectively prevent

the growth of country-wise concentration wherever it is to the common detriment. We do not think it necessary to vest the Commission with any power in this behalf.

Coming now to the constitution of the Commission, we recommend that while the minimum number of members should be 3, the maximum may for the present be fixed at 9. The work of the Commission would be to a great extent judicial in nature. Most of the industrialists strongly expressed the view that the Commission should be strong and independent.¹ We recommend that the Chairman of the Commission should be appointed from among persons who are or have been judges of the Supreme Court or Chief Justices of a High Court. Membership should, in our opinion, be limited to persons who are not less than 50 years of age. Only men of ability, integrity and standing who have adequate knowledge or experience, or have shown capacity, in dealing with problems relating to economics, law, commerce, industry, public affairs or administration should be appointed as members.

We do not wish to make any specific recommendation as regards salaries and allowances for the Chairman and Members. We have no doubt that the Central Government will take care to fix these so as to attract the best talent in the country.

It will be necessary to have a Registrar for registration of restrictive practices. This officer may be appointed by the Central Government, but should work in accordance with the directions of the Commission. The Director of Investigation should be an officer of the Commission and should be appointed by it.

We give below the draft of a Bill that has been prepared by us to give effect to the recommendations that we have made above. In this draft we have included a definition of monopolistic and restrictive practices in amplification of what has been already stated in Chapter V. This has been done in order to facilitate the administration of the law by the Commission. Other consequential details and procedural matters have also been included in the draft. These, we believe, will explain themselves and do not require any discussion here. Provision has been made also in the draft Bill as regards penalties for infringement of the law. †

(DRAFT BILL)

THE MONOPOLIES AND RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES BILL, 1965

A BILL

to provide that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of economic power to the common detriment for the control of monopolies and the prohibition of monopolistic and restrictive trade practices when found contrary to the public interest and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. *Short title, extent and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1965.

(2) It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. *Definitions.*—(1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(i) “agreement” includes any agreement, arrangement or understanding whether or not it is intended to be enforceable (apart from any provision of this Act) by legal proceedings;

(ii) “Commission” means the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission established under section 5;

(iii) “Director” means the Director of Investigations appointed under section 9;

(iv) “dominant undertaking” means an undertaking which, either by itself or along with inter-connected undertakings,—

(a) produces, supplies or distributes at least one-third of the goods (including imported goods) of any description that are produced, supplied or distributed in India; or

(b) provides at least one-third of any service in India;

and where the production, supply or distribution of any goods or the provision of any service within the meaning of this clause is shared by inter-connected undertakings, each such undertaking shall be deemed to be a dominant undertaking for the purposes of this Act;

(v) “India” means the territories to which this Act extends;

(vi) “inter-connected undertakings” an undertaking is said to be inter-connected with another—

(a) in the case of firms, if they have one or more common partners;

and

(b) in the case of bodies corporate, if—

(i) one owns or manages the other; or

(ii) one is a subsidiary of the other; or

(iii) the two undertakings have a common management, or a common holding company; or

(iv) a majority of the directors of one constitutes a majority of directors of the other; or

(v) a majority of shareholders of the one holds a majority of shares in the other; or

(vi) in any other manner, one exercises control over the other;

(vii) “member” means a member of the Commission;

(viii) “prescribed” means prescribed by rules or regulations made under this Act;

(ix) “price”, in relation to the sale of any goods or to the performance of any service, includes every valuable consideration whatsoever, whether direct or indirect; and includes any consideration which in effect relates to the sale of any goods or to the performance of any service, although ostensibly relating to any other matter or thing;

(x) “register” means the register kept by the Registrar under section 24;

(xi) “Registrar” means the Registrar of Restrictive Trade Agreements appointed under section 22;

(xii) "retailer", in relation to the sale of any goods, includes every person, other than a wholesaler, who sells the goods to any other person; and, in respect of the sale of goods by a wholesaler to any person for any purpose other than re-sale, includes that wholesaler;

(xiii) "service" means service of any description which is made available to potential users, and includes the provision of facilities in connection with banking, insurance, transport, the supply of electrical or other energy, boarding and lodging, entertainment, amusement or the purveying of news or other information, but does not include the rendering of service free of charge or under a contract of service;

(xiv) "trade" means any trade, business, industry, profession, occupation or undertaking relating to the production, supply or distribution of goods;

(xv) "trade association" means a body of persons (whether incorporated or not) which is formed for the purpose of furthering the trade interests of its members, or of persons represented by its members;

(xvi) "trade practice" means any practice relating to the carrying on of any trade; and includes anything done by any person which controls or affects the price charged by, or the method of trading of, any trader or any class of traders; and includes also a single or isolated action of any person in relation to any trade;

(xvii) "undertaking" means an industrial or a commercial undertaking engaged in the production, supply or distribution of goods (including imported goods) of any description or the provision of any service, whether the undertaking is owned by an individual or is a firm or a body corporate;

(xviii) "wholesaler", in relation to the sale of any goods, means a person who sells the goods to any person for the purpose of resale.

(2) Expressions used but not defined in this Act and defined in the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956), have the meanings assigned to them in that Act.

3. *Act not to apply in certain cases.*—Unless the Central Government, by notification in the Official Gazette, otherwise directs, this Act shall not apply to—

(a) any undertaking owned or controlled by the Government, including a Government company;

(b) any corporation established under a special law, whether a Central, Provincial or State Act;

(c) any trade union or other association of workmen or employees formed for their own reasonable protection as such workmen or employees;

(d) any undertaking engaged in an industry the control of which has been taken over by the Union under a Central Act as being expedient in the public interest, to the extent to which the provisions of that Act or any rules there-under relating to the production, supply or distribution of any goods by the undertaking are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

4. *Application of other laws not barred.*—Save as otherwise expressly provided herein, the provisions of this Act shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, any other law for the time being in force.

CHAPTER II

THE MONOPOLIES AND RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES COMMISSION

5. *Establishment and Constitution of Commission.*—(1) For the purposes of this Act, the Central Government shall establish a Commission to be known as the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission which shall consist of not less than three and not more than nine members to be appointed by the Central Government.

(2) One of the members, who shall be appointed the Chairman thereof, shall be a person who is or has been a Judge of the Supreme Court or the Chief Justice of a High Court, and the other members to be appointed shall be men of ability, integrity and standing who have adequate knowledge or experience, or have shown capacity, in dealing with problems relating to economics, law, commerce, industry, public affairs or administration.

(3) Before appointing a person to be a member, the Central Government satisfy itself that the person will have no such financial or other interest as is likely to affect prejudicially his functions as such member.

(4) No person shall be appointed as a member unless he has attained the age of fifty years.

6. *Conditions of service of members.*—(1) Every member shall hold office for such period not exceeding five years as may be specified in the instrument of his appointment, but shall be eligible for re-appointment.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), a member may—

(a) by writing under his hand addressed to the Central Government resign his office at any time;

(b) be removed from office in accordance with the provisions contained in section 7.

(3) There shall be paid to a member such salaries and allowances as the Central Government may determine :

Provided that such salaries and allowances shall not be varied to the disadvantage of the member after his appointment.

(4) A member ceasing to hold office as such shall not hold any appointment in, or be connected with the management or administration of, any private industry or undertaking for a period of five years from so ceasing to hold office.

7. *Removal of members from office in certain circumstances.*—(1) The Central Government may remove from office any member who—

(a) has been adjudged an insolvent; or

(b) has been convicted of an offence which, in the opinion of the Central Government, involves moral turpitude; or

(c) has become physically or mentally incapable of acting as such member;
or

(d) has acquired such financial or other interest as is likely to affect prejudicially his functions as a member; or

(e) has so abused his position as to render his continuance in office detrimental to the public interest.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), no member shall be removed from his office on the ground specified in clause (d) or clause (e) of that sub-section unless the Supreme Court, on a reference being made to it in this behalf, has, on inquiry held in accordance with such procedure as it may prescribe in this behalf, reported that the member ought on such ground to be removed.

(3) The removal of any member under sub-section (a) shall be reported as soon as may be to both Houses of Parliament.

8. *Oath of office by members.*—Every person appointed to be a member shall, before he enters upon his office, make and subscribe before the person specified by the Central Government in this behalf an oath according to the form set out hereunder:—

“I, A. B., having been appointed a member of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission do swear/affirm that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established and I will duly and faithfully and to the best of my ability, knowledge and judgment perform the duties of my office without fear or favour, affection or ill-will.”

9. *Staff of the Commission.*—(1) Subject to such rules as may be made in this behalf, the Commission may appoint an officer to be known as the Director of Investigations for making any investigation for the purposes of this Act, and, in addition, may appoint such number of other officers and employees as it may think fit for the purpose of enabling it to efficiently exercise its powers or discharge its functions.

(2) The conditions of service of all persons appointed by the Commission shall be such as it may, by regulations made in this behalf, determine.

10. *Salaries etc. of staff to be charged on the Consolidated Fund.*—The salaries and allowances payable to members and the administrative expenses of the Commission, including all salaries, allowances and pensions payable to or in respect of officers and other employees appointed by the Commission shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.

CHAPTER III

CONCENTRATION OF ECONOMIC POWER

11. *Application of Chapter.*—This Chapter shall apply to a dominant undertaking only if its assets are not less than one crore of rupees in value.

12. *Expansions of dominant undertakings.*—(1) Subject to the provisions contained in section 13, where a dominant undertaking to which this Chapter applies, for the purpose of increasing its share in the production, supply or distribution of goods (including imported goods) of any description or in any service provided by it in India, proposes to substantially expand its activities by the issue of fresh capital or by the installation of new machinery or other equipment or in any other manner, it shall, before taking any action to give effect to the expansion, give to the Commission notice of the expansion in writing in the prescribed form, and, if within a period of thirty days from the date of receipt of the notice by the Commission no action is taken by the Commission thereon, the expansion may be given effect to, subject to the provisions of any other law for the time being in force.

(2) The Commission may, within the period of thirty days aforesaid, call upon the undertaking to satisfy it that the expansion is not likely to be detrimental to the public interest and, where it does so, an order in writing of the Commission approving the expansion shall be necessary before the expansion is given effect to under this or any other law for the time being in force.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, an undertaking is said to substantially expand its activities if after such expansion the production, supply or distribution of any goods or the provision of any service by the undertaking is likely to result in an increase by not less than twenty-five per cent. of its production, supply or distribution or the service provided by it, as the case may be, before the expansion.

13. *Mergers and amalgamations.*—(1) Where a merger or amalgamation is proposed between—

(a) two or more bodies corporate and one of them is a dominant undertaking to which this Chapter applies; or

(b) a body corporate having assets not less than one crore of rupees in value and another body corporate as a result of which the share of the undertaking resulting from the merger or amalgamation in the production, supply or distribution of goods (including imported goods) of any description in India or in the provision of any service in India is likely to be one-half or more;

the merger or amalgamation shall not be sanctioned by any court under the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956), or under any other law for the time being in force or be recognised for any purpose unless the Commission in the first instance has approved of the merger or amalgamation, by order in writing, after being satisfied, on application made to it in this behalf, that the merger or amalgamation is not likely to be detrimental to the public interest.

(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall apply in relation to the take over of one undertaking by another, both being bodies corporate, as they apply in relation to mergers or amalgamations.

(3) Nothing contained in sub-section (1) shall apply in the case of any amalgamation for which provision is made by order of the Central Government under section 396 of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956).

14. *Duty of undertakings to furnish information.*—(1) Every undertaking to which this section applies shall furnish to the Commission at such intervals and in such form as may be prescribed full information as to the nature and extent of the activities carried on by it, the connection between it and any other undertaking over which it may have control, as well as such other information relating to its organisation, business, cost of production, conduct, practices, management and connection with other undertakings as may be prescribed, to enable the Commission to effectively discharge its functions under this Act.

(2) This section applies to—

(a) every dominant undertaking to which this Chapter applies;

(b) every undertaking not falling within clause (a) whose assets, whether individually or in conjunction with the assets of any other undertaking over which it may have control, are five crores of rupees or more in value;

(c) any undertaking which may be called upon by the Commission, by general or special order, to furnish any such information as may be required by this section.

15. *Directors of dominant undertakings not to be appointed directors of competing undertakings.*—(1) After the commencement of this Act, no person who is a director of a dominant undertaking to which this Chapter applies shall be appointed as a director of another undertaking engaged in the same line of business, not being an inter-connected undertaking, except with the prior approval of the Commission, and any appointment contrary to the provisions of this section shall be void.

(2) The approval of the Commission to any such appointment as is referred to in sub-section (1) shall not be refused unless the Commission is satisfied that the effect of such appointment is, or would be, to unreasonably reduce or limit competition in that line of business.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, the expression “undertaking engaged in the same line of business” means an undertaking—

(a) engaged in the production of any raw material intended for use or which may be used in the production of the goods by either of the undertakings;

(b) engaged in the production of the same goods as those produced by the other undertaking or any other goods which are or may be used as substitutes therefor.

16. *Powers under Chapter how to be exercised.*—(1) In exercising its powers under this Chapter, the Commission shall take into account all matters which appear in the particular circumstances to be relevant and, among other things, regard shall be had to the need, consistently with the general economic position of the country,—

(a) to achieve the production, supply and distribution by the most efficient and economical means of goods of such types and qualities, in such volume and at such prices as will best meet the requirements of the home and overseas markets;

(b) to have the industry organised in such a way that its efficiency is progressively increased;

(c) to ensure the best use and distribution of men, materials and industrial capacity in India;

(d) to effect technical and technological improvements in the industry and the expansion of existing markets and the opening up of new markets;

(e) to encourage new enterprises for stimulating competition and to prevent excessive concentration of economic power.

(2) Before making any order under this Chapter the Commission shall give an opportunity to the Central Government and to any other person who in its opinion may be interested in the matter to be heard.

CHAPTER IV

MONOPOLISTIC PRACTICES

17. *Monopolistic undertaking defined.*—For the purposes of this Chapter, “monopolistic undertaking” means,—

(a) a dominant undertaking; or

(b) an undertaking which, together with not more than two other independent undertakings, produces, supplies or distributes not less than one-half of the goods (including imported goods) of any description that are produced, supplied or distributed in India, or provides not less than one-half of any service in India.

18. *Monopolistic trade practices.*—A monopolistic undertaking is said to indulge in a monopolistic trade practice if,—

(a) by limiting, reducing or otherwise controlling the production, supply or distribution of goods of any specified description or the supply of any service or in any other manner it seeks to maintain prices at an unreasonable level;

(b) it adopts any practices or pursues any commercial policy which has or is likely to have the effect of unreasonably preventing or lessening competition in the production, supply or distribution of any goods or in the supply of any service;

(c) due to lack of competition, it limits technical development or capital investment to the detriment of national economy, or allows the quality of its goods to deteriorate.

19. *Investigation by Commission of monopolistic trade practices.*—(1) Subject to the other provisions contained in this Act and the rules made thereunder, it shall be the duty of the Commission to inquire into every case which may come before it under this Act in which a monopolistic undertaking is said to be indulging in a monopolistic trade practice and, if as a result of such inquiry, the Commission is of opinion that, having regard to the economic conditions prevailing in the country and to all other matters which appear in the particular circumstances to be relevant, the practice operates or may be expected to operate against the public interest, it may pass such orders as it may think fit to remedy or prevent any mischiefs which result or may result from such practice.

(2) Any order made under this section may include an order—

(a) regulating the production, supply or distribution of any goods by the undertaking or the supply of any service by it and fixing the prices or terms of sale thereof;

(b) prohibiting the undertaking from resorting to any act or practice which might lessen competition in such production, distribution or supply ;

(c) fixing standards for the goods produced by the undertaking;

(d) declaring to be unlawful, except to such extent and in such circumstances as may be provided by or under the order, the making or carrying out of any such agreement as may be specified or described in the order;

(e) requiring any party to any such agreement as may be so specified or described to determine the agreement within such time as may be so specified, either wholly or to such extent as may be so specified.

(3) Where in respect of an undertaking—

(a) an inquiry under this Act is pending before the Commission, then, notwithstanding anything contained in the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951), the Central Government shall not make or cause to be made an investigation in respect of that undertaking under section 15 of that Act; or

(b) an investigation under section 15 aforesaid is pending or any directions issued under that section are in force, nothing contained in this Chapter shall be deemed to authorise the Commission to undertake an inquiry in respect of that undertaking.

CHAPTER V

RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES

20. *Restrictive trade practice defined.*—A trade practice is said to be a restrictive trade practice if it has, or may have, the effect of preventing, distorting or restricting competition in any manner ; and, in particular, if it tends to obstruct the flow of capital or resources into the stream of production or to the manipulation of prices, conditions of delivery or the flow of supplies in the market relating to specified goods or services in such a manner as to impose on consumers unjustified costs or restrictions.

21. *Registrable agreements relating to restrictive trade practices.*—(1) Any agreement relating to a restrictive trade practice falling within one or more of the following categories shall be subject to registration in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter:—

(a) any agreement between producers or, as the case may be, wholesalers to restrict by any method the persons or classes of persons to whom they sell;

(b) any agreement between wholesalers or, as the case may be, retailers to restrict by any method the persons or classes of persons from whom they buy ;

(c) any agreement between producers, wholesalers or retailers, as the case may be, to sell goods only at prices agreed upon between themselves;

(d) any agreement requiring a purchaser of goods as a condition of such purchase to purchase some other goods of the seller;

(e) any agreement restricting in any manner the purchaser in the course of his trade from acquiring or otherwise dealing in any goods other than those of the seller ;

(f) any agreement between producers, wholesalers or contractors, as the case may be, to purchase goods or tender for the sale or purchase of goods only at prices or on terms agreed upon between themselves;

(g) any agreement between producers and wholesalers or between wholesalers and retailers or any combination of them to grant or allow concessions or benefits, including allowances, discounts, rebates or credit, in connection with, or by reason of, dealings;

(h) any agreement to sell goods on condition that the prices to be charged on resale by the purchaser shall be the prices stipulated by the seller, unless it is clearly stated that prices lower than those prices may be charged;

(i) any agreement between producers or wholesalers or between a producer any and other person to limit, restrict or withhold the output or supply of and goods or allocate any area or market for the disposal of any goods;

(j) any agreement between producers not to employ or restrict the employment of any method, machinery or process in the manufacture of goods;

(k) any agreement for the unjustifiable exclusion from any trade association of any person carrying on, or intending to carry on, in good faith the trade in relation to which the trade association is formed;

(l) any agreement not hereinbefore referred to in this section which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify as being one relating to a restrictive trade practice within the meaning of this

sub-section, pursuant to any recommendation made by the Commission in this behalf ;

(m) any agreement to enforce the carrying out of any such agreement as is referred to in this sub-section.

(2) The provisions of this section shall apply, so far as may be, in relation to agreements making provision for services as they apply in relation to agreements connected with the production, supply or distribution of goods.

Registration of restrictive trade agreements

22. *Registrar of Restrictive Trade Agreements.*—For maintaining a register of agreements subject to registration and for performing the other functions imposed on him under this Act there shall be appointed by the Central Government an officer to be known as the Registrar of Restrictive Trade Agreements who shall be subject to the control of the Commission in the performance of his functions.

23. *Registration of agreements.*—(1) The Central Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify a day (hereinafter referred to as the appointed day) as the day on and from which every agreement falling within section 21 shall become registrable under this Act.

(2) Within three months after the appointed day in the case of any agreement existing on that day, and in the case of any agreement made after the appointed day, within three months after the making thereof, there shall be furnished to the Registrar in respect of every agreement which is subject to registration, the following particulars, namely—

- (a) the names of the persons who are parties to the agreement; and
- (b) the whole of the terms of the agreement.

(3) If at any time after the agreement has been registered under this section the agreement is varied (whether in respect of the parties or in respect of the terms) or determined otherwise than by effluxion of time, particulars of the variation or determination shall be furnished to the Registrar within one month after the date of the variation or determination.

(4) The particulars to be furnished under this section in respect of an agreement shall be furnished—

(a) in so far as the agreement or any variation or determination of the agreement is made by an instrument in writing, by the production of the original or a true copy of that instrument; and

(b) in so far as the agreement or any variation or determination of the agreement is not so made, by the production of a memorandum in writing signed by the person by whom the particulars are furnished.

(5) The particulars to be furnished under this section shall be furnished by or on behalf of any person who is a party to the agreement or, as the case may be, was a party thereto immediately before its determination, and where the particulars are duly furnished by or on behalf of any such person the provisions of this section shall be deemed to be complied with on the part of all such persons.

(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, no agreement falling within section 21 shall be subject to registration under this section if it is expressly authorised by or under any law for the time being in force.

Explanation 1.—Where any agreement subject to registration under this section relates to the production, supply or distribution of goods or the performance of any service in India and any party to the agreement carries on business in India, the agreement shall be deemed to be an agreement within the meaning of this section, notwithstanding that any other party to the agreement does not carry on business in India.

Explanation 2.—Where an agreement is made by a trade association, the agreement for the purposes of this section shall be deemed to be made by all persons who are members of the association or represented thereon as if each such person were a party to the agreement.

Explanation 3.—Where specific recommendations, whether express or implied, are made by or on behalf of a trade association to its members or to any class of its members as to the action to be taken or not to be taken by them in relation to any matter affecting the trading conditions of those members, this section shall apply in relation to the agreement for the constitution of the association notwithstanding any provision to the contrary therein as if it contained a term by which each such member and any person represented on the association by any such member agreed with the association to comply with those recommendations and any subsequent recommendations affecting those recommendations.

24. *Keeping the register.*—(1) For the purposes of this Act, the Registrar shall keep a register in the prescribed form, and shall enter therein the prescribed particulars as regards agreements subject to registration.

(2) The Registrar shall provide for the maintenance of a special section of the register for the entry or filing in that section of such particulars as the Commission may direct, being—

(a) particulars containing information the publication of which would, in the opinion of the Commission, be contrary to the public interest;

(b) particulars containing information as to any matter, being information the publication of which, in the opinion of the Commission, would substantially damage the legitimate business interests of any person.

(3) Any party to an agreement required to be registered under section 23 may apply to the Registrar for the agreement or any part of the agreement to be excluded from the provisions of this Chapter relating to registration on the ground that the agreement or the part thereof has no substantial economic significance or may apply to the Registrar for the inclusion of any provision of the agreement in the special section, and the Registrar shall dispose of the matter in conformity with any general or special directions issued by the Commission in this behalf.

25. *Power of Registrar to obtain information.*—(1) If the Registrar has reasonable cause to believe that any person is party to an agreement subject to registration under section 23, he may give notice to that person requiring him within such time as may be specified in the notice to notify the Registrar whether he is a party to any such agreement and, if so, to furnish to the Registrar such particulars as may be so specified of the agreement.

(2) The Registrar may give notice to any person by whom particulars are furnished under section 23 in respect of an agreement or to any other person being party to the agreement requiring him to furnish to the Registrar such further documents or information in his possession or control as the Registrar considers expedient for the purpose of, or in connection with, the registration of the agreement.

(3) Where a notice under this section is given to a trade association, the notice may be given to the secretary, manager or other similar officer of the association; and for the purposes of this section any such association shall be treated as a party to any agreement to which members of the association, or persons represented on the association by those members, are parties as such.

Control of certain restrictive trade practices

26. *Investigation into restrictive trade practices by Commission.*—(1) The Commission may inquire into any restrictive trade practice, whether the agreement, if any, relating thereto has been registered under section 23 or not, which may come before it for inquiry, and if, after such inquiry, it is of opinion that the practice is contrary to the public interest, the Commission may, by order, direct that—

(a) the practice shall be discontinued or shall not be repeated; or

(b) the agreement relating thereto, if any, shall be void in respect of such restrictive trade practice or shall stand modified in respect thereof in such manner as may be specified in the order.

(2) The Commission may, instead of making any order under this section, permit the party to any restrictive trade practice, if he so applies, to take such steps within the time specified in this behalf by the Commission, as may be necessary to ensure that the trade practice is no longer contrary to the public interest, and, in any such case, if the Commission is satisfied that the necessary steps have been taken within the time specified, it may decide not to make any order under this section in respect of that trade practice.

(3) No order shall be made under sub-section (1) in respect of—

(a) any agreement between buyers relating to goods which are bought by the buyers for consumption and not for resale; or

(b) a trade practice expressly authorised by any law for the time being in force.

27. *Trade practices when deemed to be contrary to public interest.*—A restrictive trade practice shall be deemed to be contrary to the public interest if, in the opinion of the Commission, the effect of the practice, having regard to the economic conditions prevailing in the country and to all other matters which appear to the Commission to be relevant in the particular circumstances, is, or would be,—

(a) to increase unreasonably the cost relating to the production, supply or distribution of goods or the performance of any service;

(b) to increase unreasonably the prices at which goods are sold or the profits derived from the production, supply or distribution of the goods or from the performance of any service;

(c) to reduce or limit unreasonably competition in the production, supply or distribution of any goods (including their sale or purchase), or in the provision of any service;

(d) to limit or prevent the supply of goods to consumers.

28. *Special provision for avoidance of conditions for maintaining resale prices.*—(1) Without prejudice to the provisions of this Act with respect to registration and to any of the powers of the Commission under this Act, any term or condition of

a contract for the sale of goods by a person to a wholesaler or retailer or any agreement between a person and a wholesaler or retailer relating to such a sale shall be void in so far as it purports to establish or provide for the establishment of minimum prices to be charged on the resale of the goods in India.

(2) After the commencement of this Act, no supplier of goods, whether directly or through any person acting on his behalf, shall notify to dealers, or otherwise publish on, or in relation to any goods, a price stated or calculated to be understood as the minimum price which may be charged on the resale of the goods in India.

(3) Nothing contained in sub-section (2) shall be construed as precluding a supplier or any person acting on his behalf from notifying to dealers or otherwise publishing prices recommended as appropriate for the resale of goods supplied or to be supplied by the supplier.

29. *Prohibition of other measures for maintaining resale prices.*—(1) Without prejudice to the provisions of this Act with respect to registration and to any of the powers of the Commission under this Act, no supplier shall withhold supplies of any goods from a wholesaler or retailer seeking to obtain them for resale in India on the ground that the wholesaler or retailer—

(a) has sold in India at a price below the resale price goods obtained, either directly or indirectly, from that supplier, or has supplied such goods, either directly or indirectly, to a third party who had done so; or

(b) is likely, if the goods are supplied to him, to sell them in India at a price below that price or supply them, either directly or indirectly, to a third party who would be likely to do so.

(2) Nothing contained in sub-section (1) shall render it unlawful for a supplier to withhold supplies of goods from any wholesaler or retailer, or to cause or procure another supplier to do so, if he has reasonable cause to believe that the wholesaler or retailer has been using as loss leaders any goods of the same or a similar description, whether obtained from that supplier or not.

Explanation 1.—“Resale price”, in relation to a sale of any description, means any price notified to the wholesaler or dealer or otherwise published by or on behalf of the supplier of the goods in question (whether lawfully or not) as the price or minimum price which is to be charged on, or is recommended as appropriate for, a sale of that description, or any price prescribed or purporting to be prescribed for that purpose by any contract or agreement between the wholesaler or retailer and any such supplier.

Explanation 2.—A wholesaler or retailer is said to use goods as loss leaders when he re-sells them otherwise than in a genuine seasonal or clearance sale, not for the purpose of making a profit on the re-sale, but for the purpose of attracting to the establishment at which the goods are sold customers likely to purchase other goods or otherwise for the purpose of advertising his business.

30. *Power of Commission to exempt particular classes of goods from sections 28 and 29.*—(1) The Commission may, on a reference made to it by the Registrar or by any other person interested, by order, direct that goods of any class specified in the order shall be exempt from the operation of sections 28 and 29 if the Commission is satisfied that in default of a system of maintained minimum resale prices applicable to those goods—

(a) the quality of the goods available for sale, or the varieties of the goods so available, would be substantially reduced to the detriment of the public as consumers or users of those goods; or

(b) the prices at which the goods are sold by retail would in general and in the long run be increased to the detriment of the public as such consumers or users; or

(c) any necessary services actually provided in connection with or after the sale of the goods by retail would cease to be so provided or would be substantially reduced to the detriment of the public as such consumers or users.

(2) On a reference under this section in respect of goods of any class which have been the subject of proceedings before the Commission under section 26, the Commission may treat as conclusive any finding of fact made in those proceedings.

31. *Refusal to sell goods.*—(1) If any wholesaler or retailer refuses to satisfy to the best of his ability and upon the customary trade terms any request for the purchase of goods which is made in good faith and which has no abnormal character and is not forbidden by law, the Commission may, having regard to the previous conduct of the wholesaler or retailer in the trade and to all other matters which appear in the particular circumstances to be relevant, pass such orders as it may think fit to prevent the recurrence thereof.

(2) Any order made under this section may include an order—

(a) for the imposition of a fine upon the wholesaler or retailer;

(b) for the temporary or permanent closure of the whole or any part of the business carried on by him;

(c) for the suspension or cancellation of any licence granted to him under any law for the time being in force authorising him to carry on any business as such wholesaler or retailer;

(d) for the modification or determination of any agreement entered into by him entitling him to the supply of any goods for the purpose of resale.

CHAPTER VI

JURISDICTION, POWERS AND PROCEDURE OF THE COMMISSION

32. *Cognizance of monopolistic or restrictive trade practices by Commission.*—The Commission may inquire into any monopolistic or restrictive trade practice—

(a) upon receiving a complaint of facts which constitute such practice from any trade or consumers' Association or from any seven or more individual consumers; or

(b) upon a reference made to it by the Central or a State Government;

or

(c) upon application made to it by the Registrar or the Director.

33. *Investigation by Director before issue of process in certain cases.*—In respect of any monopolistic or restrictive trade practice of which complaint is made under clause (a) of section 32, the Commission shall, before issuing any process for requiring the attendance of the person complained against, cause a preliminary investigation to be made by the Director in such manner as it may direct for the purpose of satisfying itself that the complaint requires to be inquired into.

34. *Powers of the Commission.*—(1) For the purposes of this Act, the Commission shall have all the powers of a civil court while trying a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908), in respect of the following matters—

(a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath ;

- (b) discovery and production of documents;
- (c) receiving evidence on affidavits;
- (d) requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any court or office;
- (e) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses or documents;
- (f) any other matter which may be prescribed.

(2) In particular, the Commission shall have power to require any person—

(a) to produce before, and allow to be examined by, an officer of the Commission specified in this behalf such books, accounts or other documents in the custody or under the control of the person so required as may be specified or described in the requisition, being documents relating to the transaction or business the examination of which may be required for the purposes of this Act ; and

(b) to furnish to an officer so specified such information as respects the transaction or business as may be required for the purposes of this Act or such other information as may be in his possession in relation to the business carried on by any other person.

(3) The Commission shall be deemed to be a civil court for the purposes of sections 480 and 482 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (5 of 1898), and any proceeding before the Commission shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of sections 193 and 228 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).

(4) For the purpose of enforcing the attendance of witnesses, the local limits of the Commission's jurisdiction shall be the limits of the territory of India.

35. *Order of Commission may be subject to conditions etc.*—(1) In making any order under this Act, the Commission may make such provisions not inconsistent with this Act as it may think necessary or desirable for the proper administration of the order to ensure compliance with the terms thereof, and any person who commits a breach of, or fails to comply with, any obligation imposed on him by any such provision shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence under this Act.

(2) Any order made by the Commission may be amended or revoked at any time in the manner in which it was made.

(3) An order made by the Commission may be general in its application or may be limited to any particular class of traders or to an individual trader or to a particular class of trade practices or to a particular trade practice or to a particular locality.

36. *Orders where party concerned does not carry on business in India.*—Where a monopolistic or restrictive trade practice relating to the production, supply or distribution of goods (including imported goods) of any description or the provision of any service is substantially within one or more of the practices falling within this Act and any party to the practice does not carry on business in India, an order may be made under this Act with respect to that part of the practice which is carried on in India.

37. *Restriction on application of orders in certain cases.*—No order made under this Act with respect to a monopolistic or restrictive trade practice shall operate so as to restrict—

(a) the right of any person to restrain any infringement of a patent granted in India; or

(b) any person as to the conditions which he attaches to a licence to do anything the doing of which but for the licence would be an infringement of a patent granted in India ; or

(c) the right of any person to export goods from India, to the extent to which the monopolistic or restrictive trade practice relates exclusively to the production, supply or distribution of goods for such export.

38. *Place of sittings of the Commission.*—The Central Office of the Commission shall be in Delhi, but the Commission may sit at such places in India and at such times as may be most convenient for the exercise of its powers or functions under this Act.

39. *Benches of the Commission.*—The powers or functions of the Commission may be exercised or discharged by benches convened by the Chairman from among the members.

40. *Hearing to be in public except in special circumstances.*—(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), the hearing of proceedings before the Commission shall be in public.

(2) Where the Commission is satisfied that it is desirable to do so by reason of the confidential nature of any evidence or matter or for any other reason, the Commission may—

(a) hear the proceeding or any part thereof in private;

(b) give directions as to the persons who may be present thereat;

(c) prohibit or restrict the publication of evidence given before the Commission (whether in public or in private) or of matters contained in documents filed before the Commission.

41. *Procedure of the Commission.*—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder, if any, the Commission shall have power to regulate—

(a) the procedure and conduct of its business;

(b) the formation, places of sitting and the procedure of benches of the Commission;

(c) the delegation to one or more members of the Commission of such powers or function as the Commission may specify.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions, the powers of the Commission shall include the power to determine the extent to which persons interested or claiming to be interested in the subject-matter of any proceeding before it are allowed to be present or to be heard either by themselves or by their representatives or to cross examine witnesses or otherwise to take part in the proceeding.

42. *Proceedings of Commission to be conducted with expedition.*—The Commission shall have its proceedings conducted with as little formality and technicality, and with such expedition, as the requirements of this Act and a proper consideration of the matters before the Commission permit.

43. *Orders of the Commission to be noted in the register.*—The Commission shall cause a copy of every order made by it in respect of a monopolistic or restrictive trade practice to be forwarded to the Registrar, who shall have it recorded in such manner as may be prescribed.

CHAPTER VII

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

44. *Penalty for contravention of section 12 or section 13.*—If any person contravenes the provisions contained in section 12 or section 13, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees.

45. *Penalty for failure to register certain agreements.*—If any person fails without reasonable cause to register an agreement which is subject to registration under this Act, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees.

46. *Penalty for offences in relation to furnishing of information.*—(1) If any person fails without reasonable cause to furnish any information required under section 14 or to comply with any notice duly given to him under section 25, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees or with imprisonment which may extend to three months or with both,

(2) If any person who furnishes or is required to furnish any particulars, documents or information under this Act—

(a) makes any statement or furnishes any document which he knows or has reason to believe to be false in any material particular ; or

(b) wilfully alters, suppresses or destroys any document which is required to be furnished as aforesaid;

he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees or with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with both.

47. *Penalty for offences in relation to orders of Commission.*—If any person contravenes any order made under section 19 or under section 26 or section 35, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees ; and, in the case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for every day during which the offence continues after conviction for the first such offence.

48. *Penalty for offences in relation to re-sale price maintenance.*—If any person contravenes the provisions contained in section 28 or section 29, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees.

49. *Penalty for wrongful disclosure of information.*—If any person discloses any information in contravention of section 57, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees or with both.

50. *Offences by companies.*—(1) Where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company, every person who at the time the offence was committed was in charge of, and was responsible to, the company for the conduct of the business of the company, as well as the company, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly :

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment, if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to any negligence on the part of any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company, such director, manager, secretary or other officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section.—

(a) “company” means a body corporate and includes a firm or other association of individuals; and

(b) “director”, in relation to a firm, means a partner in the firm.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS

51. *Appeals*.—A person aggrieved by any order of the Commission under section 19 or section 26 may, within sixty days of the date of the order, prefer an appeal to the Supreme Court.

52. *Jurisdiction of courts in respect of offences*.—No court inferior to that of a presidency magistrate or a magistrate of the first class shall try any offence under this Act.

53. *Cognizance of offences*.—No court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under this Act except on a report in writing of the facts constituting such offence made by a person who is a public servant as defined in section 21 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).

54. *Special provision regarding fines*.—Notwithstanding anything contained in section 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (5 of 1898), it shall be lawful for any presidency magistrate or magistrate of the first class to pass a sentence of fine exceeding two thousand rupees on any person convicted of an offence under this Act.

55. *Statements made by persons to the Commission*.—No statement made by a person in the course of giving evidence before the Commission shall subject him to, or be used against him in, any civil or criminal proceeding except a prosecution for giving false evidence by such statement :

Provided that the statement—

(a) is made in respect to a question which he is required to answer by the Commission; and

(b) is relevant to the subject matter of the inquiry.

56. *Inspection of and extracts from register*.—(1) The register, other than the special section, shall be open to public inspection during such hours and subject to the payment of such fees as may be prescribed.

(2) Any person may, upon payment of such fee as may be prescribed, require the Registrar to supply to him a copy of, or extract from, any particulars entered or filed in the register, other than the special section, certified by the Registrar to be a true copy or extract.

(3) A copy of, or extract from, any document entered or filed in the register certified under the hand of the Registrar or any officer authorised to act on his behalf shall in all legal proceedings be admissible in evidence as of equal validity with the original.

57. *Restriction on disclosure of information*.—(1) No information relating to any undertaking being information which has been obtained by or on behalf of the Commission for the purposes of this Act shall, without the previous consent in writing of the owner for the time being of the undertaking, be disclosed otherwise than in compliance with or for the purposes of this Act.

(2) Nothing contained in sub-section (1) shall apply to the disclosure of any information made for the purpose of any legal proceeding pursuant to this Act or of any criminal proceeding which may be taken, whether pursuant to this Act or otherwise, or for the purposes of any report relating to any such proceeding.

58. *Reports of Commission to be placed before Parliament*.—The Central Government shall cause to be laid before both Houses of Parliament every report pertaining to the execution of this Act which may be submitted to it by the Commission from time to time.

59. *Members to be public servants.*—All members of the Commission, the Director and the Registrar shall be deemed, while acting or purporting to act in pursuance of any of the provisions of this Act, to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).

60. *Protection of action taken in good faith.*—No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Commission or any member, officer or servant of the Commission, or the Registrar in respect of anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

61. *Power to make regulations.*—The Commission may make regulations for the efficient performance of its functions under this Act, and, in particular, such regulations may provide for—

- (a) the conditions of service of persons appointed by it;
- (b) the form and manner in which notices may be given or applications may be made to it under this Act and the fees payable therefor;
- (c) the particulars to be furnished under this Act and the form and manner in which and the intervals within which they may be furnished;
- (d) the issue of processes to Government and to other persons and the manner in which they may be served;
- (e) the manner in which the special section of the register shall be maintained and the particulars to be entered or filed therein;
- (f) the duties and functions of the Registrar and the Director;
- (g) the payment of costs of any proceeding before it by the parties concerned and the procedure and conduct of its business generally.

62. *Power to make rules.*—(1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

- (a) the conditions of service of members of the Commission and the Registrar;
- (b) the places and the manner in which the register shall be maintained by the Registrar and the particulars to be entered therein;
- (c) the fees payable for inspection of the register, and for obtaining certified copies of particulars from the register;
- (d) the travelling and other expenses payable to persons summoned by the Commission to appear before it;
- (e) the criterion to be adopted for determining the circumstances in which an undertaking may be said to control another or for determining any of the tests for measuring concentration (whether based on value, quantity, capacity, number or otherwise).

(3) Every rule made by the Central Government under this Act shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so however that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

CHAPTER X

OTHER MATTERS

The economic activities of the public sector and of agriculture are not directly within the terms of our reference. Obviously, there was not much necessity of including agriculture in a study of this nature. For in India as everywhere else in the world, agricultural activities are widely dispersed over thousands of farms of different sizes. This process has been accentuated by the land reform legislation in the States, which has among other things placed ceilings for land holdings. There is therefore little scope for concentration of economic power or emergence of monopoly in agricultural production. For restrictive practices also there is hardly any scope in agricultural operations. These presumably are the principal reasons why agriculture has been omitted from our terms of reference.

In marked contrast with agricultural activities concentration of economic power, attended with monopolistic positions, is conspicuously present in some of the public sector activities. Thus, in the Steel Industry the public sector concern, Hindustan Steel Ltd. with units of Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur, account for the lion's share of the steel production in the country. A still greater share is likely to be attained when Bokaro Steel Ltd. goes into production. In the Fertiliser industry, Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. and F. A. C. T. produce the major share of the total production of fertilisers in the country. The Posts and Telegraphs Department has always been a monopoly. So, also is the case with the Railways (which were formerly in the private sector), and the Defence industries. The All-India Radio also enjoys a monopoly in broadcasting services. In road transport, the bus services run by the various State Transport Corporations wield monopolistic power in many of the States. In air transport, the Indian Airlines Corporation enjoys a monopolistic position as regards carriage of passengers. The National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd., Madhya Pradesh, while producing 20% of the annual consumption in India is the only concern engaged in making newsprint. The State Trading Corporation and the Mineral & Metal Trading Corporation have also been given exclusive rights of import and export in certain commodities. We shall not be far from the truth, if we state, that speaking generally, many of the public sector concerns whether statutory corporations or corporations under the Companies Act or run by Government departments—it appears, enjoy a high degree of concentration of economic power which in most cases, gives them a monopolistic position.

Many industrialists as also some Members of Parliament who gave us the benefit of their opinions, have gone to the length of saying that high concentration of economic power can be found only in the public sector. They went on to say that in case, we were satisfied, as a result of our investigation that high concentration of economic power and monopolistic or restrictive practices did exist in the private sector also and we thought fit to make recommendations to fight the evils resulting from them it was only just and proper that as far as possible these recommendations should be made applicable to public sector activities also. Monopolies may be bad, they say, whether they are owned by the State or whether by private persons; and there is no reason, they say, why the Commission we are contemplating for vigilance and action against private monopolists, when they act or appear likely to act against the interests of public, should not have power to act against monopolies in the public sector also.

The possibility cannot be ruled out that monopolies in the public sector are no less capable of charging unreasonable prices and supplying inferior qualities of goods and services than private monopolists. The danger of monopolistic

enterprises in the public sector clinging to obsolescent processes and inefficient management are likely to be at least no less than in the case of similar enterprises in the private sector. It cannot therefore be gainsaid that the public are entitled to proper safeguards against the evil effects of monopolies in the public sector no less than for those in the private sector.

We are not in a position to make any definite recommendations, as regards public sector concerns, since they are not directly within the terms of our reference. It is fair to mention however that public sector concerns are subject to some amount of supervision by Parliament, which does not apply to the private sector. Some Committees have also recently been set up for examining the performances of the public sector concerns. An annual report and balance sheet of each industry and commercial concern of the Central Government is presented to Parliament every year. With effect from 1960-61 an annual report on their combined working is also being presented to Parliament. Though doubts have been expressed about the effectiveness of the supervision by Parliament, we are not in a position to express any opinion in the matter. We think it legitimate however to say that if Government and Parliament think it right that something more than the kind of supervision that has hitherto been exercised over the public sector concerns enjoying monopolistic power is desirable, the Permanent Commission proposed by us for vigilant supervision over private sector enterprises would be eminently suitable for the purpose.

Several industrialists made the point that public sector concerns get special and favoured treatment from Government in many matters for which there was no justification. In this connection, they urged that where the public sector concern was in a competitive field, competing with private sector enterprise, it would be wholly unfair that while the latter should be subjected to the jurisdiction of the Permanent Commission proposed by us, the competing public sector enterprises should remain outside. It was rightly pointed out that such public sector enterprises are no less capable of indulging in restrictive practices that may be harmful to the general public than their private sector competitors; and if the latter require, in the public interest, the controlling supervision of the commission, such controlling supervision is equally needed for the public sector enterprises. We are bound to say that there is considerable force in these contentions; and that the Government and Parliament should seriously consider whether these public sector enterprises should be allowed to enjoy special immunity or whether they should be made subject to the Commission's jurisdiction in the same manner as the private sector concerns, in respect of any restrictive practice.

The next aspect of national economy that we have thought necessary to look into, in connection with the terms of reference, is the alleged control of big business over the daily press. It has been said that such connection of big business with the press has an unhealthy influence on society, inasmuch as it obstructs the free formation of public opinion and moulds people's minds in a manner unduly favourable to the selfish interests of businessmen.

We find it to be true that an appreciable section of the press is either owned or controlled by persons or corporations who are themselves big business, or closely connected with big business. Instances of these are : Times of India Journals and Newspapers, including three English dailies, the Times of India, Bombay, The Times of India, Delhi and the Evening News of India, Bombay, a Hindi Daily, the Navbharat Times, Delhi and a daily financial paper, The Economic Times, Bombay, apart from several monthlies and weeklies. Bennett Coleman and Company Ltd. publishes these journals and papers and is controlled by Mr. Shanti Prasad Jain and others closely connected with him. The Birlas appear to control the Hindustan Times and allied publications including

among others, the English daily, the Hindustan Times, Delhi, and a Hindi daily, the Hindustan, Delhi, and an English daily, Leader and a Hindi daily, Bharat, published in Allahabad, and an English daily, Searchlight and a Hindi daily Pradeep published in Patna. They also control a financial weekly the Eastern Economist. The leading English daily newspaper Statesman appears to be under the control of a consortium of business houses.

We have read many of the issues of the daily and weekly press which is within the control of these businessmen and we are inclined to think that in spite of the so called "editorial independence", these newspapers or financial journals do tend to prejudice the reader in favour of businessmen in general, and big business in particular. It would be unfair to ignore however the fact that some of these papers have frequently brought to the public notice, the malpractices and misdemeanours discovered from time to time to prevail in certain branches of business activity.

Even so, there seems to be some force in the contention that the section of the press that is under the control of big business tends to obstruct the free formation of public opinion, by presenting too rosy a picture of the performances and practices of big business in general by slurring over many of their malpractices. But, we do not think that much can be done to remedy this state of things, so long as independent persons—-independent in the sense of not being under the control of big businessmen—do not come forward in sufficient numbers to start newspapers and journals, with a more objective presentation of news and views. It is proper to mention that there is even now an appreciable section of the press that appears to be independent in the above sense. Among the papers which appear to us to be independent of big business may be mentioned the Hindu of Madras, the Amrita Bazar Patrika, the Ananda Bazar Patrika, the Hindusthan Standard and the Jugantar of Bengal and the Vir Arjun, Milap, Pratap and Patriot of Delhi and the Free Press Journal of Bombay. The chain of Express Newspapers, with a circulation of more than a million is under the control of Ramnath Goenka, but his own industrial interests (outside the press) do not appear to be large.

Divergent opinions were expressed before us on the question of big business controlling newspapers. "Industrialists," said Dr. Lokanathan, "should not exercise control over newspapers." "I would like the financial institutions and newspapers to be independent of big business, if it can be done," said another eminent economist. Some others were however of opinion that while newspapers can be used or abused for industrial purpose to create an opinion and to over emphasise a certain point as against other points of view, it would be unwise to interfere.

As was to be expected, the industrialists saw no harm in big business having connection or control over newspapers. Their point of view was most clearly and elaborately put by the leader of the Bharat Chamber of Commerce thus :—

"In our democracy everybody has a right to express freely. If a newspaper gives its opinion, I do not think it is doing anything wrong. If it does not do anything socially bad, in my opinion, there is nothing wrong.

I think to maintain democracy and the life of the private sector it is highly essential that the private sector must pay some more attention to the publicity of their activities to create public opinion that we are doing something good for the country and for the public. Now we find that economics cannot be divorced from politics. If we want to maintain democracy, if we want to maintain free enterprise and the private sector, we will have to create

public opinion—the press and the platform. Of course proper or improper utilisation of the press is a different issue. But I say it is for the common good and is in the interests of the country to allow or permit industrialists or business community to have newspapers.

Political parties are dominating the newspapers and we are not getting free and unbiased news for proper education of public opinion. If the views of politician big guns are dominating the field, I for one feel that the business community should also have the right to run newspapers so that there will be control on both sides."

The essence of the matter is that the Constitution has guaranteed to all citizens of India, the fundamental right of free expression of their opinion, subject only to reasonable restrictions in the interests of security of State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, contempt of court or defamation. Any attempt to curtail big businessmen's control over newspapers which impedes the exercise of this fundamental right in so far as it is guaranteed by the Constitution must therefore be ruled out.

At the same time we have no hesitation in saying that it is necessary and desirable that more and more independent newspapers and journals free from sectional affiliations should come into existence and prosper. We are not trying to suggest ways and means to achieve this object as that would really be beyond our province.

What we have said above does not touch the question of any monopoly that may exist in any section of the press by ownership or control. We have not found it possible to investigate whether in fact any such monopoly exists. If any monopoly does exist, in any section of the press, the Commission proposed by us will be competent to give relief against any monopolistic practice, by those who control the newspaper or journal concerned. The Commission will be able also to take steps against any restrictive practice which such people may indulge in.

Some may enquire why we have made no recommendations as regards the abolition or control of managing agency system, even though we mentioned in an earlier Chapter the important part played by this system in the growth of concentration of economic power. The reasons are more than one. The most important of these is that we are doubtful whether even the total abolition of the managing agency system at the present stage would have any marked effect in curbing the growth of concentration of economic power. We are inclined to believe that even if the managing agency system goes, its place would quickly be taken by some other system of group management, or some other method which it will not be practicable to prevent. Secondly, the question of what action, if any, should be taken as regards managing agency system has to be decided—what action, if any, in addition to what is provided in the Companies Act—not only on a consideration of its effect on concentration of economic power but on full and careful assessment of the effects of any proposed action on the process of Industrial advancement in the country, which is hardly possible for this Commission to undertake. Another consideration which weighed with us was the fact that as recently as 1960 Parliament has carefully considered the question of appropriate action to be taken to control the operation of managing agencies and it seems too early to re-open the question now. Further, it has to be mentioned that the question of the abolition of the managing agency system as regards selected industries is already under the consideration of a Committee appointed by Government.

In view of his association with that Committee Dr. I. G. Patel wishes to reserve his views on the question of managing agency system.

CHAPTER XI

CONCLUSION

In arriving at our findings and conclusions and in making our final recommendations we have given the fullest consideration to all the materials and evidence, oral and written, that were placed before us, the factual data diligently compiled by our officers and had full and free discussions among ourselves in all matters including all the points raised by our colleague Mr. R. C. Dutt.

We have said nothing in our recommendations about the nationalisation of banks, maintaining the value of the rupee, questions of public finance, or fiscal policies in general. For, though these are not unrelated to the problems of concentration of economic power or monopolistic or restrictive practices, they raise numerous complex issues affecting various other aspects of national economy, which are outside the purview of our terms of reference.

The period of the present study has coincided with a sharp deterioration in several aspects of the country's economy. A superficial observer may feel that it would be unrealistic at such a critical time to think about problems arising from concentration of economic power. We do not think so. In our opinion, it is in times like this when the common man's life is beset with problems on all sides, that quick and resolute action is called for to solve as many of them as possible. Among these, we include the difficulties arising from concentration of economic power—specially, monopolistic and restrictive practices.

NEW DELHI;
28th October, 1965.

(Sd.) K. C. DAS GUPTA,
Chairman.

(Sd.) G. R. RAJAGOPAL,
Member.

(Sd.) K. R. P. AIYANGAR,
Member.

(Sd.) *R. C. DUTT,
Member.

(Sd.) I. G. PATEL,
Member.

*Subject to a note of dissent.

NOTE OF DISSENT

INTRODUCTION

The Report which I have signed contains a statement of facts as well as certain observations and conclusions based thereon. I have no comments on the former. With regard to the latter, however, I have, after the most anxious consideration, which the views of my learned colleagues deserve, found myself unable to agree not only with a large number of observations contained in the Report, but what is more important, in some respects with their approach to the problem of concentration of economic power and, therefore, with many of their conclusions and recommendations. In the circumstances, I have felt constrained to record my views in this Minute of Dissent. For facility of perusal and co-relation with the main Report I propose to deal with the points with which I disagree in the order in which they appear in the Report.

SECTION I—*Definition*

(*Vide* Chapter I of the Report)

2. Chapter I of the Report is concerned with definition of the Concept of Concentration of Economic Power. Definition is largely a matter of individual choice and normally so long as the definition adopted is made clear, the conclusion should not be vitiated by the manner in which the concepts are defined. Definitions do, however, matter in the logical process of thinking, and can either help or confuse the thought process. It is for this reason that I feel that the definition of concentration of economic power, as indicated in this Chapter, requires re-consideration.

3. Concentration has been classified in the Report under two heads—Product-wise or Industry-wise Concentration, and Country-wise Concentration. The meanings of these two concepts have been made clear enough, but I feel that the phenomena themselves are so dis-similar that there is no advantage in including them both under the wider Concept of Concentration of Economic Power.

4. What has been called Product-wise or Industry-wise Concentration is, in my opinion, no more than Dominance in an Industry or in the manufacture of certain products. Technological factors, as has indeed been stated in the Report, tend to make the optimum size of a concern large in order that the full benefits of economies of scale could be had. The largeness of size leads to dominance. Such dominance does indeed give rise to problems of monopolistic and restrictive trade practices. These problems have certainly to be dealt with, but they do not have much in common with problems arising out of control by individuals or small groups of individuals over large sectors of the economy. It is indeed true that dominance gives the dominant concern some economic power, but such power is restricted to the product or the industry concerned and does not necessarily have much significance from the national point of view. The significance from the latter point of view arises only when individuals or comparatively small groups of individuals obtain control over large or important sectors of the economy. This is real concentration of economic power. It is true that dominance of individual concerns in basic industries can easily lead to a small group of concerns exercising significant economic power in the country by their joint control of important sectors of the economy. In other words, dominance in industries, specially in basic industries, may lead to concentration of economic power, but that does not indicate that the two phenomena are the same. I would, therefore, like to restrict the concept of concentration of economic power to what has been called in the Report "Country-wise Concentration", and which I would prefer to describe as inter-industries concentration.

5. I think this distinction is important. I am largely in agreement with the views expressed and recommendations made in the Report on monopolistic and unfair trade practices which arise out of dominance of concerns in individual industries or in manufacture of products. I feel, however, that the real concentration of economic power has not received the treatment in the Report that it deserves, and that its harmful effects have been under-estimated. This is a matter which I shall elaborate in the subsequent sections of the Note.

SECTION II—*Causes of Concentration*
(*Vide Chapter II of the Report*)

6. Chapter II of the Report deals with the causes of concentration. Reference has been made in this connection to the system of Managing Agency, though, in my opinion, it would be wrong to regard this system as a cause of concentration. It was, on the other hand, a system devised to facilitate concentration, and should, therefore, be looked upon as an instrument of concentration. It was, however, an important and effective instrument, and it derived one of its main justifications from the alleged shortage of managerial talent. Undoubtedly, there was a shortage of such talent, and in fact to an extent, there is such a shortage even now. A shortage of talent is in fact bound to exist at the initial stages when the field for the exercise of the talent is new, or when the pace of development is so fast that the demand for such talent exceeds supply, in spite of every effort being made to accelerate supply. This is a difficulty which cannot be regarded as abnormal in the process of industrialisation. It has to be met. A defect of the Managing Agency system is that it makes no attempt to meet the difficulty. On the contrary by concentrating power in the hands of a few it denies opportunity to others to develop managerial talent. The justification of the Managing Agency system does not, therefore, lie in the shortage of managerial talent in the country. It lies elsewhere. The system was introduced by the British rulers of India for the purpose of controlling as much of the industrial sector as possible with the limited number of their nationals available in this country. It certainly served that purpose. Later, it was adopted by Indian industrialists who were first in the field, and it helped them to maintain their pioneering advantage. While from the British national or imperial point of view the system could be justified just because it helped to concentrate economic power in their hands, from the Indian point of view this could no longer by itself provide adequate justification for it. In any case, the Managing Agency system has always been a potent factor for the concentration of economic power, and it still continues to be so. Its importance even at present as an instrument of concentration can be judged from the fact that in five of the large Groups mentioned in Col. 1 below Managing Agency accounted on 31-3-65 to the extent indicated in Col. 2 for the link with the other companies in the group.

<u>Col. 1</u>	<u>Col. 2</u>
Tata	74%
Birla	82%
Martin-Burn.	91%
Bangur	45%
Thapar	58%

A consideration of the Managing Agency system is, therefore highly relevant for a study of the problem of concentration.

7. The only other reference to the problem of Managing Agency in the Report appears in Chapter X thereof. Reasons have been adduced in this Chapter why no recommendation has been made for the abolition of the system. I do not agree with the first reason mentioned that "even if the managing agency goes, its place

would be taken by some other system of group management, or some other method which it will not be practicable to prevent". With due respect, this is in my opinion a counsel of despair. If other methods appear which are harmful they will have to be dealt with, but if the abolition of the system of Managing Agency is considered necessary in the interests of the country, it cannot be allowed to continue merely because some alternative method equally harmful may be devised to take its place. I do not also agree with another reason, which has been recorded in the Report, namely, that since the matter was considered by Government in 1960 "it seems too early to re-open the matter now". The problem of concentration of economic power has attracted attention in recent years, and has assumed importance on the eve of the Fourth Five-Year Plan when a further massive effort to accelerate the pace of industrialisation is envisaged. In this context, a fresh look at the problem is, in my opinion, entirely justified.

8. I agree, however, as stated in the Report that a recommendation about the future of the Managing Agency system must be based "not only on its effect on concentration of economic power but on full and careful assessment of the effects of any proposed action on the process of industrial advancement in the country...." I also agree that since Government have already appointed another Committee to consider this matter, it should be left to that Committee to make specific recommendations. While, therefore, I agree that this Commission need make no recommendation in this respect, I think the conclusion should be recorded that the Managing Agency system is a potent instrument of concentration of economic power, and that to the extent concentration has to be discouraged this instrument must be dealt with.

9. Another "potent factor for further concentration" referred to in Chapter II of the Report is "the planned economy which Government decided to accept for the country as the quickest way to achieve industrialisation". Reference has been made in subsequent paragraphs of the Chapter to the licensing system, to Capital Issue Control, to Import Control and to high tariff barriers, and the conclusion has been reached that "every one of these circumstances tended to produce concentration of economic power". The following sentence states that "the requirement of law that no new industries with capital over a specified amount could be started without a licence, and the permission to issue the capital was a formidable obstacle in the way of new entrepreneurs freely entering the lists". These observations lead to the conclusion, though it has not been specifically stated anywhere in the Report, that if the economy had been free from these controls, new entrepreneurs would have entered the industrial arena, competed with the established entrepreneurs and prevented at least to some extent further growth of concentration. If this is the implication—and it seems to me clear that it is—I must disagree with it.

10. The classical theory of Economics certainly assumed that in an economy which was completely free, the forces of competition would ensure the maximum advantage to the public. Our experience in the modern world has shown that this is no longer true, if it ever was. Most modern countries, as described in Chapter VIII of the Report, have adopted elaborate legislation to ensure freedom of competition and prevent unfair practices. There is no assurance, therefore, that if entry into the industrial field in India had not been regulated by licensing and capital control, and if import restrictions and tariff barriers had ceased to exist, the larger established industrialists would have had to yield their places to new entrants. In fact, this has been recognized to some extent in the Report itself (*vide* Chapter VI) when it states that "big business" by its very bigness sometimes succeeds in keeping out competitors.

11. As far as planning and controls are concerned, they are by themselves neutral in this respect. They can certainly be utilised to increase concentration.

At the same time, they can equally effectively be utilized to reduce or prevent further concentration. It may be true that in our country planning and controls have not been effectively utilised so far for the latter purpose. The reasons for this need to be analysed, and it should be for the Commission to recommend to what extent and in what manner they can be so utilised.

12. I shall in a subsequent paragraph have occasion to discuss the influence which those who control large sectors of the economy have on the economic policies and decisions of Government. It would suffice to say at this stage that this influence can to some extent determine the manner in which economic controls are exercised by Government, and account for the fact that these controls have not been actively utilized to prevent increase of concentration. A more important reason, however, for controls not having been so exercised is the fact that by doing so Government would have run the risk of slowing down the tempo of development. In a mixed economy, such as we have in our country, the pace of economic development depends not only on the public sector but to a substantial extent on the private sector. Shri Asoka Mehta has pointed out recently in his Feroze Memorial Lecture on "The Politics of Poverty" that "it is the logic of development that those that have tend to get more". This logic certainly applies to the private sector. The process of development tends to bring more to those who already have. The logic cannot be ignored except at the cost of development, and it is this logic that has influenced the authorities to refrain from exercising the controls in a marked measure in favour of those who have not. To what extent, in spite of this risk, the controls can and should be exercised in the circumstances existing in our country to reduce concentration, or at least to prevent further marked increase, is a matter which must be considered. The point which I wish to emphasise here is that there is nothing inherent in planning and control which necessarily adds to the concentration of economic power.

SECTION III—*Consequences of Concentration*

(*Vide Chapter VI of the Report*)

13. I would now like to draw attention to Chapter VI of the Report on the consequences of concentration. These have been listed under two broad heads, namely, Social and Economic. Among the social consequences has been mentioned the influence of the leading industrialists on the political parties, and in particular, the ruling party. It has been stated that the financial assistance that some of the industrialists in the country have given to the ruling party has lent support to the criticism that "big business" have considerable influence over Government. The problem of relationship between the private industrialists and the political parties certainly exists, but in my opinion, this is not the sole or even the main reason for the influence which big business has on the affairs of the State. Concentrated economic power involves control of large resources, and also of large areas of production and of the economy as a whole. Those who have this control are in a position to influence the economic policy in a large measure, irrespective entirely of their relationship with political parties, whether in opposition or in power, or even their relationship with individuals in authority. A programme of industrial expansion, for instance, must depend to a large extent on the willingness of the corporate sector to invest their savings for such expansion. Those who control the savings can influence the "incentives" required for investment, and, therefore, the whole set of economic decisions which relate to this problem. Employment is another important aspect which necessarily depends on the decisions taken by large employers. Such instances can be multiplied. The fact is that the economy of a country can be influenced to a considerable extent by those engaged in business or production. The larger the concentration of economic power and, therefore the larger the sector of economy controlled by an individual or a group of individuals, the greater is the influence of the individual or the group on the country's

economic life. The economic decisions of Govt. do not exist in isolation. They are taken in a certain context, in response to the decisions and attitudes of the persons engaged in economic activities, and must, therefore, necessarily be influenced by the latter. There is still another factor which gives rise to this influence, and that is the ability of big business to influence public opinion through their predominance in the press. In a democratic society Government must necessarily be responsive to public opinion. To the extent, therefore, that articulate public opinion can be influenced by big business, they can also influence the decisions of Government. In my opinion, these are the major sources of the influence which concentrated economic power has on the affairs of the State, and it would not be right to overlook these factors and refer only to the financial assistance by the corporate sector to the funds of the political parties.

14. Among the other social consequences the Report has rightly mentioned the power of big business to corrupt. I agree entirely that it would be folly to underestimate the seriousness of this matter. The social consequence of the co-existence of a small number of very rich persons or families side by side with abysmal poverty of the multitude is a factor which has been rightly emphasised in the Report, as also the effect that this has on social and cultural values. An important consequence of concentration, however, which has not received attention in the Report, is the possibility of large scale malpractices which command over large resources give rise to. I would certainly not indulge in the generalisation sometime heard that the business world is highly corrupt, for I am well aware that there are numerous business concerns which are conducted with a high degree of integrity. There are, however, some whose standard of integrity is not high, and the fact that some of them command large resources not only magnifies the quantum of corruption but poses serious problems to society. The large quantity of unaccounted money which is estimated to exist and the large amounts involved in tax evasion have been made possible because of the large resources of some of the offenders. We are all familiar with the economic problems which these large amounts of money not subject to monetary discipline have given rise to ; problems which have gained considerably in magnitude because of concentrated economic power, which some of those who indulge in these malpractices have at their command.

15. I am afraid I am unable to agree with much of what has been stated in the Report in regard to the economic consequences of concentration. In particular, I am unable to share the view that concentration of economic power has helped the economic betterment of the country. While it is true that individual pioneers in the field of industry have by their zeal and initiative made invaluable contributions to the process of industrialisation, I hold that concentration of economic power has been an unfortunate, though perhaps not entirely un-intentional, by-product of these efforts. In any case, it is not concentration which has contributed to the economic betterment of the country. Concentration must be distinguished in this context from bigness of individual industrial units. Every big industrial unit does not necessarily have concentrated economic power. Big industrial units are necessary for efficient production and those who have had the initiative and enterprise to set up such units certainly deserve credit. In the process of setting up large industrial units, or as a result thereof, concentration of economic power may have been achieved, and those in whom such power is concentrated may have contributed to the process of development. And yet the fact of concentration as such cannot be regarded as responsible for such development. My point can be illustrated by an analogy drawn from the political field. There are instances in history of benevolent Dictators doing good to their countries. In the process of doing good some persons may have achieved Dictatorial powers and they may have continued to benefit the country even after achieving such power,

The conclusion cannot, however, be drawn therefrom that the institution of Dictatorship is beneficial to the countries concerned, or that the same good could not have been achieved by some other form of Government.

16. I do not also agree with the observation made in the Report that "it is also generally agreed that concentrated economic power has been responsible for the greater part of the not very high capital formation in the country". Here again, a distinction between large size business, which may result in dominance in individual industries or in manufacture of products and concentration of economic power is important. It is certainly true that capital formation in the corporate sector will be hampered if companies are not allowed to develop upto the optimum size where they can have the fullest advantage of economies of scale. Inefficient production which involves financial losses or atleast restricts accumulation of surpluses will certainly affect the quantum of surplus available for investment. Concentration of economic power, on the other hand, which involves inter-linking of companies for purposes of control and does not necessarily contribute to greater efficiency of any of the individual units so inter-linked, has no effect on the quantum of surplus. Concentrated economic power does indeed give individuals or small groups of individuals power over large quantities of such surplus and enables them to canalise such surplus into investments of their choice. Such power, however, does not necessarily add to the quantum of the surplus which could be made available for investment.

17. Another observation, which has been made in this Chapter of the Report, is that "it is fair to say that big business has generally been able to supply over the years considerable amount of managerial skill of high quality so that production has been high, profits have been good and failures comparatively few in number". This may be correct as far as it goes, but it does not follow that the quantum of managerial skill available would have been less if there had been less of concentration. On the contrary, one of the factors which has inhibited the growth of a professional class of managers, specially at higher levels, is that economic power has been concentrated in a comparatively few families. In order to be able to exercise this power, it is natural that the top policy making positions have been reserved largely for members of the families concerned or their close associates. This has resulted in opportunities being denied to unattached persons to reach such responsible positions. The spread of managerial skill among large sections of the population has thus been denied, and the best talents for this purpose not fully developed. This I consider in fact to be one of the serious disadvantages of concentration.

18. I have no comments on the rest of the Chapter with which I generally agree. This portion deals with the emergence of monopolies with their attendant evils. This danger certainly exists and has to be dealt with. I must, however, refer to another serious economic consequence of concentration which has been touched upon very lightly in the Report. The opinion of Dr. Lokanathan has been quoted, that the concentration of economic power might lead to mis-direction of investment, and it has been stated that the Commission has not been able to investigate this aspect fully and cannot, therefore, mention any specific instance of such mis-direction. To what extent there has been such misdirection it is, of course, not possible to estimate without a detailed investigation. Neither the possibility nor in fact the existence of such misdirected investment in our country is, however, open to any doubt. We are familiar, for instance, with the phenomenon that while capital is scarce for investment in industries where the return is comparatively slow and unspectacular, it is not so scarce for certain branches of trade, for speculation and for certain types of investment, such as urban housing and land, which promise quick returns. The licensing system which seeks to control industrial investment over Rs. 25 lakhs cannot obviously affect the flow of capital into these non-industrial

channels. A certain amount of what may be called non-productive investment can of course exist even if there is no concentration of economic power, for capital will always tend to flow where the return is good and quick. Concentration, however, which give control of large amounts of capital to small groups of persons, tends to increase the volume of such flow and in so doing adds to the speculative attractiveness of such investments and thereby to the quantum of the investment which is misdirected.

19. Earlier in this Chapter while discussing the social consequences of concentration reference was rightly made in the Report to the co-existence of a small number of very rich families side-by-side with abysmal poverty of the multitude. This is not only a social evil with social and political potentials, but tends in fact to inhibit growth of the economy itself. This view has been expressed very clearly and concisely by Shri Asoka Mehta and I can do no better than quote again from his Feroze Memorial Lecture.

“In India if growth is pursued by itself it will never gather strength. Its ambit will remain narrow and precarious. For a short while enclaves of development and prosperity will emerge but they, lacking spread-effect, will remain insecure. The modern sector of the economy will reach the limits of expansion if the traditional sectors do not grow *i.e.* expand and modernize. If economic growth is to achieve sustained momentum, it will have to be stocked by social change. It is not ideology that leads us to lay accent on social change—that is hewing down of economic inequalities and of social privileges—but the demographic and sociological facts that are stubborn and intractable.”

20. Before I conclude this Section, I would like to summarize my views in regard to consequences of what has been called concentration. As I have stated in Section I of my Note I regard the phenomenon described in the Report by the terms ‘Product-wise’ or ‘Industry-wise’ concentration as Dominance of individual concerns. Such dominance certainly creates its own problems, particularly problems of monopolistic and unfair trade practices such as those described in some detail in the Report. In a developing economy like ours, however, such dominance is not an un-natural phenomenon. A pioneer venture in a new line of industry is bound to be monopolistic in nature. Others may follow the example of the pioneers and the dominance may be reduced. Nevertheless, for sometime a certain amount of dominance is likely to exist. Nor is it desirable to regard such dominance as an un-mixed evil. On the contrary, in the interest of efficient development new units in an industry should be allowed to grow sufficiently to enable them to derive the full benefits of economies of scale. In fact, the units in our country are small compared to similar units in more developed countries of the world. If our production is to be as efficient and as economical as in any other part of the world, and we can aim at nothing less, we cannot afford to cry halt to the growth in the size of the units of production merely because such growth leads to certain abuses. Such abuses, on the other hand, should certainly be provided for to the extent possible. For these reasons I agree with the recommendation in the Report for the appointment of a Permanent Commission and, except for certain recommendations indicated in Section IV of my Note, with the suggestions made in this respect in Chapters VII and IX of the Report.

21. Real concentration of economic power *i.e.* what the Report calls country-wise concentration, however, stands on a different footing and needs entirely separate consideration. In the foregoing paragraphs of this Section I have indicated what in my opinion are the adverse consequences of such concentration, but in spite of such adverse consequences there is no doubt that in the present context of our economy such concentration cannot be totally eliminated; or even growth of further

concentration totally avoided without giving rise to undesirable effects on our economy. Every act of diversification can in theory be regarded as leading to increased concentration, but every such diversification need not be looked upon with dis-favour. Concentration of economic power in order to have an adverse effect on the country must be of some significance to the national economy. A small company with a capital of a few lakhs for instance, which diversifies its production and adds another activity which has a turn-over of another few lakhs may theoretically amount to increased concentration but is not of any significance to the economy as a whole. Secondly diversification in certain circumstances may add to the efficiency of a concern *e.g.* vertical expansion for the production of the raw material which a concern needs. Such diversification, though it adds to concentration, may do more good than harm. Finally, it has also to be pointed out that though increased concentration as a whole is harmful to the country it cannot be banned altogether without impeding the rate of growth. I have referred to this in paragraph 12 of my Note and I shall discuss in subsequent sections the extent to which in spite of this risk steps should be taken to prevent further concentration in private hands.

SECTION IV—*Recommendations*

(*Vide* Chapters VII & IX of the Report)

22. Before undertaking a critical examination of the recommendations made in the Report and formulating my own suggestions, I think I should state my conclusions, and define the objectives which, in my opinion, these recommendations should subserve. I would in the first instance state my conclusions as follows :—

- (a) What the Report calls Product-wise or Industry-wise concentration is in fact dominance of individual units or small groups of units, interlinked or otherwise, in industries or in the manufacture of particular products. Such dominance arises mainly out of the need of individual units to expand in order to derive the full benefits of economies of scale, though it is possible that in some cases the expansion of industrial units may be carried beyond the requirements of such economies with the deliberate object to dominate the field in question.
- (b) The fact that monopolistic and other unfair practices may follow such dominance must be recognised and provided for. It would, however, be undesirable to curb the growth of individual units upto the stage where the full benefits of economies of scale could be obtained, for such curb would lead to stagnation at a level of inefficiency.
- (c) Inter-industries concentration, or what the Report calls country-wise concentration, poses the real problem of concentration of economic power in private hands. This is so because dominance in the manufacture of individual products or in specified industries, except where such industries are basic in character, while it gives power to exploit consumers in the spheres concerned, does not give power of any significance to influence the national economy as a whole. It has, however, to be remembered that dominance in individual industries or products may lead to a small group of dominant persons controlling a number of industries and, therefore, to concentration of economic power.
- (d) I do not agree with the conclusion in the Report that “we need not strike at concentration of economic power as such, but should do so only when it becomes a menace to the best production (in quality or quantity) or to fair distribution”. This view while drawing attention to one of the possible consequences of concentration and not a major one at that,

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concentration totally avoided without giving rise to undesirable effects on our economy. Every act of diversification can in theory be regarded as leading to increased concentration, but every such diversification need not be looked upon with dis-favour. Concentration of economic power in order to have an adverse effect on the country must be of some significance to the national economy. A small company with a capital of a few lakhs for instance, which diversifies its production and adds another activity which has a turn-over of another few lakhs may theoretically amount to increased concentration but is not of any significance to the economy as a whole. Secondly, diversification in certain circumstances may add to the efficiency of a concern, e.g. vertical expansion for the production of the raw material which a concern needs. Such diversification, though it adds to concentration, may do more good than harm. Finally, it has also to be pointed out that though increased concentration as a whole is harmful to the country it cannot be banned altogether without impeding the rate of growth. I have referred to this in paragraph 12 of my Note and I shall discuss in subsequent sections the extent to which in spite of this risk steps should be taken to prevent further concentration in private hands.

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(*Vide* Chapters VII & IX of the Report)

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- (b) The fact that monopolistic and other unfair practices may follow such dominance must be recognised and provided for. It would, however, be undesirable to curb the growth of individual units upto the stage where the full benefits of economies of scale could be obtained, for such curb would lead to stagnation at a level of inefficiency.
- (c) Inter-industries concentration, or what the Report calls country-wise concentration, poses the real problem of concentration of economic power in private hands. This is so because dominance in the manufacture of individual products or in specified industries, except where such industries are basic in character, while it gives power to exploit consumers in the spheres concerned, does not give power of any significance to influence the national economy as a whole. It has, however, to be remembered that dominance in individual industries or products may lead to a small group of dominant persons controlling a number of industries and, therefore, to concentration of economic power.
- (d) I do not agree with the conclusion in the Report that "we need not strike at concentration of economic power as such, but should do so only when it becomes a menace to the best production (in quality or quantity) or to fair distribution". This view while drawing attention to one of the possible consequences of concentration and not a major one at that,

overlooks the other more important consequences, social, political and economic. In my opinion, it is highly important that society should be on the alert against growth of concentration of economic power, if it is to avoid the dangers referred to earlier. In doing so, however, it is necessary to ensure that economic development and growth are not unduly impeded. The need for economic growth is fundamental, and the interests of growth should not be sacrificed to the extent possible. The growth should, however, be healthy. Economic disparity which is a consequence of undue concentration of economic power, on the other hand, affects economic growth itself in the long run and inhibits it, for such growth is not sufficiently widespread to be self-generating.

23. In my view, the recommendations of the Commission need to be formulated in the light of the above conclusions. The objectives of the recommendations should be :—

- (i) On the assumption that dominance in the manufacture of products or in individual industries is inevitable specially in a developing economy, and that growth in the size of units which causes such dominance should be permitted and even encouraged upto the stage when full benefits of the economies of scale could be had, it is necessary to set up a machinery which could effectively deal with the consequences of such dominance, namely, monopolistic and unfair trade practices.
- (ii) Proliferation in different industries resulting in inter-industries concentration should be discouraged, specially so, in respect of groups which have reached a certain size. Even this, however, should be permitted where the interests either of efficiency or of economic growth so demand. In some cases, it would be a question of balance of advantages, and a decision must rest on whether or not the needs of efficiency or of growth exceed the disadvantages of added concentration.
- (iii) Accepting not only dominance in the manufacture of products and in industries, but also a certain amount of inter-industries concentration as inevitable in the context of our economy, certain steps become necessary to provide safeguards against the harmful effects thereof. These need to be carefully considered and formulated.

24. In the light of sub-paragraph (i) of the preceding paragraph, I generally agree with the recommendations contained in the Report for the appointment of a Registrar and for the constitution of a Permanent Commission to deal with monopolistic and restrictive trade practices. The specific recommendations in connection with the powers and functions of the Commission with which, however, I do not agree and to which I would like to draw attention are as follows :

25. I share with my colleague, Dr. I. G. Patel, the view that grant of permission for the expansion of industrial units should be entirely within the competence of Government and not that of the Permanent Commission. This is so at present, and this function is now discharged through the system of licensing. I have already indicated my view that it would be unwise to curb expansion of industrial units if such expansion leads to economies of scale. Expansion is also an important means of implementing the Five-Year Plan programmes. The problem of expansion cannot, therefore, be considered solely or even mainly from the point of view of monopolistic or restrictive practices, though these may well be the results thereof. Besides, Government cannot obviously be responsible to Parliament and to the country for implementation of the Five-Year Plans if one important means of such implementation, namely expansion of the existing units of production, is taken out of its purview, atleast in respect of what are termed dominant industries.

26. The proposal made in the Report regarding the jurisdiction of the Permanent Commission in respect of mergers and amalgamations deserves serious consideration. I agree that in regard to dominant concerns as defined in the Report and for large undertakings mergers and amalgamations can have significant effect on their monopolistic positions as also on the degree of concentration of economic power enjoyed by them. These matters would appropriately come within the jurisdiction of the Permanent Commission. Under the present law, however, except in regard to mergers in the public interest as provided for under section 396 of the Companies Act, the Courts have jurisdiction to decide on their appropriateness or otherwise. I am reluctant that the procedure for merger and amalgamation should be further complicated by the additional requirement now suggested, namely that at least in certain cases the approval of the Permanent Commission should also be taken. I agree with the view expressed in the Report that mergers and amalgamations should not be regarded as *per se* harmful to the public interest. In fact in certain cases they may well be to the public advantage. It would, therefore, be undesirable that the procedure for such mergers and amalgamations should be made more cumbersome, for that would discourage even mergers and amalgamations which are obviously in the public interest. I feel, therefore, that the solution would lie in a re-examination of the existing provisions of the Companies Act. It should, I think, be considered whether the jurisdiction hitherto exercised by the Courts in this respect should not in regard to dominant cases be transferred to the Permanent Commission. This would still leave the other cases of lesser importance to be dealt with by the Courts. They can either continue to be so dealt with, or such less important cases may be transferred to the Companies Tribunal constituted under the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1963. I am of opinion that this matter requires careful examination to ensure, on the one hand, that the procedure is not made too complicated to discourage mergers and amalgamations, and, on the other hand, to provide that the effects of such mergers and amalgamations on such important aspects of the economy as concentration and monopoly are also adequately taken into account.

27. The next set of recommendations relates to the consideration set out in sub-paragraph (ii) of Para 23, namely to the problems of diversification and inter-industries concentration. With regard to diversification the Report has come to the conclusion that "it would not be right at the present stage of our industrial development to attempt to place any curb on diversification (which in turn gives rise to country-wise concentration) that may result in slowing down the pace of such development". I agree that diversification in certain circumstances may lead to acceleration of economic growth, or even to economic development which would not have otherwise taken place at all. For sophisticated industries and those that are capital-intensive in nature, initiative on the part of those who have the requisite experience, who can attract the required know-how, and who can place at the disposal of such new industries the resources which they already command are distinct advantages which make for acceleration and development. To deny such persons the opportunity to diversify their activities on the ground that it would lead to further concentration of economic power may be justified in extreme cases, but such denial should be based on an adequate appreciation of the fact that it may lead to the tempo of development being slowed down. In certain other cases also diversification may be justified. These are cases of what may be called vertical expansion into allied lines of activity. Such diversification by a concern for the manufacture of its own raw materials may lead to economies, and therefore, to greater efficiency. Unless diversification of this type leads to such marked increase of concentration as would outweigh the advantages thereof it should be welcome. It has to be noted, however, that all diversifications which actually take place are of these types. There are plenty of instances of individual concerns or dominant groups diversifying their activities into conventional and established lines of industry, which bring no fresh economies and no added efficiency to them. I find it difficult to agree,

therefore, with the general conclusion that no curb should be placed on diversification. Obviously, the approach should be selective, depending on the advantages and disadvantages in each case, and in making this selective approach the degree of concentration already achieved by the group should be taken into account.

28. The only recommendation made in the Report to curb increased concentration by the exercise of direct Governmental powers is by the exercise of control over licensing of industries. Even this recommendation is preceded by the wish to abolish licensing, should that be practicable. It is only because it has been felt that in the present situation it would not be practicable to abolish licensing that it has been stated in the Report that "so long as the system of industrial licensing does remain.....it can be used to good purpose by Government in fighting concentration wherever necessary in the interests of the country". I am of course in complete agreement with the need to simplify licensing procedure to the maximum extent possible and to ensure that decisions are taken expeditiously, but I am unable to agree that abolition of the licensing system, even if it were possible to do so, would hold out any hope of reducing or even preventing further concentration by enabling free entry into the industries of new entrepreneurs. On the other hand, I am firmly of the view that it is only by purposeful use of the licensing system that any such result can be achieved.

29. In regard to industrial licensing in our country, hitherto no definite policy in respect of concentration of economic power has guided the grant of licences. Licensing had been introduced under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1948, even before the First Five Year Plan commenced. With the introduction of the Plans it was utilized to canalise resources into industries in accordance with Plan priorities and to ensure the successful implementation of the Plan. The emphasis, however, remained on development, and this was not inconsistent as such with the Plans. An important criterion for the grant of licence has accordingly been the ability of the parties seeking licence to develop industrial capacity according to the Plan in the shortest possible time. This criterion has weighed in favour of established entrepreneurs and against new entrants. It is difficult to suggest that the criterion should be overlooked, for it can be ignored only at the cost of considerably slowing down the pace of development. Nevertheless, it is possible, consistently with plan schedules and priorities, to take account of the factor of concentration and encourage not only promising new entrepreneurs but small established ones. It is possible, for instance, to reserve new units in conventional industries where the rate of growth envisaged by the Plan is not very high for the new entrant or the small man. For certain other industries, where the rate of planned development envisaged is higher, but which still does not enjoy a very high degree of priority, established entrepreneurs of moderate means can be encouraged. For still other industries, such as Fertilizer, Aluminium etc. which enjoy high priorities and which are also highly capital-intensive, reliance will have to be placed on the well-established entrepreneurs, even though such reliance may add to the concentration of power. I feel that if a deliberate policy of this nature is followed in the matter of licensing, the growth of the smaller man in the ancillary and low priority industries will to some extent, at any rate, compensate for the further proliferation of the larger established industrial units in the high priority capital intensive industries. I agree that a policy of this nature cannot be reduced to a set of rules or rigid principles. Each case will have to be considered on merits, but what is important is that in considering individual cases the guiding policy suggested in this paragraph should be kept firmly in mind.

30. Another instrument of control which has been referred to but not accepted in the Report is that of inter-corporate investment. The reasons given for the rejection of this method of control to prevent further concentration are (i) that it is "doubtful how far this will be effective in actual practice," and (ii) that "the

question of concentration of economic power is wholly outside the scheme and purpose of the above provision" *i. e.* sections 370 & 372 of the Companies Act. I am afraid I am unable to agree with either of these two reasons. Regarding the former, I have no doubt that purposeful application of sections 370 & 372 of the Companies Act on a selective basis, and on the basis of a deliberate policy formulation can, like the licensing system, contribute to the prevention of further growth of concentration without in any way discouraging corporate savings and investment. The second objection referred to is obviously based on the hypothesis that the Companies Act is intended to safeguard the interests of the shareholders only, and the utilization of its provisions for any other purpose would be outside the scheme of the Act. I do not think this is correct, for specially after the amendment of the Act in 1963 introducing the concept of public interest and allowing certain provisions of the Act to be used in the public interest (and not merely in the interests of shareholders) it can no longer be held that the interest of the shareholders alone is the sole concern of the Act. It is possible that it may still be held on a legal construction of sections 370 & 372 that the utilization of its provisions for a matter of public policy in regard to concentration of economic power is outside its purview. If this view prevails, it would be necessary to surmount this difficulty by a suitable amendment of this section.

31. The licence and inter-company investment controls do not exhaust the possible action to prevent increase of concentration of economic power. At least three other suggestions can be made in this respect. The first is the use of the machinery of Capital Control to ensure to the extent possible a reasonably wide distribution of share capital. To a large extent, to the best of my knowledge, this is being done even at present, but it is necessary to adopt this as a deliberate matter of policy. In consenting to new capital issues, it should be possible to provide that as large a proportion of the new issue, whether of rights shares or of fresh ones, as is likely to interest the open market should be left open to public subscription.

32. Another recommendation which I would like to put forward for serious consideration is that the public institutions who hold large blocks of shares in the corporate sector should take more active interest than they do at present in the management of the companies concerned. It is well known that institutions like the Life Insurance Corporation of India, the Unit Trust and the Financial Corporations do hold substantial shares of large numbers of companies. At present, however, they have shown little interest in the management of these companies. I would suggest that they should take more active interest in this respect, for it will not only be to their own interests to do so and thus ensure healthy management of the concerns of whose prosperity their investment-income depends, but it will also help to diffuse economic power atleast to the extent of preventing a greater concentration of such power than their shareholding justifies in the hands of a comparatively few persons.

33. For the same reason it would be in the public interest to create greater consciousness than exists at present among shareholders. Shareholders Associations do exist in India, and though some of them are doing good work, these need to be encouraged and developed on healthy lines. There is a great deal of apathy among the great majority of shareholders, and in some cases where shareholders are not apathetic the interest manifested is personal or even factional in nature. It is not merely the rights of shareholders that need to be emphasised but their duties. Among the duties of the shareholders is that to ensure healthy development in the national interest and on a long-term basis of the companies whose shares they hold. Active interest on this basis by the growing number of shareholders in the country can go a considerable way to ensure that greater economic power is not concentrated in a few hands more than their shareholding justifies.

34. Finally, I would like to consider the group of recommendations referred to in sub-para (iii) of Paragraph 23, that is to the general measures necessary, on

the assumption that a certain amount of concentration is inevitable specially in a developing economy. Such measures recommended in the Report are :—

- (a) that the political parties should “discipline themselves against accepting anything from big business for themselves or for their children or friends of relatives....”
- (b) that “the officials totally freed from the vice of corruption may exert great influence against unnecessary concentration of economic power”
- (c) In regard to import licences “it should be possible...for the authorities to insist upon proper distribution on reasonable terms, by those who get the licences among those who get the imported commodity....”
- (d) Countervailing action by the public sector may prove useful to prevent concentration of economic power and its evil effects.”
- (e) Development of small-scale industries and of Consumers’ Co-operative societies.
- (f) that Government purchases should patronise “smaller and weaker concerns, provided this can be done without harming tax payers’ interest”
- (g) establishment of Consumer’s Societies for purposes of price resistance.

35. I see no reason to disagree in principle with these recommendations, though I must express my difference in emphasis. With regard to (a) above, I have already stated that persons in control of large sectors of the economy derive their power mainly from the fact of such control and not from their relationship with political parties. Nevertheless, it is true that undue favours, if any, received by political parties from big industrialists can have undesirable effect. The reference in the Report to the recent statement in Parliament is, however, to the political contributions made by the companies in accordance with the safeguards provided for the purpose by the Companies Act. The justification or otherwise of such contributions has been a matter of political controversy, and I would not like to enter into this controversy except to state that these contributions openly made with the approval of the shareholders in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act stand on a different footing from favours received from individuals or small groups of individuals. Such contributions have to be disclosed in the statements of Accounts which are filed with the Registrars of Companies, and are open to inspection at the offices of the Registrars.

36. With regard to (c), (e), (f) and (g) of the preceding paragraph, I would not enter into a detailed discussion except to say that the scope of these recommendations is limited. Some of these are in fact within the accepted policies of Government though further emphasis on these aspects would certainly be worthwhile. With regard to (b), there can be no doubt that there is no room for complacency in the matter, and that efforts to rid the administration of corruption must proceed apace. In this connection, however, it is worthwhile pointing out that the major source of such corruption is what the Report has termed in an earlier Chapter as the “deep pockets” of businessmen who are inclined to indulge in corrupt practices. The problem of corruption in the administration and elsewhere in the public life of the country has indeed been largely magnified by the large resources at the command of persons in control of large sectors of our economy which can be utilized for this purpose. It is, therefore, highly important that vigorous steps should be taken to root out corruption from the corporate world. In fact, in my opinion, our success in purifying the administration of corruption will, to a large extent, depend on the success we achieve in purifying the corporate world of this ailment.

37. Finally, with regard to (d) of paragraph 34, namely, the countervailing action by the public sector, I would like to attach greater emphasis to it than has been done in the Report, and to add that there is no reason for the hesitation

shown in the Report in this regard. I am aware that there is a widespread feeling that the public sector is not as efficient as it should be. I would not deny that whatever its level of efficiency there is certainly a need for continued and sustained improvement, as indeed there is for the private sector also. The difficulty, however, arises when comparisons are sought to be made between the public and the private sector. Such comparisons are not easy, for the circumstances in which the public sector undertakings have developed or are developing are different from those of the established units of the private sector. The Commission has made no comparative study of their relative efficiency, and the studies which have been made by others to prove one thesis or another have often failed to take all the factors into account. I would not, therefore, hazard an opinion on their relative efficiency—nor is this necessary for our purpose. I hold that whatever may be their relative efficiency at present, and in both cases the present level of efficiency is certainly capable of improvement, there is no inherent reason why one sector should be less efficient than the other. If it is so at present it is remediable, and remedies should be found.

38. On the aforesaid hypothesis, I am of opinion that public sector should be utilized as a countervailing influence for concentration of economic power which to some extent in our present circumstances is inevitable in the private sector. I have referred earlier to the problem of dominance in industries which cannot be prevented without loss of efficiency. Dominance in basic industries, however, does lead to concentration of economic power in private hands, and it is here that the public sector can step in to act as a countervailing force against such concentration. It must be recognized that the Industrial policy Resolution which defines the role of the public sector has this object in view. A purposeful use of the public sector to counter balance concentration of power in the private sector would be entirely consistent with this policy.

39. This leaves me with only some of the recommendations in the Report regarding the powers and functions of the proposed Permanent Commission with which I do not entirely agree. I would refer first to the recommendation that the proposed Permanent Commission should have powers "to take action against any enterprise—which refuses to sell at the usual rate—except on reasonable grounds." Though *prima facie* this recommendation is not open to any objection, I doubt if such a mandatory power could be appropriately exercised by any authority other than Government. Determination of the reasonableness or otherwise of refusal to sell at the usual rate would lead to a detailed enquiry of considerable magnitude and complexity. In effect, the power to determine the reasonableness or otherwise of refusal to sell at the "usual rate" would lead to the question whether the "usual rate" fixed by manufacturers or otherwise is reasonable. This would require a detailed consideration of the price structure and of pricing policy of the industry concerned. While such consideration in suitable cases would be welcome, compulsory powers in this respect would have wide repercussions, and should, I think, be exercised only by Government who are ultimately responsible for the behaviour of the economy.

40. The Report thereafter goes on to suggest that as monopolistic positions tend to create complacency and to destroy the urge to improved methods of production the Commission will have to examine, from time to time, the structure in the monopoly industry so that it can suggest suitable ways for effecting improvement and avoiding obsolescence. This is also a function which can be very wide in its scope and far-reaching in its effect. The need for such an examination certainly exists, but in my opinion the responsibility for ordering such structural changes should rest with Government.

41. Finally, in the same Chapter of the Report it has been suggested that "the Commission will have to keep a watch generally over dominant concerns—

particularly the big ones. For this purpose, it may be made obligatory for all such concerns to submit annual returns to the Commission containing details about their organization, business, conduct, practice, management, costs of production and connections with other undertakings as may be prescribed by the Commission by Rules." The specific powers which should be exercised by the proposed Permanent Commission as a result of this watch being kept have not been stated explicitly, except what is referred to in the preceding paragraph, namely, that the Commission would have the power to suggest "ways for effecting improvement and avoiding obsolescence." Before this recommendation is implemented, however, the advantages likely to accrue therefrom will have to be balanced against the additional burden that this will place on the industries. Even under the existing law, the companies are required to file their Annual Reports with the balance sheets and the profit and loss accounts with the Registrars. Under the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1965, reports of cost audit, where such audits are ordered, are also required to be filed with the Company Law Board. A good deal of information is available in these documents and can be made available to the Permanent Commission, if required. I would be reluctant to call upon companies to multiply, and in some cases duplicate, these returns unless by doing so a clear public purpose is served. It should also be pointed out that companies are reluctant, and not unreasonably, to certain types of information, particularly those relating to Cost and processes being revealed without an assurance that such information will be kept confidential and will not reach their business competitors. While Government can certainly insist on all relevant information being made available to them or to a body set up by them, I think it would be unreasonable to do so in the absence of a compelling reason in the public interest.

42. In my opinion, the functions recommended in the last three paragraphs should not be included in the mandatory powers of the proposed Commission. Apart from the other powers referred to which can be exercised by the Commission on a mandatory basis, I am of the view that the Commission should have an Investigating and Advisory function which it will discharge only when so requested by Government. It should be open to Government to refer to the Commission for investigation and report problems arising out of monopolistic and unfair trade practices not covered by its mandatory powers, as also problems of structure and other allied problems arising out of concentration or threat of concentration of economic power. The recommendations made in response to such references should be in the nature of advice to Government and will no-doubt be given the most careful consideration that the advice from such an eminent authority deserves.

SECTION V—*Conclusions*

(*Vide* Chapter X of the Report)

43. I wish to deal in this section with two major points discussed in Chapter X of the Report. The first is with regard to the Public Sector. The Report states that "we think it legitimate however to say that if Government and Parliament think it right that something more than the kind of supervision that has hitherto been exercised over the public sector concerns enjoying monopolistic power is desirable the Permanent Commission proposed by us for vigilant supervision over the private sector enterprises would be eminently suitable for the purpose." The Public Sector is admittedly outside the terms of reference of this Commission, as has in fact been stated in the Report. If, however, the observation is still considered relevant I would agree with it only on the ground that where a public concern is "in competitive field, competing with private sector enterprise, it would be wholly unfair that while the latter should be subjected to the jurisdiction of the Permanent Commission proposed by us, the competing public sector

enterprises should remain outside.” This, however, should set the limit to the Commission’s jurisdiction in regard to the public sector. This jurisdiction should be restricted only to those public sector concerns which compete with the private sector in the same field. I see no reason why the Commission need go into the practices and policies of public sector undertakings where there is no such competition. I am definitely of opinion that in such cases Government and the Parliament who have ample powers to ensure that the policies of the public sector subserve the public interest should be left entirely free to deal with them.

44. The other matter to which I wish to refer is about the observations contained in the Report on the Press. The Commission made no special study either of concentration or of monopolistic and restrictive practices in the Press. This omission in my opinion can be fully justified on the ground that the Commission made no such study of any other specific branch of industry. Though the Commission was admittedly not precluded from making such specific studies, it was not called upon either to do so, and in fact it did not undertake any such study. It restricted itself to a general study of the phenomena of concentration and monopolistic and restrictive practices.

45. The Report, however, chooses to make some observations about the Press, and I am, therefore, compelled to draw attention to these observations to the extent I disagree with them. I am afraid I am unable to agree that “the essence of the matter is that the Constitution has guaranteed to all citizens of India, the fundamental right of free expression of their opinion. . . .” Apart from the fact if it is clearly demonstrated that the exercise of a fundamental right has led to a gross abuse, the question of suitably amending the relevant provision of the Constitution is not beyond the capacity of Parliament, the point which I wish to make is that it is not the right of free expression of opinion that is in question. It has not been suggested by any responsible authority, as far as I am aware, that “big business” should not be allowed to express itself, or that newspapers run by big business should be either suppressed, censored or otherwise restricted. While big business can certainly express itself freely, it is equally important in a democratic society that the small man should have adequate opportunities to do so. In the Press world, as in other fields of business, however, there is a danger of the small man being stifled or even thrown out by the weight of resources of the dominant concerns run by big business. It is this danger that needs to be guarded against not only in order to provide opportunities for free expression to all, but also to ensure that the general public are served with all the different points of view in the presentation of news and views. The Report admits the existence of this problem when it says that “we have no hesitation in saying that it is necessary and desirable that more and more independent newspapers and journals free from sectional affiliation should come into existence and prosper.” My difference in this respect is that of emphasis, for I feel that this and not the Fundamental Right of free expression that is the essence or crux of the Problem. The Report has not suggested “ways and means to achieve this object” and I shall not venture to do so except to suggest that the matter is important and crucial enough to form the subject of study by another Commission or Committee.

CONCLUSION

I owe a word of explanation for this lengthy Minute of Dissent which I have decided to append to the main Report. The Minute relates to six out of the ten Chapters of the Report, and deals with a variety of matters dealt with in these Chapters in respect of which I have found myself unable to agree with the majority of my colleagues. In recording my disagreement I have felt it necessary to record my own conclusions and my alternative suggestions. While these have added to its length, the Minute would have served no useful purpose if it had been negated in nature, merely cataloguing the points of difference.

I would like before I conclude to express my gratitude to the Chairman and other members of the Commission not only for the courtesy and consideration which I have received from them but also for giving me the fullest facility to express my differences. While differences are not unnatural in controversial matters like those under examination, I am heartened by the fact that every attempt was made to accommodate the differences, and to the extent this was not possible, every facility was made available to me to state the differences plainly and without reservation.

My thanks are also due to two senior members of the Commission's staff, Shri V. Satyamurthi and Dr. Raj K. Nigam who have helped me considerably by perusing my minute in draft and by making valuable suggestions. The views expressed in the minute are, however, entirely my own for I have accepted only those suggestions with which, after discussion with them, I have found myself in complete agreement.

(Sd.) R. C. DUTT

VOLUME II

APPENDIX A

MONOPOLIES INQUIRY COMMISSION

Questionnaire

1. Do you think that there has been a growing concentration of economic power in any sector, group or class in our industrial economy (that is, production and distribution of goods and services) since Independence? If so, give your reasons with such facts as you may furnish.
2. Are you aware of any instances where any person or group in industry holds a dominant position which has resulted in reducing the field for competitors?
3. Is it your view that there are trends in our country towards the growth of concentration of economic power, and, if so, do you consider legislation necessary to ward off the potential danger? Can you suggest any provisions in this behalf?
4. Would it be in the public interest to prevent or put restrictions on industrialists starting or having connections with banking, insurance or newspaper enterprises or investment companies or trusts?
5. Do you think that common management, interlocking of directorships, inter-corporate investments, entry of a company or companies in a group into diversified trade or business, whether connected or unconnected with one-another, has led to such concentration as requires to be remedied. If so, would you suggest suitable remedies apart from the provisions to be found in the Companies Act, 1956?
6. What do you understand by the expressions 'monopoly' and 'monopolistic practices' in trade and industry? How would you define them?
7. Are tendencies towards monopoly inherent under our conditions and in a developing economy? If so, what are they due to?
8. Are monopolies bad *per se* or are they bad because of the tendency to unfair practices? If the latter, what, in your opinion, are the unfair practices to be guarded against?
9. Are there industries or trades in which monopolies may be natural? Are there circumstances in which monopoly becomes inevitable? Is such a position desirable? If not, would you suggest remedial measures?
10. Can size or the relative share in production or distribution or the absence of competition or the trend of prices charged, be tests to determine monopolistic tendencies?
11. At what point would competitive expansion resulting in the elimination of competition become improper domination?
12. It is urged that modern industrial conditions call for optimum efficiency of operation, large plants, heavy capital expenditure, costly research and highly developed marketing arrangements and these in turn require cooperation and collaboration in production and trade to a large extent. Assuming this to be correct at what point would such co-operation or collaboration become objectionable?
13. How far are mergers or amalgamations due to the need for rationalisation industry? Do you consider mergers or amalgamations (whether horizontal or vertical) inherently bad as tending to monopoly or concentration of economic power?
14. If you consider mergers or amalgamations to be bad because of their tendency towards monopoly, to what extent and at what point should such mergers or amalgamations be regarded as objectionable?
15. For instance, as regards mergers or amalgamations, concerning a company whose assets exceed a specified figure (you may suggest a figure for this purpose), can it be provided that no such merger or amalgamation can take place except after notice to and the approval of a specified authority? If so, who should be that authority?
16. If approval for mergers or amalgamations has to be obtained, what, apart from assets and the interests of shareholders, should be the guiding principles in granting or refusing such approval?

17. How far would such approval of merger or amalgamation be sufficient to prevent monopolistic tendencies in future in the particular trade ?

18. A monopoly may be created by one company buying over the shares of another in the open market or by a process of 'take-over'. Would you suggest any modification of the law in this behalf ?

19. Have you any other suggestions for preventing of monopolies, say, by administrative action or by judicial process or mere publicity or with the help of private organisations or in any other manner ?

20. Do you think that any measures for the prevention of monopolies would significantly affect business incentives and so retard the growth of the economy ?

21. To what extent would the following be suitable for preserving competition and curbing monopoly—

- (a) statutory price fixing,
- (b) taxation of monopoly gains,
- (c) induction of government-operated enterprises or co-operatives?

22. How far is concentration of economic power or the growth of monopolistic condition helped or hindered by the laws relating to companies licensing of industries, control of capital issues or control of import and export or patents or to the policies followed in the granting of assistance by way of loans, underwriting of shares etc. ? Similarly, has our pattern of taxation any bearing on these matters ?

23. To what extent and in what manner does monopoly or concentration of economic power tend to influence the exercise of political power ? Can you suggest any remedial measures in this behalf ?

24. By what tests are restrictive trade practices to be measured—

- (a) by discriminatory price fixation; that is, collective price discrimination by sellers with or without corresponding obligation on buyers;
- (b) by the collective adoption by sellers of policy of maintaining resale prices or imposing other collateral trading obligation on buyers in regard to conditions of dealing, restrictions of output or of distribution outlets, boycotts or refusal to supply to or deal with or employ any person, limitation of the membership of trade associations etc.;
- (c) by aggregated rebates and discriminatory quantitative discounts.

For determining whether a trade practice is restrictive or not, should not the real test be whether the consumer is denied a fair price ?

25. Can a distinction be drawn between justifiable restrictive trade practices which have come to your knowledge.

26. Please mention instances of any restrictive trade practices which have come to your knowledge.

27. What are your views on resale price maintenance? How far does this ensure the interests of the producer, retailer or the consumer ? What is the impact on his problem of (a) statutory price control, (b) voluntary price fixation, (c) publication of price lists ?

28. In a situation of shortages, whether or not there are controls, what steps would be necessary to prevent any action by producers or traders—

- (a) to restrict output or the distributable products;
- (b) to hold up supplies or corner the market with a view to keeping up prices and profits?

29. Is there evidence of large-scale restrictive trade practices in India operating to the detriment of the consumer in respect of any article or class of articles ? Even if in your opinion there is no such evidence, would you agree that it would be in the interests of the consumer to have legislation for preventing such undesirable practices ?

30. What would be the best agency for determining whether a particular trade practice is or is not to the common detriment? What should be the appropriate sanctions for preventing such practices ?

31. Please state—

- (a) the name and full address of your business undertaking and whether it is a public or private company or a partnership or a proprietary concern.
- (b) the authorised, subscribed and paid-up capital (equity and preference shares), if a company, or the capital actually employed in the business, if otherwise.

- (c) particulars of shareholders who whether as individuals or otherwise directly or in a beneficiary capacity hold more than 10 per cent of the paid-up shares. For this purpose, holdings by several individuals who are closely related to one another should be considered as the holding of one individual.
32. If you are a holding company, give a list of your subsidiaries and their businesses and the extent of your interest in them. If you are a subsidiary, mention the name of your holding company.
33. Do you have managing agents, managing directors or secretaries and treasurers? What is the composition of your managerial authority? Please indicate the extent of their shareholding interest in your company, whether held directly or indirectly.
34. Do your managing agents, managing directors or secretaries and treasurers hold similar capacities in other companies? If so, please give a list of the other companies in relation to which they are so employed and the business of the other companies.
35. Please give the names and addresses of your directors (including those within the meaning of section 162(2) of the Companies Act), the other companies in which your directors are also directors, the shares held in your company by each director, and the period for which such director has held office.
36. Please give a list of all enterprises which are in the same group as yours within the meaning of sections 370 and 372 of the Companies Act and their respective businesses.
37. Please give full particulars of all investments made by your company in the shares and debentures of such enterprises and of loans granted to them and to your subsidiaries, if any.
38. Please give full particulars of loan assistance or accommodation received by your company, specifying the sources of such assistance or accommodation.
39. (a) What are the main articles manufactured or processed in your undertaking? If you are a licensed undertaking what is your full licensed capacity and installed capacity? When did you commence production and what is your annual output in respect of each of these articles for the last 3 years?
- (b) If your company has diversified lines of production full details of licences, production etc. may be given?
40. Please give particulars of any licence for expansion given to you during the last 5 years and the extent of implementation of the licence. Have you been refused any licences during this period?
41. If your undertaking has not attained full capacity in production, please explain the reason why. Is it due to shortage of raw materials, market conditions, non-availability of plant or anything else?
42. What are the principal raw materials needed in your production? To what extent are they available from indigenous sources? If any of the sources of such raw materials are owned by you or intermediaries or components are produced by you, please give details of their cost of production and your supplies to other producers.
43. Are any of the raw materials required by your undertaking the monopoly of any particular country or any combine or corporation? If there is such a monopoly, how does it affect your production and its cost?
44. Do you consider your unit an economic unit? What are the criteria you have adopted in determining this question? If so, has its size been attained by expansion, integration or merger?
45. What is your estimate of production for the next three years?
46. Please furnish 3 copies of your balance-sheet and profit and loss accounts for the last 3 years in respect of each of your undertakings explaining in detail the capital employed and net profits (before taxation) for the said period.
- [For the purposes of this questionnaire, "should be taken to mean net assets comprising fixed and current assets used in the business (exclusive of good will) less current liabilities. The amount of capital employed may be taken as the average of the net assets at the beginning and at the end of the accounting year at the value shown in the balance-sheets.]
47. Please give as in forms 1 and 2 the proforma of your production costs for your main products for the latest financial year. The amount of working capital needed for your estimated production to cover raw materials, stores and spares, stocks etc. should also be given.
48. Do you have any technical collaboration with or without financial collaboration for your products? If so, please indicate the terms thereof. Are you paying any royalties in respect of your products? If so, please give details. In particular, give information as regards any restrictions placed upon you in your trade or business.

49. If you hold any patents, please give details thereof and also of licences or sub-licences, if any, given by you, and the conditions of their operation.

50. To your knowledge, are there any other undertakings in India manufacturing or processing the same or similar articles? What is your relationship with them, if any, in the matter of control, production and distribution? Have you any information as to the total quantity of each of the said articles produced in India and ordinarily required for consumption in India?

51. Describe the arrangements for marketing your products; that is, that system or method of selling agency, the arrangements for after-sale service, the agencies through which the products of the factory reach the consumer, with details of margins, discounts, commissions or bonuses, if any allowed at various stages of distribution. Please give the names and addresses of your principal wholesalers.

52. (a) If you have any sole selling agents in terms of section 294 of the Companies Act, 1956, please give a copy of the standard form of agreement in use.

(b) Are such selling agents or their associates selling agents for similar products of other concerns whether in your group or not? If so, give particulars.

(c) If you have any exclusive distributors, please give full particulars.

Please furnish full details or copies of the agreements with wholesalers or distributors and details of selling conditions, if any, the latter require of their sub-dealers or retailers.

53. Do you control the resale price of your articles in any way, whether by fixing the wholesale or retail prices or in any other way? Have you any method of enforcing the prices so fixed? Does such price fixation result in the consumer having to pay a higher price than is justified by the circumstances?

54. Is the fixation of your price determined with reference to your costs of production or is it affected in any way by that of the price leader in your industry? Or is it fixed by any trade association in your industry?

55. In the case of retail prices, to what extent are they determined with reference to—

- (a) the availability of the products of the price leader, or
- (b) the efficiency and economy of the agencies of distribution?

56. Have you any common arrangements with other units in your industry regarding production, price, area for marketing and the like in order to avoid what you may regard as unhealthy or wasteful competition? Kindly furnish details of such arrangements, if any.

57. If you are an industrial consumer or a private consumer or an association representing consumers, as the case may be, please furnish facts within your knowledge of details regarding the purchase and use of any manufactured article in your consumption and also state your views on the following:—

- (a) maximum and minimum prices (with the names of suppliers) at which you obtained the articles and whether at notified lists prices; if not whether you have been over-charged by the retailer or middleman or whether the manufacturer's price is itself high due to inflated costs of production;
- (b) any difficulty you have experienced in obtaining the quantities required and whether it is due to producers restricting their output or to the distribution trade holding stocks but refusing to sell, giving instances;
- (c) the quality of the product and whether it conforms to established standards or there has been any deterioration;
- (d) how far the cost of your final product is effected by the availability and the price of the manufactured articles purchased;
- (e) any restrictive practices in the business of which you may be aware, giving instances;
- (f) any other relevant point.

58. If you are a trader, whether a sole selling agent, wholesaler, distributor, stockist or retailer in respect of any industrial product or an association representing any of them, please state with reference to the main commodity in which you deal—

- (a) the terms of your purchase and resale of the commodity furnishing a copy of the relevant agreement, if any;
- (b) if you buy a factory output on a principal to principal basis, the conditions of your further marketing;
- (c) your business turnover for the last three years indicating the opening and closing stock and purchases and sales (quantity and value) during the year;
- (d) any difficulty about insufficiency of your margin, availability of the goods etc. and the reasons therefor;

- (e) any marketing difficulty due to price, consumer resistance, lack of supply, deterioration in quality etc.;
- (f) any other relevant point which in your opinion is restrictive of your trade.

FORM I

Statement showing total cost of production of—(specify product)—for each of the last three year

	19	19	19
Qty. Rate			
1. Direct Materials.			
(a)			
(b)			
(c)			
Other direct materials.			
2. Direct labour			
Prime cost			
3. Power and Fuel.			
(a) Electricity units at			
(b) Coal tons at			
(c) Other fuel (oil etc.)			
4. Indirect labour.			
5. Repairs and maintenance.			
6. Consumable stores.			
7. Establishment.			
(a) Salaries of officers.			
(b) Other establishment.			
8. Depreciation.			
9. Other overheads.			
(a) Insurance.			
(b) Stationery, printing and postage.			
(c) Laboratory and research.			
(d) Rent, rates and taxes.			
(e) Directors' and Auditors' fees.			
(f) Managing Agents' charges.			
(g) Water, lighting royalties.			
(h) Advertisement.			
(i) Labour Amenities.			
(j) Travelling Expenses.			
(k) General charges.			
10. Packing charges.			
TOTAL			
Credit for materials recovered.			
NET TOTAL			
Total production.			

FORM II

Statement showing cost of production per.....(specify the unit).....
of.....(specify the product) for each of the last three years

	Qty.	Rate.	19	19	19
1. Direct Materials.					
(a)					
(b)					
(c)					
Other direct materials.					
2. Direct labour					
Prime cost					
3. Power and Fuel :					
(a) Electricity units at					
(b) Coal tons at					
(c) Other fuel (oil etc.)					
4. Indirect labour.					
5. Repairs and maintenance.					
6. Consumable stores.					
7. Establishment :					
(a) Salaries of officers.					
(b) Other establishment.					
8. Depreciation.					
9. Other overheads.					
10. Packing charges.					
TOTAL					
Credit for materials.					
NET TOTAL					
TOTAL Production					

Special Questionnaire for Manufacturers' Association and Traders' Associations

NOTE.—In addition to answering the questions below, you may answer any other question which you may like to answer in the main Questionnaire, a copy of which is annexed hereto.

1. Are you a registered association ? If so, please furnish a copy of the Memorandum of Association and the Rules and Regulations of your Association.
2. Please furnish information in respect of the following matters :—
 - (i) When did your association start functioning ?
 - (ii) What is the strength of your membership and what are the scope and activities of your association ?
 - (iii) What is the qualification for membership and the procedure for admission ?
 - (iv) Are all persons duly qualified generally admitted? If there are refusals, on what basis is admission refused ?
 - (v) What are the main products covered by your association and what is the extent of your coverage in relation to trade and industry therein ?
3. What is the nature of the relationship between your association and its members? Has your Association any direct financial connection with or control over its members?
4. Is there exchange of trade and other information among the members through your association? If so, please furnish details thereof.

Apart from exchanging information, does your association keep its members informed about prices and market conditions ?

While furnishing any such information as aforesaid, does your association make any specific recommendation or offer any advice to its members ?

5. Does your association offer any facilities as regards technological research, costing, price fixing, marketing etc. ? In particular, does your association offer any advice as regards market potential in order to regulate output or fix fair margins for the different tiers in the distribution trade ?

6. If in respect of any matter the advice of the association is not taken, are any correctives or disincentives applied ? If so, please indicate the nature thereof.

7. While the interests of your members will, no doubt, be your main concern, what is the relationship of your association or its individual members with other group interests in the trade or with the consumers at large ?

8. Please furnish information about the arrangements, if any, for the marketing up to the retail end of the main products covered by your association. In particular please indicate the terms, if any, applicable to sole selling agents, wholesalers, distributors, stockists or sub-dealers. If there is any general agreement in common use for any of them, a copy of the same may please be furnished.

9. Please indicate the volume of trade in each of the different products with which your association is concerned and the volume of direct sales by manufacturers in each such product.

10. Please indicate to the best of your knowledge the extent to which the fixation of prices for indigenous products whether covered by your association or not, is done—

- (a) by manufacturers,
- (b) by selling agents or distributors,
- (c) by common arrangement between producers,
- (d) by common arrangement between sellers,
- (e) on the basis of advice given by your association or by trade associations generally.

11. What is the role played by price leaders in the fixation of price by other sellers dealing in the same commodity ; or would you say that the position in many such cases is that conscious parallelism prevails ?

12. How far do you consider the prices fixed by producers to be related to their costs ? In the same way, how far do you consider the prices charged to the consumer at the retail end to be built up only on the basis of fair distribution costs for necessary links in distribution trade ?

13. Please indicate in respect of any imported goods in which members of your association may deal, how far the prices are fixed in relation to c.i.f. and reasonable selling expenses.

14. Have you received any complaints about restrictive practices in any of the trades covered by your association, that is, any unfair practices restricting competition, limiting output or affecting the quantity or quality of supplies ? If so, please give instances and the action, if any, taken by your association to rectify them.

15. Is it usual or customary for members of your association to act in consultation in respect of tenders, whether to the Government or to a local authority or a public undertaking ? Do you know of any concerted action in this behalf by tenderers, whether producers or distributors of commodities ?

16. Considering the present day shortages in the context of demand, whether in respect of indigenous or imported goods, are you aware of any complaints at any particular stage of distribution that there has been a deliberate withholding of goods with a view to hoarding or profiteering ? If so, please give details and indicate the action, if any, taken by your association to remove any such complaints.

17. In particular, has your association or any of its members encountered any difficulty as a result of concentration of the production, import or distribution of goods in the hands of a few persons ? If so, please furnish details of such instances.

18. Please give an estimate of the share of the production or, as the case may be, the distribution of commodities in the hands of members of your association and in the hands of the top persons (members) among them.

19. Please give your views on the following :—

- (a) Concentration of economic power in any sector of our national economy with which your association may be concerned.
- (b) The existence of monopolies or oligopolies, if any.
- (c) Any monopolistic practices which may have come to your knowledge.
- (d) Any restrictive practices affecting free competition such as limiting output or distribution channels regulating supplies, discriminatory price fixing, resale price maintenance, collective action to enforce any such practice.

20. How far do you think any of these practices (which are prohibited in some countries) are likely to continue and what legal steps would you suggest to counter them ?

21. It has been stated that in our economy monopolisation by producers, where it exists, is of lesser extent than monopolisation by distributors and that in their respective impact on the common man, the latter is more harmful. What are your views in the matter ?

22. Several steps have been recommended for curbing monopoly wherever it exists. How far would you consider any of the following as helpful in furthering competition and improving the lot of the common man ?

- (a) Extension of co-operative consumer stores,
- (b) extension of departmental stores,
- (c) extension of mills' stores, that is to say, direct sales by producers,
- (d) entry of public sector units into trading in essential commodities in competition with private trade.

Special Questionnaire for the Trade

NOTE.—In addition to answering the questions below, you are expected to answer questions Nos. 31 to 38 and 58 and any other question which you may like to answer in the main Questionnaire, a copy of which is annexed hereto.

1. If your business is trading, please indicate whether you are in the—
- (a) distribution trade for indigenous goods, or
 - (b) import trade, or
 - (c) export trade.

Please also indicate the main products in which you trade in any of the above categories and their respective turnover.

2. In the domestic trade, are you a sole selling agent or a wholesale dealer or a distributor? If so, please indicate the terms of your agreement with your supplier, indicating whether he is the producer or a sole selling agent. Please furnish copies of the relevant agreement, if in writing.

3. In particular, does your agreement—

- (a) require you to deal exclusively in any goods (that is, by abstaining from selling any competing products or by being required to sell any other commodity produced by your supplier or otherwise); or
- (b) seek to confine your trade as a distributor to any particular area; or
- (c) require you to sell at prices fixed by the producer or your supplier; or
- (d) allow you freedom to fix your own resale prices.

4. Do you get any discount, rebate or refund or your purchase price dependent upon the quantity purchased?

5. Are you aware of any discrimination practised by your supplier in the matter of discount rebate or refund or price as between one dealer and another or between dealers and consumers, whether in the same area or elsewhere because of bulk purchases or for any other reason?

6. Does the agreement with your supplier involve any obligation on your part—

- (a) to furnish security for obtaining supplies, or
- (b) to render after-sale service?

7. In respect of the main indigenous products in which you trade, please indicate what are the further tiers in distribution whether you appoint dealers and sub-dealers or whether this is done by the producers or sole selling agents. What are the conditions, if any, imposed by you on your dealers and sub-dealers on the basis of the obligations cast on you by the producer or your supplier?

8. In the wholesale trade in the goods in which you deal, is there any price fixation by the producer or the wholesaler or the association of producers or traders, if any? Are the prices so fixed generally covered by the published price lists freely available to the trade or consumers? Is there any price leadership in respect of any of these goods in your trade?

9. To your knowledge, is there any free exchange of information as to the price to be charged for commodities, the amount of commission, rebate, etc., available in respect thereof and the conditions, if any, attaching to them?

10. Are you aware of any obligations on trade—

- (a) not to share or re-distribute the commission or rebate,
- (b) to fix or maintain prices,
- (c) to allow special reduced prices to any class of customers, whether or not within the limit of the maximum commission or rebate specified by the producer or the sole selling agent?

If so, please give details.

11. Are you aware of any practice by which in case of any breach of any of the above trade observances and terms, the person at fault is denied future custom or has his supply reduced or otherwise penalised?

12. As a distributor, have you encountered any difficulty in meeting the regular demands of your customers because of irregularity of supplies from producers or their sole selling agents? If you recollect any such instance, can you say whether the difficulty was due to unavoidable reasons or deliberate reduction of production or the withholding of the output from the market?

13. If you are an importer, please give the names of your main supplier and also indicate the extent to which you supply—

- (a) industrial consumers, and
- (b) the general market.

14. Please indicate the pattern of distribution of the main commodities imported by you until it reaches the retailers.

15. Please indicate the basis of your price fixation in respect of the main commodities imported by you, that is, the extent to which you make a mark up over your import price. Please also state the extent to which you try to fix a fair margin to consumers so that the price to the ultimate consumer is not excessive compared to the import price.

16. Have you experienced any difficulty in importing any goods or distributing the imported goods, due to the action of any other persons calculated to impede competition? If so, please furnish details.

17. If you are an exporter, what are the difficulties, if any, experienced by you in the matter of—

- (a) obtaining regular supplies from the producers;
- (b) the prices charged by them, whether individually or on the basis of a common agreement among them;
- (c) action by any group of producers or suppliers taken in concert to lessen competition and raise prices.

18. In any of the branches of trade mentioned in Question No. I have you come across any restrictive or discriminating practice which may affect competition, as for instance:—

- (a) restriction of supply through hoarding,
- (b) manipulation of transport facilities,
- (c) tying-up sales of fast-moving and popular goods with slow-moving and new goods,
- (d) aggressive advertisement injuriously affecting the trade of weaker units.

- | | | | |
|---|------|----------------|--|
| 28. The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Calcutta. | Com- | represented by | Shri K. N. Mukherjee
Shri S. R. Biswas |
| 29. The Bharat Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta. | „ | | Shri L. P. Singhania
Shri K. L. Dhandhanian
Shri L. R. Das Gupta |
| 30. The Central Gujarat Chamber of Commerce & Federation of Gujarat Mills & Industries, Baroda. | „ | | Shri Amin
Shri Cirvande |
| 31. The Electric Lamp Manufacturers Association, Calcutta. | „ | | Shri M. L. Gauba
Shri S. Dorrestein
Shri J. M. Sandford |
| 32. The Engineering Association of India, Calcutta. | „ | | Seth Bahubali Gulabchand
Shri R. L. Rajgarhia
Shri K. L. Choudhury
Shri M. D. Dalmia
Dr. R. D. Vidyarthi
Shri P. R. Bagri |
| 33. The Fan Makers Association, Calcutta | „ | | Shri B. S. Agarwal
Shri H. S. Sinha. |
| 34. The Federation of Associations of Small Industries of India, Delhi. | „ | | Shri S. N. Shivapuri
Shri J. M. L. Tambi
Shri M. L. Goel
Shri C. L. Shah
Shri N. Pal |
| 35. The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, New Delhi | „ | | Shri K. P. Goenka
Shri N. K. Petigara
Shri M. L. Khaitan
Shri G. L. Bansal
Shri P. Chentsal Rao
Shri D. H. P. Panandikar |
| 36. The Hind Mazdoor Sabha, Bombay | „ | | Shri Kothwal
Shri Pradhan |
| 37. The Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta. | „ | | Shri K. K. Birla
Shri B. P. Khaitan
Shri R. Kanoria
Shri Kalyanasundaram
Shri Sitaram |
| 38. The Indian Jute Mills Association, Calcutta | „ | | Shri R. H. Morrisen
Shri M. P. Birla
Shri D. P. Goenka |
| 39. The Indian Lamp Factories Association, Calcutta. | „ | | Shri B. K. Roy
Shri A. Sinha
Shri K. K. Rohtagi
Shri G. R. Ranjan |
| 40. The Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay | „ | | Shri Dhirajlal Maganlal
Shri P. A. Narielwala
Shri C. L. Gheewala |

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 41. The Indian National Trade Union. Congress, New Delhi. | represented by Shri Kashinath Pandey M.P. | Shri G. Ramanujam
Shri N. K. Bhatt
Shri Mukherjee
Shri G. S. Melkote |
| 42. The Radio Manufacturers Association of India, Calcutta. | „ | Shri Pandit
Shri Ghose |
| 43. The Sivakasi Chamber of Match Industries, Sivakasi. | „ | Shri P. Dharmar
Shri Sankar Easwaran |
| 44. The South Indian Swadeshi Match Manufacturers Association, Sattur. | „ | Shri S. S. P. Shanmuga Nadar
Shri R. Palaniswamy |
| 45. Bata Shoe Co. Private Ltd., Calcutta | „ | Shri M. L. Khaitan
Shri J. Janecek
Shri R. P. Sahi |
| 46. Eharat Carbon & Ribbon Manufacturing Co. Ltd., New Delhi. | „ | Shri R. K. Batra |
| 47. Birla Bros. Private Ltd. Calcutta | „ | Shri A. L. Goenka
Shri B. P. Khaitan |
| 48. Brooke Bond India Private Ltd., Calcutta | „ | Shri J. G. Robinson
Shri P. R. Neelakantan |
| 49. Carona Shoe Co. Ltd., Bombay | „ | Shri P. N. Kutty
Shri K. L. Sahgal |
| 50. C. R. Auluck & Co., Ludhiana | „ | Shri Gianchand |
| 51. Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) Ltd., Calcutta | „ | Shri M. L. Bexon
Shri K. Padmanabhan |
| 52. Esavi India Match Manufacturing Co., Calcutta. | „ | Shri A. K. Bose
Shri M. T. Basrai |
| 53. Glaxo Laboratories (India) Private Ltd., Bombay. | „ | Dr. I. W. Walker
Shri A. P. Ghandy
Shri H. Turnbull |
| 54. Golden Tobacco Co. Private Ltd., Bombay | „ | Shri S. K. Oza.
Shri Roshanlal Jaswal |
| 55. Hindustan Lever Ltd., Bombay | „ | Shri R. Ramaswami |
| 56. Hyderabad-Deccan Cigarette Factory, Hyderabad. | „ | Shri Anandan, M. L. A. |
| 57. Imperial Tobacco Co. of India Ltd., Calcutta. | „ | Shri B. G. Pearson |
| 58. India Foils Ltd., Calcutta | „ | Shri Duncan |
| 59. Jay Engineering Works Ltd., Calcutta | „ | Shri B. S. Agarwal
Shri B. Sahai
Lala Shridar |
| 60. Kaira District Co-operative Milk Supply Union, Anand. | „ | Shri V. Kurian |

61. Kassels Ltd., New Delhi	represented by	Shri Mohanlal Kotatia
62. Liptons Ltd., Calcutta	„	Shri W. L. Grantham Shri F. J. Kelley
63. Madras Rubber Factory Ltd., Madras	„	Shri K. M. Mammen Map- pillai
64. Mahabir Export & Import Co. Private Ltd., New Delhi.	„	Shri K. P. Jain
65. Modi Soap Industries, Modinagar	„	Shri K. K. Kapoor Shri Banarasi Das
66. National Tobacco Co. of India Ltd., Cal- cutta.	„	Shri E. Gubbay
67. Orient General Industries Ltd., Calcutta	„	Shri B. P. Khaitan
68. Rita Mechanical Works, Ludhiana	„	Shri Lajpat Rai
69. Synthetics & Chemicals Ltd., Bombay	„	Shri Tulsidas Kilachand
70. Tata Industries Private Ltd., Bombay	„	Shri J. R. D. Tata Shri J. D. Choksi Shri N. A. Palkhiwala Shri K. R. K. Menon Dr. Mehta
71. Tata Oil Mills Ltd., Bombay	„	Shri K. R. K. Menon Shri L. Sawhney Shri J. A. Narielwala Shri K. Parthasarathy
72. Union Carbide (India) Ltd., Calcutta	„	Shri J. W. L. Russell Shri P. L. Joseph Shri Mallick
73. Vazir Sultan Tobacco Co. of India Ltd., Hyderabad.	„	Shri N. P. Sen
74. Western India Match Co. Ltd., Bombay	„	Shri Akbar Hydari Shri S. Gothberg Shri A. F. Mody Shri V. M. Bhat Shri M. M. Talwar

List of Chief Ministers, Individuals and Organisations who sent Memoranda to the Monopolies Inquiry Commission (excluding Traders, and Manufacturers' Associations, Companies and Government Departments who sent Communications in reply to Special Questionnaire or specific enquiries addressed to them by the Commission).

1. Chief Minister, Bihar
2. Chief Minister, Gujarat
3. Chief Minister, Kerala
4. Chief Minister, Madhya Pradesh
5. Chief Minister, Madras
6. Chief Minister, Maharashtra
7. Chief Minister, Punjab
8. Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh
9. Dr. R. Balakrishna, Bombay
10. Shri M. C. Bhandari, Calcutta
11. Shri B. L. Chowdhry, Madras

12. Shri R. R. Diwakar, New Delhi
13. Prof. D. R. Gadgil, Poona
14. Shri Hemlal Ghosh, Jalpaiguri
15. Shri Buddhi Prakash Gupta, Bombay
16. Shri R. V. Joglekar, Poona
17. Dr. Liladher A. Joshi, Bombay
18. Shri Y. H. Kalal, Dharwar
19. Shri K. C. Khanna, Delhi
20. Shri M. V. Krishnamachari, Madras
21. Dr. P. S. Lokanathan, New Delhi
22. Shri Arvind N. Mafatlal, Bombay
23. Shri T. Manickavasagam, Madurai
24. Sir Biren Mookerjee, Calcutta
25. Dr. M. V. Namjoshi, Poona
26. Prof. V. V. Ramanadham, Hyderabad
27. Shri J. Roy, Calcutta
28. Shri Ambalal Sarabhai, Ahmedabad
29. Shri S. N. Sen, Calcutta
30. Prof. B. R. Shency, Ahmedabad
31. Prof. Gorakh Nath Sinha, Patna
32. Shri T. S. Subramanian, Bombay
33. Shri Syed Jamil Ahmed, Varanasi
34. Shri P. L. Tandon, Bombay
35. All India Investors Association, Calcutta
36. All India Small Scale Battery Manufacturers' Association, Calcutta
37. Amritsar Small Scale Woollen Manufacturers' Association Ltd., Amritsar
38. Associated Chambers of Commerce & Industry of India, Calcutta
39. Association of Company Secretaries and Executives, Calcutta
40. B. R. Herman & Mohatta (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay
41. Bangalore Petroleum Dealers Association, Bangalore
42. Bengal Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Calcutta
43. Bengal National Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Calcutta
44. Benson Watch Co., Calcutta
45. Bharat Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta
46. Bihar Industries Association, Patna
47. Bombay Piece-goods Merchants Mahajan (Association), Bombay
48. Builders Association of India, Bombay
49. Central Gujarat Chamber of Commerce, Baroda
50. Cosmos Battery Industry, Calcutta
51. Dalal & Sons, Bombay
52. Department of Supply & Technical Development, Government of India, Ministry of Industry & Supply
53. Dridranarayana Sewa Sangh, Orissa
54. Economic & Scientific Research Association, Calcutta
55. Engineering Association of India, Calcutta
56. Federation of Associations of Small Industries of India, New Delhi
57. Federation of Gujarat Mills & Industries, Baroda
58. Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, New Delhi
59. Federation of Paper Traders' Association of India, Bombay
60. Hind Mazdoor Sabha, Bombay
61. Hind Mazdoor Sabha, Uttar Pradesh
62. Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta
63. Indian Lamp Factories Association, Calcutta

64. Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay
65. Indian National Trade Union Congress, New Delhi
66. Madhav Capacitors Pvt. Ltd., Bombay
67. Madhya Pradesh Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Gwalior
68. Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay
69. Mahratta Chamber of Commerce & Industries, Poona
70. Mohamed Aziz Bucket Factory, Bombay
71. New Delhi Traders' Association, New Delhi
72. Paper Traders' Association, Bombay
73. Punjab & Delhi Chamber of Commerce, New Delhi
74. Reserve Bank of India
75. Tata Sons Pvt. Ltd., Bombay
76. West Bengal Petroleum Dealers' Association, Calcutta

APPENDIX C

STATEMENT 1

Shares of Top 1, 2, 3 and 4 Enterprises in Production in 1964*

Sl. No.	Name of Product	Production		No. of Enterprises	Deg. of Concentration†	Percentage Shares in Production of Top Enterprises			
		Unit	Quantity			1	2	3	4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>I—Tools</i>									
1	Bench Vices . . .	Nos.	3336	1	H	100	..	..	..
2	Chipping Hammers . . .	„	1302	1	H	100	..	..	..
3	Cold Chisels . . .	„	6636	1	H	100	..	..	..
4	Copper drawing Diamond Dies . . .	„	1099	1	H	100	..	..	..
5	Detachable Bits . . .	„	7142	1	H	100	..	..	..
6	Diamond Electric Metallic Tools . . .	„	846	1	H	100	..	..	..
7	Diamond Wheels . . .	„	1039	1	H	100	..	..	..
8	Drill Rods . . .	„	4461	1	H	100	..	..	..
9	Electric Welding Machines . . .	„	560	1	H	100	..	..	..
10	Extension Rods . . .	„	3068	1	H	100	..	..	..
11	Extrusion Dies . . .	„	359	1	H	100	..	..	..
12	Gear Hobs . . .	„	12	1	H	100	..	..	..
13	Hacksaw Frames . . .	„	3374	1	H	100	..	..	..
14	Handlebar Wheels . . .	„	1013	1	H	100	..	..	..
15	Hollow Drill Steel etc.	000 Nos.	75.1	1	H	100	..	..	..
16	Ivory Saws . . .	000 R. Metres	1.4	1	H	100	..	..	..
17	Machine Knives . . .	000 Nos.	26.3	1	H	100	..	..	..
18	Micrometres . . .	Nos.	5221	1	H	100	..	..	..

*In an Industrial Group the products are arranged in the following order :

- (a) Products with 1 enterprise only : Alphabetical Order,
- (b) Products with 2 or 3 enterprises only : Descending Order of Col. (7),
- (c) Products with 4 or more enterprises : Descending Order of Col. (9),

†Degree of concentration is defined by the extent of share of top 3 enterprises in the production of a product as given below :

- H : High Concentration 75% or more
- M : Medium Concentration 60% or more but less than 75%
- L : Low Concentration 50% or more but less than 60%
- N : Nil Concentration Below 50%

‡Data refer to the year 1963.

§The share of the smallest enterprise is negligible.

@Refers to the share of top 4 enterprises only.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19	Mining Drill Bits	Nos.	2428	1	H	100	..	..	..
20	Pipe Vices	„	841	1	H	100	..	..	..
21	Plane Irons	000 Nos.	53·3	1	H	100	..	..	..
22	Plastic Tools & Moulds	Nos.	40	1	H	100	..	..	..
23	Pliers	000 Nos.	107·6	1	H	100	..	..	..
24	Punches	Nos.	3514	1	H	100	..	..	..
25	Rotary Coal Drilling Bits	„	232	1	H	100	..	..	..
26	Segmental Saws	„	1119	1	H	100	..	..	..
27	Special Garage Tools	„	242	1	H	100	..	..	..
28	Sweet Dies	„	8	1	H	100	..	..	..
29	T. C. Coal Cutter Picks	„	3654	1	H	100	..	..	..
30	Tapes Measuring	000 Nos.	152·8	1	H	100	..	..	..
31	Vices	Nos.	14189	1	H	100	..	..	..
32	Web Saws	000 R. Metres	25·5	1	H	100	..	..	..
33	Wire Drawing Dies	Nos.	5794	1	H	100	..	..	..
34	Wood Cutting Circular Saws	„	2034	1	H	100	..	..	..
35	Wrenches	000 Nos.	481·8	2	H	100	100\$	..	..
36	Pitsaws	Nos.	12979	2	H	99·8	100	..	..
37	Gas Welding & Cutting Equipment	000 Nos.	41·7	2	H	92·9	100	..	..
38	Adjustable Reamers	Nos.	332	2	H	91·6	100	..	..
39	Butt Welded Tools	„	5856	2	H	90·5	100	..	..
40	Wood Working Machines	„	30	2	H	90·0	100	..	..
41	Form Tools	000 Nos.	11·1	2	H	88·1	100	..	..
42	Hammers	Toones	335·9	2	H	83·0	100	..	..
43	Cross-cut-saws	000 R. Metres	19·7	2	H	80·7	100	..	..
44	Special Tools	000 Nos.	19·6	2	H	75·4	100	..	..
45	Hand Saws	„	118·0	2	H	54·4	100	..	..
46	Felt Bobs & Mops	„	22·5	3	H	87·5	97·1	100	..
47	Other Metal Forming Machines	Nos.	484	3	H	75·0	87·8	100	..
48	Band Saw Blades (metal cutting)	000 R. R. Metres.	509·4	3	H	61·2	97·8	100	..
49	Spanners	000 Nos.	4380·5	4	H	80·7	99·3	100	100@
50	Bandsaw Blades (Wood working)	000 R. Metres	222·0	4	H	66·5	90·7	97·8	100@
51	Portable Tools	000 Nos.	49·4	6	H	89·5	95·0	97·6	99·7 ✓
52	Grinding Wheels	Tonnes	3261·1	7	H	47·7	83·1	95·2	99·5 ✓
53	Twist Drills	000 Nos.	6738·5	6	H	47·0	82·3	94·1	99·1 ✓
54	Coated Abrasives	000 Reams	169·0	4	H	45·4	79·5	92·4	100@
55	Reamers	000 Nos.	118·0	8	H	45·9	85·8	90·9	98·1
56	Machine Tools Accessories	„	44·0	9	H	60·8	86·1	90·0	95·3
57	Tungsten Carbide (Sintered)	Tonnes	28·4	4	H	37·5	67·0	89·2	100@

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
58	Lathe Tools (Tool Bits)	000 Nos.	536.1	7	H	66.6	78.5	88.4	97.9
59	Diamond drill bits	"	22.3	4	H	33.8	65.2	87.5	100@
60	Tungsten Carbide Tipped Tools	"	685.5	6	H	45.9	68.1	85.2	97.7
61	Threading Tools (Taps, Dies & chasers)	"	1956.4	8	H	61.7	72.6	82.1	98.1
62	Rock Drills	Nos.	5072	4	H	36.0	62.1	82.1	100@
63	Hacksaw blades (Hand & power operated)	Lakh Nos.	293.1	6	H	29.3	57.6	80.6	99.9
64	Steel Files	000 Nos.	5507.5	6	H	29.9	53.2	76.3	94.8
65	Machine Tools	Rs. Lakhs	1851.7	47	M	44.5	61.8	66.3	73.7
66	Furnaces	Nos.	305	10	L	25.6	42.0	54.8	76.8

II—Industrial Machinery

1	Boilers—Cornish	Rs. Lakhs	2.5	1	H	100	..	..	..
2	Boilers—Lancashire	"	26.3	1	H	100	..	..	..
3	Centrifugal, Oil Separators	"	9.9	1	H	100	..	..	..
4	Coal Cutters	"	4.4	1	H	100	..	..	..
5	Coal Washery	"	57.9	1	H	100	..	..	..
6	Construction Machinery—Prestressing Equipment	"	3.3	1	H	100	..	..	..
7	Construction Machinery—Tar boilers	"	0.4	1	H	100	..	..	..
8	Construction Machinery—Weigh Batchess	"	4.1	1	H	100	..	..	..
9	Construction* Machinery—Winches	"	5.4	1	H	100	..	..	..
10	Gas Producer Plants	"	5.6	1	H	100	..	..	..
11	Paper Conversion Machinery	"	0.8	1	H	100	..	..	..
12	Paper Machinery—Calendar Bowls	"	9.7	1	H	100	..	..	..
13	Rayon Plants	"	11.2	1	H	100	..	..	..
14	Tea Processing Machinery—Dust Machine	"	0.9	1	H	100	..	..	..
15	Tobacco Machinery	"	8.1	1	H	100	..	..	..
16	Weighing Machinery—Beam Scale	"	3.5	1	H	100	..	..	..
17	Weighing Machinery—Misc. Items	"	1.5	1	H	100	..	..	..
18	Mining Machinery—Misc. Items	"	7.5	2	H	100	100	..	..
19	Leather Machinery	"	17.9	2	H	93.9	100	..	..
20	Boilers—Vertical	"	21.2	2	H	92.4	100	..	..
21	Agricultural Machinery—Sprayers & Dusters	"	204.3	2	H	91.4	100	..	..
22	Tea Processing Machinery—Tea Stalk Extractors	"	5.1	2	H	90.2	100	..	..
23	Construction Machinery—Stone Crushers	"	15.8	2	H	81.0	100	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24	Electroplating Equipment	Rs. Lakhs	15.7	2	H	80.3	100	..	..
25	Sulphuric Acid & Super Phosphate Plants	..	11.5	2	H	80.0	100	..	..
26	Construction Machinery—Highway Mixer Combined Drying & Mixing Unit	..	14.2	2	H	74.6	100	..	..
27	Tea Processing Machinery—Dryers	..	36.5	2	H	71.0	100	..	..
28	Gas Cylinders—Low Pressure	..	53.5	2	H	60.5	100	..	..
29	Food Processing Machinery	..	1.4	2	H	58.9	100	..	..
30	Construction Machinery—Hot Mix Asphalt Plant	..	2.8	2	H	57.1	100	..	..
31	Tea Processing Machinery—Tea Sifters	..	2.5	2	H	56.0	100	..	..
32	Construction Machinery—Misc. Items	..	0.2	2	H	50.0	100	..	..
33	Oil Burners	..	11.0	2	H	50.0	100	..	..
34	Operating Equipment and Accessories	..	47.9	3	H	94.3	98.5	100	..
35	Construction Machinery—Asphalt Mixers	..	17.0	3	H	77.6	94.7	100	..
36	Reduction Gears—Helical	..	19.4	3	H	76.3	95.4	100	..
37	Reduction Gears—Misc. Items	..	31.7	3	H	72.9	92.5	100	..
38	Solvent Extraction Plant	..	139.4	3	H	72.1	86.3	100	..
39	Mining Machinery—Haulages	..	33.5	3	H	65.0	84.1	100	..
40	Cooling Towers	..	88.7	3	H	64.9	96.3	100	..
41	Ceramic Machinery	..	8.1	3	H	63.0	82.7	100	..
42	‡Drilling Equipment	..	75.5	3	H	61.9	95.7	100	..
43	Tea Processing Machinery—C.T.C. Machines	..	1.3	3	H	61.5	84.6	100	..
44	Tea Processing Machinery—Tea Sorters	..	4.8	3	H	60.4	85.4	100	..
45	Tea Processing Machinery—Tea Rollers	..	26.3	3	H	54.4	89.0	100	..
46	Reduction Gears—Worm	..	85.1	3	H	47.7	89.8	100	..
47	Metallurgical Machinery—Misc. Items	..	26.8	3	H	45.1	74.6	100	..
48	Weighing Machinery—Weigh Bridges	..	89.4	4	H	66.3	96.7	99.4	100@
49	Cement Mill Machinery	..	214.2	4	H	61.6	97.2	99.1	100@
50	Rubber Machinery	..	7.1	4	H	71.8	94.5	98.6	100@
51	Boilers—Water Tube	..	241.6	4	H	87.9	94.1	98.3	100@
52	Dairy Machinery	..	60.0	4	H	50.0	79.3	95.0	100@

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
53	Weighing Machinery— Platform Scales . .	Rs. Lakhs	66.3	6	H	72.7	89.3	94.9	99.2
54	Construction Machi- nery—Roller Pan Mixers . . . . .	..	10.2	4	H	70.6	83.3	94.1	100@
55	Printing Machinery .	..	2.2	4	H	54.5	72.7	90.9	100@
56	Conveyors . . . . .	..	196.1	10	H	59.8	85.0	90.0	96.2
57	Tea Processing Machi- nery—Misc. Items .	..	62.3	8	H	56.2	83.2	88.8	96.5
58	Water Treatment Plants . . . . .	..	137.2	5	H	49.1	72.7	86.9	100
59	Sugar Mill Machi- nery—Centrifugal .	..	67.1	9	H	29.2	57.2	84.9	95.4
60	Sugar Mill Machi- nery—Misc. Items .	..	369.7	16	H	61.8	72.4	78.8	87.3
61	Construction Machi- nery—Concrete Vib- rators . . . . .	..	45.2	6	M	27.6	52.2	72.8	94.9
62	Rice, Dal, Flour Mill Machinery . . . . .	..	36.9	10	M	36.5	60.1	72.3	92.1
63	Sugar Mill Machi- nery—Boiling Mill Machinery . . . . .	..	251.3	13	M	44.7	57.4	68.9	84.7
64	Boilers—Misc. Items .	..	173.0	8	M	32.8	58.0	68.7	87.1
65	Paper Mill Machinery	..	140.6	12	M	25.4	47.4	64.7	77.9
66	Oil Mill Machinery .	..	44.1	12	M	25.7	49.9	62.8	79.3
67	Air-conditioning & Industrial Refrigera- tion . . . . .	..	169.1	14	M	23.8	44.8	60.5	80.7
68	Agriculture Machi- nery—Others . . . . .	..	66.4	14	M	24.0	42.1	60.2	87.9
69	Sugar Mill Machi- nery—Mill House Machinery . . . . .	..	117.5	11	L	22.6	41.7	56.2	75.4
70	Construction Machi- nery—Concrete Mix- ers . . . . .	..	124.8	11	L	21.2	39.3	54.5	79.5
71	Chemical & Pharma- ceutical Machinery .	..	518.2	36	N	26.6	36.9	45.8	56.7
<i>III—Automobile & Allied Industries</i>									
1	Arms Assembly—Arms	Nos.	61045	1	H	100	..	..	..
2	Arms Assembly—Blades .	..	76266	1	H	100	..	..	..
3	Axle Shafts . . . . .	..	22319	1	H	100	..	..	..
4	Brake Equipment . .	Rs. Lakhs	11.2	1	H	100	..	..	..
5	Brake Parts—Hose As- sembly	Nos.	70737	1	H	100	..	..	..
6	Brake Parts—Repair kit	ooo Nos.	176.7	1	H	100	..	..	..
7	Carburettors	Nos.	1715	1	H	100	..	..	..
8	Clutch Assembly—Co- ver Assembly . . . . .	..	33776	1	H	100	..	..	..
9	Clutch Assembly—Dri- ven Plates	ooo Nos.	105.1	1	H	100	..	..	..
10	Clutch Plates	Nos.	39781	1	H	100	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	Dash Board Instruments—Double Pressure Gauges . . .	Nos.	23789	1	H	100	..	..	..
12	Dash Board Instruments—Fuel Meters . . .	„	725	1	H	100	..	..	..
13	Dash Board Instruments—Speedometer Cables . . .	000 Nos.	201·7	1	H	100	..	..	..
14	Dash Board Instruments—Tank Units . . .	Nos.	33486	1	H	100	..	..	..
15	Dash Board Instruments—Tachographs . . .	„	2407	1	H	100	..	..	..
16	Dash Board Instruments—Vacuum Gauges . . .	„	6284	1	H	100	..	..	..
17	Flywheel Ring Gears . . .	„	10510	1	H	100	..	..	..
18	Fuel & Brake Hoses . . .	000 Nos.	175·4	1	H	100	..	..	..
19	Fuel Pumps . . .	Nos.	235	1	H	100	..	..	..
20	Gudgeon Pins (Piston Pins) . . .	Lakh Nos.	4·9	1	H	100	..	..	..
21	Heavy Earth-moving Equipment—Bulldozers . . .	Nos.	2	1	H	100	..	..	..
22	Horn Relays . . .	„	22062	1	H	100	..	..	..
23	Jeeps . . .	„	10300	1	H	100	..	..	..
24	K. P. Bearings . . .	„	28199	1	H	100	..	..	..
25	King Pins . . .	„	47715	1	H	100	..	..	..
26	+Locomotives . . .	„	62	1	H	100	..	..	..
27	Marine Reverse & Reduction Gear Box—Marine Gears . . .	„	136	1	H	100	..	..	..
28	Marine Reverse & Reduction Gear Box—Worm Reduction Gear Unit . . .	„	766	1	H	100	..	..	..
29	Mobile Cranes . . .	„	51	1	H	100	..	..	..
30	Multi-cylinder Pumps . . .	„	34756	1	H	100	..	..	..
31	Propeller Shafts . . .	„	56660	1	H	100	..	..	..
32	Rotor Pumps . . .	„	7290	1	H	100	..	..	..
33	Sealed Beams . . .	„	7794	1	H	100	..	..	..
34	Shackle Pins . . .	„	26695	1	H	100	..	..	..
35	Solenoids . . .	„	15895	1	H	100	..	..	..
36	Taxi Meters . . .	„	124	1	H	700	..	..	..
37	Tie Rod Ends . . .	Lakh pairs	2·3	1	H	100	..	..	..
38	Tyre Inflators . . .	Nos.	22498	1	H	100	..	..	..
39	U. J. Cross . . .	„	15963	1	H	100	..	..	..
40	Wiper Motors . . .	„	6157	1	H	100	..	..	..
41	Mopeds . . .	„	1104	2	H	100	100\$	..	..
42	Jacks . . .	„	8855	2	H	99·6	100	..	..
43	Delivery Valves . . .	000 Nos.	699·9	2	H	98·8	100	..	..
44	Nozzle Holders . . .	„	291·8	2	H	98·4	100	..	..
45	Elements (Pump) . . .	„	833·1	2	H	98·0	100	..	..

+Data pertain to Private Sector only.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
46	Injection Pumps (Single Cylinder)	000 Nos.	97.9	2	H	96.5	100	..	..
47	Nozzles	..	685.0	2	H	95.6	100	..	..
48	‡Elements (filter)	..	193.8	2	H	93.5	100	..	..
49	Distributors	Nos.	30484	2	H	90.2	100	..	..
50	Dash Board Instruments—Temperature Gauges	..	65427	2	H	89.9	100	..	..
51	Steering Wheels	..	19071	2	H	88.7	100	..	..
52	‡Diesel Engines (Vehicular)	..	9034	2	H	88.5	100	..	..
53	Brake Drum Assembly	..	8007	2	H	87.2	100	..	..
54	Dash Board Instruments-Speedometer	000 Nos.	113.5	2	H	83.2	100	..	..
55	Heavy Earth-moving Equipment-Excavators	Nos.	46	2	H	82.6	100	..	..
56	Dash Board Instruments—Single Pressure Gauges	..	62063	2	H	78.1	100	..	..
57	Spark Plugs	Lakh Nos.	19.5	2	H	76.9	100	..	..
58	Heavy Earth-Moving Equipment : Scapers	Nos.	34	2	H	76.5	100	..	..
59	Clutch Facings	Tonne	70.7	2	H	76.0	100	..	..
60	Clutch Assembly	Nos.	16059	2	H	70.1	100	..	..
61	Auto Pressings	Rs. Lakhs	20.1	2	H	66.2	100	..	..
62	Dash Board Instruments—Ampere Meters	Nos.	28795	2	H	60.3	100	..	..
63	Cultivators	..	25	2	H	60.0	100	..	..
64	Dash Board Instruments-Fuel Gauges	..	48691	2	H	59.6	100	..	..
65	Piston Rings	Lakh Nos.	92.9	2	H	56.6	100	..	..
66	Dash Board Instruments-Warning Lights	Nos.	25898	2	H	53.0	100	..	..
67	Cylinder Liners	000 Nos.	150.2	3	H	94.3	99.4	100	..
68	Voltage Regulators	..	72.5	3	H	89.0	97.4	100	..
69	Brake Linings	Tonne	1138.2	3	H	75.0	93.8	100	..
70	Sheep Foot Rollers	Nos.	222	3	H	71.1	90.9	100	..
71	3-Wheelers (Auto)	..	2493	3	H	67.5	96.2	100	..
72	Gaskets	Lakh Nos.	340.5	3	H	66.7	88.8	100	..
73	‡Fire Extinguishers	000 Nos.	29.8	3	H	66.4	94.2	100	..
74	Cars	Nos.	23227	3	H	66.1	83.3	100	..
75	Pistons	000 Nos.	771.1	3	H	62.0	93.2	100	..
76	Automobiles Wheels	..	404.2	3	H	61.1	91.2	100	..
77	Thin-walled Bearings	..	3295.0	3	H	59.3	99.8	100	..
78	Ignition Coils	..	102.2	3	H	57.6	87.5	100	..
79	Scooters (Two-wheelers)	Nos.	20043	3	H	51.9	93.5	100	..
80	Switches & Flashers	000 Nos.	27.4	3	H	51.1	77.7	100	..
81	Ploughs	Nos.	356	3	H	49.7	96.6	100	..
82	Petrol Dispensing Pumps	..	2208	3	H	45.8	74.4	100	..
83	Motor Cycles	..	13858	3	H	35.7	68.2	100	..
84	Oil Seals	000 Nos.	2136.5	5	H	51.0	82.5	99.1	100
85	Fork Lift Trucks	Nos.	217	4	H	53.9	91.2	98.6	100@
86	Filter Inserts	000 Nos.	831.3	4	H	42.1	72.3	96.4	100@

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
87	Harrows	000 Nos.	256	4	H	71·1	87·9	95·3	100@	
88	Engine Valves	,,	2328·5	4	H	55·4	77·5	95·1	100@	
89	Trailers	Nos.	8566	8	H	86·6	91·8	95·0	98·7	
90	Tractors	,,	3172	4	H	54·1	78·5	92·5	100@	
91	Dynamos	,,	71744	4	H	61·2	81·8	90·9	100@	
92	Starter Motors	000 Nos.	55·2	4	H	51·1	72·2	89·9	100@	
93	Road Rollers	Nos.	1214	5	H	33·1	62·8	88·0	100	
94	Electric Horns	000 Nos.	173·5	5	H	44·5	67·0	85·7	100	
95	Filters	,,	122·9	4	H	34·0	61·6	83·9	100@	
96	Commercial Vehicles	Nos.	33472	5	H	42·9	69·0	83·8	100	
97	Air Compressors	,,	3236	7	H	36·1	66·2	80·1	93·8	
98	Lamps	000 Nos.	192·9	5	H	39·6	62·2	78·6	100	
99	‡Radiators	,,	66·4	6	M	29·6	52·2	73·0	95·8	
100	Diesel Engines-Stationary	Nos.	70131	26	M	40·9	59·8	68·7	78·7	
101	Industrial Fans and Blowers	,,	2962	8	M	31·5	51·2	66·0	88·8	
102	Power-driven Pumps	000 Nos.	168·2	46	L	28·7	42·8	55·3	65·4	
			<i>IV—Electrical Engineering Industries</i>							
1.	Battery Plates	Lakh Nos.	10·8	1	H	100	..	..	..
2.	Cap Lamps	000 Nos.	30·5	1	H	100	..	..	..
3	Electrical Steel Sheets	Tonne	22499	1	H	100	..	..	..
4.	Electronic Components for manufacturing Abrasive Grains	Lakh pieces	302·7	1	H	100	..	..	..
5.	Evaporator Thermostat (Automatic Control)	000 Nos.	20·8	1	H	100	..	..	..
6	Gramophones	Nos.	1304	1	H	100	..	..	..
7	Heating Elements	000 Metres	29·0	1	H	100	..	..	..
8	Lightning Arrestors	000 Nos.	29·7	1	H	100	..	..	..
9.	Photoflash Lamps	,,	320·3	1	H	100	..	..	..
10	Dry Batteries	Milln. Nos.	286·6	2	H	82·0	100	..	..
11	Bi-cycle Dynamos	000 Nos.	133·0	2	H	55·2	100	..	..
12.	Mercury Vapour Lamps	,,	149·2	3	H	85·8	93·2	100	..	
13	Fluorescent Lamps	Milln. Nos.	3·5	3	H	65·7	97·1	100	..	
14.	Bare Copper Conductors	Tonne	5724	4	H	46·9	86·3	99·6	100@	
15	Flash Light Cases	Lakh Nos.	116·6	6	H	44·6	70·5	92·4	98·2	
16	Carbon Brushes	Rs. Lakhs	27·9	4	H	37·3	74·6	91·4	100@	
17	Electronic Instruments	Nos.	4358	6	H	56·3	78·0	91·2	99·2	
18	H. S. Meters (Poly Phase)	000 Nos.	54·8	5	H	57·7	74·8	89·8	100	
19	Domestic Refrigerators	Nos.	30978	6	H	57·3	79·4	89·2	99·9	
20	Electrical Measuring Instruments	000 Nos.	83·8	6	H	62·9	81·3	88·9	97·7	
21	Storage Batteries (All types)	,,	766·9	12	H	45·8	70·0	87·9	95·6	
22	Paper Insulated Power Cables	K. metres	4109	5	H	37·2	64·2	85·5	100	
23	Brass Lamp Holders	Milln. No.	4·6	7	H	36·9	67·4	80·4	97·8	
24	Switchgear (Motor Starter)	000 Nos.	214·2	15	M	46·6	64·7	72·0	85·4	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25	Miniature Lamps .	Milln. Nos.	31.5	10	M	37.5	54.9	69.5	89.5
26	Electric Lamps (GLS)	Milln. Nos.	66.7	12	M	29.5	53.6	68.7	85.9
27	Winding Wires (Paper & Cotton covered wires & Strips)	Tonne	2538	8	M	25.9	51.2	68.1	92.8
28	Electric Fans . . .	000 Nos.	1090.4	24	M	27.7	55.1	63.7	78.9
29	Radio Receivers (All types)	"	472.6	19	M	32.4	47.9	62.1	78.1
30	Room Air-conditioners	Nos.	10291	8	M	28.5	44.9	61.3	83.8
31	‡A.C.S.R. & A.A. Conductors	Tonne	32486	10	M	36.0	49.9	60.9	77.9
32	Aluminium Conductors (ACSR)	"	38158	12	M	28.4	49.4	60.2	81.0
33	Electric Motors . . .	000 HP	1313.7	26	L	34.1	51.6	58.7	70.7
34	V. I. R. Cables	Milln. Metres	218.4	18	L	27.6	43.1	56.7	67.7
35	Winding Wires (Enamelled Wires)	Tonne	6310.1	10	L	21.7	40.1	54.3	75.4
36	P. V. C. Cables	Milln. Metres.	122.2	10	L	25.5	39.6	52.9	70.3
37	Electric Wiring Accessories	000 Nos.	17236	12	L	20.9	37.8	52.2	72.9
38	House Service Meters (Single Phase)	"	1314.7	12	N	21.3	36.0	49.3	66.7
39	Transformers . . .	000 KVA	3306.6	17	N	14.9	28.8	42.3	62.2

V—Instruments

1	Anaesthetic Equipment	Nos.	401	1	H	100	..	..	..
2	Hypodermic Needles	Lakh Nos.	0.9	1	H	100	..	..	..
3	Oxygen Therapy Equipment	Nos.	3068	1	H	100	..	..	..
4	Syringes . . .	"	67280	1	H	100	..	..	..
5	Water Distillers	"	19	1	H	100	..	..	..
6	Hospital Equipment—Misc.	"	23424	2	H	98.3	100	..	..
7	Box Cameras . . .	"	29520	2	H	91.2	100	..	..
8	Suction Apparatus	"	74	2	H	70.3	100	..	..
9	Operation Tables	"	119	2	H	67.2	100	..	..
10	Shadowless Lamps	"	2321	3	H	95.0	98.7	100	..
11	Clinical Thermometers	000 Nos.	1300.2	3	H	83.6	98.1	100	..
12	Geometry Boxes . . .	"	3124.6	3	H	42.2	79.2	100	..
13	Surgical Instruments	000 pieces	796.3	8	H	84.5	96.1	99.0	99.7
14	X-Ray & Electro-medical Equipment	Rs. lakh	91.3	4	H	42.9	82.0	96.3	100@
15	Theodolites . . .	Nos.	393	4	H	59.8	79.6	95.4	100@
16	Water Meters . . .	000 Nos.	122.9	6	H	39.8	67.6	92.7	99.0
17	Sterilizers etc. . .	Nos.	944	4	H	63.2	84.4	92.6	100@
18	Levels . . .	"	4778	7	H	50.2	80.3	92.4	97.8
19	‡Microscopes . . .	"	4224	7	M	36.6	57.3	69.8	89.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>VI—Heavy Mechanical & Engineering Industries</i>									
1	Elevating Trucks	Nos.	422	1	H	100	—	..	..
2	Manipulated Pipe Work	Tonne	591	1	H	100	..	..	..
3	Trolleys	Nos.	744	3	H	90·4	95·9	100	..
4	‡Steel Link Chains	Tonne	543·9	3	H	72·7	96·6	100	..
5	Winches	Rs. Lakh	6·3	3	H	69·8	90·4	100	—
6	Lifts	Nos.	429	4	H	62·4	83·4	95·3	100@
7	Welding Electrodes	Milln.R.M.	233·7	6	H	45·4	74·8	92·7	99·6
8	Chain Pulley Blocks	Nos.	3443	5	H	53·1	72·7	88·4	100
9	Electric Hoists	„	1217	6	H	51·7	78·4	87·3	96·8
10	‡Wire Ropes	Tonne	6738	6	H	47·1	67·5	87·3	97·8
11	Transmission Towers	„	31202	9	H	46·3	64·8	81·9	96·0
12	Steel Pipes & Tubes	000 Tonnes	232·9	13	H	45·0	60·7	76·3	88·0
13	Cranes	Tonnes	6809	17	M	45·5	57·2	63·8	74·8
14	Railway Wagons	Nos.	23234	13	L	24·2	45·8	58·8	76·5
15	‡Steel Structural	000 Tonnes	180·2	121	N	10·4	15·2	19·2	27·1
<i>VII—Light Mechanical & Engineering Industries</i>									
1	Adapter Bearings (upto 2")	Nos.	5305	1	H	100	..	..	..
2	Adding Machines	„	416	1	H	100	—	—	—
3	Axle Boxes	„	26080	1	H	100	..	..	..
4	Ball Bearings (above 3" & upto 4" Bore)	„	568	1	H	100	..	..	..
5	Bitumen Barrels	Tonne	10546	1	H	100	..	..	..
6	Blow Lamp Burners	Nos.	873	1	H	100	..	..	..
7	Blow Lamps	„	985	1	H	100	..	..	..
8	Calculating Machines	„	447	1	H	100	..	..	..
9	Gas Appliances	„	4577	1	H	100	..	..	..
10	Handsewing Needles	Milln. Nos.	108·8	1	H	100	..	..	..
11	Hinges (Spectacles)	000 Nos.	460	1	H	100	..	..	..
12	Knitting Needles	„	1180·8	1	H	100	..	..	..
13	Metallic Watch Straps	Lalh Nos.	10·4	1	H	100	..	..	..
14	Packing & Jointings (non-asbestos)	Tonnes	81·3	1	H	100	..	..	..
15	Perambulators	000 Nos.	2·3	1	H	100	..	..	..
16	Postal Franking Machines	Nos.	501	1	H	100	..	..	..
17	Rapid Buttons	Milln. Nos.	21·5	1	H	100	..	..	..
18	Safety Razors	000 Nos.	73·3	1	H	100	..	..	..
19	Snap Fasteners (4 pieces)	Milln. Nos.	10·9	1	H	100	..	..	..
20	Steelwool	Kgs.	13323	1	H	100	..	..	..
21	Tapered Roller Bearings	000 Nos.	96·8	1	H	100	..	..	..
22	Toys (Battery)	„	45·0	1	H	100	..	..	..
23	Toys (Mechanical)	Lalh Nos.	8·7	1	H	100	..	..	..
24	Toys (Miniature Radios)	Nos.	4380	1	H	100	..	..	..
25	Tricycles	000 Nos.	27·6	1	H	100	..	..	..
26	Typewriter Spools	Lalh Nos.	3·9	1	H	100	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27	Alu Capsules—Metal Caps	Lakh Nos.	1052·9	2	H	99·8	100	..	..
28	Cylindrical Roller Bearings	ooo Nos.	123·3	2	H	99·2	100	..	..
29	Snap Fasteners (2 pieces)	Milln. Nos.	212·3	2	H	98·8	100	..	..
30	‡Safety Pins	Lakh Nos. .	3270·7	2	H	98·3	100	..	..
31	Stoves (Non-pressure type)	ooo Nos. .	300·4	2	H	97·1	100	..	..
32	Wrist Watches	„	173·0	2	H	96·7	100	..	..
33	Gramophone Needles	Milln. Nos.	318·0	2	H	96·2	100	..	..
34	Data Processing Machines	Nos. .	680	2	H	74·7	100	..	..
35	Ball Bearings (above 2" & upto 3" bore)	ooo Nos. .	17·3	2	H	72·8	100	..	..
36	Sewing Machine Needles	„	2581·7	2	H	71·7	100	..	..
37	Drum Closures (Bungs & Plugs)	Lakh Nos.	23·9	2	H	68·2	100	..	..
38	Pressure Cookers	ooo Nos. .	81·9	2	H	65·3	100	..	..
39	Belt Fasteners	„	2243·8	2	H	63·8	100	..	..
40	Railway Coil Springs	Tonne .	3973·9	2	H	61·2	100	..	..
41	Panel Pins	„	564·0	2	H	56·7	100	..	..
42	B. B. Shells	Nos. .	452891	3	H	99·9	100	100\$	..
43	Pipe Fittings	Tonne .	2177·5	3	H	88·4	99·2	100	..
44	Duplicators	Nos. .	5373	3	H	77·2	98·5	100	..
45	Ball Bearings (above 1" & upto 2" bore)	ooo Nos. .	1158·3	3	H	70·3	93·7	100	..
46	Time-pieces	„	214·4	3	H	64·6	97·8	100	..
47	Shaftings	Tonne	266·5	3	H	64·4	92·5	100	..
48	Chaff Cutter Knives	ooo pairs	424·3	3	H	60·4	85·5	100	..
49	Locomotive Springs for Railways	Tonne	12731·6	3	H	59·5	81·1	100	..
50	Sewing Machine Parts	ooo Nos.	297·3	3	H	53·9	85·1	100	..
51	Stove Burners	„	607·6	3	H	51·3	98·0	100	..
52	Bi-cycle Tube Valves	Lakh Nos.	135·2	3	H	46·3	79·7	100	..
53	Wire Brushes	Nos. .	55645	3	H	43·4	79·5	100	..
54	Drum Closures (Flanges)	Lakh Nos.	41·2	3	H	43·0	77·4	100	..
55	Expanded Metal	Tonne	1532	3	H	40·6	72·6	100	..
56	Stoves (Pressure Type)	Nos. .	177154	4	H	94·4	97·6	99·9	100@
57	Wire Nails. . . .	Tonne	20259	5	H	87·2	98·0	99·1	100
58	Ball Bearings (upto and including 1" bore). . . .	ooo Nos.	4497·2	5	H	71·5	97·6	98·9	100
59	Steel Belt Lacing	Tonne	510·8	4	H	48·4	85·4	98·5	100@
60	Oil Pressure Lamps	ooo Nos.	123·7	4	H	63·4	86·8	97·6	100@
61	Typewriters	„	44·0	4	H	62·1	86·7	97·4	100@
62	Conveyor Belting	Tonne	2120·5	5	H	54·7	90·4	97·3	100
63	Barbed Wire	„	2962·2	5	H	71·2	90·2	96·3	100
64	Steel Balls	Milln. Nos.	960·7	4	H	60·9	90·6	96·3	100@
65	Razor Blades	Lakh Nos.	8931·2	5	H	84·2	91·8	95·9	100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
66	Hospital Furniture	Tonne	249·1	4	H	64·1	82·2	95·8	100@
67	Pilfer-proof R. S. Clo- sures	Lakh Nos.	3304·3	4	H	60·9	89·4	95·8	100@
68	Oil Barrels	Tonne	44623	4	H	48·c	82·6	95·8	100@
69	Crown Cork	Lakh Nos.	8907·9	5	H	53·9	89·2	95·4	100
70	‡Umbrella Ribs	Lakh Sets	79·9	5	H	85·0	89·6	93·6	100
71	Bi-cycle Rims	ooo Nos.	3862	6	H	62·7	87·4	93·5	99·2
72	Collapsible Tubes	Lakh Nos.	1493·6	5	H	53·7	81·8	93·3	100
73	‡Clocks	ooo Nos.	64·2	5	H	50·0	76·4	90·9	100
74	Bi-cycle Hubs	„	2722·4	7	H	34·8	66·6	90·8	98·7
75	Machine Screws	Lakh Nos.	4228·6	10	H	55·8	81·7	89·2	96·4
76	Stranded Wire	Tonne	1836·4	4	H	44·2	69·4	88·6	100@
77	Valves & Cocks	ooo Nos.	1036·8	9	H	56·6	80·0	86·2	96·1
78	Sewing Machines	„	255·4	7	H	66·6	76·2	84·4	96·5
79	‡Zip Fasteners	Kilo Metres.	3406	6	H	48·0	71·0	84·2	98·7
80	B. B. Axles	ooo Nos.	1242·9	5	H	38·6	65·0	84·2	100
81	Grinding Media	Tonne	8950·1	7	H	55·2	69·1	80·8	99·1
82	Bi-cycle Saddles	ooo Nos.	733·0	7	H	35·5	69·5	80·6	94·5
83	Wood Screws	Lakh Nos.	15254·8	14	H	61·2	71·0	75·8	84·0
84	Steel Furniture	Tonne	29837	19	M	53·4	64·3	74·9	84·3
85	Bi-cycle Freewheels	ooo Nos.	2145	8	M	29·4	56·0	69·5	87·7
86	Bi-cycles (Complete)	„	1367·0	17	M	23·8	45·2	66·6	84·7
87	Bi-cycle Chains	„	2988	12	M	28·5	49·2	63·4	82·1
88	Auto Leaf Springs	Tonne	20624·4	9	L	20·1	39·5	52·9	75·1
89	Hurricane Lanterns	Lakh Nos.	52·6	10	L	18·8	37·0	52·2	79·0
90	Tin Containers	Tonne	76899	91	N	38·6	45·9	47·9	51·8
91	Cotton & Hair Belting	„	595·8	8	N	16·6	33·0	47·0	72·5
92	Drums & Containers	„	15103	53	N	15·9	38·0	38·7	52·1
93	Bi-cycle Spokes	Lakh Nos.	1955·5	13	N	13·3	24·9	35·8	54·7

VIII—Metallurgical Industries

1	Aluminium Blanks	Tonne	0·7	1	H	100	..	..	..
2	Aluminium Foils	„	2544	1	H	100	..	..	..
3	Antimony (Virgin Metal)	„	840	1	H	100	..	..	..
4	Arsenical Copper Rods	„	72·7	1	H	100	..	..	..
5	Brass Billets	„	929·1	1	H	100	..	..	..
6	Copper (Virgin Metal)	„	9455	1	H	100	..	..	..
7	Copper Rods/Sections (Non-electrical)	„	10·0	1	H	100	..	..	..
8	Cupro Nickel Alloys	„	45·8	1	H	100	..	..	..
9	Lead (Virgin Metal)	„	3624	1	H	100	..	..	..
10	Lead Bronze	„	353·7	1	H	100	..	..	..
11	Lead Sections	„	2·2	1	H	100	..	..	..
12	Lead Tapes	„	5·0	1	H	100	..	..	..
13	Lead Wires	„	0·6	1	H	100	..	..	..
14	Leaded Brass Sheets/ Strips	„	214·0	1	H	100	..	..	..
15	Manganese Bronze	„	12·6	1	H	100	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16	Nickel Alloys . . .	Tonne	3·7	1	H	100	..	..	..
17	Nickel Anodes . . .	„	170·6	1	H	100	..	..	..
18	Non-ferrous Anodes . . .	„	10·6	1	H	100	..	..	..
19	Silver Solder . . .	„	6·1	1	H	100	..	..	..
20	Solid Solder Wires . . .	„	36·3	1	H	100	..	..	..
21	Tin Bronze . . .	„	15·1	1	H	100	..	..	..
22	Zinc Strips/Plates . . .	„	4644	1	H	100	..	..	..
23	Aluminium Rods, Section Pipes & Tubes (Extended) . . .	„	2901	2	H	91·4	100	..	..
24	Phosphor Tin . . .	„	0·8	2	H	87·5	100	..	..
25	Copper Wire (for non-electrical purposes) . . .	„	295·3	2	H	86·7	100	..	..
26	Gun Metal Rods . . .	„	37·4	2	H	86·4	100	..	..
27	Phosphor Bronze Rods . . .	„	86·2	2	H	82·5	100	..	..
28	Tin (Reclaimed from tin plates) . . .	„	50·7	2	H	80·4	100	..	..
29	Alloys—Miscellaneous . . .	„	111·8	2	H	77·5	100	..	..
30	Resin Corcd Solder Wire/Billets . . .	„	150·6	2	H	62·4	100	..	..
31	Lead Pipes & Tubes . . .	„	604·7	2	H	59·8	100	..	..
32	Zinc Sheets . . .	„	10·4	2	H	57·6	100	..	..
33	Brass Pipes & Tubes . . .	„	631·8	3	H	95·9	98·5	100	..
34	Lead Alloys . . .	„	4356·7	3	H	89·8	95·3	100	..
35	Aluminium Bronze . . .	„	122·5	3	H	88·4	98·7	100	..
36	Copper Based Alloys . . .	„	969·8	3	H	84·3	95·9	100	..
37	Lead Sheets . . .	„	730·7	3	H	83·9	95·5	100	..
38	Copper Pipes & Tubes . . .	„	619·1	3	H	74·2	94·3	100	..
39	Brass/Copper Rods/Section (Extruded) . . .	„	3688·5	3	H	57·6	97·2	100	..
40	Zinc Die Casting Alloys . . .	„	1273·5	3	H	56·0	92·6	100	..
41	Bronze—General . . .	„	845·1	3	H	53·4	98·4	100	..
42	Electrolytic Copper Wire Rods . . .	„	20990	3	H	53·4	80·3	100	..
43	Aluminium (Virgin Metal) . . .	„	51033	3	H	48·2	86·7	100	..
44	Antimonial Lead . . .	„	8520	3	H	41·2	73·6	100	..
45	Aluminium Sheets . . .	„	13370	5	H	79·0	98·4	99·7	100
46	Zinc Alloys . . .	„	2692·1	4	H	59·3	98·2	99·5	100@
47	Brass Wire (for non-electrical purposes) . . .	„	768·6	4	H	95·3	97·5	99·4	100@
48	Brass Rods/Section . . .	„	175·9	4	H	55·2	90·8	99·3	100@
49	Cast Iron Pressure Pipes (including spun pipes) . . .	000 Tonnes	231·1	10	H	82·2	90·3	97·8	99·5
50	Type Metal (including Printing Metal) . . .	Tonne	3351·9	8	H	55·6	86·3	93·6	99·1
51	Aluminium Strips . . .	„	138·2	4	H	54·1	75·4	92·0	100@
52	White Metal (including Antifriction Bearing Metal) . . .	„	4261·7	8	H	32·4	64·7	89·9	97·4
53	M. I. Pipe Fittings . . .	„	1810	6	H	59·9	75·3	89·1	99·8
54	Brass Strips . . .	„	8036·8	11	H	41·2	64·8	84·5	94·1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
55	Aluminium Alloys .	Tonne	3624·9	6	H	35·4	68·2	83·4	97·1
56	Brass (Copper-Zinc base Alloys)	„	1028·4	8	H	43·2	65·3	82·1	96·2
57	Tin Solder . . .	„	1888·4	8	H	48·3	67·5	81·0	94·4
58	Copper Strips . .	„	1133·4	9	H	55·2	69·1	80·7	93·5
59	Aluminium Wire Rods for ACSR. . .	„	20744	5	H	39·9	66·0	80·5	100
60	Copper Circles . .	„	555·1	10	H	41·6	60·9	79·8	96·5
61	Brass Sheets . . .	„	15337	19	H	54·9	66·5	76·9	87·2
62	Aluminium Circles .	„	9583	11	H	46·2	62·9	75·9	88·3
63	Steel Forgings . .	000 Tonnes	60·8	34	M	53·2	66·7	72·3	80·0
64	Phosphor Bronze .	Tonne	909·0	6	M	29·7	50·9	69·1	96·5
65	Phosphor Copper .	„	414·4	8	M	33·3	54·6	67·0	87·9
66	Copper Sheets . . .	„	1497·7	12	M	30·4	52·2	66·4	86·2
67	Gun Metal Ingots .	„	6052·5	8	M	29·7	47·5	61·0	83·8
68	Malleable Iron Castings	000 Tonnes	10·4	15	N	26·0	37·2	47·2	65·7
69	Steel Castings . .	„	56·1	23	N	18·5	31·1	42·3	63·6
70	Brass Circles . . .	Tonne	4975·4	20	N	13·3	26·2	36·8	57·1
71	Cast Iron Castings .	000 Tonnes	814·2	399	N	8·6	16·8	22·4	29·5

IX—Alkalis & Allied Chemicals

1	Ammonium Bromide .	Tonne	6·7	1	H	100	—	..	..
2	Ammonium Chloride (Dry & Wet) . .	„	12344	1	H	100	..	..	..
3	Bleaching Powder (Stable) . . .	„	7936	1	H	100	—	—	..
4	Bromine	„	138	1	H	100	—	..	..
5	Caustic Potash . . .	„	79	1	H	100	—	..	..
6	Hydrogen Peroxide .	„	2704	1	H	100	—	..	..
7	Phosphorous Trichloride. . . .	„	176	1	H	100	—	..	..
8	Potassium Bromide .	„	129	1	H	100	—	..	..
9	Sodium Bromide . . .	„	130	1	H	100	—	—	..
10	Sodium Perborate . .	„	491	1	H	100	—	—	..
11	Soda Ash (Heavy) . .	„	36131	2	H	93·6	100	—	..
12	Sodium Bicarbonate .	„	13573	2	H	83·1	100	—	..
13	Calcium Carbonate (Activated)	„	596	2	H	63·2	100	—	..
14	Potassium Chlorate .	„	3676	3	H	83·4	93·0	100	..
15	Sodium Hydrosulphite	„	3495	3	H	49·0	83·4	100	..
16	Calcium Carbonate (Precipitated).	„	5518	4	H	40·2	73·6	97·1	100@
17	Soda Ash (Light) . .	„	246277	4	H	44·6	77·5	94·6	100@
18	Calcium Carbide . . .	„	42564	5	H	28·7	56·7	79·4	100
19	Liquid Chlorine . . .	„	47968	12	L	19·8	38·2	55·1	74·9
20	Caustic Soda	„	184025	21	N	22·2	32·9	41·3	57·1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>X—Acids, Fertilisers & Miscellaneous Chemicals</i>									
1	Alfloc Powder . . .	Tonne	509.4	1	H	100	--	--	--
2	Aluminium Nitrate . . .	"	3	1	H	100	--	--	--
3	Ammonium Nitrate . . .	"	7848	1	H	100	--	--	--
4	Anti-rust Composition	Kgs.	9055	1	H	100	--	--	--
5	Argon Gas . . .	000 Cu. m.	53.1	1	H	100	--	--	--
6	Barium Sulphide . . .	Tonne	830	1	H	100	--	--	--
7	Cadmium Bright Plating Salt. . .	Kgs.	9145	1	H	100	--	--	--
8	Cadmium Oxide . . .	"	1037	1	H	100	--	--	--
9	Cadmium Platin Brightners. . .	"	550	1	H	100	--	--	--
10	Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (Nitro-Chalk). . .	000 Tonnes	527	1	H	100	--	--	--
11	Calcium Nitrate . . .	Tonne	0.2	1	H	100	--	--	--
12	Chloro Sulphonic Acid . . .	"	500	1	H	100	--	--	--
13	Cobalt Acetate . . .	"	2.5	1	H	100	--	--	--
14	Cobalt Carbonate . . .	Kgs.	80	1	H	100	--	--	--
15	Cobalt Chloride . . .	Tonne	0.7	1	H	100	--	--	--
16	Cobalt Nitrate . . .	"	0.2	1	H	100	--	--	--
17	Cobalt Phosphate . . .	Kgs.	10	1	H	100	--	--	--
18	Cobalt Sulphate . . .	Tonne	29.1	1	H	100	--	--	--
19	Copper Bright Plating Salt. . .	Kgs.	126	1	H	100	--	--	--
20	Copper Correcting Salts . . .	"	1125	1	H	100	--	--	--
21	Copper Plating Brightners. . .	Litres	1150	1	H	100	--	--	--
22	Cupric Chloride . . .	Tonne	.8	1	H	100	--	--	--
23	Cuprous Chloride . . .	"	52	1	H	100	--	--	--
24	Decolorator . . .	Kgs.	433	1	H	100	--	--	--
25	Di-Ammonium Phosphate. . .	Tonne	41	1	H	100	--	--	--
26	Di-calcium Phosphate . . .	"	41	1	H	100	--	--	--
27	Di-Calcium Phosphate (Dentrifice Grade) . . .	"	59.1	1	H	100	--	--	--
28	Di-Sodium Phosphate . . .	"	297	1	H	100	--	--	--
29	Double Salt . . .	"	46626	1	H	100	--	--	--
30	Dry Ice . . .	"	243.3	1	H	100	--	--	--
31	Foam Compound (Liquid) . . .	K. litre	226.8	1	H	100	--	--	--
32	Foundry Chemicals—Deoxidising Tubs. . .	Tonne	20.4	1	H	100	--	--	--
33	Foundry Chemicals—Exothermics . . .	"	370.6	1	H	100	--	--	--
34	Foundry Chemicals—Fluxes. . .	"	664.7	1	H	100	--	--	--
35	Foundry Chemicals—Miscellaneous. . .	"	71.0	1	H	100	--	--	--
36	Gold Bright Plating Salt . . .	Kgs.	565	1	H	100	--	--	--
37	Gold Plating Brightners . . .	Litre	15	1	H	100	--	--	--
38	Lead Acetate . . .	Tonne	55	1	H	100	--	--	--

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
39	Magnesium Nitrate .	Tonne	2	1	H	100	..	..	..
40	Manganese Sulphate .	„	3	1	H	100	..	..	..
41	Mercuric Chloride .	„	38	1	H	100	..	..	..
42	Mercuric Iodide ..	„	2	1	H	100	..	..	..
43	Mercuric Oxide ..	„	12	1	H	100	..	..	..
44	Mercurous Chloride (Calomel).	„	2	1	H	100	..	..	..
45	Mercury—Ammoniated.	„	2	1	H	100	..	..	..
46	Mono-Ammonium Phos- phate.	„	9	1	H	100	..	..	..
47	Mono-Sodium Phosphate	„	1183	1	H	100	..	..	..
48	Nickel Oxide . . .	Kgs.	368	1	H	100	..	..	..
49	Nitrous Oxide Gas .	Milln. Litre	166·3	1	H	100	..	..	..
50	Phosphorous Pentaoxide	Tonne	3	1	H	100	..	..	..
51	Phosphorous Pentasul- phide.	„	7	1	H	100	..	..	..
52	Pyrotechnic Alumi- nium Powder. . . .	„	198	1	H	100	..	..	..
53	Rare Earth Chloride .	„	2810	1	H	100	..	..	..
54	Silver Bright Plating Salt.	Kgs.	275	1	H	100	..	..	..
55	Sodium Hexameta Phos- phate.	Tonne	748·1	1	H	100	..	..	..
56	Sodium Silicon Fluor- ide.	„	328	1	H	100	..	..	..
57	Soldering Fluxes ..	Kgs.	2714	1	H	100	..	..	..
58	Steardent Powder .	„	3897	1	H	100	..	..	..
59	Tempering & cutting Oils.	Tonne	448·6	1	H	100	..	..	..
60	Tempering Salts ..	„	57·1	1	H	100	..	..	..
61	Tri-Calcium Phosphate	Tonne	59	1	H	100	..	..	..
62	Tri-Sodium Phosphate	„	3318	1	H	100	..	..	..
63	Urea	„	17412	1	H	100	..	..	..
64	Vanadium Pentaoxide Catalyst	Kilo Litre	111·6	1	H	100	..	..	..
65	Zinc Plating Bright- ners	Kgs.	1754	1	H	100	..	..	..
66	Gold Electroplating Salts	Gram	28027	2	H	99·8	100	..	..
67	Bronze Electroplating Salt	Kgs.	1920	2	H	99·7	100	..	..
68	Foundry Chemicals— Dressings	Tonne	270·9	2	H	98·1	100	..	..
69	Economiser	„	197·8	2	H	97·6	100	..	..
70	Oxidising Salts . . .	Litres	4380	2	H	97·6	100	..	..
71	Barium Nitrate . . .	Tonne	130·0	2	H	95·3	100	..	..
72	Silver Electroplating Salts	Kgs.	807	2	H	93·5	100	..	..
73	‡Metal Treatment Solu- tions	K. Litres	633	2	H	93·1	100	..	..
74	Zinc Bright Plating Salts	Kgs.	8610	2	H	90·5	100	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
75	Plating Leveller . . .	Kgs.	25758	2	H	90.4	100	..	..
76	Nickel Ammonium Sulphate . . .	"	2585	2	H	89.9	100	..	..
77	Heat Treatment Salt—Cyanide type . . .	Tonne	578.6	2	H	86.1	100.	...	..
78	Potassium Permanganate . . .	"	298.8	2	H	82.8	100	..	..
79	Cuprous Oxide (Red) . . .	"	40	2	H	80.0	100	..	..
80	Phosphoric Acid . . .	"	2503	2	H	78.9	100	..	..
81	Ammonium Chloride . . .	"	17644	2	H	76.5	100	..	..
82	Ammonium Phosphate . . .	"	44402	2	H	68.4	100	..	..
83	Magnesium Chloride . . .	"	6016	2	H	64.5	100	..	..
84	Zinc Chloride . . .	"	449	2	H	62.5	100	..	..
85	Sodium Aluminate . . .	"	975.0	2	H	62.2	100	..	..
86	Submerged Arc Welding Flux . . .	"	104.3	2	H	50.5	100	..	..
87	Foundry Chemicals—Binders . . .	"	542.3	3	H	90.0	95.4	100	..
88	Zinc Sulphate . . .	"	52.0	3	H	88.5	100	100%	..
89	Brass Electroplating Salts . . .	Kgs.	5703	3	H	80.7	99.9	100	..
90	Activated Carbon . . .	Tonne	591.4	3	H	75.5	92.2	100	..
91	Gas Welding Flux . . .	"	21.3	3	H	75.3	88.1	100	..
92	Cadmium Electroplating Salts . . .	Kgs.	7952	3	H	61.7	87.8	100	..
93	Gas Mantles . . .	Lakh Nos.	163.6	3	H	57.9	97.9	100	..
94	Passivating Salts . . .	Kgs.	6615	3	H	51.2	82.3	100	..
95	Nickel Plating Brighteners . . .	Tonne	40.9	3	H	50.6	97.1	100	..
96	Activated Bleaching Earth . . .	"	3899	3	H	42.4	76.9	100	..
97	Hydrogen Gas . . .	000 Cu. Metres	168.5	3	H	41.3	73.7	100	..
98	Calcium Chloride . . .	Tonne	1957	3	H	39.4	76.1	100	..
99	Sulphur Dioxide Gas . . .	"	4614	4	H	72.7	99.1	99.9	100@
100	Chromic Electroplating Salts . . .	Kgs.	75401	4	H	59.0	88.0	99.8	100@
101	Copper Electroplating Salts . . .	Tonne	31.4	4	H	83.4	96.1	99.3	100@
102	Tin Electroplating Salt . . .	"	14.2	4	H	80.5	91.5	98.9	100@
103	Nickel Carbonate . . .	"	6514	4	H	83.2	95.7	98.8	100@
104	Nitrogen Gas . . .	000 Cu. Metres	458.7	6	H	88.1	93.4	97.6	99.8
105	Anhydrous Ammonia . . .	000 Tonnes	308.3	5	H	87.9	95.3	97.5	100
106	Zinc Electroplating Salt . . .	Tonne	45.2	4	H	65.3	88.4	97.5	100@
107	Copper Sulphate . . .	"	4764	4	H	63.5	94.2	97.2	100@
108	Ferrous Sulphate . . .	"	7266	10	H	48.9	88.6	96.5	98.6
109	Barium Carbonate . . .	"	1444.0	5	H	58.3	86.8	94.4	100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
110	Heat Treatment Salt— Non-cyanide Type	Tonne	381.0	4	H	76.1	84.7	92.8	100@
111	Metal Cleaner	„	953.7	7	H	80.9	86.9	91.5	98.4
112	Nickel Bright Plating Salts	„	55.4	5	H	45.2	76.8	91.2	100
113	Nitric Acid	„	11696	18	H	85.8	88.7	90.9	93.8
114	Nickel Chloride	„	108.1	4	H	45.1	69.0	90.5	100@
115	Ammonium Sulphate	000 Tonnes	427.9	8	H	70.0	82.4	90.3	99.6
116	Dissolved Acetylene Gas	000 Cu. Metres	4644.3	9	H	66.2	82.9	90.0	95.2
117	Oleum	Tonne	9841	4	H	46.7	72.2	88.8	100@
118	Oxygen Gas	000 Cu. Metres	26184	19	H	71.3	81.5	86.8	91.8
119	Bichromates	Tonne	6985	5	H	51.8	69.6	85.9	100
120	Mixed Fertilisers (Chemical)	000 Tonnes	153.7	8	H	50.1	70.7	85.7	98.5
121	Nickel Sulphate	Tonne	497.0	5	H	49.8	68.0	85.2	100
122	Alum	„	1903	8	H	37.9	66.2	83.1	98.7
123	Sodium Sulphide	„	3136	5	H	40.9	60.9	78.9	100
124	Chromic Acid	„	306.0	4	H	26.5	52.4	76.7	100@
125	Magnesium Sulphate	„	3467	12	H	37.2	59.3	76.3	90.4
126	Alumina Ferric	„	76747	13	M	36.2	59.7	72.7	89.8
127	Hydrochloric Acid	„	23134	21	M	34.0	59.0	69.4	81.3
128	Sodium Sulphate	„	33923	15	M	27.9	55.5	65.0	78.9
129	Aluminium Sulphate (Iron free)	„	5078	12	M	23.3	46.0	64.0	79.2
130	Carbon Di-oxide Gas	„	8748.7	18	L	32.9	43.8	54.6	78.5
131	Superphosphate	000 Tonnes	708.9	23	N	16.5	28.6	37.7	49.4
132	Sulphuric Acid	„	679.7	51	N	11.3	21.9	29.3	40.0

XI—Alcohol & Organic Chemicals

1	Acetone	Tonne	641	1	H	100	..	..	..
2	Butyl Acetate	„	860	1	H	100	..	..	..
3	Butyl Alcohol	„	730	1	H	100	..	..	..
4	Carbon Tetra-chloride	„	128	1	H	100	..	..	..
5	Diphenyl Propane	„	13.4	1	H	100	..	..	..
6	Hexamine	„	282	1	H	100	..	..	..
7	Methanol	Kilo Litres	34.7	1	H	100	..	..	..
8	Rubber Chemicals— Accelerators	Tonnes	686	1	H	100	..	..	..
9	Rubber Chemicals— Anti-oxidants	„	597	1	H	100	..	..	..
10	Rubber Chemicals— Retarders	„	28	1	H	100	..	..	..
11	Styrene	„	497	1	H	100	..	..	..
12	Synthetic Rubber	„	11802	1	H	100	..	..	..
13	Acetic Anhydride	„	3157	2	H	96.9	100	..	..
14	Yeast (Baker's & medi- cinal)	„	399	2	H	94.6	100	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15	Hydro-quinone . . .	Tonne	50.7	2	H	76.5	100	..	..
16	Beer	Kilo Litres	15103	2	H	70.3	100	..	..
17	Formaldehyde . . .	Tonne	11006	2	H	64.3	100	..	..
18	Oxalic Acid . . .	Kgs.	45894	2	H	58.3	100	..	..
19	Ethyl Acetate . . .	Tonne	1073	4	H	66.2	90.0	96.4	100@
20	Other Foreign Liquors	Kilo Litres	374.0	4	H	80.4	88.1	95.6	100@
21	Whisky . . . . .	..	1571.2	11	H	53.0	78.9	95.5	98.7
22	Gin . . . . .	..	630.0	10	H	80.8	89.1	93.9	97.7
23	Brandy . . . . .	..	1040.2	11	H	55.3	80.8	87.2	93.9
24	Acetic Acid . . .	Tonne	7370	7	H	32.6	62.0	78.2	95.0
25	Rum	Kilo Litres	1631.3	14	H	37.1	67.9	76.5	86.1
26	Country Spirit . . .	Milln. Litres	22.9	22	N	14.7	26.7	37.2	55.2
27	Rectified Spirit . . .	..	160.3	57	N	6.5	11.5	16.5	25.7
<i>XII—Insecticides, Plastics & Plastic Chemicals</i>									
1	Agarbathis	Tonne	12.5	1	H	100	..	..	..
2	Aldehyde C ₁₄ . . .	Kgs.	25	1	H	100	..	..	..
3	Amyl Phenyl Acetate	..	30	1	H	100	..	..	..
4	Amyl Propionate . . .	..	55	1	H	100	..	..	..
5	Aurantine (Pure) . . .	..	30	1	H	100	..	..	..
6	Benzilidene Acetone . . .	..	25	1	H	100	..	..	..
7	Benzyl Butyrate . . .	..	460	1	H	100	..	..	..
8	Benzyl Chloride . . .	..	100	1	H	100	..	..	..
9	Camphor (Tech.) . . .	Tonne	240	1	H	100	..	..	..
10	Chloro Benzilate Formulation (Liquid)	Kilo Litres	29.0	1	H	100	..	..	..
11	Citral (Chemically Pure)	Kgs.	104	1	H	100	..	..	..
12	Citronellyl Butyrate . . .	..	35	1	H	100	..	..	..
13	Citronellyl Propionate . . .	..	22	1	H	100	..	..	..
14	Collidal Sulphur. . . . .	..	11045	1	H	00	..	..	..
15	Copper Based Formulation (Liquid)	Kilo Litres	16	1	H	100	..	..	..
16	D.D.T. (Tech.) . . .	Tonne	2660	1	H	100	..	..	..
17	Diazinone (Liquid) . . .	Kilo Litres	89.7	1	H	100	..	..	..
18	Diazinone (Solid) . . .	Tonne	27.3	1	H	100	..	..	..
19	Dieldrine (Solid) . . .	..	96.3	1	H	100	..	..	..
20	Epoxy Plasticizers . . .	..	152	1	H	100	..	..	..
21	Ethylene Dichloride . . .	..	45.5	1	H	100	..	..	..
22	Eugenol Acetate . . .	Kgs.	8	1	H	100	..	..	..
23	Flavouring Essences (Alcoholic)	Kilo Litres	1312	1	H	100	..	..	..
24	Flit (Liquid) . . . . .	..	738	1	H	100	..	..	..
25	Flit (Solid)	Tonne	401	1	H	100	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26	Geranyl Butyrate	Kgs.	74	1	H	100	..	..	..
27	Ionone for Soap	..	122	1	H	100	..	..	..
28	Ionone Super	..	950	1	H	100	..	..	..
29	Isobutyl Phenyl Acetate	..	80	1	H	100	..	..	..
30	Isobutyl Salicylate	..	225	1	H	100	..	..	..
31	Isopulegol	..	25	1	H	100	..	..	..
32	‡Linalyl Acetate	..	155	1	H	100	..	..	..
33	Linalool (Pure)	..	2595	1	H	100	..	..	..
34	Linoleum	K. Metre	835.2	1	H	100	..	..	..
35	Methyl Benzoate	..	166	1	H	100	..	..	..
36	Methyl Eugenol	..	140	1	H	100	..	..	..
37	Methyl Ionone	..	3900	1	H	100	..	..	..
38	Nerol (Pure)	Kgs.	47	1	H	100	..	..	..
39	Nylon Monofilaments	Tonne	47.1	1	H	100	..	..	..
40	Phenyl Ethyl Acetate	Kgs.	1720	1	H	100	..	..	..
41	Phenyl Ethyl Methyl Ether	..	960	1	H	100	..	..	..
42	Pine Oil (Synthetic)	Tonne	347.8	1	H	100	..	..	..
43	Polystyrene Moulding Powder	..	5383.4	1	H	100	..	..	..
44	Polystyrene	..	57.4	1	H	100	..	..	..
45	Pyrethrum Extract (Solid)	..	42	1	H	100	..	..	..
46	Rhodinol	Kgs.	25	1	H	100	..	..	..
47	Safrol (Pure)	..	40	1	H	100	..	..	..
48	U. F. Synthetic Resin (Powder)	Tonne	1989	1	H	100	..	..	..
49	Weedicide (Formulation Liquid)	Kilo Litres	23	1	H	100	..	..	..
50	Lindane (Solid)	Tonne	147	2	H	100	100%	..	..
51	Pyrethrum Extract (Liquid)	Kilo Litres	1857.3	2	H	99.6	100	..	..
52	Geraniol Pure	Kgs.	17399	2	H	98.8	100	..	..
53	Eucalytol (Pure)	..	254	2	H	98.4	100	..	..
54	Eugenol Pure	..	772	2	H	97.5	100	..	..
55	Yara Yara	..	9157	2	H	96.9	100	..	..
56	Aldrin Formulation (Liquid)	Kilo Litres	5.6	2	H	96.4	100	..	..
57	Plasticizers	Tonne	1179.8	2	H	96.4	100	..	..
58	Geranyl Acetate (Pure)	Kgs.	2504	2	H	95.8	100	..	..
59	Chlorodane Formulation (Solid)	Tonne	16.2	2	H	93.8	100	..	..
60	Organo Mercurials	..	50.4	2	H	93.8	100	..	..
61	Citral (Pure)	Kgs.	374	2	H	90.9	100	..	..
62	Ethyl Phenyl Acetate	..	253	2	H	88.9	100	..	..
63	Menthol	..	15118	2	H	87.9	100	..	..
64	P.V.C. Compositions	Tonne	2483	2	H	86.1	100	..	..
65	Amyl Acetate	Kgs.	2494	2	H	85.4	100	..	..
66	Rhodioni entre	..	30	2	H	83.3	100	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
67	Malathion Formulation (Solid)	Tonne	6	2	H	83.3	100	..	..
68	Amyl Salicylate	Kgs.	7966	2	H	80.3	100	..	..
69	Citronellol (Pure)	..	13667	2	H	78.5	100	..	..
70	Resinoids (other than Gum styrax)	..	4159	2	H	75.2	100	..	..
71	Phenolic Laminates	Tonne	1707.6	2	H	74.2	100	..	..
72	PVC (Flexible) Sheets-Unsupported	..	1940	2	H	70.4	100	..	..
73	Geraniol Ex-Palmarosa	Kgs.	1204	2	H	70.1	100	..	..
74	Alfa Amyl Cinnamic Aldehyde	..	18597	2	H	66.9	100	..	..
75	Malathion, Technical	Tonne	97.2	2	H	66.7	100	..	..
76	Hydroxy Citranellol	Kgs.	6571	2	H	66.6	100	..	..
77	Parathion Formulations	Kilo Litres	265.9	2	H	63.1	100	..	..
78	Polycethylene Moulding Powder	Tonne	9056.8	2	H	62.4	100	..	..
79	U. F. Synthetic Resins (Liquid)	..	1594.1	2	H	61.2	100	..	..
80	Citronellyl Acetate	Kgs.	266	2	H	60.9	100	..	..
81	P.V.C. Resins	Tonne	9216.8	2	H	60.2	100	..	..
82	† Ionone Pure	Kgs.	7797	2	H	58.3	100	..	..
83	Methyl Ionone Pure	..	2484	2	H	55.7	100	..	..
84	Gum Styrax	..	8030	2	H	52.6	100	..	..
85	Parathion Formulations (Solid)	Tonne	1480.4	3	H	99.8	99.9	100	..
86	Chlorodane Formulations (Liquid)	Kilo Litres	550	3	H	98.2	99.9	100	..
87	Lindane (Liquid)	..	23.6	3	H	97.0	99.1	100	..
88	Ionone Beta	Kgs.	62330	3	H	91.7	100	100.5	..
89	Disinfectants (Solid)	Tonne	108.4	3	H	82.7	99.7	100	..
90	B. H. C. Formulations (Liquid)	Kilo Litres	326.9	3	H	80.4	99.3	100	..
91	Endrin Formulations (Solid)	Tonne	370.4	3	H	78.3	96.7	100	..
92	Dieldrine (Liquid)	Kilo Litres	510.7	3	H	74.5	99.2	100	..
93	U.F. Moulding Powder	Tonne	1220.7	3	H	74.3	92.7	100	..
94	Turpentine Oil	Kilo Litres	3297	3	H	67.8	86.8	100	..
95	Rosin	Tonne	12658	3	H	65.5	85.3	100	..
96	Aldrin Formulation (Solid)	..	192	3	H	64.6	97.4	100	..
97	Zinc Phosphide	..	233.9	3	H	61.9	95.1	100	..
98	Malathion Formulations (Liquid)	Kilo Litres	144.5	3	H	56.1	99.4	100	..
99	B.H.C. (Tech.)	Tonne	6156	3	H	49.0	80.5	100	..
100	Disinfectants (Liquid)	Kilo Litres	1782.0	5	H	57.3	94.0	98.0	100
101	Photographic Paper	Sq. Metre	1156.8	4	H	86.9	93.8	97.0	100@

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
102	Copper Based Formulation (Solid)	Tonne	1251.7	8	H	63.6	86.2	96.8	97.8
103	D. D. T. Formulation (Liquid)	Kilo Litres	80.2	5	H	42.9	80.1	95.6	100
104	Endrin Formulation (Liquid)	"	1201.0	5	H	66.4	87.5	94.3	100
105	D.D.T. Formulation (Solid)	Tonne	5093.8	9	H	79.3	87.4	93.7	99.7
106	Copper Oxochloride	"	1518	4	H	60.6	82.7	92.4	100@
107	P. F. Moulding Powder	"	3223.4	5	H	40.2	73.1	85.2	100
108	B. H. C. Formulation (Solid)	"	32012	7	H	39.5	69.2	85.0	97.4
109	Natural Essential Oils	"	135.7	7	H	68.9	78.4	82.3	88.5
110	Polythene Films & Lay Flat Tubings	"	2272.3	9	H	43.7	68.9	81.1	92.0
111	Flavouring Essences (non-alcoholic)	Kgs.	424262	7	M	26.0	51.5	72.6	98.3
112	Perfumery Compounds/ Synthetic Essential Oils	"	136849	8	M	31.7	53.5	71.6	92.4
113	Leather Cloth	K. Metre	11525.4	6	M	25.0	45.3	65.2	95.4
114	‡Plastic Moulded Goods	Rs. Lakhs	574.8	44	N	18.3	29.1	34.0	43.2

XIII—Dyes, Explosives, Coke-oven By-products and Coal Tar Distillation Products

1	Anthracene Crude/Solid	Tonne	275	1	H	100	..	..	..
2	Benzole/Benzene (Industrial Grade)	Litre	95624	1	H	100	..	..	..
3	Cresylic Acid	Tonne	25	1	H	100	..	..	..
4	‡Fast Colour Salts	"	28	1	H	100	..	..	..
5	Heavy Naptha	"	77	1	H	100	..	..	..
6	Paper Caps	"	400	1	H	100	..	..	..
7	Reactive Dyes	"	27.8	1	H	100	..	..	..
8	Xylene	Kilo Litres	275	1	H	100	..	..	..
9	Pitch Creosote	ooo Tonnes	109.5	2	H	93.5	100	..	..
10	Black Powder	Tonne	505	2	H	85.3	100	..	..
11	Safety Fuses	Lakh Coils	94.1	2	H	83.9	100	..	..
12	Other Sulphur Dyes	Tonne	33.9	2	H	79.1	100	..	..
13	Sulphur Black	"	1565.3	2	H	66.2	100	..	..
14	Carbolic Oil	"	853	2	H	52.1	100	..	..
15	Nitro Compounds	"	18095	3	H	91.2	99.4	100	..
16	Naphthalene (Hot Pressed)	"	4269	3	H	88.4	99.9	100	..
17	Toluene/Toluol (Industrial, Refined Grade)	Kilo Litres	991	3	H	67.0	84.4	100	..
18	Solubilised Vats	Tonne	112.7	3	H	53.1	82.9	100	..
19	‡Rapid Fast & Rapidogen Colours	"	114	4	H	57.9	85.1	100	100\$@
20	Naphthols	"	834.5	4	H	53.3	92.1	99.9	100@
21	Vat Dyes	"	748.1	4	H	51.4	95.9	99.9	100@
22	Oil Soluble Dyes	"	173.4	5	H	93.2	97.9	99.8	100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23	Toluene-Pure/Nitration Grade	Kilo Litres	2146	4	H	65.8	91.7	99.2	100@
24	Naphthalene—Refined	Tonne	73	4	H	46.6	85.8	98.1	100@
25	Crackers	„	2404	5	H	57.5	89.6	97.9	100
26	Coal Tar—Distilled	ooo Tonnes	196.1	6	H	79.6	89.0	96.9	99.6
27	Sparklers	Tonne	1765	4	H	43.2	86.2	95.4	100@
28	Benzene-Pure/Nitration Grade	Kilo Litres	20010	5	H	80.0	87.5	93.9	100
29	Pitch	Tonne	27758	5	H	39.2	67.0	93.0	100
30	Basic Dyes	„	256.2	5	H	50.3	71.8	92.7	100
31	Creosote Oil	Kilo Litres	13021	6	H	33.5	65.9	92.6	99.9
32	Road Tar	Tonne	25730	6	H	52.9	88.8	92.3	97.8
33	Motor Benzole	Kilo Litres	4686.4	4	H	35.2	69.4	92.3	100@
34	‡Azo Dyes	Tonne	971	6	H	76.3	86.9	91.8	98.3
35	Fast Colour Bases	„	462.2	6	H	68.1	80.5	91.1	99.3
36	Crude Benzol	Kilo Litres	40874	5	H	64.3	79.8	89.1	100
37	Organic Pigments	Tonne	628.4	7	H	36.2	65.7	89.0	98.8
38	Carbonised Coal	ooo Tonnes	10106	9	H	47.3	68.3	88.5	96.2
39	Crude Coal Tar	„	321.4	9	H	47.4	68.8	87.8	96.8
40	Optical Bleaching Agents	Tonne	330.4	6	H	60.9	75.3	87.4	96.8
41	Solvent Naptha	Kilo Litres	1000	5	H	37.7	70.5	85.6	100
42	Acids, Directs & Allied Dyes	Tonne	1167.2	9	H	64.2	71.4	77.5	87.4

XIV—Drugs & Pharmaceuticals

1	Adrenalin Tart	Kgs.	0.6	1	H	100	..	..	..
2	Amodiquin "Camoquin (Bulk)	„	9451	1	H	100	..	..	..
3	Atrax	„	213	1	H	100	..	..	..
4	Bismuth Oxychloride	„	25	1	H	100	..	..	..
5	Bismuth Salicylas	„	100	1	H	100	..	..	..
6	Bismuth Salts	„	9705	1	H	100	..	..	..
7	Bismuth Subgallate	„	230	1	H	100	..	..	..
8	Buclizine	„	458.5	1	H	100	..	..	..
9	Carbetopentane Citrate	„	16.4	1	H	100	..	..	..
10	Chloral Hydrate	„	29399	1	H	100	..	..	..
11	Chlorocyclizine HCL	„	33	1	H	100	..	..	..
12	Chloromycetin (Bulk)	„	9109	1	H	100	..	..	..
13	Chloropromazine HCL B.P.	„	540	1	H	100	..	..	..
14	Cholic Acid	„	129.5	1	H	100	..	..	..
15	Cinchophen	„	787	1	H	100	..	..	..
16	Cycliozine	„	1.7	1	H	100	..	..	..
17	Cyclizine HCL	„	58.2	1	H	100	..	..	..
18	Dehydrochloric Acid	„	32.1	1	H	100	..	..	..
19	Dextravan	Litres	53061	1	H	100	..	..	..
20	Ephedrine Hydro	Kgs.	2202	1	H	100	..	..	..
21	Ether B.P.	„	176086	1	H	100	..	..	..
22	Ethyl Chloride	„	42679	1	H	100	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23	Glycerophosphate	Kgs.	10440	1	H	100	..	..	..
24	Glycerophosphate (Sodium)	..	2074	1	H	100	..	..	..
25	Hormones—Testosterone & Others	..	16.2	1	H	100	..	..	..
26	Hydroxy Cobalamin	Gms.	3377.5	1	H	100	..	..	..
27	Isoprenaline Sulphate	Kgs.	89	1	H	100	..	..	..
28	Meclozine	..	176.6	1	H	100	..	..	..
29	Meprobamate	..	2	1	H	100	..	..	..
30	Methaqualone Hydrochloride	..	28	1	H	100	..	..	..
31	Methylamphotamine HCL	..	25	1	H	100	..	..	..
32	Opium & its Alkaloids—Codeine etc.	..	2872.0	1	H	100	..	..	..
33	Opium & its Alkaloids—Morphine etc.	..	354.0	1	H	100	..	..	..
34	Phenacetin B.P.	..	1999	1	H	100	..	..	..
35	Phthalyl Sulphthiazole	..	183.4	1	H	100	..	..	..
36	Piperazine Adipate	..	5181	1	H	100	..	..	..
37	Potassium Iodide	..	2489	1	H	100	..	..	..
38	Prochlorperazine Meleate B.P.	..	5	1	H	100	..	..	..
39	Promethazine—Chlorothephyllinate B.P.C.	..	59	1	H	100	..	..	..
40	Promethazine Hydrochloride B.P.	..	303	1	H	100	..	..	..
41	Saccharine Sodium	..	6765	1	H	100	..	..	..
42	Saccharine Soluble	..	222	1	H	100	..	..	..
43	Succinyl Sulphthiazole	..	316.6	1	H	100	..	..	..
44	Sulphapyridine	..	11779	1	H	100	..	..	..
45	Vitamin B6	..	1109	1	H	100	..	..	..
46	Vitamin C	..	77110	1	H	100	..	..	..
47	Xylocain Base	..	530.5	1	H	100	..	..	..
48	Xylocain HCL	..	240	1	H	100	..	..	..
49	Zinc Undecylenate	..	76.6	1	H	100	..	..	..
50	Tolbutamide	..	10825	2	H	99.8	100	..	..
51	Ether Anaesthetic	..	97831	2	H	99.2	100	..	..
52	Procain HCL B.P.	..	49181	2	H	96.6	100	..	..
53	‡ Calcium Lactate	..	70600	2	H	95.0	100	..	..
54	Salicylic Acid (Tech.)	Tonne	633.1	2	H	94.0	100	..	..
55	Glacial Acetic Acid	Kgs.	32343	2	H	93.9	100	..	..
56	Emetine Hydrochloride	..	221	2	H	91.4	100	..	..
57	Sulphasomidine	..	63900	2	H	88.6	100	..	..
58	Thiacetazone	..	1762.6	2	H	84.6	100	..	..
59	Vitamine B12	..	21.3	2	H	82.6	100	..	..
60	Bismuth Carbonate	..	19495	2	H	78.2	100	..	..
61	Sulphathiazole	..	68784	2	H	73.5	100	..	..
62	Bismuth Subnitrate	..	11851	2	H	73.0	100	..	..
63	Bismuth Citrate	..	5981	2	H	71.4	100	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
64	Sulphadiazine . . .	Kgs.	76715	2	H	68.4	100	..	..
65	Vitamin A . . .	MMU	20.8	2	H	68.3	100	..	..
66	Quinine . . .	Kgs.	40185	2	H	60.4	100	..	..
67	Chloremphenicol . . .	„	22123	2	H	58.8	100	..	..
68	Streptomycin, Dihydrostreptomycin . . .	„	56637	2	H	55.6	100	..	..
69	Salicylic Acid B.P. . .	„	69220	2	H	55.3	100	..	..
70	Diethyl Carbamazine Citrate . . .	„	4411	2	H	54.3	100	..	..
71	Methyl Salicylate . . .	„	42086	3	H	98.8	99.4	100	..
72	Nicotinic Acid . . .	„	9702	3	H	71.3	97.6	100	..
73	Hard Empty Gelatine Capsules . . .	Lakh Nos.	3507.5	3	H	89.2	94.8	100	..
74	Chloroquin . . .	Kgs.	10718	3	H	88.2	99.6	100	..
75	Sera . . .	Lakh ccs	34.1	3	H	86.7	95.3	100	..
76	Asprin . . .	ooo Kgs.	444.8	3	H	82.1	98.7	100	..
77	Sodium Salicylate . . .	Tonne	248.7	3	H	62.5	96.0	100	..
78	Penicillin . . .	MMU	85.3	3	H	59.7	84.1	100	..
79	Salicylamide . . .	Kgs.	7971	3	H	57.6	79.8	100	..
80	†Tetracyclins . . .	Tonne	23.1	3	H	51.9	96.5	100	..
81	Hormones—Corticosteroid . . .	Kgs.	820.1	3	H	47.0	85.1	100	..
82	Strychnine & Brucine . . .	„	21747	4	H	58.3	81.7	99.9	100@
83	Nicotinamide . . .	„	40716	4	H	80.5	95.0	99.9	100@
84	DDS & its derivatives . . .	„	7355	4	H	57.2	92.1	99.5	100@
85	Ferrous Gluconate . . .	„	21619	4	H	59.0	97.2	99.0	100@
86	Saccharine . . .	„	97851	4	H	49.1	76.5	98.8	100@
87	Miscellaneous Sulpha Drugs . . .	„	30361	4	H	70.5	97.0	98.6	100@
88	Nikethamide . . .	„	7356	4	H	51.7	92.6	97.6	100@
89	Iodo-choloro-quinolone . . .	„	50690	7	H	54.8	92.7	96.7	99.6
90	Calcium Gluconate . . .	„	113136	6	H	61.4	77.5	91.1	100
91	PAS and its Salts . . .	Tonne	253.9	4	H	35.8	65.1	89.5	100@
92	I.N.H. . . .	Kgs.	60404	8	H	46.0	75.7	88.9	99.1
93	Di-iodohydroxy Guinolonone . . .	„	19882	7	H	44.1	68.9	87.6	97.8
94	Caffeine & its Salts . . .	„	11944	6	H	60.1	73.9	87.5	96.6
95	‡Liver Extract (Injection) . . .	Mill. ccs	44.0	14	H	45.2	75.9	80.5	87.5
96	Liver Extract (Orals) . . .	Tonne	174.8	13	M	35.9	55.5	74.1	84.4
97	Vaccines . . .	Lakhs ccs	417.4	10	L	24.0	42.5	54.4	74.0

XV—Mineral Industries

1	Artificial Teeth . . .	ooo Nos.	2860	1	H	100	..	..	..
2	Calcined Petroleum Coke . . .	Tonne	24080.5	1	H	100	..	..	..
3	Caramic Transfer Sheets . . .	ooo Nos.	219.3	1	H	100	..	..	..
4	Clinker Magnesia . . .	Tonne	831	1	H	100	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5	Fused/Bifocal Blanks .	000 prs.	205·0	1	H	100	..	..	..
6	Lead Slips . . .	Lakh Nos.	311·5	1	H	100	..	..	..
7	Machine Cut Stones .	Packets	11841	1	H	100	..	..	..
8	Microsized Lapping Powder . . .	Tonne	43	1	H	100	..	..	..
9	Moulded Stones . . .	000 packets	215	1	H	100	..	..	..
10	Porcelain Teeth (Acrylic)	000 Nos.	722·6	1	H	100	..	..	..
11	Porcelain Teeth (Porcelain)	„	414·2	1	H	100	..	..	..
12	Simulated Pears . . .	000 Bunches	962	1	H	100	..	..	..
13	Synthetic Stones . . .	Tonne	13·2	1	H	100	..	..	..
14	Glass Tubes for Fluorescent Lamps . . .	„	2220	2	H	76·5	100	..	..
15	Cinema Carbon . . .	000 prs.	272·5	2	H	73·1	100	..	..
16	Toughened Glass . . .	Sq. metre	87295	2	H	64·4	100	..	..
17	Mineral Wool . . .	Tonne	3003·9	3	H	85·6	92·9	100	..
18	Glass Wool . . .	„	984	3	H	71·1	96·6	100	..
19	Laminated & Safety Glass . . .	000 sq. Metres	214·7	3	H	70·6	90·8	100	..
20	Mirrors . . .	Sq. Metre	29966	3	H	69·7	97·7	100	..
21	Glass Shells . . .	000 pieces	71179	3	H	45·8	82·8	100	..
22	Feeding Bottles . . .	„	609	3	H	36·1	68·8	100	..
23	A. C. Roofing Accessories & Sundry Moulded Goods . . .	Tonne	24860	4	H	49·4	79·6	99·9	100@
24	A. C. Pipes & Fittings . . .	„	35738	4	H	65·9	92·8	96·7	100@
25	A. C. Roofing Sheets & Building Boards . . .	000 Tonnes	305·9	4	H	50·0	92·3	96·3	100@
26	Glazed Tiles . . .	Tonne	5467	5	H	45·1	80·2	96·3	100
27	Liquid Gold . . .	Lakh gms.	28·4	5	H	49·6	76·0	94·0	100
28	Figured Glass . . .	000 sq. Metres	1150·6	4	H	35·6	62·7	87·6	100@
29	Thermos Flask . . .	000 Nos.	1804	6	H	44·1	73·5	86·6	98·2
30	Milk Bottles . . .	Tonne	13789	11	H	62·7	79·6	86·3	96·5
31	L. T. Insulators . . .	„	3405	12	H	68·9	78·1	83·2	91·1
32	Penicillin Vials . . .	Lakh Nos.	2274·1	7	H	30·3	56·2	81·8	99·8
33	Sheet Glass . . .	000 Sq. Metres	9434	6	H	34·7	61·6	81·1	97·8
34	Enamelware . . .	000 pcs.	35478	19	H	49·5	73·6	79·1	86·0
35	Wired Glass . . .	000 Sq. Metres	656·8	4	H	27·7	54·6	79·1	100@
36	H. T. Insulators . . .	Tonne	6527	6	H	42·3	62·6	78·5	97·4
37	Excise Bottles . . .	„	25210	12	M	28·2	56·3	74·8	92·9
38	Laboratory Glassware . . .	„	3705	10	M	50·8	63·1	73·1	90·3
39	Stoneware (Other kinds) . . .	„	8329	13	M	31·0	54·7	70·6	81·2
40	Aerated Water Bottle . . .	„	11949	12	M	36·8	57·2	69·4	88·0
41	Cement . . .	000 Tonnes	9689·6	18	M	39·8	54·6	63·8	76·6
42	Whitewares . . .	Tonne	22546	28	L	41·6	49·5	57·0	69·0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
43	Pencils	Milln. Nos.	169.4	13	L	25.0	42.8	54.2	76.6
44	Stoneware Pipes	Tonne	69466	18	L	25.8	40.5	53.2	66.9
45	Graphite Crucibles	000 Nos.	1799.6	13	L	24.5	38.8	50.4	69.0
46	Sanitarywares	Tonne	11163	14	N	24.0	37.5	49.1	69.7
47	Refractories	000 Tonnes	688.2	50	N	19.8	36.4	46.5	58.0
48	Bottlewares	"	133.3	47	N	14.3	27.6	37.2	49.2
49	Pharmaceutical Bottles	Tonne	48057	25	N	13.9	25.6	36.6	54.6
50	Lampwares	"	15590	41	N	13.1	22.3	29.7	41.1
51	Other Glasswares	000 Tonnes	193.0	77	N	11.7	21.9	29.7	41.8
52	Table & Pressedware	Tonne	37645	43	N	10.6	20.4	28.9	43.6

✓XVI—Paper Industries

1	Newsprint	000 Tonnes	28.8	1	H	100	..	..	..
2	Pulp — Dissolving Grade	Tonne	25167	1	H	100	..	..	..
3	Pulp—Paper Grade	"	14829	1	H	100	..	..	..
4	Duplicating Stencils	Reams	77714	3	H	66.7	99.7	100.0	..
5	Boards—Duplex & Triplex	Tonne	37889	6	H	52.3	86.0	98.6	99.8
6	Special Variety Paper	"	6198.5	9	H	48.4	88.3	97.4	99.4
7	Wrapping Paper—Kraft	"	61904	15	H	41.0	74.2	87.8	94.4
8	Typewriter Ribbons	Lakh Nos.	32.1	6	H	40.8	65.4	87.8	99.0
9	Carbon Paper	Lakh boxes of 100 sheets	48.4	5	H	46.5	74.8	86.6	100
10	Boards—Others	Tonne	20488	14	H	34.5	63.4	79.5	87.7
11	Boards, Pulp	"	21174	15	M	52.3	63.0	73.1	87.6
12	Wrapping Paper—Brown	"	23272	29	L	23.7	44.2	54.8	69.5
13	Writing & Printing Paper	000 Tonnes	319.7	30	L	18.5	36.1	51.5	69.4
14	Straw Board & Mill Board	Tonne	69045	31	N	17.4	29.7	38.6	53.1

XVII—Cellulose & Timber Industries

1	Acetate Rayon Yarn	Tonne	1839	1	H	100	..	..	..
2	Battery Separators	000 Nos.	4809	1	H	100	..	..	..
3	Doors, Windows, Office furniture etc.	Rs. Lakh	24.7	1	H	100	..	..	..
4	Insulation Board—Wood-based	000 Sq. Metres	428	1	H	100	..	..	..
5	Picture Frame	000 R. feet	706.5	1	H	100	..	..	..
6	Radio Cabinets	Nos.	74176	1	H	100	..	..	..
7	Cork Discs	Lakh Nos.	8697	2	H	96.6	100	..	..
8	Matches	Mill. Boxes	4075	2	H	96.5	100	..	..
9	Viscose Staple Fibre	Tonne	36820	2	H	89.0	100	..	..
10	Cellophane	"	3656	2	H	67.8	100	..	..
11	Viscose Tyre Cord	"	4830	2	H	64.6	100	..	..
12	Cork Stoppers	Lakh Nos.	2923	2	H	59.5	100	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13	Cork Sheets . . .	000 Nos.	1079·4	2	H	57·2	100	..	..
14	Nylon Yarn . . .	Tonne	1178	3	H	54·0	89·8	100	..
15	Viscose Rayon Yarn . . .	„	35493	8	M	26·0	51·3	64·8	83·8
16	Plywood, Commercial	000 Sq. Metres	9771·5	41	N	19·0	32·7	43·3	60·3
17	Plywood, Teacheat . . .	„	10025·0	53	N	8·9	15·6	20·1	28·4

XVIII—Leather Manufactures

1	Myrobalan Extract . . .	Tonne	1431	3	H	74·7	90·0	100	..
2	Leather Footwear— Indigenous type . . .	000 pairs	5941·8	4	H	99·6	99·8	99·9	100@
3	Leather Footwear— Western type . . .	„	7815·4	8	H	77·9	90·1	98·6	99·4
4	Pickers	000 Nos.	1779·4	4	H	35·3	64·4	91·5	100@
5	Leather Belting . . .	Tonne	146·0	6	H	40·6	73·1	83·6	97·3
6	Glue	„	2230·5	5	H	46·7	66·1	81·4	100
7	Chrome Tanning of Hides	000 Nos.	906·5	10	H	29·2	57·8	76·7	91·4
8	Picking Bands . . .	Tonne	233·2	7	H	37·0	59·0	76·3	98·1
9	Vegetable Tanning of Hides	000 Nos.	3326·0	30	N	26·2	38·7	45·4	57·4

XIX—Rubber Manufactures

1	Aero Tubes . . .	Nos.	4610	1	H	100	..	..	..
2	Aero Tyres . . .	„	14049	1	H	100	..	..	..
3	Gum Droppers . . .	Kgs.	17565	1	H	100	..	..	..
4	Cab Tyres Sheath Wire & VIR . . .	K. Metres	1048·9	1	H	100	..	..	..
5	Carbon Black . . .	Tonne	9408	1	H	100	..	..	..
6	Contraceptives . . .	Nos.	22032	1	H	100	..	..	..
7	Draft Gear Rubber Pads	„	77421	1	H	100	..	..	..
8	Ebonite Separators . . .	000 Nos.	934·5	1	H	100	..	..	..
9	Electrical Gloves . . .	Pairs	7805	1	H	100	..	..	..
10	Hard Rubber Combs . . .	000 Nos.	1338·3	1	H	100	..	..	..
11	I.R. Pirons & Bobbins . . .	Nos.	1834	1	H	100	..	..	..
12	Latex Toys (Moulded) . . .	„	33120	1	H	100	..	..	..
13	Reflectors	000 Nos.	301	1	H	100	..	..	..
14	Synthetic Rubber Jute Pressing Roller Covers . . .	Nos.	88894	1	H	100	..	..	..
15	Tennis Balls	000 Nos.	337	1	H	100	..	..	..
16	Hockey Sheets, Ping Pong Sheets etc.	Metre	13195	2	H	88·2	100	..	..
17	Rubber Mats	Nos.	76155	2	H	87·4	100	..	..
18	Pump Connection . . .	000 Nos.	260·4	2	H	87·3	100	..	..
19	Foam Sponge (Pillow & Rectangulars) . . .	Nos.	6351	2	H	83·3	100	..	..
20	Air Bags	„	2742	2	H	73·9	100	..	..
21	Back Rests & Seat Cushions	„	9852	2	H	71·1	100	..	..
22	Vulcanising Patches . . .	000 Nos.	937·5	3	H	97·5	99·2	100	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23	A. D. V. Tyres	000 Nos.	94.2	3	H	79.6	92.4	100	..
24	A. D. V. Tubes	..	162.5	3	H	77.2	91.5	100	..
25	Erasers	Tonne	88.3	3	H	70.4	95.7	100	..
26	Tennikoit Rings.	000 Nos.	153.4	3	H	55.7	90.6	100	..
27	Ryles, Tubes, Rectal Tubes etc.	..	58.4	3	H	52.8	82.6	100	..
28	Catheters	..	323.5	3	H	52.2	99.7	100	..
29	Teats, Nipples & Soothers	Lakh Nos.	130.5	3	H	50.1	84.7	100	..
30	Synthetic Rubber Aprons	000 Metres	257.0	3	H	49.6	79.2	100	..
31	Tractor Tubes	000 Nos.	75.2	3	H	49.3	85.8	100	..
32	Off the Road Tubes	Nos.	9130	3	H	49.1	86.2	100	..
33	Tractor Tyres	000 Nos.	74.5	3	H	48.5	85.0	100	..
34	Cab Tyres	000 Metres	49.1	3	H	46.1	84.0	100	..
35	Off the Road Tyres	Nos.	9321	3	H	45.3	88.4	100	..
36	Battery Containers	000 Nos.	315.1	4	H	69.8	93.0	99.8	100@
37	Rubber Bands	Kgs.	25077	4	H	52.3	93.3	99.1	100@
38	Industrial Vee Belts	000 Nos.	1780.0	4	H	42.8	71.7	98.5	100@
39	Motor Cycle Tubes	..	242.3	4	H	55.5	85.5	98.1	100@
40	Engine Feeding Pipes	Nos.	5015	4	H	87.6	92.7	97.5	100@
41	Bottle Caps	Lakh Nos.	2231.4	4	H	42.5	84.3	97.2	100@
42	Balloons	..	2818.7	6	H	46.2	77.6	96.7	99.9
43	Soft & Sponge Rubber	Tonne	1080.4	9	H	90.3	94.9	96.5	98.5
44	Horn Bulbs	000 Nos.	693.0	5	H	56.8	92.9	96.5	100
45	Motor Cycle Tyres	..	170.9	4	H	62.5	86.1	95.9	100@
46	Soles	Lakh pairs	84.1	11	H	89.6	93.6	95.8	98.5
47	Surgical Rubber Gloves	000 pairs	185.7	5	H	50.1	84.2	94.2	100
48	Toys, Play Balls etc.	000 Nos.	1304.6	5	H	61.2	82.4	93.4	100
49	Reclaimed Rubber	Tonne	5863.4	4	H	39.3	71.0	92.0	100@
50	Bi-cycle Tubes	000 Nos.	15221.7	12	H	60.1	86.1	89.0	92.9
51	Ice Bags	..	36.8	7	H	61.8	78.3	88.5	98.6
52	Giant Tyre Flaps	..	833.0	6	H	41.1	77.8	88.4	97.9
53	Industrial Gloves	Pairs	34125	5	H	50.3	75.5	85.6	100
54	Insulation Sheeting	000 Metres	1520.5	5	H	44.8	68.1	84.8	100
55	Bi-cycle Tyres (includ- ing Rickshaw Tyres)	000 Nos.	16328.5	11	H	63.9	79.4	84.4	92.4
56	Brake Fittings	..	7967.4	7	H	47.3	71.6	84.4	99.0
57	Solid Tyres (Platform Trolleys Wheels)	..	159.9	14	H	63.5	75.6	84.3	94.5
58	Railway Fittings, springs and com- ponents	..	1156.3	5	H	50.5	67.9	84.1	100
59	Air cushions and in- valid ringsetc.	..	171.5	6	H	44.6	69.4	84.0	99.3
60	Ebonite sheets, Rods, Tubes	Tonne	131.9	11	H	41.7	74.3	84.0	95.1
61	Foot Ball Bladders	000 Nos.	1079.8	5	H	36.0	68.7	82.8	100
62	Motor Tyres	..	689.2	7	H	41.5	66.4	81.4	95.7
63	Motor Tubes	..	717.4	7	H	39.8	66.0	80.5	94.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
64	Giant Tyres	000 Nos.	1237·9	7	H	39·7	68·4	79·4	93·3
65	Giant Tubes	,,	1253·4	7	H	40·5	66·7	78·8	92·9
66	Fan Belts	,,	1328·8	6	H	27·8	52·5	76·7	99·9
67	Rubber & Canvas Footwear	Lakh pairs	485·9	16	H	59·1	70·3	75·2	84·2
68	Camel Back	Tonne	6551·8	6	M	39·1	58·9	74·1	98·8
69	Radiator Hoses	000 Nos.	275·6	8	M	38·7	57·9	72·3	90·6
70	Solid Rubber Sheetings	Tonne	746·9	12	M	32·7	58·9	72·3	93·7
71	Hot Water Bottles	000 Nos.	227·3	12	M	38·6	56·0	69·9	85·5
72	Rubber Rollers (Print- ing Rollers)	Nos.	13798	12	M	41·3	55·2	63·5	76·5
73	Rubberised Fabrics	Lakh Metres	48·9	15	M	21·7	42·8	61·5	86·2
74	Vacuum Brake Hoses	000 Nos.	1220·0	7	L	20·1	39·3	56·8	83·9
75	Other types of Hoses	000 Metres	6786·6	17	L	21·8	41·0	51·3	70·2

XX—Oils, Soaps, Paints & Food

1	Aluminium Paste	Tonne	558	1	H	100	..	..	..
2	Baby Food (Modified)	,,	290·8	1	H	100	..	..	..
3	C.N. Oil Fatty Acid	,,	87·7	1	H	100	..	..	..
4	Chlorinated Rubber	Kgs.	1210	1	H	100	..	..	..
5	Coal Tar Hot Enamel	Tonne	4688·7	1	H	100	..	..	..
6	Coal Tar Primer	,,	98·6	1	H	100	..	..	..
7	↓Corn & Wheat Flakes	,,	233·0	1	H	100	..	..	..
8	Grey Oxide	,,	406	1	H	100	..	..	..
9	Leaded Zinc Oxide	,,	157	1	H	100	..	..	..
10	Lead Stearate	,,	19·0	1	H	..	..	..	..
11	Melamine Resin	,,	27	1	H	100	..	..	..
12	Nail Polish	Kgs.	2544	1	H	100	..	..	..
13	Nail Polish Remover	,,	47	1	H	100	..	..	..
14	P.V.A. Emulsion	Tonne	1129	1	H	100	..	..	..
15	Palm Oil Fatty Acid	,,	106·7	1	H	100	..	..	..
16	Printing Ink-Aniline	,,	9·7	1	H	100	..	..	..
17	Printing Ink-Flexogra- phic	,,	161·6	1	H	100	..	..	..
18	Red Lead (Jointing)	,,	173	1	H	100	..	..	..
19	Roofing Felt	K.M.	853·9	1	H	100	..	..	..
20	Soap-Soft	Tonne	21	1	H	100	..	..	..
21	Titanium Dioxide (Anatase & Rutile)	,,	4305	1	H	100	..	..	..
22	Toludine Red	,,	6·0	1	H	100	..	..	..
23	White Lead	,,	899	1	H	100	..	..	..
24	Printing Ink—Metal Decorating	,,	346·1	2	H	96·0	100	..	..
25	U.F. Resins	,,	452	2	H	85·0	100	..	..
26	Processed Pearl Barley	,,	1739	2	H	80·2	100	..	..
27	Zinc Dust	,,	185	2	H	80·0	100	..	..
28	Calcium Stearate	,,	29·2	2	H	69·9	100	..	..
29	Synthetic Detergents	,,	7224·1	2	H	67·6	100	..	..
30	Linseed Oil Fatty Acid	,,	6·6	2	H	66·7	100	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
31	Leather Finishers	Tonne	274.1	2	H	66.2	100	..	..
32	Corn Flour	..	138.8	2	H	63.5	100	..	..
33	Red Lead (Ordinary)	..	569	2	H	58.5	100	..	..
34	Custard Powder	..	217.7	2	H	56.4	100	..	..
35	Dextrose Powder	..	5173	2	H	56.3	100	..	..
36	Malt Extract	..	1302	2	H	55.4	100	..	..
37	Baking Powder	..	159.9	2	H	54.1	100	..	..
38	Lipstick	Kgs.	4672	3	H	89.6	97.7	100	..
39	‡Milk Powder	Tonne	1359	3	H	68.3	96.8	100	..
40	Sodium Carboxy Methyl Cellulose	..	1692.7	3	H	64.6	96.6	100	..
41	Glucose (Liquid)	..	15275	3	H	62.8	87.4	100	..
42	Litharge	..	2506	3	H	61.6	87.4	100	..
43	Aluminium Stearate	..	52.0	3	H	60.8	90.4	100	..
44	Cocoa Powder	..	194.1	3	H	59.6	94.9	100	..
45	Printing Ink—Gravure	..	220.2	3	H	57.9	99.0	100	..
46	Soap—Shaving	..	597.5	3	H	57.3	99.7	100	..
47	Infant Milk Food	..	5081	3	H	49.9	99.0	100	..
48	Magnesium Stearate	..	11.8	3	H	45.8	91.6	100	..
49	Prussian Blue	..	408.5	4	H	45.7	75.9	99.7	100@
50	Condensed Milk, Sweetened	..	3996	4	H	70.1	86.7	99.6	100@
51	Chocolate including Drinking Chocolate	..	1504	4	H	90.1	96.4	99.1	100@
52	Red Lead (N.S.)	..	3321	4	H	67.1	94.3	98.6	100@
53	Tooth Powder	..	295.8	4	H	65.1	91.4	98.5	100@
54	Oleic Acid	..	581.6	4	H	52.1	91.1	98.5	100@
55	Zinc Stearate	..	88.0	4	H	59.1	93.7	98.1	100@
56	Guar Gum	..	7509	4	H	55.5	93.7	98.1	100@
57	Brunswick Green	..	102.3	4	H	49.5	83.4	98.0	100@
58	Naphthanate Driers	..	1141.5	5	H	54.4	81.5	97.0	100
59	Malted Milk Food	..	4257	6	H	56.6	94.1	96.7	99.6
60	Soap—Liquid	..	886	7	H	72.5	88.1	94.3	98.4
61	Electroplating Polish	..	1065.4	5	H	59.1	86.2	94.3	100
62	Ultramarine Blue	..	2797.3	4	H	64.0	82.0	92.1	100@
63	Glycerine (Refined)	..	7419.5	8	H	66.4	84.8	91.8	97.5
64	Soap—Other sorts	..	3216.1	10	H	62.0	81.3	91.7	97.2
65	Face Powder	..	314.1	12	H	49.8	80.0	91.0	96.8
66	Maleic Resin	..	321	5	H	45.5	74.5	89.5	100
67	N. C. Lacquers (Pigmenlect)	Kilo Litres	1362.2	8	H	44.0	81.0	89.2	96.5
68	Other Resins	Tonne	446	6	H	41.8	66.2	87.9	98.0
69	Soap—Toilet	..	26989	22	H	58.7	82.1	87.8	93.9
70	N. C. Lacquers (Ancillaries)	Kilo Litres	545.5	7	H	30.5	59.2	85.3	98.7
71	Cigarettes	Mill. pcs.	46196	9	H	46.2	66.1	83.3	99.3
72	Printing Ink (Other types)	Tonne	320.0	9	H	35.8	66.1	83.1	94.0
73	Face Cream & Snow	..	771.3	14	H	59.7	75.4	82.7	90.5
74	Chrome Colour	..	1220.5	8	H	44.5	69.0	81.8	93.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
75	Printing Ink—News- print & Rotary . . .	Tonne	1654·9	11	H	36·8	67·9	80·5	95·3
76	N. C. Lacquers (Clear)	Kilo Litres	309·3	8	H	34·3	60·3	79·4	92·0
77	Tooth Paste . . .	Tonne	2486·8	8	H	42·2	65·0	77·6	94·2
78	Brake Fluid . . .	Kilo Litres	1640·7	6	H	47·2	63·4	77·2	93·4
79	Talcum Powder . . .	Tonne	3924	19	H	37·9	63·1	76·7	86·7
80	Soap—Medicated . . .	„	763	11	H	49·4	63·7	76·2	94·5
81	Stearic Acid . . .	„	2955·2	6	H	42·4	61·7	76·0	93·0
82	Zinc Oxide . . .	„	9907	6	H	35·2	59·7	75·4	94·3
83	Phenolic Resins . . .	„	723	7	H	26·3	52·2	75·2	93·9
84	Printing Ink—Letter Press . . .	„	1923·7	12	M	39·5	56·8	68·8	88·3
85	Textile Auxiliaries . . .	„	9719	10	M	26·9	48·7	67·2	91·5
86	Printing Ink—Litho . . .	„	335·7	13	M	25·1	45·5	64·7	85·6
87	Biscuits . . .	„	37870	28	M	39·7	54·1	62·7	75·0
88	Printing Ink—Offset . . .	„	731·7	13	M	32·0	52·8	62·5	81·1
89	Varnishes . . .	Kilo Litres	15605	44	L	23·8	41·5	54·2	62·7
90	Alkyd Resins . . .	Tonne	5532	12	L	22·3	40·5	52·8	68·9
91	Cotton Seed Oil . . .	„	25599	20	N	25·3	35·1	43·7	57·8
92	Confectionery . . .	„	22088	29	N	23·6	32·8	41·2	54·8
93	Paints & Enamels . . .	„	56176	50	N	9·6	18·2	26·8	42·8
94	Flour (Milled) . . .	ooo Tonnes	1502·8	58	N	17·5	21·4	25·1	32·3
95	Oil (Milled) . . .	„	166·3	69	N	7·7	13·7	19·5	29·8

Products Covered by Administrative Departments of Government other than the D.G.T.D.

A. Food Products

1	Sugar . . .	ooo Tonnes	2555·3	171	N	4·4	8·2	11·1	15·1
2	Vanaspati . . .	„	358·7	36	N	19·1	29·2	38·3	48·9
3	Tea (Manufactured) . . .	„	371·0	71+	N	10·2	17·9	23·6	34·7
4	Coffee (Cured) . . .	Tonne	63487	26	N	14·9	28·7	38·2	53·4
5	Salt . . .	ooo Tonnes	4248	185	N	10·8	20·1	27·0	33·1

B. Cotton Textiles

1	Leopard Cloth & Mar- kin . . .	Million Metres	110·5	43	N	19·6	28·7	37·2	49·2
2	Sarees . . .	„	341·6	149	N	18·3	29·7	35·3	43·0
3	Cambric & Lawn . . .	„	52·3	93	N	10·2	19·6	28·4	41·7
4	Drill, Jean, Satindrill & Bedford, Corduroy . . .	„	185·8	146	N	11·1	20·3	27·0	37·5
5	Mull, Voil & Doria . . .	„	86·4	149	N	12·0	17·4	22·2	31·6
6	Shirtings . . .	„	261·7	125	N	7·8	15·4	21·9	30·4
7	Poplin, Crepe, Twill & Hair Cord . . .	„	486·6	193	N	7·4	11·9	15·1	19·9
8	Cotton Textiles (All Varieties) . . .	„	4024·9	260	N	7·9	11·3	14·5	20·5
9	Sheetings . . .	„	251·2	167	N	4·9	9·3	13·6	21·5
10	Long Cloth . . .	„	614·6	225	N	5·3	8·9	11·8	16·9
11	Dhoti . . .	„	327·7	211	N	5·7	8·5	10·8	14·7
12	Cotton yarn . . .	ooo Tonnes	337·9	N.A.	N	2·3	4·1	5·8	8·4

+ Minimum estimated number.

¶ Deliveries for civil consumption by the composite and spinning mills.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C. Woollen Textiles									
1	Carpet Yarn	Tonne	1217	8	H	62.0	80.2	89.4	97.6
2	Other Non-wearables	"	2111	10	H	75.2	80.9	85.3	89.0
3	Other Wearables	K. Metres	6471	22	H	57.6	72.5	80.7	86.3
4	Wearable Fabrics—Gabaredine, Sarge, Suiting etc.	"	5247	20	L	28.3	45.6	69.5	75.8
5	Worsted Knitting Yarn	Tonne	1139	20	L	22.9	41.2	51.8	66.6
6	Non-wearables—Blankets, Rugs	"	2774	16	N	18.2	32.6	45.5	67.8
7	Worsted Yarn for Weaving	"	2595	33	N	16.3	31.1	43.0	56.1
8	Shoddy Yarn	"	4842	22	N	16.5	29.2	37.1	49.4
9	Woollen Yarn	"	5561	25	N	20.5	28.8	35.4	48.1
10	Worsted Hosiery Yarn	"	2946	36	N	9.2	17.2	24.3	37.2
D. Synthetic Textiles									
1	Viscose filament Yarn—120 D Dull	Tonne	2772	5	H	53.4	90.9	97.1	100
2	Viscose filament Yarn—100 Br	"	1391	6	H	31.5	62.9	81.0	96.1
3	Viscose filament Yarn—120 Br	"	17141	7	H	40.5	63.2	77.1	93.8
4	Viscose filament Yarn—150 D Br	"	8669	7	M	38.4	62.5	75.1	91.9
5	Viscose filament Yarn—Other deniers	"	5323	7	M	39.9	60.8	74.2	96.7
6	Staple Fibre Yarn	"	33283	88	N	27.6	40.2	47.1	57.8
E. Jute Textiles									
1	Other Jute Textiles	000 Tonnes	137.1	43	N	17.5	30.5	39.1	48.9
2	Carpet Backing	"	100.8	21	N	14.6	28.2	38.8	57.3
3	Sacking	"	543.0	43	N	13.4	21.5	28.8	40.7
4	Hessian	"	557.2	40	N	10.9	19.6	27.7	41.1
F. Petroleum Products									
1	Wax	Tonne	34266	1	H	100	..	..	..
2	Lubricants	"	40628	1	H	100	..	..	..
3	Anti-Malarial Oil	"	359	1	H	100	..	..	..
4	Jute Batching Oil	"	79086	3	H	73.7	99.9	100	..
5	Petroleum Coke	"	57661	3	H	69.8	92.2	100	..
6	Bitumen (Asphalt)	000 Tonnes	494.7	3	H	67.6	97.0	100	..
7	Other Petroleum Products	"	460.9	5	H	82.7	91.0	94.8	100
8	Furnace Oil	"	2250.3	5	H	40.2	77.2	92.3	100
9	Kerosene Oil	"	1614.4	6	H	50.7	75.3	87.3	99.3
10	Motor Spirit	"	1349.2	6	H	46.5	66.7	79.9	97.7
11	Diesel Oil	"	2046.1	6	H	41.5	64.9	79.0	97.4
G. Iron & Steel Products									
1	Ferro-Silicon	000 Tonnes	17.9	1	H	100	..	..	..
2	Skelp Bars (Saleable)	"	14.5	1	H	100	..	..	..
3	Sleepers, Steel	"	108.6	1	H	100	..	..	..
4	Strips	"	129.3	1	H	100	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5	Tin Bars (Saleable)	. 000 Tonnes	119·8	1	H	100	..	..	..
6	Skelps	..	193·5	2	H	98·9	100	..	..
7	Pig Iron—Foundry Grade III	..	349·3	2	H	96·7	100	..	..
8	Pig Iron—Others (Saleable)	..	186·3	2	H	95·4	100	..	..
9	Pig Iron—Foundry Grade II	..	131·2	2	H	93·9	100	..	..
10	Hoe Bars (Saleable)	..	6·7	2	H	86·6	100	..	..
11	Plates	..	334·3	2	H	70·4	100	..	..
12	Galvanised Sheets (Plain)	..	28·9	2	H	57·8	100	..	..
13	Pig Iron—Basic (Saleable)	..	98·8	2	H	57·4	100	..	..
14	Galvanised Sheets (Corr)	..	118·6	2	H	54·6	100	..	..
15	Wheels, Tyres & Axles	..	55·4	2	H	52·9	100	..	..
16	Pig Iron—Other Foundry Grades	..	754·2	3	H	76·3	99·1	100	..
17	Tin Plates	..	106·4	3	H	75·4	89·3	100	..
18	Billets (Saleable)	..	852·0	3	H	55·8	88·3	100	..
19	Light Rails	..	20·2	3	H	53·0	95·1	100	..
20	Heavy Rails (1st Class)	..	330·3	3	H	52·5	77·8	100	..
21	Black Sheets (Plain)	..	345·5	3	H	52·4	78·9	100	..
22	Slabs (Saleable)	..	7·8	3	H	51·3	94·9	100	..
23	Heavy Rails (2nd Class)	..	107·3	3	H	51·0	83·0	100	..
24	Blooms (Saleable)	..	67·4	3	H	50·5	98·6	100	..
25	Heavy Structural	..	173·5	3	H	50·4	76·5	100	..
26	Light & Medium Structural	..	635·2+	4	H	52·3	80·4	99·6	100@
27	‡Ingots (Basic)	..	5945·5	4	H	51·0	82·9	99·3	100@
28	Pig Iron—Foundry (Saleable)	..	840·3	4	H	74·6	95·0	99·1	100@
29	Pig Iron—Foundry Grade I	..	83·1	4	H	43·5	84·5	94·2	100@
30	Ferro—Manganese	..	131·3	6	M	34·1	60·8	72·3	91·7
31	Ingots—Electric	..	87·3	10	L	19·6	39·0	56·8	76·4

H. Jute Mill & Textile Machinery

1	‡Jute Mill Machinery—Cop Winders (Ordinary Type)	Rs. Lakh	11·8	1	H	100	..	..	..
2	‡Jute Mill Machinery—Silver Spinning Frames, 4½" Pitch	..	217·8	1	H	100	..	..	..
3	‡Jute Mill Machinery—Softners	..	0·7	1	H	100	..	..	..
4	‡Jute Mill Machinery—Carpet Baking Looms	..	139·8	2	H	95·2	100	..	..
5	‡Jute Mill Machinery—Roll/Cone Winders	..	23·3	2	H	54·9	100	..	..
6	Textile Machinery—Automatic Looms	..	157·8	3	H	54·9	97·2	100	..

+ Excluding production of Reg. Rollers which accounted for 0·8% (approx.) of the total production.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7	Textile Machinery— Other Items	Rs. Lakh	137·4	6	H	52·0	77·6	96·8	99·5
8	Textile Machinery— Plain Looms	„	66·2	8	H	75·1	87·0	94·2	98·0
9	Textile Machinery— Carding Engines	„	303·1	4	H	62·5	78·5	92·7	100@
10	Textile Machinery— Ring Frames	„	966·6	5	H	42·9	66·5	89·2	100
I. Minerals									
1	Beryl & Beryl Churi	Tonne	15·0	1	H	100	..	..	..
2	Copper Ore	000 Tonnes	473·0	1	H	100	..	..	..
3	Corundum	Tonne	540	1	H	100	..	..	..
4	Crude Oil	000 Tonnes	770	1	H	100	..	..	..
5	Lead Concentrates	Tonnes	6148	1	H	100	..	..	..
6	Rutile	„	1870·8	1	H	100	..	..	..
7	Zinc Concentrates	„	10744	1	H	100	..	..	..
8	Zircon	„	735·2	2	H	96·7	100	..	..
9	Monazite	„	2333	2	H	96·2	100	..	..
10	Vermiculite	„	423	2	H	88·1	100	..	..
11	Emerald (Crude)	„	52324	2	H	81·0	100	..	..
12	Gold	Kgs.	4603	2	H	80·9	100	..	..
13	Ilmenite	Tonne	10749	2	H	58·5	100	..	..
14	Fluorspar	„	389	2	H	57·6	100	..	..
15	Diamond	Carats	2260	2	H	53·0	100	..	..
16	Silver	Kgs.	4734	3	H	92·6	98·5	100	..
17	Sillimanite	Tonne	12348	3	H	87·6	99·2	100	..
18	Apatite	„	4049	4	H	72·4	86·4	98·0	100@
19	Kyanite	„	32·0	7	H	56·6	76·6	94·4	98·2
20	Magnesite	000 Tonnes	207·7	8	H	49·0	77·5	93·7	98·3
21	‡Gypsum	„	1190·8	51	H	49·0	79·9	87·7	92·7
22	‡Dolomite	„	1071·2	42	H	45·8	84·3	87·6	90·6
23	‡Asbestos	Tonne	2738	25	M	29·7	52·2	64·9	78·7
24	Calcite	000 Tonnes	13·9	23	M	29·4	48·0	62·4	77·5
25	‡Bauxite	„	565·1	55	L	28·8	43·1	56·0	67·6
26	‡Chromite	„	65·6	10	L	25·8	40·4	44·3	76·3
27	‡Iron Ore	„	14995	260	L	22·3	41·2	54·0	65·9
28	‡Skeatite (Excluding Pyrophyllite)	„	119·0	119	N	23·8	41·9	49·7	55·4
29	‡Barytes	„	37·4	70	N	25·1	35·8	46·0	56·6
30	‡Quartz & Silica	„	230·5	78	N	19·4	33·6	45·6	55·1
31	‡Lime Stone	„	17131	223	N	26·0	35·7	44·7	56·7
32	‡Ochre	„	24·0	36	N	16·7	30·4	41·2	59·5
33	‡Fire Clay	„	373·7	68	N	12·7	23·8	33·9	47·9
34	‡Feldspar	„	21·2	31	N	12·7	23·5	33·4	48·0
35	‡China Clay	„	131·3	117	N	14·3	25·4	33·2	45·1
36	‡Manganese Ore	„	1100·8	341	N	12·3	21·7	30·5	40·3
37	Coal	„	63990	804	N	12·8	18·2	21·6	26·8
38	‡Mica (Crude)	Tonne	25098	720	N	4·9	7·9	10·2	14·5
39	‡Mica (Dressed)	„	4505	More than 80	N	5·0	7·3	8·8	11·3

STATEMENT 2

Absolute Levels and Percentage Shares of Top Five Enterprises in Annual Production in 1964

Sl. No.	Name of Product	Production		No. of Enterprises	Names of Top Enterprises*	% Shares in prodn.**
		Unit	Qty.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>I—Tools</i>						
1	Bench Vices . . .	Nos.	3336	1	Kumar Industries . . .	100
2	Chipping Hammers . . .	„	1302	1	Gedore Tools (I) Pvt. Ltd. . .	100
3	Cold Chisels . . .	„	6636	1	Gedore Tools (I) Pvt. Ltd. . .	100
4	Copper drawing Diamond Dies.	„	1099	1	Electrical Industries Corporation.	100
5	Detachable Bits . . .	„	7142	1	Sandvik Asia Ltd.	100
6	Diamond Electric Metallic Tools.	„	846	1	@Precision Tools (I) Ltd. . .	100
7	Diamond Wheels . . .	„	1039	1	@Precision Tools (I) Ltd. . .	100
8	Drill rods . . .	„	4461	1	@Meameco Ltd.	100
9	Electric Welding Machines.	„	560	1	Malik Electric Works . . .	100
10	Extension rods . . .	„	3068	1	Sandvik Asia Ltd.	100
11	Extrusion Dies . . .	„	359	1	@Aluminium Industries Ltd. . .	100
12	Gear Hobs . . .	„	12	1	@Addison & Co. Ltd. . . .	100
13	Hacksaw Frames . . .	„	3374	1	Steel & Allied Products Ltd. . .	100
14	Handlebar Wheels . . .	„	1013	1	Gedore Tools (I) Pvt. Ltd. . .	100
15	Hollow Drill Steels etc.	000 Nos.	75.1	1	Sandvik Asia Ltd.	100
16	Ivory Saws . . .	000 R. Metres	1.4	1	Shree Viswakarma Industries . .	100
17	Machine Knives . . .	000 Nos.	26.3	1	Laldee Pvt. Ltd.	100
18	Micrometers . . .	Nos.	5221	1	@Indian Tool Manufacturers Ltd.	100
19	Mining Drill Bits . . .	„	2428	1	@Meameco Ltd.	100
20	Pipe Vices . . .	„	841	1	Kumar Industries	100
21	Plane Irons . . .	000 Nos.	53.3	1	@Killick Industries Ltd. . . .	100
22	Plastic Tools & Moulds.	Nos.	40	1	Rattanchand Harjas Rai (Plastic) Pvt. Ltd.	100
23	Pliers . . .	000 Nos.	107.6	1	Gedore Tools (I) Pvt. Ltd. . .	100
24	Punches . . .	Nos.	3514	1	Gedore Tools (I) Pvt. Ltd. . .	100
25	Rotary Coal Drilling Bits.	„	232	1	Hindustan Small Tools Pvt. Ltd.	100
26	Segmental Saws . . .	„	1119	1	Steel & Allied Products Ltd. . .	100
27	Special Garage Tools . . .	„	242	1	@T.V.S. Aiyanger & Sons Pvt. Ltd.	100

*In a product, where there are 5 or less enterprises summation of companies based on common control is complete ; but where there are more than 5 enterprises such summation relates to only those enterprises which could be indentified with the help of name only.

**Percentage shares given in Col. (7) may not be exactly equal to those obtained from the figures in Col. (4) which were subsequently rounded.

@Connected with Dominant Business Group/House.

†Data refer to the year 1963.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28	Sweet Dies . . .	Nos.	8	1	@Brady Engg. Co. Ltd.	100
29	T.C. Coal Cutter Picks	,,	3654	1	Hindustan Small Tools Pvt. Ltd.	100
30	Tapes, Measuring . . .	000 Nos.	152.8	1	National Tape Co.	100
31	Vices . . .	Nos.	14189	1	@Shivaji Works Ltd.	100
32	Web Saws . . .	000 R.M.	25.5	1	Shree Viswakarma Industries	100
33	Wire drawing Dies . . .	Nos.	5794	1	Super Tool Co. Pvt. Ltd.	100
34	Wood cutting circular Saws.	,,	2034	1	Malhotra Spear Jackson Saws Mft. Co.	100
35	Wrenches . . .	000 Nos.	481.8	2		
		,,	481.6		Gedore Tools(I) Pvt. Ltd.	100
		,,	0.2		Hindustan Small Tools Pvt. Ltd.	Neg.
36	Pitsaws . . .	Nos.	12979	2		
		,,	12959		Steel & Allied Products Ltd.	99.8
		,,	20		Shree Viswakarma Industries	0.2
37	Gas Welding & Cutting Equipment	000 Nos.	41.7	2		
		,,	38.7		Indian Oxygen Ltd.	92.9
		,,	3.0		Bharat Oxygen Ltd.	7.1
38	Adjustable Reamers . . .	Nos.	332	2		
		,,	304		Repetition Parts Pvt. Ltd.	91.6
		,,	28		Basal Tool Co. Ltd.	8.4
39	Butt Welded Tools . . .	,,	5856	2		
		,,	5298		S. S. Miranda Pvt. Ltd.,	90.5
		,,	558		@Addison & Co. Ltd.	9.5
40	Wood Working Machines.	,,	30	2		
		,,	27		@Britannia Engg. Co. Ltd.	90.0
		,,	3		Janta Machine Tools Ltd.	10.0
41	Form Tools . . .	000 Nos.	11.1	2		
		,,	9.8		Repetition Parts Pvt. Ltd.	88.1
		,,	1.3		S.S. Miranda Pvt. Ltd.	11.9
42	Hammers . . .	Tonne	335.9	2		
		,,	278.8		Kumar Industries	83.0
		,,	57.1		Sri Narayana Engg. Industries Pvt. Ltd.	17.0
43	Cross-out-Saws . . .	000 R.M.	19.7	2		
		,,	15.9		Shree Viswakarma Industries	80.7
		,,	3.8		Steel & Allied Products Ltd.	19.3
44	Special Tools . . .	000 Nos.	19.6	2		
		,,	14.8		@Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co. Ltd.	75.4
		,,	4.8		S.S. Miranda Pvt. Ltd.	24.6
45	Hand Saws . . .	,,	118.0	2		
		,,	64.2	1	Shree Viswakarma Industries	54.4
		,,	53.8		Steel & Allied Products Ltd.	45.6
46	Felt Bobs & Mops . . .	,,	22.5	3		
		,,	19.7		Arim Metal Industries Pvt. Ltd.	87.5
		,,	2.2		Grauer & Weil (I) Ltd.	9.6
		,,	0.6		Ronuk Industries Ltd.	2.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
47	Other Metal Forming Machines.	Nos.	484	3		
		"	363		Metal Box Co. of India Ltd.	75.0
		"	62		Westerwork Engineers Pvt. Ltd.	12.8
		"	59		Wire Machinery Mfg. Corpn. Ltd.	12.2
48	Bandsaw Blades (Metal Cutting).	ooo R.M.	509.4	3		
		"	311.7		H. L. Malhotra & Sons Pvt. Ltd.	61.2
		"	186.4		Steel & Allied Products Ltd.	36.6
		"	11.3		S.S. Miranda Pvt. Ltd.	2.2
49	Spanners	ooo Nos.	4380.5	4		
		"	3536.1		Gedore Tools (I) Pvt. Ltd.	80.7
		"	814.9		Hindustan Dowidat Tools Ltd.	18.6
		"	29.0		Kumar Engg. Works	0.7
		"	0.5		Hindustan Small Tools Ltd.	Neg.
50	Bandsaw Blades (Wood working).	ooo R.M.	222.0	4		
		"	147.8		Shree Viswakarma Industries	66.5
		"	53.7		S.S. Miranda Pvt. Ltd.	24.2
		"	15.7		Steel & Allied Products Ltd.	7.1
		"	4.8		H. L. Malhotra & Sons Pvt. Ltd.	2.2
51	Portable Tools	ooo Nos.	49.4	6		
		"	44.2		@Ralliwolf Pvt. Ltd.	89.5
		"	2.7		C.P.T. Co. of India Ltd.	5.5
		"	1.3		@Kirloskar Pneumatic Co. Ltd.	2.6
		"	0.9		Holman Climax Co. Ltd.	1.7
		"	0.2		@Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co. Ltd.	0.4
52	Grinding Wheels	Tonne	3261.1	7		
		"	1555.8		Grindwell Abrasives Ltd.	47.7
		"	1153.4		Carborandum Universal Ltd.	35.4
		"	393.6		Industrial Abrasives Co-op. Society Ltd.	12.1
		"	107.4		Krishan Lal Thirani & Co. Ltd.	3.3
		"	31.2		Thermal Products Ltd.	1.0
53	Twist Drills	ooo Nos.	6738.5	6		
		"	3165.5		@Indian Tool Mfrs. Ltd.	47.0
		"	2379.1		@Addison & Co. Ltd.	35.3
		"	794.5		Jairamdas Udyog Pvt. Ltd.	11.8
		"	227.0		@Burn & Co. Ltd.	3.4
		"	110.0		New India Tool Mfg. Co. Ltd.	1.6
54	Coated Abrasives	ooo Reams	169.0	4		
		"	76.8		Carborandum Universal Ltd.	45.4
		"	57.6		Krishan Lal Thirani & Co. Ltd.	34.1
		"	21.8		John Oakey & Mohan Ltd.	12.9
		"	12.8		Straw Board Mfg. Co. Ltd.	7.6
55	Reamers	ooo Nos.	118.0	8		
		"	54.2		@Indian Tool Mfrs. Ltd.	45.9
		"	47.0		@Addison & Co. Ltd.	39.9
		"	5.9		Bharat Tool Co. Ltd.	5.1
		"	5.2		New India Tool Mfg. Co.	4.4
		"	3.3		Small Tool Mfg. Co. of India Ltd.	2.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
56	Machine Tool Accessories.	000 No.	44.0	9		
		"	26.7		Praga Tools Corpn. Ltd..	60.8
		"	11.1		C. R. Solankar	25.3
		"	1.7		Mediratta Engg. Corpn. Lt.	3.9
		"	1.2		Shri Ram Mills Ltd.	2.8
		"	1.1		Multiple Industries	2.5
57	Tungsten Carbide (Sintered).	Tonnes	28.4	4		
		"	10.6		@India Hard Metals Pvt. Ltd.	37.5
		"	8.4		Sandvik Asia Ltd.	29.5
		"	6.3		@Indian Tool Mfrs. Ltd.	22.2
		"	3.1		Guest Keen Williams Ltd.	10.8
58	Lathe Tools (Bits).	(Tool 000 Nos.	536.1	7		
		"	357.2		S. S. Miranda Pvt. Ltd.	66.6
		"	63.7		Repetition Parts Pvt. Ltd.	11.9
		"	53.3		@Champion Engg. Works Ltd.	9.9
		"	35.3		@Addison & Co. Ltd.	6.6
		"	15.4		Steel & Allied Products Ltd.	2.9
59	Diamond Drill Bits		22.3	4		
		"	7.5		@Voltas Ltd.	33.8
		"	7.0		@Precision Tool Co. of India Ltd.	31.4
		"	5.0		@Greaves Cotton & Co. Ltd.	22.3
		"	2.8		Christensen Long Year Ltd.	12.5
60	Tungsten Carbide Tipped Tools.		685.5	6		
		"	314.7		@Indian Tool Mfrs. Ltd.	45.9
		"	152.1		Super Tool Co. Pvt. Ltd.	22.2
		"	117.3		@India Hard Metals Ltd.	17.1
		"	43.9		@Addison & Co. Ltd.	6.4
		"	41.4		Sandvik Asia Ltd.	6.1
61	Threading Tools (Taps, Dies & Chasers)		1956.4	8		
		"	1205.2		Warrior (I) Ltd.	61.7
		"	213.5		Taps & Dies Ltd	10.9
		"	186.4		@Indian Tool Mfrs. Ltd.	9.5
		"	178.8		Small Tool Mfg. Co. Ltd.	9.1
		"	135.1		@Addison & Co. Ltd.	6.9
62	Rock Drills	Nos.	5072	4		
		"	1827		C. P. T. Co. of India Ltd.	36.0
		"	1324		Holman Climax Mfg. Co. Ltd.	26.1
		"	1013		@Kirloskar Pneumatic Co. Ltd.	20.0
		"	908		Atlas Copco (I) Pvt. Ltd.	17.9
63	Hacksaw blades (Hand & Power operated)	Lakh Nos.	293.1	6		
		"	85.6		Steel & Allied Products Ltd.	29.3
		"	82.9		H. L. Maihotra & Sons Pvt. Ltd.	28.3
		"	67.4		Anglo-American Marine Co. Ltd.	23.0
		"	37.1		Reed Comb & Allied Products Ltd.	12.6
		"	19.7		Shiv Lal Vir Chand Contractor.	6.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
64	Steel Files	000 Nos.	5507.5	6		
		"	1647.6		@Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd.	29.9
		"	1278.8		@ Killick Industries Ltd.	23.3
		"	1270.6		@Hindustan Gas & Industries Ltd.	23.1
		"	651.3		Bhogi Lal Mengraj & Co. Ltd.	11.8
		"	370.7		H. L. Malhotra & Sons Pvt. Ltd.	6.7
65	Machine Tools	Rs. lakhs	1851.7	47		
		"	824.4		Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.	44.5
		"	320.6		@Mysore Kirloskar Ltd.	17.3
		"	83.2		@Cooper Engg. Co. Ltd.	4.5
		"	70.9		Bharat Fritzwerner Pvt. Ltd.	3.8
		"	66.0		@Investa Machine Tools & Engg. Co. Ltd.	3.6
66	Furnaces	Nos.	305	10		
		"	78		Steel Plants Pvt. Ltd.	25.6
		"	50		Indian Furnace Co. Pvt. Ltd.	16.4
		"	39		Wesman Engg. Co. Ltd.	12.8
		"	35		Associated Electrical Industries Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd.	11.5
		"	32		Wellman Incandescent (India) Ltd.	10.5

II—Industrial Machinery

1	Boilers—Cornish	Rs. lakhs	2.5	1	@Texmaco Ltd.	100
2	Boilers—Lancashire	"	26.3	1	@Texmaco Ltd.	100
3	Centrifugal Oil Separators.	"	9.9	1	@East Asiatic Co. Ltd.	100
4	Coal Cutters	"	4.4	1	@Meameco Ltd.	100
5	Coal Washery	"	57.9	1	McNally Bird & Co. Ltd.	100
6	Construction Machinery—Prestressing Equipment.	"	3.3	1	@Killick Nixon & Co. Ltd.	100
7	Construction Machinery—Tar Boilers.	"	0.4	1	New Standard Engg. Co. Ltd.	100
8	Construction Machinery—Weigh Batchers	"	4.1	1	New Standard Engg. Co. Ltd.	100
9	Construction Machinery—Winches.	"	5.4	1	Millers Timber & Trading Co. Ltd.	100
10	Gas Producer Plants	"	5.6	1	Mansfield Oil Gas Co. Ltd.	100
11	Paper Conversion Machinery.	"	0.8	1	Dadiala Engg. Works	100
12	Paper Machinery—Calendar Bowls.	"	9.7	1	ECK Hanbold & Lakshmi Ltd.	100
13	Rayon Plants	"	11.2	1	@Gwalior Rayon Silk Mfg. Co. Ltd.	100
14	Tea Processing Machinery—Dust — Machine	"	0.9	1	@Britannia Engg. Co. Ltd.	100
15	Tobacco Machinery	"	8.1	1	John Fowler (I) Ltd.	100
16	Weighing Machinery—Beam Scale.	"	3.5	1	Avery Co. (I) Pvt. Ltd.	100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17	Weighing Machinery—Misc. Items.	Rs. lakhs	1.5	1	Avery Co. (I) Pvt. Ltd.	100
18	Mining Machinery—Misc. Items.	„	7.5	2		
		„	7.5		@A.C.C.-Vickers-Babcock Ltd.	100
		„	Neg.		@British India Elec. Constn. Co. Ltd.	Neg.
19	Leather Machinery	„	17.9	2		
		„	16.8		Bata Shoe Co. Pvt. Ltd.	93.9
		„	1.1		Bengal Machinery Co. Pvt. Ltd.	6.1
20	Boilers—Vertical	„	21.2	2		
		„	19.6		@Texmaco Ltd.	92.4
		„	1.6		I.S.G. Engg. Corpn. Ltd.	7.6
21	Agricultural Machinery—Sprayers & Dusters.	„	204.3	2		
		„	186.8		American Spring & Pressing Works Ltd.	91.4
		„	17.5		@Shaw, Wallace & Co. Ltd.	8.6
22	Tea Processing Machinery—Tea Stalk Extractors.	„	5.1	2		
		„	4.6		General Industries Co.	90.2
		„	0.5		@Britannia Engg. Co. Ltd.	9.8
23	Construction Machinery—Stone Crushers	„	15.8	2		
		„	12.8		Sayaji Iron & Engg. Co. Ltd.	81.0
		„	3.0		Kusum Engg. Co. Ltd.	19.0
24	Electroplating Equipment.	„	15.7	2		
		„	12.6		Ronuk Industries Ltd.	80.3
		„	3.1		Grauer & Weil (I) Ltd.	19.7
25	Sulphuric Acid & Super Phosphate Plants	„	11.5	2		
		„	9.2		Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	80.0
		„	2.3		D.C.M. Engg. & Dev. Works	20.0
26	Constn. Machinery—Highway Mixer Combined Drying & Mixing Unit.	„	14.2	2		
		„	10.6		Khandelwal Udyog Ltd.	74.6
		„	3.6		Millers Timber & Trading Co. Ltd.	25.4
27	Tea Processing Machinery—Dryers.	„	36.5	2		
		„	25.9		@Britannia Engg. Co. Ltd.	71.0
		„	10.6		Davidson of India Pvt. Ltd.	29.0
28	Gas Cylinders—Low Pressure.	„	53.5	2		
		„	32.4		Gannon Dunkerley & Co. Ltd.	60.5
		„	21.1		@Kosan Metal Products Pvt. Ltd.	39.5
29	Food Processing Machinery.	„	1.4	2		
		„	0.8		Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	58.9
		„	0.6		A.P.V. Engg. Co. Pvt. Ltd.	41.1
30	Constn. Machinery—Hot Mix Asphalt Plants.	„	2.8	2		
		„	1.6		Universal Engg. Corpn.	57.1
		„	1.2		Garlick & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	42.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31	Tea Processing Machinery—Tea Sifters.	Rs. lakhs	2.5	2		
			1.4		@Britannia Engg. Co. Ltd.	56.0
			1.1		Aluminium Industries (Assam) Pvt. Ltd.	44.0
32	Constn. Machinery—Misc. Items.		0.2	2		
			0.1		New Standard Engg. Co. Ltd.	50.0
			0.1		Kusum Engg. Co. Ltd.	50.0
33	Oil Burners		11.0	2		
			5.5		New Standard Engg. Co. Ltd.	50.0
			5.5		Wesman Engg. Co. Pvt. Ltd.	50.0
34	Operating Equipment & Accessories.		47.9	3		
			45.2		@Voltas Ltd.	94.3
			2.0		@Macneill & Barry Ltd.	4.2
			0.7		Garlick & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	1.5
35	Constn. Machinery—Asphalt Mixers.		17.0	3		
			13.2		Millers, Timber & Trading Co. Ltd.	77.6
			2.9		Garlick & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	17.1
			0.9		Sayaji Iron & Engg. Co.	5.3
36	Reduction Gears—Helical.		19.4	3		
			14.8		@Flenders Macneill Gears Ltd.	76.3
			3.7		@Vulcan Trading Co. Pvt. Ltd.	19.1
			0.9		Deepak Industries Ltd.	4.6
37	Reduction Gears—Misc. Items.		31.7	3		
			23.1		Deepak Industries Ltd.	72.9
			6.2		@Flenders Macneill Gears Ltd.	19.6
			2.4		@David Brown Greaves Ltd.	7.5
38	Solvent Extraction Plant.		139.4	3		
			100.5		@Scindia Workshop Ltd.	72.1
			19.8		Vasant Industrial & Engg. Works.	14.2
			19.1		Desmet (India) Pvt. Ltd.	13.7
39	Mining Machinery—Haulages.		33.5	3		
			21.8		@Meameco Ltd.	65.0
			6.4		@Shalimar Works Ltd.	19.1
			5.3		@Kilburn & Co. Ltd.	15.9
40	Cooling Towers		88.7	3		
			57.6		Paharpur Timber Ltd.	64.9
			27.9		Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	31.4
			3.2		@Airconditioning Corp'n. Ltd.	3.7
41	Ceramic Machinery		8.1	3		
			5.1		Kusum Engg. Co. Ltd.	63.0
			1.6		Joseph Asylum Industrial Works.	19.7
			1.4		Cochin Malleables Pvt. Ltd.	17.3
42	†Drilling Equipment		75.5	3		
			46.7		@Voltas Ltd.	61.9
			25.5		Christensen Long Year (I) Pvt. Ltd.	33.8
			3.3		Garlick & Co. Ltd.	3.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
43	Tea Processing Machinery—C.T.C. Machines.	Rs. lakhs	1.3	3		
		"	0.8		@Britannia Engg. Co. Ltd.	61.5
		"	0.3		Steelworth Ltd.	23.1
		"	0.2		Aluminium Industries (Assam) Pvt. Ltd.	15.4
44	Tea Processing Machinery—Tea Sorters.	"	4.8	3		
		"	2.9		@British India Elec. Constn. Co. Ltd.	60.4
		"	1.2		@Britannia Engg. Co. Ltd.	25.0
		"	0.7		Aluminium Industries (Assam) Pvt. Ltd.	14.6
45	Tea Processing Machinery—Tea Rollers.	"	26.3	3		
		"	14.3		@Port Engg. Works Ltd.	54.4
		"	9.1		Davidson of India Pvt. Ltd.	34.6
		"	2.9		@Britannia Engg. Co. Ltd.	11.0
46	Reduction Gears—Worm.	"	85.1	3		
		"	40.6		@David Brown Greaves Ltd.	47.7
		"	35.8		Deepak Industries Ltd.	42.1
		"	8.7		Elecon Engg. Co. Ltd.	10.2
47	Metallurgical Machinery—Misc. Items.	"	26.8	3		
		"	12.1		Wesman Engg. Co. Pvt. Ltd.	45.1
		"	7.9		Pioneer Equipment Co. Pvt. Ltd.	29.5
		"	6.8		Western Mechanical Industries Pvt. Ltd.	25.4
48	Weighing Machinery—Weigh Bridges.	"	89.4	4		
		"	59.3		Avery Co. (I) Pvt. Ltd.	66.3
		"	27.2		India Machinery Co. Ltd.	30.4
		"	2.4		Asiatic Machinery Corpn. Pvt. Ltd.	2.7
		"	0.5		Bharat Weighing Scales & Engg. Syndicate.	0.6
49	Cement Mill Machinery.	"	214.2	4		
		"	131.8		@Associated Cement Co. Ltd. etc.	61.6
		"	76.3		@K.C.P. Ltd.	35.6
		"	4.1		@Rohtas Industries Ltd.	1.9
		"	2.0		@Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd.	0.9
50	Rubber Machinery	"	7.1	4		
		"	5.1		Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.	71.8
		"	1.6		St. Vincent Industries	22.7
		"	0.3		V. Pamlay Pvt. Ltd.	4.1
		"	0.1		Alappat Industrials	1.4
51	Boilers—Water Tube	"	241.6	4		
		"	212.4		@A.C.C.-Vickers-Babcock Ltd.	87.9
		"	15.0		I.S.G. Engg. Corpn. Ltd.	6.2
		"	10.2		@Walchand Nagar Industries Ltd.	4.2
		"	4.0		@Texmaco Ltd.	1.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
52	Dairy Machinery	Rs. lakhs	60.0	4		
		"	30.0		Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	50.0
		"	17.6		Alfa Laval Ltd.	29.3
		"	9.4		A.P.V. Engg. Co. Ltd.	15.7
		"	3.0		@Vulcan Trading Co. Ltd.	5.0
53	Weighing Machinery —Platform Scales.	"	66.3	6		
		"	48.2		Avery Co. (I) Pvt. Ltd.	72.7
		"	11.0		@George Salter (I) Ltd.	16.6
		"	3.7		Indian Machinery Co. Ltd.	5.6
		"	1.8		Asiatic Machinery Corpn. Pvt. Ltd.	2.7
		"	1.1		Bharat Weighing Scales & Engg. Syndicate	1.6
54	Construction Ma- chinery—Roller Pan Mixers.	"	10.2	4		
		"	7.2		Millers Timber & Trading Co. Ltd.	70.6
		"	1.3		Nitin Engg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	12.7
		"	1.1		Lynx Machinery Ltd.	10.8
		"	0.6		Sayaji Iron & Engg. Co.	5.9
55	Printing Machinery	"	2.2	4		
		"	1.2		@Britannia Engg. Co. Ltd.	54.5
		"	0.4		Indian Machinery Co. Ltd.	18.2
		"	0.4		Neelakanteshwar Works	18.2
		"	0.2		Maya Engg. Co. Ltd.	9.1
56	Conveyors	"	196.1	10		
		"	117.3		Elecon Engg. Co. Ltd.	59.8
		"	49.4		Dynacraft Machine Co. Ltd.	25.2
		"	9.8		Robert Mclean & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	5.0
		"	8.6		@Associated Cement Co. Ltd.	4.4
		"	3.5		@Meameco Ltd.	1.8
57	Tea, Processing Mac- hinery—Misc. Items.	"	62.3	8		
		"	35.0		Davidson of India Pvt. Ltd.	56.2
		"	16.8		Steelworth Ltd.	27.0
		"	3.5		@Port Engg. Works Ltd.	5.6
		"	3.2		@Britannia Engg. Co. Ltd.	5.1
		"	1.6		Aluminium Industries (Assam) Pvt. Ltd.	2.6
58	Water Treatment Plants.	"	137.2	5		
		"	67.3		Indian Patent Stone Co. Ltd.	49.1
		"	32.4		@Vikhroli Metal Fabricators Ltd.	23.6
		"	19.5		J. Stone & Co. (I) Pvt. Ltd.	14.2
		"	12.0		Industrial & Agricultural Engg. Co (Bombay) Pvt. Ltd.	8.7
		"	6.0		Jewell Filter Co. Ltd.	4.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
59	Sugar Mill Machinery —Centrifugal.	Rs. lakhs	67.1	9		
		"	19.6		Buckau Wolf New India Engg. Works Ltd.	29.2
		"	18.8		@Walchandnagar Industries Ltd.	28.0
		"	18.6		@K. C. P. Ltd.	27.7
		"	3.8		@Port Engg. Works Ltd.	5.7
		"	3.2		Bery Bros.	4.8
60	Sugar Mill Machinery —Misc. Items.	"	369.7	16		
		"	225.8		@Walchandnagar Industries Ltd.	61.8
		"	39.1		@Binny's Engg. Works Ltd.	10.6
		"	23.5		Buckau Wolf New India Engg. Works Ltd.	6.4
		"	16.3		I.S.G. Engg. Corpn. Ltd.	4.4
		"	15.2		@Texmaco Ltd.	4.1
61	Construction Mach- inery—Concrete Vib- rators.	"	45.2	6		
		"	12.5		@Killiek Nixon & Co. Ltd.	27.6
		"	11.1		Universal Engg. Corpn.	24.6
		"	9.3		Lynx Machinery Co. Ltd.	20.6
		"	7.7		Ashok Engg. & Constn. Co.	17.0
		"	2.3		Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co. (I) Ltd.	5.1
62	Rice, Dal & Flour Mill Machinery.	"	36.9	10		
		"	13.5		G. G. Dandekar Machine Works Ltd.	36.5
		"	8.7		S. C. Dass & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	23.6
		"	4.5		Behare's Industrial Works	12.2
		"	4.1		S. M. Chopra & Sons	11.1
		"	3.2		New Bemco Engg. Products Pvt. Ltd.	8.7
63	Sugar Mill Machinery— Boiling Mill Machinery	"	251.3	13		
		"	112.2		Buckau Wolf New India Engg. Works Ltd.	44.7
		"	31.7		@Walchandnagar Industries Ltd.	12.7
		"	29.0		Saharanpur Engg. Works	11.5
		"	22.4		@K. C. P. Ltd.	8.9
		"	17.4		@Port Engg. Works Ltd.	6.9
64	Boilers—Misc. Items	"	173.0	8		
		"	56.7		Nestler Boilers Pvt. Ltd.	32.8
		"	43.6		@ACC Vickers Babcock Ltd.	25.2
		"	18.5		I. S. G. Engg. Corpn. Ltd.	10.7
		"	16.8		Industrial & Agricultural Engg. Co. Pvt. Ltd.	9.7
		"	15.1		@Dewrance Macneill & Co. Ltd.	8.7
65	Paper Mill Machinery	"	140.6	12		
		"	35.7		@Tata Engg. & Locomotive Co. Ltd.	25.4
		"	30.9		Eastern Paper Mills Ltd.	22.0
		"	24.3		Paper Mill Plant & Machinery Mfrs. Ltd.	17.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7 ₁
65	(Contd.)					
		Rs. lakhs	9.3		Bertram Scott (I) Ltd. . . .	6.6
		"	9.3		Utkal Machinery Ltd. . . .	6.6
66	Oil Mill Machinery	"	44.1	12		
		"	11.3		Punjab Oil Expeller Co. . . .	25.7
		"	10.7		Hyderabad Iron & Steel Works Ltd.	24.2
		"	5.7		Punjab Engg. Works	12.9
		"	3.9		Dinshaw Iron Works	8.8
		"	3.4		Delhi Iron & Steel Co. Pvt. Ltd.	7.7
67	Airconditioning & Refrigeration Machinery.	"	169.1	14		
		"	40.3		Industrial Machinery Mfrs. Pvt. Ltd.	23.8
		"	35.5		Blue Star Industries Ltd. . . .	21.0
		"	26.6		Indian Refrigeration Industries	15.7
		"	25.0		@Kirloskar Pneumatic Co. Ltd.	14.8
		"	9.2		American Refrigeration Co. Pvt. Ltd.	5.4
68	Agricultural Machinery—Others.	"	66.4	14		
		"	15.9		Aminchand & Sons	24.0
		"	12.1		@Kirloskar Bros. Ltd. . . .	18.1
		"	12.0		Dharam Engg. Co.	18.1
		"	9.8		Nagina Foundry Works	14.7
		"	8.6		Agricultural Industries Ltd. . .	13.0
69	Sugar Mill Machinery—Mill House Machinery.	"	117.5	11		
		"	26.5		Triveni Engg. Works	22.6
		"	22.5		Backau Wolf New India Engg. Works Ltd.	19.1
		"	17.0		@Saran Engg. Co. Ltd. . . .	14.5
		"	13.4		I. S. G. Engg. Corpn. Ltd. . . .	11.4
		"	8.8		@Walchandnagar Industries Ltd.	7.8
70	Construction Machinery—Concrete Mixers.	"	124.8	11		
		"	26.4		Sayaji Iron & Engg. Co. . . .	21.2
		"	22.6		Khandelwal Udyog Ltd. . . .	18.1
		"	19.0		Lynx Machinery Ltd.	15.2
		"	18.2		C. Comens & Sons Ltd. . . .	14.6
		"	13.0		Millers Timber & Trading Co. Ltd.	10.4
71	Chemical & Pharmaceutical Machinery.	"	518.2	36		
		"	137.9		@Tata Engg. & Locomotive Co. Ltd.	26.6
		"	53.3		Larsen & Toubro Ltd. . . .	10.3
		"	46.1		Kusum Products Ltd.	8.9
		"	30.1		Testeels Ltd.	5.8
		"	26.5		A. P. V. Engg. Co. Pvt. Ltd. . .	5.1
III—Automobile & Allied Industries						
1	Arms Assembly—Arms	Nos.	61045	1	J. M. A. Industries Ltd. . . .	100
2	Arms Assembly—Blades	"	76266	1	J. M. A. Industries Ltd. . . .	100
3	Axle Shafts	"	22319	1	Kothari Auto Parts Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd.	100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Brake Equipment	Rs. Lakhs.	11.2	1	@Sundaram Clayton Ltd.	100
5	Brake Parts—Hose Nos. Assembly.		70737	1	Automobile Products of India Ltd.	100
6	Brake Parts—Repair kit.	000 Nos.	176.7	1	Automobile Products of India Ltd.	100
7	Carburettors	Nos.	1715	1	Carburettors Pvt. Ltd.	100
8	Clutch Assembly—Cover Assembly.	”	33776	1	Automobile Products of India Ltd.	100
9	Clutch Assembly—Driven Plates.	000 Nos.	105.1	1	Automobile Products of India Ltd.	100
10	Clutch Plates	Nos.	39781	1	Rane (Madras) Ltd.	100
11	Dash Board Instruments—Double Pressure Gauges.	”	23789	1	International Instruments Pvt. Ltd.	100
12	Dash Board Instruments—Fare Meters.	”	725	1	International Instruments Pvt. Ltd.	100
13	Dash Board Instruments—Speedometer Cables.	000 Nos.	201.7	1	International Instruments Pvt. Ltd.	100
14	Dash Board Instruments—Tank Units.	Nos.	33486	1	International Instruments Pvt. Ltd.	100
15	Dash Board Instruments—Techographs.	”	2407	1	International Instruments Pvt. Ltd.	100
16	Dash Board Instruments—Vacuum Gauges.	”	6284	1	International Instruments Pvt. Ltd.	100
17	Flywheel Ring Gears	”	10510	1	@India Piston Repco Ltd.	100
18	Fuel & Brake Hoses	000 Nos.	175.4	1	Teksons Pvt. Ltd.	100
19	Fuel Pumps	Nos.	235	1	Carburettors Pvt. Ltd.	100
20	Gudgeon Pins (Piston Pins)	Lakh Nos.	4.9	1	@India Pistons Ltd.	100
21	Heavy Earth Moving Equipment/Bulldozers	Nos.	2	1	Construction Equipment Co. Pvt. Ltd.	100
22	Horn Relays	”	22062	1	@Orient General Industries Ltd.	100
23	Jeeps	”	10300	1	@Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.	100
24	K. P. Bearings	”	28199	1	Kothari Auto Parts Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd.	100
25	King Pins	”	47715	1	Kothari Auto. Parts Mfg. Co. Pvt.. Ltd.	100
26	Locomotives	”	62	1	@Tata Engg. & Locomotive Co. Ltd.	100
27	Marine Reverse & Reduction Gear Box—Marine Gears.	”	136	1	@David Brown Greaves Ltd.	100
28	Marine Reverse & Reduction Gear Box—Worm Reduction Gear Unit.	”	766	1	@David Brown Greaves Ltd.	100
29	Mobile Cranes	”	51	1	Coles Cranes of India Ltd.	100
30	Multicylinder Pumps	”	34756	1	Motor Industries Co. Ltd.	100
31	Propeller Shafts	”	56660	1	Excell-o-India Pvt. Ltd.	100
32	Rotor Pumps	”	7290	1	Indequip Engg. Ltd.	100
33	Sealed Beams	”	7794	1	Kothari Auto Parts Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd.	100
34	Shakle Pins	”	26695	1	Kothari Auto Parts Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd.	100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
35	Solenoids . . .	Nos.	15895	1	Prestolite of India Ltd. . .	100
36	Taxi Meters . . .	"	124	1	P. C. Edward & Co. . .	100
37	Tie Rod Ends . . .	Lakh Pairs	2.3	1	Rane (Madras) Ltd. . .	100
38	Tyre Inflators . . .	Nos.	22498	1	Ahmedabad Star Engg. Works Pvt. Ltd.	100
39	U. J. Cross . . .	"	15963	1	Kothari Auto Parts Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd. . . .	100
40	Wiper Motors . . .	"	6157	1	Globe Auto Electricals Ltd. . .	100
41	Mopeds	"	1104	2		
			1103		Saund Zweirad Union (I) Ltd.	100
			1		Automobile Products of India Ltd.	Neg.
42	Jacks	"	8855	2		
			8817		New Bemco Engg. Corpn. Pvt. Ltd.	99.6
			38		Consolidated Pneumatic Tools Co. (I) Pvt. Ltd.	0.4
43	Delivery Valves . . .	000 Nos.	699.9	2		
			691.5		Motor Industries Co. Ltd. . .	98.8
					Fuel Injections Ltd. . . .	1.2
44	Nozzle Holders . . .	"	291.8	2		
			287.1		Motor Industries Co. Ltd. . .	98.4
			4.7		Fuel Injections Ltd. . . .	1.6
45	Elements (Pump) . . .	"	833.1	2		
			816.7		Motor Industries Co. Ltd. . .	98.0
			16.4		Fuel Injections Ltd. . . .	2.0
46	Injection Pumps (Single Cylinder).	"	97.9	2		
			94.5		Motor Industries Col Ltd. . .	96.5
			3.4		Fuel Injections Ltd. . . .	3.5
47	Nozzles	"	685.0	2		
			654.5		Motor Industries Co. Ltd. . .	95.6
			30.5		Fuel Injections Ltd. . . .	4.4
48	†Elements (Filter) . . .	"	193.8	2		
			181.2		John Fowler (I) Ltd. . . .	93.5
			12.6		H. J. Leach & Co. Ltd. . .	6.5
49	Distributors	Nos.	30484	2		
			27495		Lucas T. V. S. Ltd. . . .	90.2
			2989		Globe Auto Electricals Ltd. . .	9.8
50	Dash Board Instru- ments—Temperature Gauges.	"	65427	2		
			58814		International Instruments Pvt. Ltd.	89.9
			6613		Autometers Pvt. Ltd. . . .	10.1
51	Steering Wheels . . .	"	19071	2		
			16915		Emdet Engineers	88.7
			2156		Auto Steerings Pvt. Ltd. . . .	11.3
52	†Diesel Engines (Vehi- cular).	"	9034	2		
			7993		@Simpson & Co. Ld.. . . .	88.5
			1041		@Premier Automobiles Ltd. . .	11.5
53	Brake Drum Assembly . . .	"	8007	2		
			6985		Canara Workshops Ltd. . . .	87.2
			1022		Auto & Agriculture Industries Co. Ltd.	12.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
54	Dash Board Instruments—Speedometer.	000 Nos.	113·5 94·4	2	International Instruments Pvt. Ltd.	83·2
			19·1		Autometers Pvt. Ltd.	16·8
55	Heavy Earth Moving Equipment—Excavators.	Nos.	46 38	2	@Tata Engg. & Locomotive Co. Ltd.	82·6
			8		@Hindustan Motors Ltd.	17·4
56	Dash Board Instruments—Single Pressure Gauges.	„	62063 48499	2	International Instruments Pvt. Ltd.	78·1
			13564		Autometers Pvt. Ltd.	21·9
57	Spark Plugs	Lakh Nos.	19·5 15·0	2	Motor Industries Co. Ltd.	76·9
			4·5		@Auto Accessories (I) Ltd.	23·1
58	Heavy Earth Moving equipment—Scrapers	Nos.	34 26	2	@Hindustan Motors Ltd.	76·5
			8		Construction equipment Co. Pvt. Ltd.	23·5
59	Clutch Facings.	Tonne	70·7 53·7	2	Hindustan Ferodo Ltd.	76·0
			17·0		Bramac Suri Pvt. Ltd.	24·0
60	Clutch Assembly	Nos.	16059 11250	2	Luk Auto Ancillary	70·1
			4809		@Turner Haore & Co. Ltd.	29·9
61	Auto Pressings	Rs. Lakh	20·1 13·3	2	Anandji Haridas & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	66·2
			6·8		G.K.W. Ltd. (Sankey Division)	33·8
62	Dash Board Instruments—Ampere Meters.	Nos.	28795 17362	2	International Instruments Pvt. Ltd.	60·3
			11433		Autometers Pvt. Ltd.	39·7
63	Cultivators	„	25 15	2	Escorts Ltd.	60·0
			10		Marshall & Sons (I) Ltd.	40·0
64	Dash Board Instruments—Fuel Gauges.	„	48691 28997	2	International Instruments Pvt. Ltd.	59·6
			19694		Autometers Pvt. Ltd.	40·4
65	Piston Rings	Lakh Nos.	92·9 52·6	2	@India Pistons Ltd.	56·6
			40·3		Goetze India Ltd.	43·4
66	Dash Board Instruments—Warning Lights.	Nos.	25898 13733	2	International Instruments Pvt. Ltd.	53·0
			12165		Autometers Pvt. Ltd.	47·0
67	Cylinder Liners	000 Nos.	150·2 141·8	3	@India Pistons Ltd.	94·3
			7·6		Goetze India Ltd.	5·1
			0·8		Canara Workshops Ltd.	0·6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
68	Voltage Regulators .	000 Nos.	72.5	3		
			64.5		Lucas T.V.S. Ltd.	89.0
			6.1		Prestolite of India Ltd.	8.4
			1.9		Globe Auto Electrical Ltd.	2.6
69	Brake Linings .	Tonne	1138.2	3		
			853.6		Hindustan Ferodo Ltd.	75.0
			214.2		Automobile Products of India Ltd.	18.8
			70.4		Bramac Suri Pvt. Ltd.	6.2
70	Sheep Foot Rollers	Nos.	222	3		
			158		Larsen & Tourbro Ltd.	71.1
			44		Construction Equipment Co. Pvt. Ltd.	19.8
			20		R. N. Gupta & Co.	9.1
71	3-Wheelers (Auto) .	„	2493	3		
			1684		Automobile Products of India Ltd.	67.5
			715		@Bajaj Auto Ltd.	28.7
			94		Enfield India Ltd.	3.8
72	Gaskets	Lakh Nos	340.5	3		
			227.2		Payen-Talbro Pvt. Ltd.	66.7
			75.6		Gaskets & oil Seals Pvt. Ltd.	22.1
			37.7		Victor Gaskets Ltd.	11.2
73	†Fire Extinguishers	000 Nos.	29.8	3		
			19.8		Kooverji Devshi & Co. Ltd.	66.4
			8.3		Oriental Metal Pressing Wks. Ltd.	27.8
			1.7		Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Wks. Ltd.	5.8
74	Cars	Nos.	23227	3		
			15351		@Hindustan Motors Ltd.	66.1
			4008		Standard Motor Products of India Ltd.	17.2
			3868		@Premier Automobiles Ltd.	16.7
75	Pistons	000 Nos.	771.1	3		
			478.4		@India Pistons Ltd.	62.0
			240.9		Escorts Ltd.	31.2
			51.8		@Hindustan Motors Ltd.	6.8
76	Automobile Wheels .	„	404.2	3		
			246.9		@Wheels (I) Ltd.	61.1
			121.8		G.K.W. Ltd. (Sankey Wheels Durgapur).	30.1
			35.5		Moolchand Narotam Das	8.8
77	Thin-walled Bearings	„	3295.0	3		
			1954.0		Bimetal Bearings Pvt. Ltd.	59.3
			1333.4		@Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd.	40.5
			7.6		Upper India Bearings Co. Ltd.	0.2
78	Ignition Coils .	„	102.2	3		
			58.9		Lucas Indian Service Ltd.	57.6
			30.6		Globe Auto Electricals Ltd.	29.9
			12.7		Prestolite of India Ltd.	12.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
79	Scooters	Nos.	20043	3		
			10412		Automobile Products of India Ltd.	51.9
			8339		@Bajaj Auto Ltd.	41.6
			1292		Enfield India Ltd.	6.5
80	Switches & Flashers	ooo Nos.	27.4	3		
			14.0		Lucas T.V.S. Ltd.	51.1
			7.3		J.M.A. Industries Ltd.	26.6
			6.1		Prestolite of India Ltd.	22.3
81	Ploughs	Nos.	356	3		
			177		Escorts Ltd.	49.7
			167		@Tractor & Farm Equipment Ltd.	46.9
			12		India Landsberg Implements Ltd.	3.4
82	Petrol Dispensing Pumps.		2208	3		
			1011		Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	45.8
			631		Tahira Industries Ltd.	28.6
			566		Mercantile & Ind. Dev. Co. Pvt. Ltd.	25.6
83	Motor Cycles		13858	3		
			4948		Enfield India Ltd.	35.7
			4503		Escorts Ltd.	32.5
			4407		Ideal Jawa (I) Pvt. Ltd.	31.8
84	Oil Seals	ooo Nos.	2136.5	5		
			1088.8		Super Seals (I) Pvt. Ltd.	51.0
			672.6		@Fenner Cockill Ltd.	31.5
			355.8		Swastik Rubber Products Ltd.	16.6
			10.6		Auto Pins (I) Regd.	0.5
			8.8		Shri Ramdas Motor Transport Co. Pvt. Ltd.	0.4
85	Fork Lift Trucks	Nos.	217	4		
			117		Caterpooler & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	53.9
			81		Godrej Boyce Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd.	37.3
			16		Josts Engg. Co. Ltd.	7.4
			3		@Kilburn & Co. Ltd.	1.4
86	Filter Inserts	ooo Nos.	831.3	4		
			350.0		Fritz & Singh Pvt. Ltd.	42.1
			250.4		Motor Industries Co. Ltd.	30.2
			200.6		John Fowler Pvt. Ltd.	24.1
			30.3		H. J. Leach & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	3.6
87	Harrows	Nos.	256	4		
			182		Escorts Ltd.	71.1
			43		@Tractor & Farm Equipment Ltd.	16.8
			19		Marshall & Sons (I) Ltd.	7.4
			12		India Landsberg Implements Ltd.	4.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
88	Engine Valves	. 000 Nos.	2328·5	4		
			1290·4		Engine Valves*Ltd.*	55·4
			514·3		Shama Engine Valves Ltd.	22·1
			410·2		@Acme Mfg. Co. Ltd.	17·6
			113·6		@Hindustan Motors Ltd.	4·9
89	Trailers	. Nos.	8566	8		
			7415		@Mahindra Owen Pvt. Ltd.	86·6
			442		@Simpson & Co. Ltd.	5·2
			272		Steelsworth Ltd.	3·2
			220		Agrind Fabrications*Ltd.*	2·6
			97		Vikram Engg. Co.	1·1
90	Tractors	. ,,	3172	4		
			1716		@Tractor & Farm Equipment Ltd.	54·1
			775		Tractor & Bulldozers Pvt. Ltd.	24·4
			446		Escorts Ltd.	14·0
			235		Eicher Tractor Corpn. Pvt. Ltd.	7·5
91	Dynamos	. ,,	71744	4		
			43972		Lucas T.V.S. Ltd.	61·2
			14769		@Orient Genl. Industries Ltd.	20·6
			6504		Globe Auto Electricals Ltd.	9·1
			6499		Best & Co. Ltd.	9·1
92	Starter Motors	. 000 Nos.	55·2	4		
			28·2		Lucas T.V.S. Ltd.	51·1
			11·6		@Orient Genl. Industries Ltd.	21·1
			9·8		Best & Co. Ltd.	17·7
			5·6		Globe Auto Electricals Ltd.	10·1
93	Road Rollers	. Nos.	1214	5		
			402		Jessop & Co. Ltd.	33·1
			361		Agrind Fabrications Ltd.	29·7
			306		@Britannia Engg. Co. Ltd.	25·2
			120		@Kamani Engg. Corpn. Ltd.	9·9
			25		Garlick & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	2·1
94	Electric Horns	. 000 Nos.	173·3	5		
			77·4		J.M.A. Industries Ltd.	44·5
			39·1		@Orient Genl. Industries Ltd.	22·5
			32·3		Sharco Industries Ltd.	18·7
			19·2		Acme Batteries Pvt. Ltd.	11·1
			5·5		Union Co. (Accessories) Pvt. Ltd.	3·2
95	Filters	. ,,	122·9	4		
			41·8		Motor Industries Co. Ltd.	34·0
			33·9		H.J. Leach & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	27·6
			27·4		John Fowler Pvt. Ltd.	22·3
			19·8		Fritz & Singh Pvt. Ltd.	16·1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
96	Commercial Vehicles	Nos.	33472	5		
			14367		@Tata Engg. & Locomotive Co. Ltd.	42.9
			8749		@Premier Automobiles Ltd.	26.1
			4940		@Hindustan Motors Ltd.	14.8
			3728		Ashok Leyland Ltd.	11.1
			1688		@Bajaj Tempo Ltd.	5.1
97	Air Compressors	„	3236	7		
			1164		@Kirloskar Pneumatic Co. Ltd.	36.1
			973		K.G. Khosla & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	30.1
			451		Elgi Equipment Pvt. Ltd.	13.9
			272		Atlas Copco (I) Pvt. Ltd.	8.4
			173		Holman Climax Mfg. Pvt. Ltd.	5.3
98	Lamps	000 Nos.	192.9	5		
			76.4		Lucas T.V.S. Ltd.	39.6
			43.6		Kalena Metal Co. Ltd.	22.6
			31.6		Usha Automobiles & Engg. Co. Ltd.	16.4
			28.8		Auto Pins (I) Regd.	14.9
			12.5		J.M.A. Industries Ltd.	6.5
99	Radiators	„	66.4	6		
			19.7		Universal Radiators	29.6
			15.0		@Bharat Radiators Pvt. Ltd.	22.6
			13.8		India Radiators Ltd.	20.8
			10.4		Tek Sons Pvt. Ltd.	15.7
			4.7		Union Co. (Accessories) Pvt. Ltd.	7.1
100	Diesel Engines—Stationary.	Nos.	70131	26		
			28735		@Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd.	40.9
			12071		@Cooper Engg. Co. Ltd.	17.2
			6244		@Ruston & Hornsby (I) Pvt. Ltd.	8.9
			3834		@Simpson & Co. Ltd.	5.4
			3294		Lakshmiratan Engg. Works	4.6
101	Industrial Fans & Blowers.	„	2962	8		
			930		SF. Products (I) Ltd.	31.5
			584		Keymer Bagshawe Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd.	19.7
			439		Davidson India Pvt. Ltd.	14.8
			425		@Air Conditioning Corpn. Pvt. Ltd.	14.3
			253		Wessman Engg. Co. Pvt. Ltd.	8.5
102	Power Driven Pumps	000 Nos.	168.2	46		
			48.3		@Kirloskar Bros. Ltd.	28.7
			23.7		Dandayuthapani Foundry Pvt. Ltd.	14.1
			21.0		Forge & Blower Co.	12.5
			8.6		British Electrical Pumps Pvt. Ltd.	5.1
			8.5		Texmo Industries	5.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>IV—Electrical Engineering Industries</i>						
1	Battery Plates . .	Lakh Nos.	10·8	1	G.M.C. Himco Industries Ltd.	100
2	Cap Lamps . .	000 Nos.	30·5	1	Oldham & Sons (I) Ltd. . .	100
3	Electrical Steel Sheets	Tonne	22499	1	@Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. . .	100
4	Electronic Components for manufacturing Abrasive Grains.	Lakh pieces	302·7	1	Rao Insulating Co. . .	100
5	Evaporator Thermostat (Automatic Control).	000 Nos.	20·8	1	Danfoss India Ltd.	100
6	Gramophones . .	Nos.	1304	1	Gramophone Co. Ltd. . . .	100
7	Heating Elements . .	000 Metres	29·0	1	Escorts Ltd.	100
8	Lightning Arrestors . .	000 Nos.	29·7	1	Elpro International Ltd. . .	100
9	Photoflash Lamps . .	„	320·3	1	Pradip Lamp Works . . .	100
10	Dry Batteries . .	Milln. Nos.	286·6	2	Union Carbide (I) Ltd. . . .	82·0
			235·0		Estrela Batteries Ltd. . . .	18·0
			51·6			
11	Bi-cycle Dynamos . .	000 Nos.	133·0	2	T. I. Miller	55·2
			73·4		Indo Japanese Ltd.	44·8
			59·6			
12	Mercury Vapour Lamps	„	149·2	3	Electric Lamp Mfrs. (I) Ltd. . .	85·8
			128·1		Pradip Lamp Works	7·4
			11·0		B. Chowdhary & Co.	6·8
			10·1			
13	Fluorescent Lamps . .	Milln. Nos.	3·5	3	Electric Lamp Mfrs. (I) Ltd. . .	65·7
			2·3		@Hind Lamps Ltd.	31·4
			1·1		Pradip Lamp Works	2·9
			0·1			
14	Bare Copper Conductors.	Tonne	5724	4	@Jaipur Metals & Electricals Ltd.	46·9
			2690		Indian Cable Co. Pvt. Ltd. . .	39·4
			2249		National Insulated Cable Co. of India Ltd.	13·3
			761		Devidayal Cable Industries Pvt. Ltd.	0·4
			24			
15	Flash Light Cases . .	Lakh Nos.	116·6	6	J. N. Sharma & Sons.	44·6
			52·0		Union Carbide (I) Ltd. . . .	25·9
			30·2		Geep Flash Light Industries Ltd.	21·9
			25·5		Modi Lantern Works.	3·5
			4·1		Metal Products Manufacturers	2·3
			2·7			
16	Carbon Brushes . .	Rs. Lakh	27·9	4	@British India Electric Constn. Co. Ltd.	37·3
			10·4		Crompton Engg. Co. (Madras) Ltd.	37·3
			10·4		@Greaves Cotton & Crompton Parkinson Ltd.	16·8
			4·7		Beni Ltd.	8·6
			2·4			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17	Electronic ments.	Instru- Nos.	4358 2455 945 575 253	6		
			95		Phillips (I) Ltd.	56.3
			54.8		E. Ruttonsha Pvt. Ltd.	21.7
			31.6		Eastern Electronics	13.2
			9.4		Associated Instt. Manufac- turers	5.8
			8.2		Wireless Mfrs. India Ltd.	2.2
18	H.S. Meters phase.	(Poly- ooo Nos.	54.8 31.6 9.4 8.2 4.7 0.9	5		
					Meters & Instruments Ltd.	57.7
					A. P. Electrical Equipment Corpn.	17.1
					General Electric Co. of India Pvt. Ltd.	15.0
					@Simco Meters Ltd.	8.6
					Radio & Electrical Mfg. Co. Ltd.	1.6
19	Domestic Refrigerators	Nos.	30978 17768 6816 3036 2499 819	6		
					@Hyderabad Allwyn Metal Works Ltd.	57.3
					Godrej Boyce Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd.	22.1
					Sur Industries Pvt. Ltd.	9.8
					Kelvinator of India Ltd.	8.1
					Kalinga Industries Ltd.	2.6
20	Electrical Measuring Instruments.	ooo Nos.	83.8 52.7 15.4 6.4 4.6 2.8	6		
					Automatic Electric Pvt. Ltd.	62.9
					@Bajaj Electricals Pvt. Ltd.	18.4
					Oriental Scientific Apparatus Workshop.	7.6
					Gaumont Kalee Ltd.	5.5
					E. Ruttonsha Pvt. Ltd.	3.3
21	Storage Batteries (All types).	,,	766.9 352.1 185.4 137.4 34.2 25.2	12		
					Associated Battery Makers (Eastern) Pvt. Ltd.	45.8
					Standard Batteries Ltd.	24.2
					Radio & Electrical Mfg. Co. Ltd.	17.9
					Bharat Battery Mfg. Co. Ltd.	4.4
					Mysore Electro-Chemical Works Ltd.	3.3
22	Paper Insulated Power Cables.	K. Meters	4109 1529 1109 875 318 278	5		
					Indian Cable Co. Ltd.	37.2
					@Cable Corpn. of India Ltd.	27.0
					@Universal Cables Ltd.	21.3
					Oriental Power Cables Pvt. Ltd. Ltd.	7.7
					Industrial Cable (I), Ltd.	6.8
23	Erass Lamp Holders	Milln. Nos.	4.6 1.7 1.4 0.6	7		
					Guru Nanak Electro-Mechanical Works.	36.9
					Saurashtra Electric & Metal Industries Pvt. Ltd.	30.5
					Mindus Cottage Industries Ltd.	13.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23	(Contd.)	Milln. Nos.	0.5		Asia Electric Co.	10.9
			0.3		Kersons Mfg. Co. of India Pvt. Ltd.	6.5
24	Switchgear (Motor Starters).	000 Nos.	214.2	15	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	46.6
			99.8		Mysore Electrical Industries Ltd.	18.1
			38.8		@Jyoti Ltd.	7.3
			15.7		@Crompton Parkinson (Works) Ltd.	6.7
			14.4		Hindustan Klockner Switchgear Pvt. Ltd.	6.7
			14.3			
25	Miniature Lamps	Milln. Nos.	31.5	10	@Hind Lamp Ltd.	37.5
			11.8		Electric Lamp Mfrs. (I) Ltd.	17.4
			5.5		Pradip Lamp Works	14.6
			4.6		Glass & Miniature Bulb Industries	12.7
			4.0		Miniature Bulb Industries of India.	7.3
			2.3			
26	Electric Lamps (GLS)	,,	66.7	12	Electric Lamp Mfrs. (I) Ltd.	29.5
			19.6		@Hind Lamps Ltd.	24.1
			16.0		Bengal Electric Lamp Works Ltd.	15.1
			10.1		Phillips India Ltd.	8.8
			5.9		Bharat Electrical Industries Ltd.	8.4
			5.6			
27	Winding wires (Paper & Cotton covered wires & strips).	Tonne	2538	8	@Indian Cable Co. Pvt. Ltd.	25.9
			657		@Shakti Insulated Wires Pvt. Ltd.	25.3
			642		National Insulated Cable Co. of India Ltd.	16.9
			430		@Electric Constn. & Equipment Co. Ltd.	12.9
			328		Devidayal Cable Industries Pvt. Ltd.	11.8
			299			
28	Electric Fans	000 Nos.	1090.4	24	@Jay Engg. Works Ltd.	27.7
			303.6		@Orient General Industries Ltd.	27.4
			298.3		India Electric Works Ltd.	8.6
			93.8		@Matchwell Electricals (I) Ltd.	8.2
			89.5		@Rallifan Ltd.	7.0
			76.4			
29	Radio Receivers (All types).	,,	472.6	19	Phillips (I) Ltd.	32.4
			153.6		Murphy India Ltd. (formerly M.R. Industries Ltd.)	15.5
			73.3		@National Ecko Radio & Engg. Co. Ltd.	14.2
			67.3		Mulchandani Elec. & Radio Industries Pvt. Ltd.	11.1
			52.5		General Electric Co. of India Pvt. Ltd.	4.9
			23.1			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30	Room Air Conditioners.	Nos.	10291 2936 1690 1686 1199 1115	8	@Voltas Ltd. @Air Conditioning Corpn. Pvt. Ltd. Electronics Ltd. American Refrigerator Co. Ltd. Fedders Lloyd Corpn. Pvt. Ltd.	28.5 16.4 16.4 11.7 10.8
31	†A.C.S.R. & A.A. Conductors.	Tonne	32486 11681 4239 3862 2867 2662	10	@Aluminium Industries Ltd. Power Cables Pvt. Ltd. Hindustan Electric Co. Ltd. Electrical Mfg. Co. Ltd. Indian Aluminium Cable Ltd	36.0 13.0 11.9 8.8 8.2
32	Aluminium Conductors (ACSR).	„	38158 10799 8031 4141 4088 3858	12	@Aluminium Industries Ltd. Indian Aluminium Cable Ltd. Hindustan Electric Co. Power Cables Pvt. Ltd. Electrical Mfg. Co. Ltd.	28.4 21.0 10.8 10.7 10.1
33	Electric Motors	. 000 H.P.	1313.7 447.4 229.8 93.7 79.1	26	@Kirloskar Electric Co. Ltd. @Crompton Parkinson (Works) Ltd. General Electric Co. of India Pvt. Ltd. @British India Electric Constrn. Co. Ltd.	34.1 17.5 7.1 6.0
34	VIR Cables	. . Milln. Metres	78.9 218.4 60.4 34.1 29.8 12.0 12.0	18	@Jyoti Ltd. Indian Cable Co. Ltd. National Insulated Cable Co. of India Ltd. @Fort Gloster Industries Ltd. Henley Cable India Ltd. Moti Electric Industries †.	6.0 27.6 15.5 13.6 5.5 5.5
35	Winding Wires (Enamelled Wires).	Tonne	6310.1 1372.0 1164.0 899.1 809.2	10	Electrical Industries Corporation. Hindustan Transmission Products Pvt. Ltd. Devidayal Cable Industries Pvt. Ltd. Hindustan Wire Products Pvt. Ltd. Indian Cable Co. Ltd.	21.7 18.4 14.2 12.8 8.3
36	PVC Cables	. Milln. Metres	525.3 122.2 31.2 17.3 16.2 12.1 9.4	10	Delton Cable Co. Indian Cable Co. Ltd. @Cable Corpn. of India Ltd. Devidayal Cable Industries Victor Cables	25.5 14.1 13.3 9.8 7.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
37	Electric Wiring Accessories.	Ac- 000 Nos.	17236 3606 2909 2463 1803 1775	12	Ellora Art Industries Khosla Plastics Pvt. Ltd. General Electrical Industries Essesskay Engg. Co. Kersons Mfg. Co. of India Pvt. Ltd.	20·9 16·9 14·4 10·4 10·3
38	House Service Meters (Single Phase).	„	1314·7 279·2 192·4 175·0 129·7 100·0	12	@Jaipur Metals & Electricals Ltd. Universal Electrics Ltd. Radio & Electrical Mfg. Co. Ltd. General Electric Co. of India Pvt. Ltd. United Electrical Industries Ltd.	21·3 14·7 13·3 9·8 7·6
39	Transformers	. 000 KVA	3306·6 493·6 461·0 447·1 332·8 323·3	17	@Crompton Parkinson Works Ltd. Hackbridge-Hewittic & Easun Ltd. National Electrical Industries Ltd. General Electric Co. of India (Mfg.) Pvt. Ltd. @Kirloskar Electric Co. Ltd.	14·9 13·9 13·5 10·1 9·8

V—Instruments

1	Anaesthetic Equipment	Nos.	401	1	Indian Oxygen Ltd.	100
2	Hypodermic Needles	Lakh Nos.	0·9	1	Shah Medical & Surgical Co. Ltd.	100
3	Oxygen Therapy Equipment.	Nos.	3068	1	Indian Oxygen Ltd.	100
4	Syringes	„	67280	1	Hindustan Syringes Pvt. Ltd.	100
5	Water Distillers	„	19	1	National Steel Equipment Co.	100
6	Hospital Equipment—Misc.	„	23424 23036 388	2	H. Mukherjee & Banerjee Surgical Pvt. Ltd. National Surgical Instruments Co.	98·3 1·7
7	Box Cameras	„	29520 26920 2600	2	New India Industries Ltd. Kesho Ram & Sons (I) Pvt. Ltd.	91·2 8·8
8	Suction Apparatus	„	74 52 22	2	H. Mukherjee & Banerjee Surgical Pvt. Ltd. National Surgical Instruments Co.	70·3 29·7
9	Operation Tables	„	119 80 39	2	H. Mukherjee & Banerjee Surgical Pvt. Ltd. National Surgical Instruments Co.	67·2 32·8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	Shadowless Lamps .	Nos.	2321 2205 86 30	3	Philips (I) Ltd. H. Mukherjee & Banerjee Surgical Pvt. Ltd. National Surgical Instruments Co.	95.0 3.7 1.3
11	Clinical Thermometers	ooo Nos.	1300.2 1087.4 189.1 23.7	3	Jintan Clinical Thermometers India Pvt. Ltd. Hicks Thermometers Ltd. . National Instruments Ltd. .	83.6 14.5 1.9
12	Geometry Boxes .	,,	3124.6 1320.3 1155.9 648.4	3	Indian Implements Mfg. Co. . G. S. Kashyap & Sons . Rohtas Engg. Works . .	42.2 37.0 20.8
13	Surgical Instruments	ooo pcs.	796.3 672.8 92.1 23.1 3.5 2.4	8	Hindustan Syringes Pvt. Ltd. . Shah Medical & Surgical Co. Ltd. H. Mukherjee & Banerjee Surgical Pvt. Ltd. Indian Oxygen Ltd. . . . Philips (I) Ltd.	84.5 11.6 2.9 0.4 0.3
14	X-Ray & Electromedical Equipment.	Rs. lakhs	91.3 89.1 35.7 13.1 3.4	4	Escorts Ltd. Siemens Engg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd. Elpro International Ltd. . Radon House Pvt. Ltd. .	42.9 39.1 14.3 3.7
15	Theodolites . . .	Nos.	393 235 78 62 18	4	National Instruments Ltd. . Andhra Scientific Co. . . P. Orr & Sons Ltd. . . . @Hindustan-Stanley Ltd. .	59.8 19.8 15.8 4.6
16	Water Meters . .	ooo Nos.	122.9 49.0 34.2 30.8 4.8 3.0	6	Govt. Precision Instrument Factory. Anand Water Meters Mfg. Co. Radio & Electrical Mfg. Co. Ltd. Leeds Meter Mfg. Co. Ltd. . Capstan Meter (I) Ltd. . .	39.8 27.8 25.1 3.9 2.4
17	Sterilizers etc. .	Nos.	944 597 200 77 70	4	National Surgical Instruments Co. Philips (I) Ltd. National Steel Equipment Co. H. Mukherjee & Banerjee Surgical Pvt. Ltd.	63.2 21.2 8.2 7.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18	Levels . . .	Nos.	4778	7		
			2395		National Instruments Ltd. . .	50.2
			1438		Scientific Engg. House Pvt. Ltd.	30.1
			580		P. Orr & Sons Ltd.	12.1
			164		Andhra Scientific Co. Ltd. . .	3.4
			97		Govt. Electric Factory Ltd. . .	2.0
			4224			
19	†Microscopes . . .	„	1546		Instruments Research Lab. Ltd.	36.6
			874		Andhra Scientific Co. Ltd.	20.7
			527		Instruments & Chemicals Ltd. . .	12.5
			447		Hargolal & Sons	10.6
			395		Govt. Precision Instruments Factory.	9.3

VI—Heavy Mechanical Engineering Industries

1	Elevating Trucks . . .	Nos.	422	1	@Brady Engg. Works Ltd. . .	100
2	Manipulated Pipe Work.	Tonne	591	1	Stewarts & Lloyds of India Pvt. Ltd.	100
3	Trolleys	Nos.	744	3		
			673		@Brady Engg. Works Ltd. . .	90.4
			41		@British India Electric Constn. Co. Ltd.	5.5
			30		Teststeels Ltd.	4.1
4	†Steel Link Chains . . .	Tonne	543.9	3		
			395.2		Indian Link Chains Mfrs.	72.7
			129.9		Ashok Steel Chain Mfg. Co. . . .	23.9
			18.8		Southern Industrial Corpn. Ltd.	3.4
5	Winches	Rs.lakh	6.3	3		
			4.4		Western Mechanical Industries Pvt. Ltd.	69.8
			1.3		Holmanclimax Mfg. Pvt. Ltd. . .	20.6
			0.6		Chitram & Co.	9.6
6	Lifts	Nos.	429	4		
			268		Otis Elevator Co. (I) Pvt. Ltd. . .	62.4
			90		@Electric Constn. & Equipment Co. Ltd.	21.0
			51		Best & Co. Ltd.	11.9
			20		J. J. Engg. Co.	4.7
7	Welding Electrodes . . .	Milln. R. Metres	233.7	6		
			106.0		Indian Oxygen Ltd.	45.4
			68.7		J. B. Advani Oerlikon Electrodes Ltd.	29.4
			41.8		Power Cables Pvt. Ltd.	17.9
			13.2		Modi Arc Electrodes Co.	15.6
			3.1		Industrial Electrodes & Gauges Pvt. Ltd.	1.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	Chain Pulley Blocks . Nos.		3443	5		
			1827		@Brady Engg. Works Ltd. . .	53·1
			675		@J. K. Steels Ltd.	19·6
			542		Hercules Hoists Ltd.	15·7
			226		Testeels Ltd.	6·6
			173		@Burn & Co. Ltd.	5·0
9	Electric Hoists		1217	6		
			629		Tak Machinery	51·7
			325		Crescent Iron & Steel Corpn. Ltd.	26·7
			108		Sayaji Iron & Engg. Co. Ltd. . .	8·9
			66		@J. K. Steel Ltd.	5·4
			50		Garlick & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	4·1
10	†Wire Ropes . . . Tonne		6738	6		
			3167		Usha Martin (Black) Wire Ropes Ltd.	47·1
			1377		National Rolling & Steel Wire Ropes Ltd.	20·4
			336		@J. K. Steel Ltd.	19·8
			448		Eldes Wire Ropes	6·6
			262		United Wire Ropes Ltd.	3·9
11	Transmission Towers . .		41202	9		
			19122		@Kamani Engg. Corpn. Ltd. . .	46·3
			7588		@Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ltd. . .	18·5
			69·19		Electrical Mfg. Co. Ltd.	16·8
			4465		MAN Industrial Corpn. Ltd. . . .	10·8
			1370		Steel Construction Co. Ltd. . . .	3·3
12	Steel Pipes & Tubes . 000 Tonnes		232·9	13		
			104·9		@Indian Tube Co. (1953) Ltd. . .	45·0
			36·6		Zenith Steel Pipes Ltd.	15·7
			36·3		Kalinga Tubes Ltd.	15·6
			14·2		Tube Products of India Ltd. . . .	6·1
			13·1		@Gujarat Steel Tubes Ltd. . . .	5·6
13	Cranes Tonne		6809	17		
			3100		Jessop & Co. Ltd.	45·5
			800		Garden Reach Workshop Pvt. Ltd.	11·7
			450		Western Mechanical Industries Pvt. Ltd.	6·6
			450		@Braithwaite & Co. (I) Ltd. . .	6·6
			300		@Hindustan Motors Ltd.	4·4
14	Railway Wagons . Nos.		23234	13		
			5630		@Textile Machinery Corpn. Ltd., etc.	24·2
			5024		@Burn & Co. Ltd., etc.	21·6
			3015		Jessop & Co. Ltd.	13·0
			2907		@Braithwaite & Co (I) Ltd. . .	12·5
			1214		Mackenzies Ltd.	5·2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15	†Steel Structural	. 000 Tonnes	180.0	121		
			18.8		@Kamani Engg. Corpn. Ltd.	10.4
			8.7		Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.	4.8
			7.2		@Burn & Co. Ltd.	4.0
			7.2		Structural Engg. Works Ltd.	4.0
			7.0		@Braithwaite & Co. (I) Ltd.	3.9
<i>VII—Light Mechanical Engineering Industries</i>						
1	Adapter Bearings (up to 2").	Nos.	5305	1	@National Engg. Industries Ltd.	100
2	Adding Machines	„	416	1	Facit Asia Ltd.	100
3	Axle Boxes	„	26080	1	@National Engg. Industries Ltd.	100
4	Ball Bearings (above 3" & up to 4" bores)	„	568	1	Antifriction Bearings Corpn. Ltd.	100
5	Bitumen Barrels	. Tonne	10546	1	Standard Drum & Barrel Mfg. Co.	100
6	Blow Lamp Burners	. Nos.	873	1	Racek Industries Ltd.	100
7	Blow Lamps	„	985	1	Racek Industries Ltd.	100
8	Calculating Machines	„	447	1	Facit Asia Ltd.	100
9	Gas Appliances.	„	4577	1	Industrial Controls & Appliances Pvt. Ltd.	100
10	Hand Sewing Needles	Milln. Nos.	108.8	1	Needle Industries (I) Pvt. Ltd.	100
11	Hinges (Spectacles)	. 000 Nos.	460	1	Nagpal Optical Co.	100
12	Knitting Needles	„	1180.8	1	Needle Industries (I) Pvt. Ltd.	100
13	Metallic Watch Straps	Lakh Nos.	10.4	1	Collins & Co.	100
14	Packings & Jointings (non-asbestos).]	Tonne	81.3	1	J. D. Jones & Co. Ltd.	100
15	Perambulators	. 000 Nos.	2.3	1	Steel Sons Pvt. Ltd.	100
16	Postal Franking Ma- chines.	Nos.	501	1	Republic Engg. Works Ltd.	100
17	Rapid Buttons	. Milln. Nos.	21.5	1	Asha Bros. Pvt. Ltd.	100
18	Safety Razors	. 000 Nos.	73.3	1	National Razor & Blades Pvt. Ltd.	100
19	Snap Fasteners (4 pieces).	Milln. Nos.	10.9	1	Asha Bros. Pvt. Ltd.	100
20	Steelwool	. Kgs.	13323	1	Stewol & Co.	100
21	Tapered Roller Bearings	000 Nos.	96.8	1	Antifriction Bearings Corpn. Ltd.	100
22	Toys (Battery)	„	45.0	1	Central Stores Raja Toys Co.	100
23	Toys (Mechanical)	. Lakh Nos.	8.7	1	Central Stores Raja Toys Co.	100
24	Toys (Miniature Radios).	Nos.	4380	1	Central Stores Raja Toys Co.	100
25	Tricycles	. 000 Nos.	27.6	1	Steel Sons Pvt. Ltd.	100
26	Typewriter Spools	. Lakh Nos.	3.9	1	Bharat Carbon & Ribbon Mfg. Co. Ltd.	100
27	Alu Capsules—Metal Caps.	„	1052.9	2		
			1050.6		Alu Capsules Pvt. Ltd.	99.8
			2.3		Indian Metal Industries	0.2
28	Cylindrical Roller Bearings.	000 Nos.	123.3	2		
			122.4		Antifriction Bearings Corpn. Ltd.	99.2
			0.9		@National Engg. Industries Ltd.	0.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29	Snap Fasteners (2 pieces).	Milln. Nos.	212·3 209·9 2·4	2	Needle Industries (I) Pvt. Ltd. Asha Bros. Pvt. Ltd.	98·8 1·2
30	†Safety Pins . . .	Lakh Nos.	3270·7 3216·1 54·6	2	Guest Keen Williams Ltd. . Whitecraft Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd. .	98·3 1·7
31	Stoves (Non-pressure Type).	000 Nos.	300·4 291·9 8·5	2	Oriental Metal Industries Pvt. Ltd. Ogale Glass Works Ltd. .	97·1 2·9
32	Wrist Watches . . .	„	173·0 167·4 5·6	2	Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. Indo French Industries Ltd.	96·7 3·3
33	Gramophone Needles	Milln. Nos.	318·0 305·8 12·2	2	Needle Industries (I) Pvt. Ltd. Indian Pin Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd.	96·2 3·8
34	Data Processing Ma- chines.	Nos.	680 508 172	2	IBM World Trade Corporation International Computers and Tabulators Ltd.	74·7 25·3
35	Ball Bearings (Above 2" & up to 3" bore) .	000 Nos.	17·3 12·6 4·7	2	@National Engg. Industries Ltd. Antifriction Bearings Corpn. Ltd.	72·8 27·2
36	Sewing Machine Need- les.	„	2581·7 1851·7 730·0	2	@Singer-TVS Pvt. Ltd. . . @Jay Engg. Works Ltd.. .	71·7 28·3
37	Drum Closures (Bungs & Plugs).	Lakh Nos.	23·9 16·3 7·6	2	Tri-Sure India Pvt. Ltd. . . Indian Die Casting Co.Pvt. Ltd.	68·2 31·8
38	Pressure Cookers . .	000 Nos.	81·9 53·4 28·5	2	T. T. Pvt. Ltd. Pressure Cookers & Appliances Pvt. Ltd.	65·3 34·7
39	Belt Fasteners . . .	„	2243·8 1430·6 813·2	2	Nayar Bros. (Regd.) Bhanohar Mechanical Works .	63·8 36·2
40	Railway Coil Springs.	Tonne	3973·9 2433·2 1540·7	2	@Indian Standard Wagon Co. Ltd. Coventry & Engg. Co. Pvt. Ltd.	61·2 38·8
41	Panel Pins	„	564·0 320·0 244·0	2	Santram & Sons Hindustan Wirenetting Co. Pvt. Ltd.	56·7 43·3
42	B. B. Shells	Nos.	452891 452373 406 112	3	Sen & Pandit Industries Ltd. . English Cycle & Motor Co. of India Pvt. Ltd. @Hind Cycles Ltd. . . .	99·9 0·1 Negl.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
43	Pipe Fittings . . .	Tonne	2177·5 1924·0 234·5 19·0	3	Jindal (I) Pvt. Ltd. . . . Mervyn & Spittam . . . Bose Brothers . . .	88·4 10·8 0·8
44	Duplicators . . .	Nos.	5373 4149 1147 77	3	Gestetner Duplicators Pvt. Ltd. Shourie Duplicators . . . @J. K. Business Machines Ltd.	77·2 21·3 1·5
45	Ball Bearings (Above 1" & up to 2" bore).	000 Nos.	1158·3 814·9 271·9 71·5	3	@National Engg. Industries Ltd. @Bharat Ball Bearing Co. Ltd. Antifriction Bearings Corpn. Ltd.	70·3 23·4 6·3
46	Time pieces . . .	„	214·4 138·5 71·2 4·7	3	Hindustan Equipment & Sup- pliers Ltd. Jayna Time Industries Pvt. Ltd. Dutex Clock Co. . . .	64·6 33·2 2·2
47	Shaftings . . .	Tonne	266·5 171·7 74·8 20·0	3	Laxmi Ratan Engg. Works Ltd. S. L. Dutt & Co. Pvt. Ltd. . . Garlick & Co. Pvt. Ltd. . . .	64·4 28·1 7·5
48	Chaff Cutter Knives .	000 pairs	424·3 256·0 106·6 61·7	3	Watkins Mayor & Co. . . . Laldee Pvt. Ltd. . . . Chawla Metal Works . . .	60·4 25·1 14·5
49	Locomotive Springs for Railways.	Tonne	12731·6 7572·2 2750·5 2408·9	3	@Indian Standard Wagon Co. Ltd. Coventry & Engg. Co. . . . @Premier Automobiles Ltd. . .	59·5 21·6 18·9
50	Sewing Machine Parts.	000 Nos.	297·3 160·3 92·7 44·3	3	Gobind Ram & Sons . . . Ramjidas Mohan Lal . . . Sewing Spares Pvt. Ltd. . . .	53·9 31·2 14·9
51	Stove Burners . . .	„	607·6 311·9 283·7 12·0	3	Krudd Industries Ltd. . . . Prabhat Udyog Ltd. . . . Racek Industries Ltd. . . .	51·3 46·7 2·0
52	Bicycle Tube Valves .	Lakh Nos.	135·2 62·6 45·2 27·4	3	Perfect Valves & Machine tools Corporation. @Auto Accessories Ltd. . . . Sen & Pandit Industries Ltd.	46·3 33·4 20·3
53	Wire Brushes . . .	Nos.	55645 24177 20106 11362	3	Hard Castle & Waud & Co. Ltd. @Brushware Ltd. . . . Ronuk Industries Ltd. . . .	43·4 36·1 20·5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
54	Drum Closures (Flanges).	Lakh Nos.	41.2 17.7	3	Bharat Barrel & Drum Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd.	43.0
			14.2 9.3		Tri-Sure (I) Pvt. Ltd. Indian Die Casting Co. Pvt. Ltd.	34.4 22.6
55	Expanded Metal	Tonne	1532 622	3	Hindustan Wire & Metal Products.	40.6
			491 419		Calcutta Expanded Metals Pvt. Ltd. Indian Expanded Metal Co. Pvt. Ltd.	32.0 27.4
56	Stoves (Pressure Type).	Nos.	177154 167314	4	Prabhat Udyog Ltd.	94.4
			5699 4100		J. N. Sharma & Sons Racek Industries Ltd.	3.2 2.3
			41		Krudd Industries Pvt. Ltd.	0.1
57	Wire Nails	Tonne	20259 17654	5	@Indian Steel & Wire Products Ltd.	87.2
			2196		Indian Steel Rolling Mills Ltd.	10.8
			230 176		Gowrihouse Metal Works Santram & Sons	1.1 0.9
			3		Lallubhai Aminchand Pvt. Ltd.	Negl.
58	Ball Bearings (upto & including 1" bore).	ooo Nos.	4497.2 3216.9 1176.5	5	@National Engg. Industries Ltd. @Bharat Ball Bearing Co. Ltd.	71.5 26.1
			58.2 35.6		Precision Bearings (I) Ltd. Antifriction Bearings Corpn. Ltd.	1.3 0.8
			10.0		Associated Bearing Co. Ltd.	0.3
59	Steel Belt Lacing	Tonne	510.8 247.5 188.9	4	Modern Engg. Tools Products Bolinjkar Metal Works Pvt. Ltd.	48.4 37.0
			67.0 7.4		New India Engg. Works. Bharat Hardware Industries Ltd.	13.1 1.5
60	Oil Pressure Lamps	ooo Nos.	123.7 78.2 28.9	4	Racek Industries Ltd. Prabhat Udyog Ltd.	63.4 23.4
			13.4 3.2		Dazzle Products Ltd. Krudd Industries Ltd.	10.8 2.4
61	Typewriters	"	44.0 27.3 10.8	4	Remington Rand of India Ltd. Rayala Corpn. (Madras) Ltd.	62.1 24.6
			4.7 1.2		@J. K. Business Machines Ltd. Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd.	10.7 2.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
62	Conveyor Belting	. Tonne	2120.5	5	Dunlop Rubber Co. (I) Ltd. .	54.7
			1160.4		National Rubber Mfrs. Ltd. .	35.7
			757.3		Oriental Rubber Industries	6.9
			145.8		Ltd.	
			35.3		East India Rubber Works Ltd.	1.7
			21.7		S.G.R. Industries	1.0
63	Barbed Wire	. . . .	2962.2	5	@Indian Steel & Wire Products	71.2
			2109.0		Ltd.	
			562.3		Chaliha Rolling Mills Pvt.	19.0
			179.5		Ltd.	
			102.1		H.L. Anand & Sons	6.1
			9.3		Bawa Iron & Steel Works Ltd. .	3.4
					Steel Works Ltd.	0.3
64	Steel Balls	. . . . Milln. Nos.	960.7	4	New Heaven Steel Balls Corpn.	60.9
			584.9		Pvt. Ltd.	
			285.2		@National Engg. Industries Ltd.	29.7
			55.0		Shah Industries	5.7
			35.6		Sen & Pandit Industries Ltd.	3.7
65	Razor Blades	. . . . Lakh Nos.	8931.2	5	H. I. Malhotra & Sons Pvt.	84.2
			7521.4		Ltd.	
			683.1		Indo Swing Pvt. Ltd.	7.6
			364.8		National Razor & Blades Pvt.	4.1
					Ltd.	
			244.9		Vidyut Metallics	2.8
			117.0		Hind Razor & Blade Co. Ltd.	1.3
66	Hospital Furniture	. Tonne	249.1	4	Imperial Surgico Industries .	64.1
			159.7		Steel Products Ltd.	18.1
			45.0		Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co.	13.6
			34.0		Pvt. Ltd.	
			10.4		National Steel Equipment Co.	4.2
67	Pilfer-proof R. S. Closures.	Lakh Nos.	3304.3	4	Metal Box Co. of India Ltd. .	60.9
			2013.3		@Containers & Closures Ltd.	28.5
			939.9		Zenith Tin Works	6.4
			210.5		Indian Metal Industries	4.2
			140.6			
68	Oil Barrels	. . . . Tonne	44623	4	Bharat Barrel & Drum Mfg. Co.	48.9
			21818		Ltd.	
			15066		@Industrial Containers Ltd.	33.7
			6098		etc.	
					Standard Drum & Barrel Mfg.	13.6
					Co.	
			1641		Assam Oil Co. Ltd.	3.8
69	Crown Cork	. . . . Lakh Nos.	8907.9	5	Metal Box Co. of India Ltd. .	53.9
			4801.4		India Crown Cork Co. Ltd. . .	35.3
			3147.5			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
69	(Contd.)	Lakh No.	556.4		Bharat Crown & Metal Industries.	6.2
			236.0		Kohinoor Mfg. Corpn. Pvt. Ltd.	2.6
			166.6		Crown Cork Mfg. Co. . . .	2.0
70	†Umbrella Ribs	Lakh Sets	79.9	5		
			67.9		Champion Engg. Works Ltd. . .	85.0
			3.7		Mahavir Metal Mfg. Co. . . .	4.6
			3.2		Ralli Hoyland Pvt. Ltd. . . .	4.0
			3.1		Pondy Umbrella Rib Manufacturers.	3.9
			2.0		Mool Chand Nihal Chand . . .	2.5
71	Bicycle Rims	. . . 000 Nos.	3862	6		
			2423		Dunlop Rubber Co. (I) Ltd. . .	62.7
			953		@Wheel & Rim Co. (I) Pvt. Ltd.	24.7
			234		Sen & Pandit Industries Ltd.	6.1
			157		Trivandrum Rubber Works Ltd.	4.1
			62		@Hind Cycles Ltd.	1.6
72.	Collapsible Tubes	Lakh Nos.	1493.6	5		
			802.7		Metal Box Co. of India Ltd. . .	53.7
			419.6		Extrusion Processes Pvt. Ltd. . .	28.1
			172.3		Zenith Tin Works	11.5
			74.2		Bharat Containers Pvt. Ltd. . .	5.0
			24.8		Lallubhai Amin Chand Pvt. Ltd.	1.7
73	†Clocks	. . . 000 Nos.	64.2	5		
			32.1		Scientific Clock Mfg. Co. . . .	50.0
			16.9		Master Clock & Watch Works . .	26.4
			9.3		Dutex Clock Co.	14.5
			4.9		Hindustan Equipment & Suppliers Ltd.	7.6
			1.0		Swadeshi Electric Clock Mfg. Co. Ltd.	1.5
74	Bicycle Hubs	. . . ,,	2722.4	7		
			929.0		@T. I. Cycles of India Ltd. . .	34.0
			886.8		Sen Raleigh Ltd.	32.6
			658.4		Atlas Cycle Industries Ltd. . .	24.2
			148.7		Indo Belga Engg. Co. Ltd. . . .	5.5
			64.5		@Hind Cycles Ltd.	2.4
75	Machine Screws	Lakh Nos.	4228.6	10		
			2360.3		Guest Keen Williams Ltd. . . .	55.8
			1095.6		Universal Screw Factory	25.9
			316.2		Devindra Brs.	7.5
			162.4		Lallubhai Aminchand Pvt. Ltd	3.8
			144.4		Bengal Screw Mfg. Co. Ltd. . .	3.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
76	Stranded Wire .	. Tonne	1836.4	4		
			811.0		Hindustan Wirenetting Co. Pvt. Ltd.	44.2
			462.7		Chaliha Rolling Mills Pvt. Ltd.	25.2
			352.5		Parasramka Commercial Co. Pvt. Ltd.	19.2
			210.2		H. L. Anand & Sons . . .	11.4
77	Valves & Cocks .	. 000 ¹ / ₂ Nos.	1036.8	9		
			587.2		Leader Engg. Works . . .	56.6
			242.9		Govardhan Dass P. A. . . .	23.4
			64.5		Annapurna Metal Works . . .	6.2
			60.8		Bombay Metal & Alloy Mfg. Co. Ltd.	6.1
			40.0		Aminchand Piyarey Lal . . .	3.8
78	Sewing Machines .	. „	255.4	7		
			169.8		@Jay Engg. Works Ltd. . . .	66.6
			24.6		Rita Mechanical Works . . .	9.6
			20.9		C. R. Auluck & Co.	8.2
			16.5		Mahabir Export & Import Co. Pvt. Ltd.	6.5
			14.4		Panesar Mechanical Works Pvt. Ltd.	5.6
79	†Zip Fasteners .	. Kilo Metres	3406	6		
			1637		Kian Gwan & Co. (Calcutta) Pvt. Ltd.	48.0
			783		Fleet Fasteners Pvt. Ltd. . . .	23.0
			450		Madhu Fasteners Co.	13.2
			313		Home Industries Corporation . .	9.2
			179		Zip Industries Pvt. Ltd. . . .	5.3
80	B. B. Axles .	. 000 Nos.	1242.9	5		
			479.6		@T.I. Cycles of India Ltd. . . .	38.6
			328.1		Atlas Cycle Industries Ltd. . . .	26.4
			238.3		Milton Cycle Industries Ltd. . .	19.2
			189.2		Everest Cycles Ltd.	15.2
			7.7		@Hind Cycles Ltd.	0.6
81	Grinding Media .	. Tonne	8950.1	7		
			4939.3		@Dalmia Iron & Steel Ltd. . . .	55.2
			1245.0		Vijay Engg. Co. Ltd.	13.9
			1051.9		@Ashoka Cement Ltd.	11.7
			967.2		Hindustan Iron & Steel Co. . . .	10.8
			679.7		Guest Keen Williams Ltd. . . .	7.5
82	Bicycle Saddles .	. 000 Nos.	733.0	7		
			260.4		Atlas Cycle Industries Ltd . . .	35.5
			249.1		Sen Raleigh Ltd.	34.0
			81.3		Standard & Co.	1.1
			59.1		Wright Saddles of India Ltd. . .	8.1
			42.9		Avon Cycles Ltd.	5.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
83	Wood Screws . . .	Lakh Nos.	15254·8	14		
			9345·3		Guest, Keen, Williams Ltd. . .	61·2
			1494·7		Steel & Allied Products Ltd. . .	9·8
			735·4		Jagatjit Engg. Works . . .	4·8
			729·7		Gaurihouse Metal Works . . .	4·8
			516·2		Southern Industrial Corpn. Ltd.	3·4
84	Steel Furniture . . .	Tonne	29837	19		
			15940		Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd.	53·4
			3267		@Hyderabad Allwyn Metal Works Ltd.	10·9
			3161		Khira Steel Works Pvt. Ltd. . .	10·6
			1469		Chandan Metal Products Pvt. Ltd.	4·9
			1331		Cromelite India Pvt. Ltd. . .	4·5
85	Bicycle Free Wheels . . .	000 Nos.	2145	8		
			632		Free Wheels (I) Ltd. . . .	29·4
			572		T.I. Cycles of India Ltd. . . .	26·6
			289		Sen Raleigh Ltd. . . .	13·5
			233		Milton Cycle Industries Ltd. . .	10·9
			156		Avery Cycle Industries . . .	7·3
86	Bicycles (Complete) . . .	„	1367·0	17		
			325·1		Atlas Cycle Industries Ltd. . .	23·8
			293·0		Sen Raleigh Ltd. . . .	21·4
			252·8		@T.I. Cycles of India Ltd. . .	21·4
			167·6		@Hind Cycles Ltd. . . .	12·2
			82·0		Avon Cycle Ltd. . . .	5·9
87	Bicycle Chains . . .	„	2988	12		
			851		@T.I. Diamond Chain Pvt. Ltd.	28·5
			619		Sen Raleigh Ltd. . . .	20·7
			426		Vello Industries	14·2
			365		@Hind Cycles Ltd. . . .	12·2
			195		Transmission Pvt. Ltd. . . .	6·5
88	Auto Leaf Springs . . .	Tonne	20624·4	9		
			4151·1		@Tata Engg. & Locomotive Co. Ltd.	20·1
			4000·9		Canara Workshop Ltd. . . .	19·4
			2760·0		Bombay Motor Trading Co. . .	13·4
			2670·4		@Premier Automobiles Ltd. . .	12·9
			1924·4		Auto Pins	9·3
89	Hurricane Lanterns . . .	Lakh Nos.	5·6	10		
			9·9		Oriental Metal Industries Pvt. Ltd.	18·8
			9·6		Ogale Glass Works Ltd. . . .	18·2
			8·0		Universal Lamps Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd.	15·2
			7·3		Modi Lantern Works	13·9
			6·8		J. N. Sharma & Sons	12·9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
90	Tin Containers	Tonne	76899	91		
			29693		Metal Box Co. of India Ltd.	33.6
			5639		Poysia Industrial Co. Ltd.	7.3
			1518		N. Sundareshwaran	2.0
			1511		Metal Press Works Ltd.	2.0
			1448		Balgopaldas Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	1.9
91	Cotton & Hair Belting	,,	595.8	8		
			99.3		Hindustan Belting & Spg. Mills	16.6
			97.6		Asia Belting & Spg. Mills Ltd.	16.4
			83.4		Eastern Belting & Cotton Mills Ltd.	14.0
			82.8		@Fenner Cockill Ltd.	13.9
			69.0		India Belting & Cotton Mills Ltd.	11.6
92	Drums & Containers	,,	15103	53		
			2406		Jetha Drums & Containers Pvt. Ltd.	15.9
			2284		Bharat Barrel & Drum Mfg. Co. Ltd.	15.1
			1166		Hind Galvanizing & Engg. Co.	7.7
			1029		@Containers & Closures Ltd.	6.8
			998		Metal Products & Engg. Co.	6.6
93	Bicycle Spokes	Lakh Nos.	1955.5	13		
			259.2		Sen Raleigh Ltd.	13.3
			226.1		Hindustan Engg. Works	11.6
			213.1		@T.I. Cycles of India Ltd.	10.9
			194.4		Atlas Cycle Industries Ltd.	9.9
			175.7		Shah Industries	9.0

VIII—Metallurgical Industries

1	Aluminium Blanks	Tonne	0.7	1	Metal Rolling Works Pvt. Ltd.	100
2	Aluminium Foils	,,	2544	1	Indian Foils Ltd.	100
3	Antimony (Virgin Metal)	,,	840	1	Star Metal Refinery Pvt. Ltd.	100
4	Arsenical Copper Rods	,,	72.7	1	@Jaipur Metals & Electricals Ltd.	100
5	Brass Billets	,,	929.1	1	Swastika Metal Works	100
6	Copper (Virgin Metal)	,,	9455	1	Indian Copper Corpn. Ltd.	100
7	Copper Rods/Section (Non-electrical)	,,	10.0	1	@Jaipur Metals & Electricals Ltd.	100
8	Cupro Nickel Alloys	,,	45.8	1	Binani Metal Works Lt l.	100
9	Lead (Virgin Metal)	,,	3624	1	@Metal Corpn. of India Ltd.	100
10	Lead Bronze	,,	353.7	1	@Indian Smelting & Refining Co. Ltd.	100
11	Lead Sections	,,	2.2	1	@Waldies Industries Ltd..	100
12	Lead Tapes	,,	5.0	1	@Waldies Industries Ltd..	100
13	Lead Wire	,,	0.6	1	@Waldies Industries Ltd..	100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14	Leaded Brass Sheets/ Strips.	Tonne	214	1	Indian Copper Corpn. Ltd.	100
15	Manganese Bronze . . .	„	12.6	1	Binani Metal Works Ltd.	100
16	Nickel Alloys . . .	„	3.7	1	@Indian Standard Metal Co. Ltd.	100
17	Nickel Anodes . . .	„	170.6	1	Arim Metal Industries Pvt. Ltd.	100
18	Non-ferrous Anodes . . .	„	10.6	1	Arim Metal Industries Pvt. Ltd.	100
19	Silver Solder . . .	„	0.1	1	@Indian Standard Metal Co. Ltd.	100
20	Solid Solder Wires . . .	„	36.3	1	Saru Smelting & Refining Corpn. Pvt. Ltd.	100
21	Tin Bronze . . .	„	15.1	1	Binani Metal Works Ltd..	100
22	Zinc Strips/Plates . . .	„	4644	1	Union Carbide (I) Ltd. . .	100
23	Aluminium Rods, Sec- tions Pipes & Tubes (Extruded).	„	2901 2654 247	2	Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd. . . @Aluminium Corpn. of India Ltd.	91.4 8.6
24	Phosphor Tin . . .	„	0.8 0.7 0.1	2	Hindustan Metal Works . . . Binani Meal Works Ltd. . .	87.5 12.5
25	Copper Wire (for non- electrical purposes).	„	295.3 256.1 39.2	2	Panna Lal Girdhar Lal . . . Lallubhai Aminchand Pvt. Ltd.	86.7 13.3
26	Gun Metal Rods . . .	„	37.4 32.3 5.1	2	Bengal Ingot Co. Ltd. . . . @Indian Smelting & Refining Co. Ltd.	86.4 13.6
27	Phosphor Bronze Rods	„	86.2 71.2 15.0		Bengal Ingot Co. Ltd. . . . @Indian Smelting & Refining Co. Ltd.	82.5 17.5
28	Tin (Reclaimed from Tin plates).	„	50.7 40.8 9.9	2	Metals Chemical Works . . . Montana Pvt. Ltd. . . .	80.4 19.6
29	Alloys—Misc. . . .	„	111.8 86.7 25.1	2	@Indian Smelting & Refining Co. Ltd. Metallica Works Pvt. Ltd.	77.5 22.5
30	Resin Cored Solder Wire/Bullets.	„	150.6 94.0 50.6	2	Saru Smelting & Refining Cor- pn. Pvt. Ltd. Binani Metal Works Ltd. . .	62.4 37.6
31	Lead Pipes & Tubes . . .	„	604.7 362.2 242.5	2	@Waldies Industries Ltd.. . . Jupiter Tube Corpn. Ltd. . .	59.8 40.2
32	Zinc Sheets	„	10.4 6.0 4.4	2	Shri Mahesh Metal Works . . . National Pipes & Tubes Co. Ltd.	57.6 42.4
33	Brass Pipes & Tubes . . .	„	631.8 606.5 16.6 8.7	3	@Kamani Tubes Pvt. Ltd. . . . Devidayal Tube Industries Ltd. National Pipes & Tubes Co. Ltd.	95.9 2.6 1.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34	Lead Alloys . . .	Tonne	4356.7	3		
			3914.8		Binani Metal Works Ltd. . .	89.8
			240.7		Metallica Works Pvt. Ltd. . .	5.5
			201.2		Roshtriya Metal Industries Pvt. Ltd.	4.7
35	Aluminium Bronze . . .	„	122.5	3		
			108.3		Binani Metal Works Ltd. . .	88.4
			12.7		Hindustan Metal Works . . .	10.3
			1.5		Saru Smelting & Refining Corpn. Pvt. Ltd.	1.3
36	Copper Based Alloys . . .	„	969.8	3		
			818.5		Roshtriya Metal Industries Pvt. Ltd.	84.3
			113.2		Eyre Smelting Pvt. Ltd. . . .	11.6
			38.1		@Indian Smelting & Refining Co. Ltd.	4.1
37	Lead Sheets	„	730.7	3		
			613.3		Hooseini Metal Rolling Mills Pvt. Ltd.	83.9
			85.1		Metallica Works Pvt. Ltd. . . .	11.6
			32.3		National Pipes & Tubes Co. Ltd.	4.5
38	Copper Pipes & Tubes . . .	„	619.1	3		
			459.4		Devidayal Tube Industries Ltd..	74.2
			124.6		@Kamani Tubes Pvt. Ltd. . . .	20.1
			35.1		National Pipes & Tubes Co. Ltd.	5.7
39	Brass/Copper Rods/Sections (Extruded).	„	3688.5	3		
			2125.8		National Pipes & Tubes Co. Ltd.	57.6
			1461.4		@Kamani Tubes Pvt. Ltd. . . .	39.6
			101.3		A.T. Gooyee Metal Works Pvt. Ltd.	2.8
40	Zinc Die Casting Alloys . . .	„	1273.5	3		
			713.6		Eyre Smelting Pvt. Ltd. . . .	56.0
			466.8		@Indian Smelting & Refining Co. Ltd.	36.6
			93.1		Metallica Works Pvt. Ltd. . . .	7.4
41	Bronze—General	„	845.1	3		
			451.9		Hindustan Metal Works	53.4
			380.9		@Indian Standard Metal Co. Ltd.	45.0
			12.3		@Indian Smelting & Refining Co. Ltd.	1.6
42	Electrolytic Copper Wire Rods.	„	20990	3		
			11226		Indian Cable Co. Ltd.	53.4
			5664		National Insulated Cable Co. of India Ltd.	26.9
			4100		Devidayal Rolling & Refineries Pvt. Ltd.	19.7
43	Aluminium (Virgin Metal).	„	51033	3		
			24608		Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd. . . .	48.2
			19674		@Hindustan Aluminium Corpn. Ltd.	38.5
			6751		@Aluminium Corpn. of India Ltd.	13.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
44	Antimonial Lead	Tonne	8520	3		
			3507		Eyre Smelting Pvt. Ltd.	41.2
			2761		Binani Metal Works Ltd.	32.4
			2252		Bombay Metal & Alloy Mfg. Co. Ltd.	26.4
45	Aluminium Sheets	"	13370	5		
			10559		Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd.	79.0
			2596		@Aluminium Corpn. of India Ltd.	19.4
			170		Devidayal Metal Industries Ltd.	1.3
			45		Metal Rolling Works Pvt. Ltd.	0.3
			Negl.		Rashtriya Metal Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Negl.
46	Zinc Alloys	"	2692.1	4		
			1598.0		Binani Metal Works Ltd.	59.3
			1047.5		Rashtriya Metal Industries Pvt. Ltd.	38.9
			36.8		Eyre Smelting Pvt. Ltd.	1.3
			9.8		@Indian Standard Metal Co. Ltd.	0.5
47	Brass Wire (for non-electrical purposes).	"	768.6	4		
			732.7		Bhandary Metallurgical Corpn.	95.3
			17.3		Oriental Metal Industries	2.2
			14.7		Jaipur Metals & Electricals Ltd.	1.9
			3.9		Lallubhai Aminchand Pvt. Ltd.	0.6
48	Brass Rods/Sections	"	175.9	4		
			97.2		Devidayal Metal Industries Ltd.	55.2
			62.7		Oriental Metal Industries	35.6
			15.0		Jayant Metal Mfg. Co. Ltd.	8.5
			1.0		@Indian Smelting & Refining Co. Ltd.	0.7
49	Cast Iron Pressure Pipes (including spun pipes).	000 Tonnes	231.1	10		
			189.8		Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	82.2
			18.8		Mysore Iron & Steel Works Ltd.	8.1
			17.3		@Dalmia Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	7.5
			2.0		National Foundry & Rolling Mills Ltd.	0.9
			1.8		Baroda Rolling Mills Pvt. Ltd.	0.8
50	Type Metal (including Printing Metal).	Tonne	3351.9	8		
			1867.4		Binani Metal Works Ltd.	55.6
			1031.6		Eyre Smelting Pvt. Ltd.	30.7
			244.4		Metallica Works Pvt. Ltd.	7.3
			172.5		@Indian Standard Metal Co. Ltd.	5.1
			15.4		Saru Smelting & Refining Corpn. Pvt. Ltd.	0.4
51	Aluminium Strips	"	138.2	4		
			74.8		N. M. Metal Industries	54.1
			29.4		Metal Rolling Works Pvt. Ltd.	21.3
			23.0		Devidayal Metal Industries	16.6
			11.0		Hooseini Metal Rolling Mills Pvt. Ltd.	8.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
52	White Metal (including Antifriction Bearing Metal).	Tonne	4261·7	8		
			1382·0		Binani Metal Works Ltd.	32·4
			1378·9		@Indian Smelting & Refining Co. Ltd.	32·3
			1072·7		@Indian Standard Metal Co. Ltd.	25·2
			179·5		Eyre Smelting Pvt. Ltd.	4·2
			139·9		Metallica Works Pvt. Ltd.	3·3
53	M. I. Pipe Fittings	„	1810	6		
			1085		R. M. Engg. Works	59·9
			278		Punjab Mfg. Corporation	15·4
			249		Ghaziabad General Industries	13·8
			132		Metro Malleable Mfrs. Ltd.	7·3
			62		Unimpex Pvt. Ltd.	3·4
54	Brass Strips	„	8036·8	11		
			3303·4		@Kamani Metals & Alloys Ltd.	41·2
			1894·4		Devidayal Metal Industries Ltd.	23·6
			1586·4		@Indian Smelting & Refining Co. Ltd.	19·7
			416·4		Swastika Metal Works	5·2
			355·0		Indian Copper Corpn. Ltd.	4·4
55	Aluminium Alloys	„	3624·9	6		
			1286·2		Binani Metal Works Ltd.	35·4
			1187·9		Eyre Smelting Pvt. Ltd.	32·8
			550·0		@Indian Smelting & Refining Co. Ltd.	15·2
			326·7		@Indian Standard Metal Co. Ltd.	9·0
			169·7		Metallica Works Pvt. Ltd.	4·7
56	Brass (Copper-Zinc base alloys).	„	1028·4	8		
			444·2		Binani Metal Works Ltd.	43·2
			226·5		Metallica Works Pvt. Ltd.	22·1
			172·3		@Indian Smelting & Refining Co. Ltd.	16·8
			110·3		Eyre Smelting Pvt. Ltd.	10·7
			35·1		Bombay Metal & Alloy Mfg. Co. Ltd.	3·4
57	Tin Solder	„	1888·4	8		
			912·1		Eyre Smelting Pvt. Ltd.	48·3
			362·2		Metallica Works Pvt. Ltd.	19·2
			254·8		Binani Metal Works Ltd.	13·5
			146·6		@Indian Standard Metal Co. Ltd.	7·8
			106·5		Bombay Metal & Alloy Mfg. Co. Ltd.	5·6
58	Copper Strips	„	1133·4	9		
			626·4		@Kamani Metals & Alloys Ltd.	55·2
			157·3		@Indian Smelting & Refining Co. Ltd.	13·9
			131·3		Devidayal Metal Industries Ltd.	11·6
			99·6		N. M. Metal Industries	8·8
			45·0		Indian Copper Corpn. Ltd.	4·0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
59	Aluminium Wire Rods for ACSR.	Tonne	20744	5		
			8265		@Aluminium Industries Ltd. .	39.9
			5408		Indian Cable Co. Ltd. . .	26.1
			3009		National Insulated Cable Co. of India Ltd.	14.5
			2335		Electrical Mfg. Co. Ltd. . .	11.2
			1727		Hindustan Electric Co. Ltd. .	8.3
60	Copper Circles . . . . .	..	555.1	10		
			231.1		J. B. Metal Industries . . .	41.6
			107.3		Rashtriya Metal Industries Pvt. Ltd.	19.3
			104.9		P. S. N. S. Ambalavana Chettiar Pvt. Ltd.	18.9
			68.2		Agarwal Metals Works Pvt. Ltd.	12.3
			24.7		Popular Metal Works & Rolling Mills.	4.4
61	Brass Sheets . . . . .	..	15337	19		
			8421		Indian Copper Corpn. Ltd. .	54.9
			1768		@Indian Smelting & Refining Co. Ltd.	11.6
			1598		Indian Metal & Metallurgical Corpn. Ltd.	10.4
			803		@Kamani Metals & Alloys Ltd.	5.2
			779		Narenlala Metal Works Ltd. .	5.1
62	Aluminium Circles . . . . .	..	9583	11		
			4429		Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd. .	46.2
			1601		Metal Rolling Works Pvt. Ltd.	16.7
			1248		Devidayal Metal Industries Ltd.	13.0
			682		Popular Metal Works & Rolling Mills.	7.1
			509		@Aluminium Corpn. of India Ltd.	5.3
63	Steel Forgings	ooo Tonnes	60.8	34		
			32.4		@Indian Steel Wagon Co. Ltd., etc.	53.2
			8.2		Guest Keen Williams Ltd. .	13.5
			3.4		@Hindustan Motors Ltd. .	5.6
			2.8		@Britannia Engg. Co. Ltd. .	4.5
			2.0		Wyman Gordon India Ltd. .	3.2
64	Phosphor Bronze	Tonne	909.0	6		
			269.6		@Indian Smelting & Refining Co. Ltd.	29.7
			192.9		Hindustan Metal Works . .	21.2
			165.7		Metallica Works Pvt. Ltd. .	18.2
			139.5		Bengal Ingot Co. Ltd. .	15.3
			109.7		@Indian Standard Metal Co. Ltd.	12.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
65	Phosphor Copper	Tonne	414.4	8		
			138.0		Bengal Ingot Co. Ltd.	33.3
			88.2		Binarji Metal Works Ltd.	21.3
			51.2		@Indian Standard Metal Co. Ltd.	12.4
			49.7		Bombay Metal & Alloy Mfg. Co. Ltd.	12.0
			36.9		@Indian Smelting & Refining Co. Ltd.	8.9
66	Copper Sheets	"	1497.7	12		
			454.8		Rashtriya Metal Industries Pvt. Ltd.	30.4
			327.0		Indian Copper Corpn. Ltd.	21.8
			212.2		@Kamani Metals & Alloys Ltd.	14.2
			159.5		@Indian Smelting & Refining Co. Ltd.	10.6
			138.7		P. S. N. S. Ambalavana Chettiar Pvt. Ltd.	9.2
67	Gun Metal Ingots	"	6052.5	8		
			1801.7		Bombay Metal & Alloy Mfg. Co. Ltd.	29.7
			1078.7		Bengal Ingot Co. Ltd.	17.8
			815.6		@Indian Smelting & Refining Co. Ltd.	13.5
			791.9		@Indian Standard Metal Co. Ltd.	13.1
			586.1		Metallica Works Pvt. Ltd.	9.7
68	Malleable Iron Castings	000 Tonnes	10.4	15		
			2.7		Malleable Iron & Steel Castings Co. Ltd.	26.0
			1.2		Modern Malleable Casting Works.	11.2
			1.0		Shree Engg. Products Ltd.	10.0
			1.0		Colay Iron & Steel Co.	9.8
			0.9		Hindustan Malleables & Forgings Ltd.	8.7
69	Steel Castings	"	56.1	23		
			10.4		@Mukund Iron & Steel Works Ltd.	18.5
			7.1		@Dalmia Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	12.6
			6.3		@Tata Engg. & Locomotive Co. Ltd.	11.2
			6.0		@Burn & Co. Ltd.	10.7
			5.9		Bhartia Electric Steel Co. Ltd.	10.6
70	Brass Circles	Tonne	4975.4	20		
			659.8		Vasant Shivaji & Co.	13.3
			640.0		Indian Copper Corpn. Ltd.	12.9
			525.5		Agarwal Metal Works Pvt. Ltd.	10.6
			510.2		Shibu Metal Works	10.3
			497.2		Prakash Metal Industries	10.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
71	Cast Iron Castings .	Tonne	814.2	399		
			70.0		Thakurdas Sureka Iron Foundry Ltd.	8.6
			66.6		Mercanday Parshad Radhakrishna Parshad Pvt. Ltd.	8.2
			45.6		Hanuman Foundry & Engg. Co. Ltd.	5.6
			33.4		Victory Iron Works . . .	4.1
			24.6		Belur Iron Foundry & Engg. Works.	3.0

IX—Alkalis & Allied Chemicals

1	Ammonium Bromide	Tonne	6.7	1	@Tata Chemicals Ltd. . . .	100
2	Ammonium Chloride (Dry & Wet).	"	12344	1	Sahu Chemicals	100
3	Bleaching Powder (Stable).	"	7936	1	@Mettur Chemical & Industrial Corpn. Ltd.	100
4	Bromine	"	138	1	@Tata Chemicals Ltd. . . .	100
5	Caustic Potash	"	79	1	@Atul Products Ltd. . . .	100
6	Hydrogen Peroxide	"	2704	1	@National Peroxide Ltd. . . .	100
7	Phosphorous Trichloride.	"	176	1	@Atul Products Ltd. . . .	100
8	Potassium Bromide	"	129	1	@Tata Chemicals Ltd. . . .	100
9	Sodium Bromide	"	130	1	@Tata Chemicals Ltd. . . .	100
10	Sodium Perborate	"	491	1	@National Peroxide Ltd. . . .	100
11	Soda Ash (Heavy)	"	36131	2		
			38819		@Tata Chemicals Ltd. . . .	93.6
			2312		Saurashtra Chemicals	6.4
12	Sodium Bicarbonate	"	13573	2		
			11283		@Tata Chemicals Ltd. . . .	83.1
			2290		@Dhrangadhara Chemical Works Ltd.	16.9
13	Calcium Carbonate (Activated).	"	596	2		
			377		Radha Chemicals Ltd. . . .	63.2
			219		Burma Lime & Chemical Co. Ltd.	36.8
14	Potassium Chlorate	"	3676	3		
			3067		WIMCO Ltd.	83.4
			356		Travancore Chemical & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	9.6
			253		@Mettur Chemical & Industrial Corpn. Ltd.	7.0
15	Sodium Hydrosulphite	"	3495	3		
			1712		@J. K. Chemicals Ltd. . . .	49.0
			1201		Indian Electro-Chemicals Ltd. . . .	34.4
			582		Travancore-Cochin Chemicals Ltd.	16.6
16	Calcium Carbonate (Precipitated).	"	5518	4		
			2220		@Sturdia Chemicals Ltd. . . .	40.2
			1843		Triveni Tissues Pvt. Ltd. . . .	33.4
			1298		Radha Chemicals Ltd. . . .	23.5
			157		Burma Lime & Chemical Co. Ltd.	2.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17	Soda Ash (Light)	Tonne	246277	4		
			109919		@Tata Chemicals Ltd.	44.6
			81107		Saurashtra Chemicals	32.9
			41837		@Dhrangadhara Chemical Works Ltd.	17.1
			13414		Sahu Chemicals	5.4
18	Calcium Carbide	"	42564	5		
			12222		@Birla Jute Mfg. Co. Ltd.	28.7
			11927		Rajasthan Vinyl & Chemical Industries.	28.0
			9655		Industrial Chemicals Ltd.	22.7
			8674		Calico Mills (Chem. Division).	20.4
			86		Travancore Electro Chemical Industries Ltd.	0.2
19	Liquid Chlorine	"	47968	12		
			9491		@Mettur Chemical & Industrial Corpn. Ltd.	19.8
			8819		@D.C.M. Chemical Works	18.4
			8106		@Calico Mills (Chem. Division)	16.9
			6092		@Alkali & Chemical Corpn. of India Ltd.	12.7
			3400		@National Rayon Corpn. Ltd.	7.1
20	Caustic Soda	"	184025	21		
			40897		@Dhrangadhara Chemical Works Ltd.	22.2
			19780		Saurashtra Chemical Works	10.7
			15432		@Mettur Chemical & Industrial Corpn. Ltd.	8.4
			15371		@National Rayon Corpn. Ltd.	8.4
			13593		@Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Co. Ltd.	7.4

X—Acids, Fertilisers & Miscellaneous Chemicals

1	Alfloc Powder	Tonne	509.4	1	@Alkali & Chemical Corpn. of India Ltd.	100
2	Aluminium Nitrate	"	3	1	Ramco Chemical Works	100
3	Ammonium Nitrate	"	7848	1	@Indian Explosives Ltd.	100
4	Anti-rust Composition	Kgs.	9055	1	Ronuk Industries Ltd.	100
5	Argon Gas	000 Cu. Metres.	53.1	1	Indian Oxygen Ltd.	100
6	Barium Sulphide	Tonne	830	1	Barium Industry	100
7	Cadmium Bright Plating Salt.	Kgs.	9145	1	Ronuk Industries Ltd.	100
8	Cadmium Oxide	"	1037	1	Arim Metal Industries Pvt. Ltd.	100
9	Cadmium Plating Brightners.	"	550	1	Ronuk Industries Ltd.	100
10	Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (Nitro-Chalk).	000 Tonnes	527	1	Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.	100
11	Calcium Nitrate	Tonne	0.2	1	Ramco Chemical Works	100
12	Chlorosulphonic Acid	"	500	1	Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Co. Ltd.	100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13	Cobalt Acetate .	Tonne	2.5	1	Technical Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	100
14	Cobalt Carbonate .	Kgs.	80	1	Technical Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	100
15	Cobalt Chloride .	Tonne	0.7	1	Technical Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	100
16	Cobalt Nitrate .	„	0.2	1	Technical Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	100
17	Cobalt Phosphate .	Kgs.	10	1	Technical Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	100
18	Cobalt Sulphate .	Tonne	29.1	1	Technical Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	100
19	Copper Bright Plating Salt.	Kgs.	126	1	Grauer & Weil (I) Ltd.	100
20	Copper Correcting Salts.	„	1125	1	Ronuk Industries Ltd.	100
21	Copper Plating Brighteners.	Litres	1150	1	Ronuk Industries Ltd.	100
22	Cupric Chloride .	Tonne	8	1	Excel Industries Pvt. Ltd.	100
23	Cuprous Chloride	„	52	1	Excel Industries Pvt. Ltd.	100
24	Decolorator .	Kgs.	433	1	Grauer & Weil (I) Ltd.	100
25	Di-Ammonium Phosphate.	Tonne	41	1	Star Chemicals (Bombay) Pvt. Ltd.	100
26	Di-Calcium Phosphate	„	41	1	Star Chemicals (Bombay) Pvt. Ltd.	100
27	Di-Calcium Phosphate (Dentrific Grade).	„	59.1	1	Excel Industries Pvt. Ltd.	100
28	Di-Sodium Phosphate	„	297	1	Star Chemicals (Bombay) Pvt. Ltd.	100
29	Double Salt .	„	46626	1	Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.	100
30	Dry Ice .	„	243.3	1	@Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co. Ltd.	100
31	Foam Compound (Liquid).	Kilo Litres.	226.8	1	Avon Services (Production & Agencies) Pvt. Ltd.	100
32	Foundry Chemicals Deoxidising Tubs.	Tonne	20.4	1	@Greaves Foseco Ltd.	100
33	Foundry Chemicals—Exothermics.	„	370.6	1	@Greaves Foseco Ltd.	100
34	Foundry Chemicals—Fluxes.	„	664.7	1	@Greaves Foseco Ltd.	100
35	Foundry Chemicals—Miscellaneous.	„	71.0	1	@Greaves Foseco Ltd.	100
36	Gold Bright Plating Salt.	Kgs.	565	1	Ronuk Industries Ltd.	100
37	Gold Plating Brighteners.	Litre	15	1	Ronuk Industries Ltd.	100
38	Lead Acetate .	Tonne	55	1	Petlad Turkey Red Dye Works Co. Ltd.	100
39	Magnesium Nitrate .	„	2	1	Ramco Chemical Works	100
40	Manganese Sulphate.	„	3	1	National Chemical Co.	100
41	Mercuric Chloride .	„	38	1	Excel Industries Pvt. Ltd.	100
42	Mercuric Iodide .	„	2	1	Excel Industries Pvt. Ltd.	100
43	Mercuric Oxide .	„	12	1	Excel Industries Pvt. Ltd.	100
44	Mercurous Chloride (Calomel).	„	2	1	Excel Industries Pvt. Ltd.	100
45	Mercury-Ammoniated	„	2	1	Excel Industries Pvt. Ltd.	100
46	Mono — Ammonium Phosphate.	„	9	1	Star Chemicals (Bombay) Pvt. Ltd.	100
47	Mono-Sodium Phosphate.	„	1183	1	Star Chemicals (Bombay) Pvt. Ltd.	100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
48	Nickel Oxide . . .	Kgs.	368	1	Arim Metal Industries Pvt. Ltd.	100
49	Nitrous Oxide Gas . .	Milln. Litre.	166·3	1	Indian Oxygen Ltd.	100
50	Phosphorous Penta- oxide.	Tonne	3	1	Excel Industries Pvt. Ltd. . .	100
51	Phosphorous Penta- sulphide.	,,	7	1	Excel Industries Pvt. Ltd. . .	100
52	Pyrotechnic Alumini- um Powder.	,,	198	1	Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd. . .	100
53	Rare Earth Chloride . .	,,	2810	1	Indian Rare Earths Ltd. . . .	100
54	Silver Bright Plating Salt.	Kgs.	275	1	Ronuk Industries Ltd. . . .	100
55	Sodium Hexameta Phosphate.	Tonne	748·1	1	Star Chemicals (Bombay) Pvt. Ltd.	100
56	Sodium Silicon Flou- ride	,,	328	1	@Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd. . .	100
57	Soldering Fluxes . .	Kgs.	2714	1	Indian Oxygen Ltd. . . .	100
58	Steardent Powder . .	,,	3897	1	Reckitt & Colman of India Ltd.	100
59	Tempering & Cutting Oils.	Tonne	448·6	1	Hard Castle & Waud Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd.	100
60	Tempering Salts . .	,,	57·1	1	Hard Castle & Waud Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd.	100
61	Tri-calcium Phosphate	,,	59	1	Star Chemicals (Bombay) Pvt. Ltd.	100
62	Tri-sodium Phosphate	,,	3318	1	Indian Rare Earths Ltd. . . .	100
63	Urea	,,	17412	1	Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd. .	100
64	Vanadium Pentaoxide Catalyst	Kilo Litre	111·6	1	@Catalyst (I) Ltd. . . .	100
65	Zinc Plating Brightners	Kgs.	1754	1	Ronuk Industries Ltd. . . .	100
66	Gold Electroplating Salts.	Gram	28027 27977	2	Ronuk Industries Ltd. . . . Grauer & Weil (I) Ltd. . . .	99·8 0·2
67	Bronze Electroplating Salt.	Kgs.	1920 1915 5	2	Ronuk Industries Ltd. . . . Grauer & Weil (I) Ltd. . . .	99·7 0·3
68	Foundry Chemicals— Dressings.	Tonne	270·9 265·7 5·2	2	@Greaves Foseco Ltd. . . . J. D. Jones & Co. Ltd. . . .	98·1 1·9
69	Economiser	,,	197·8 193·1 4·7	2	Hard Castle & Waud Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd. Ronuk Industries Ltd.	97·6 2·4
70	Oxidising Salts. . .	Litre	4380 4275 105	2	Ronuk Industries Ltd. . . . Grauer & Weil (I) Ltd. . . .	97·6 2·4
71	Barium Nitrate . . .	Tonne	130·0 123·9 6·1	2	Alwar Chemical Industries Ltd. Shambhu Nath & Sons Ltd. . .	95·3 4·7
72	Silver Electroplating Salts.	Kgs.	807 755 52	2	Ronuk Industries Ltd. . . . Grauer & Weil (I) Ltd. . . .	93·5 6·5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
73	†Metal Solution.	Treatment	Kilo Litres	633 589 44	2	@Alkali & Chemical Corpn. of India Ltd. @Addison Paints Chemicals Ltd.	93·1 6·9
74	Zinc Salts.	Bright Plating	Kgs.	8610 7795 815	2	Ronuk Industries Ltd. Grauer & Weil (I) Ltd.	90·5 9·5
75	Plating Leveller	„	„	25758 23293 2465	2	Grauer & Weil (I) Ltd. Ronuk Industries Ltd.	90·4 9·6
76	Nickel Sulphate.	Ammonium	„	2585 2325 260	2	Phoenix Chemical Works Pvt. Ltd. @Kesar Sugar Works Ltd.	89·9 10·1
77	Heat Treatment Salts-Cyanide Type.	„	Tonne	578·6 498·2 80·4	2	Hard Castle & Waud Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd. Ronuk Industries Ltd.	86·1 13·9
78	Potassium Permanganate	„	„	298·8 247·6 51·2	2	@The Swadeshi Chemicals Pvt. Ltd. Potassium Products	82·8 17·2
79	Cuprous Oxide (Red)	„	„	40 32 3	2	Excel Industries Pvt. Ltd. Pigments & Chemical Industries Pvt. Ltd.	80·0 20·0
80	Phosphoric Acid	„	„	2503 1975 528	2	Star Chemicals (Bombay) Pvt. Ltd. Excel Industries Pvt. Ltd.	78·9 21·1
81	Ammonium Chloride	„	„	17644 13499 4145	2	Sahu Chemicals FACT Ltd.	76·5 23·5
82	Ammonium Phosphate	„	„	44402 30399 14003	2	E. I. D.—Parry Ltd. FACT Ltd.	68·4 31·6
83	Magnesium Chloride	„	„	6016 3883 2133	2	Pioneer Magnesia Works Ltd. Mayurdhwaj Magnesia Works Ltd.	64·5 35·5
84	Zinc Chloride	„	„	449 281 168	2	@Tata Chemicals Ltd. Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.	62·5 37·5
85	Sodium Aluminate	„	„	975·0 606·8 368·2	2	Travancore Chemical & Mfg. Co. Ltd. Shmbhu Nath & Sons Ltd.	62·2 37·8
86	Submerged Arc Welding Flux.	„	„	104·3 52·7 51·6	2	@Indian Hume Pipe Co. Ltd. J. B. Advani-Oerlikon Electrodes Pvt. Ltd.	50·5 49·5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
87	Foundry Chemicals— Binders.	Tonne	542·3 487·8 29·5	3	@Greaves Foseco Ltd. . . Hard Castle & Waud Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd.	90·0 5·4
			25·0		J. D. Jones & Co. Ltd. . .	4·6
88	Zinc Sulphate	„	52·0 46·0 6·0	3	Shambhu Nath & Sons Ltd. . . Petlad Turkey Red Dye Works Co. Ltd.	88·5 11·5
			Negl.		Ramco Chemical Works . . .	Negl.
89	Brass Electroplating Salts.	Kgs.	5703 4603 1097 3	3	Ronuk Industries Ltd. . . . Grauer & Weil (I) Ltd. . . . Arim Metal Industries Pvt. Ltd.	80·7 19·2 0·1
90	Activated Carbon	Tonne	591·4 446·2	3	Narbada Valley Chemical In- dustries Pvt. Ltd.	75·5
			98·5		Lakshmi Carbons	16·7
			46·7		Regional Research Laboratory	7·8
91	Gas Welding Flux	„	21·3 16·0 2·8 2·5	3	Indian Oxygen Ltd. Industrial Gases Ltd. @ Asiatic Oxygen & Acetylene Co. Ltd.	75·3 12·8 11·9
92	Cadmium Electroplat- ing Salts.	Kgs.	7952 4905 2076 971	3	Ronuk Industries Ltd. Grauer & Weil (I) Ltd. Arim Metal Industries Pvt. Ltd.	61·7 26·1 12·2
93	Gas Mantles	Lakh Nos.	163·6 94·8 65·4 3·4	3	B. K. Shaw Mantle Works . . . Prabhat Udyog Ltd. Dazzle Products Ltd.	57·9 40·0 2·1
94	Passivating Salts	Kgs.	6615 3390 2060 1165	3	Ronuk Industries Ltd. Grauer & Weil (I) Ltd. Canning Mitra Phoenix Ltd. . .	51·2 31·1 17·7
95	Nickel Plating Bright- ners.	Tonne	40·9 20·7 19·0 1·2	3	Grauer & Weil (I) Ltd. Ronuk Industries Ltd. Canning Mitra Phoenix Ltd. . .	50·6 46·5 2·9
96	Activated Bleaching Earth.	„	3899 1656	3	Bombay Sewree Chemical Mfg. Co. Ltd.	42·2
			1344		D.C.M. Chemical Works . . .	34·5
			899		Best & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	23·1
97	Hydrogen Gas	ooo Cu. Metres	168·5 69·6 54·6 44·3	3	Indian Oxygen Ltd. @Alkalis & Chemical Corpn. of India Ltd. @National Rayon Corpn. Ltd.	41·3 32·4 26·3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
98	Calcium Chloride	Tonne	1957 770 719 468	3	@Dhrangadhara Chemical Works Ltd. Pioneer Magnesia Works Ltd. @Mettur Chemical & Industrial Corpn. Ltd.	39.4 36.7 23.9
99	Sulphur Dioxide Gas	,,	4614 3355 1220 35 4	4	@J. K. Chemicals Ltd. . . FACT Ltd. Excel Industries Pvt. Ltd. . . @Associated Industries (Assam) Ltd.	72.7 26.4 0.8 0.2
100	Chromic Electroplating Salts.	Kgs.	75401 44475 21860 8921 145	4	Canning Mitra Phoenix Ltd. . Ronuk Industries Ltd. . . Grauer & Weil (I) Ltd. . . Arim Metal Industries Pvt. Ltd.	59.0 29.0 11.8 0.2
101	Copper Electroplating Salts.	Tonne	31.4 26.2 4.0 1.0 0.2	4	Ronuk Industries Ltd. . . Canning Mitra Phoenix Ltd. Grauer & Weil (I) Ltd. . . Arim Metal Industries Pvt. Ltd.	83.4 12.7 3.2 0.7
102	Tin Electroplating Salt	,,	14.2 11.4 1.6 1.0 0.2	4	Ronuk Industries Ltd. . . Canning Mitra Phoenix Ltd. . Grauer & Weil (I) Ltd. . . Arim Metal Industries Pvt. Ltd.	80.5 11.0 7.4 1.3
103	Nickel Carbonate	,,	6514 5420 815 199 80	4	Phoenix Chemical Works Pvt. Ltd. Ronuk Industries Ltd. . . . Shambhu Nath & Sons Ltd. . . @Kesar Sugar Works Ltd. . .	83.2 12.5 3.1 1.2
104	Nitrogen Gas	000 Cu. Metres	458.7 404.1 24.4 19.3 9.4 0.8	6	Indian Oxygen Ltd. Aims Oxygen Ltd. Industrial Oxygen Co. Ltd. . . Gujarat Oxygen & Acetylene Co. Asiatic Oxygen Ltd.	88.1 5.3 4.2 2.0 0.2
105	Anhydrous Ammonia	000 Tonnes	308.3 270.9 22.8 6.9 6.8 0.9	5	Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd. . FACT Ltd. E.I.D. Parry Ltd. Sahu Chemicals Mysore Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	87.9 7.4 2.2 2.2 0.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
106	Zinc Electroplating Salt.	Tonne	45.2 29.5 10.5 4.1 1.1	4	Ronuk Industries Ltd. . . Grauer & Weil (I) Ltd. . Canning Mitra Phoenix Ltd. . Arim Metal Industries Pvt. Ltd.	65.3 23.1 9.1 2.5
107	Copper Sulphate	..	4764 3022 1463 145 134	4	Travancore Chemical & Mfg. Co. Ltd. Mysore Chemical & Mfrs. Ltd.. @Tata Chemicals Ltd. . Shambhu Nath & Sons Ltd. .	63.5 30.7 3.0 2.8
108	Ferrous Sulphate	..	7266 3556 2886 574 106 45	10	Hindustan Steels Ltd. . . Cyanides & Pigments Pvt. Ltd. . Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Co. Ltd. @Buckingham & Carnatic Co. Ltd. Petlad Turkey Red Dye Works Co. Ltd.	48.9 39.7 7.9 1.5 0.6
109	Barium Carbonate.	..	1444.0 841.6 411.2 110.9 76.0 4.3	5	Jeevan Jyot Chemicals Pvt. Ltd. Barium Industry . . . Alwar Chemical Industries . Rajasthan Heavy Chemicals . Shambhu Nath & Sons Ltd. .	58.3 28.5 7.6 5.3 0.3
110	Heat Treatment—Non-Cyanide Type.	..	381.0 289.9 32.8 30.8 27.5	4	Imperial Chemical Industries (I) Pvt. Ltd. Hard Castle & Waud Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd. J. D. Jones & Co. Ltd. . . Ronuk Industries Ltd. .	76.1 8.6 8.1 7.2
111	Metal Cleaner	..	953.7 771.4 57.1 43.4 33.1 32.1	7	@Alkali & Chemical Corpn. of India Ltd. @Addison Paints & Chemicals Ltd. Arim Metal Industries Pvt. Ltd. Canning Mitra Phoenix Ltd. . Ronuk Industries Ltd. .	80.9 6.0 4.6 3.5 3.4
112	Nickel Bright Plating Salts.	..	55.4 25.0 17.5 8.0 4.6 0.3	5	Ronuk Industries Ltd. . Grauer & Weil (I) Ltd. . Phoenix Chemical Works Pvt. Ltd. Canning Mitra Phoenix Ltd. . Arim Metal Industries Pvt. Ltd.	45.2 31.6 14.4 8.3 0.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
113	Nitric Acid . . .	Tonne	11696	18		
			10028		@Indian Explosives Ltd. . .	85.8
			339		Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Co. Ltd.	2.9
			262		E.I.D.-Parry Ltd. . .	2.2
			198		Shambhu Nath & Sons Ltd. . .	1.7
			144		Sonawala Industrial Ltd. . .	1.2
114	Nickel Chloride . . .	"	108.1	4		
			48.7		Ronuk Industries Ltd. . . .	45.1
			25.8		Arim Metal Industries Pvt. Ltd.	23.9
			23.3		Phoenix Chemical Works Pvt. Ltd.	21.5
			10.3		@Kesar Sugar Works Ltd. . .	9.5
115	Ammonium Sulphate	000 Tonnes	427.9	8		
			299.3		Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd. .	70.0
			53.3		FACT Ltd.	12.4
			33.8		Hindustan Steel Ltd.	7.9
			21.5		@Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	5.0
			18.3		@Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	4.3
116	Dissolved Acetylene Gas.	000 Cu. Metres	4644.3	9		
			3073.0		Indian Oxygen Ltd.	66.2
			775.4		@Asiatic Oxygen & Acetylene Co. Ltd., etc.	16.7
			327.9		@Hindustan Gas & Industries Ltd., etc.	7.1
			139.1		Industrial Gases Ltd.	3.0
			102.5		@Bombay Oxygen Corpn. Ltd.	2.2
117	Oleum	Tonne	9841	4		
			4597		@Indian Explosives Ltd.	46.7
			2504		D. C. M. Chemical Works	25.5
			1632		FACT Ltd.	16.6
			1108		@Atul Products Ltd.	11.2
118	Oxygen Gas	000 Cu. Metres	26184	19		
			2286.4		Indian Oxygen Ltd.	71.3
			2662		@Asiatic Oxygen & Acetylene Co. Ltd., etc.	10.2
			1394		@Hindustan Gas & Industries Ltd., etc.	5.3
			674		@Bombay Oxygen Corpn. Ltd.	2.6
			623		Modi Vanaspati Mfg. Co. . . .	2.4
119	Bichromates	Tonne	6985	5		
			3617		Golden Chemicals Ltd.	51.8
			1244		@Buckingham & Carnatic Co. Ltd.	17.8
			1140		Pioneer Chromate Works Ltd. . .	16.3
			977		Cawnpore Chemical Works Ltd.	14.0
			7		M. L. Ghosh & Co.	0.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
120	Mixed Fertilizers— (Chemical).	000 Tonnes	153·7	8		
			77·0		@Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	50·1
			31·6		E. I. D.-Parry Ltd.	20·6
			23·1		@T. Stanes & Co. Ltd.	15·0
			15·4		@Phosphate Co. Ltd.	10·0
			4·2		@Alembic Chemical Works Co. Ltd.	2·8
121	Nickel Sulphate	Tonne	497·0	5		
			247·2		Ronuk Industries Ltd.	49·8
			90·4		Arim Metal Industries Pvt. Ltd.	18·2
			85·7		@Kesar Sugar Works Ltd.	17·2
			72·8		Phoenix Chemical Works Pvt. Ltd.	14·6
			0·9		Shambhu Nath & Sons Ltd.	0·2
122	Alum	"	1903	8		
			721		D. C. M. Chemical Works	37·9
			537		C. D. Thakur & Co.	28·3
			321		Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Co. Ltd.	16·9
			188		Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.	9·9
			108		Petlad Turkey Red Dye Works Co. Ltd.	5·7
123	Sodium Sulphide	"	3136	5		
			1283		Cawnpur Chemical Works Ltd.	40·9
			627		Jeevan Jyot Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.	20·0
			565		Solar Chemicals	18·0
			561		Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Co. Ltd.	17·9
			100		@Buckingham & Carnatic Co. Ltd.	3·2
124	Chromic Acid	"	306·0	4		
			81·2		Ronuk Industries Ltd.	26·5
			79·3		Phoenix Chemical Works Pvt. Ltd.	25·9
			74·5		@Kesar Sugar Works Ltd.	24·3
			71·0		Cawnpur Chemical Works Ltd.	23·3
125	Magnesium Sulphate	"	3467	12		
			1295		E. I. D.-Parry Ltd.	37·2
			758		Eastern Chemical Co.	22·1
			589		Arvind Chemicals	17·0
			343		Shambhu Nath & Sons Ltd.	9·9
			144		Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.	4·2
126	Alumina Ferric	"	76747	13		
			27811		Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Co. Ltd.	36·2
			18048		D. C. M. Chemical Works	23·5
			9976		Cawnpur Chemical Works Ltd.	13·0
			7657		Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.	10·0
			5457		@Rohtas Industries Ltd.	7·1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
127	Hydrochloric Acid	Tonne	23134	21		
			7856		@National Rayon Corpn. Ltd.	34.0
			5791		Travancore Cochin Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.	25.0
			2427		@Mettur Chemical & Industrial Corpn. Ltd.	10.4
			1401		@J. K. Chemicals Ltd.	6.1
			1354		D. C. M. Chemical Works	5.8
128	Sodium Sulphate	„	33923	15		
			9472		@National Rayon Corpn. Ltd.	27.9
			9360		@Gwalior Rayon Silk Mfg. (Wvg.) Co. Ltd.	27.6
			3216		Century Rayons	9.5
			25.77		Golden Chemicals Ltd.	7.6
			2128		Kesho Ram Rayon	6.3
129	Aluminium Sulphate (Iron-free)	„	5078	12		
			1186		@Phosphate Co. Ltd.	23.3
			1153		Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Co. Ltd.	22.7
			914		@Mettur Chemical & Industrial Corpn. Ltd.	18.0
			412		Travancore Chemical Mfg. Co. Ltd.	8.1
			359		C. D. Thakur & Co.	7.1
130	Carbon Di-oxide Gas	„	8748.7	18		
			2876.7		@Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co. Ltd.	32.9
			954.9		@Hindustan Gas & Industries Ltd.	10.9
			941.6		E. I. D.-Parry Ltd.	10.8
			903.3		Diamond Aerating Gas Works Pvt. Ltd.	10.3
			614.4		South India Carbonic Gas Industries Ltd.	7.0
131	Superphosphate	000 Tonnes	708.9	23		
			117.0		Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Co. Ltd.	16.5
			85.5		@Phosphate Co. Ltd., etc.	12.1
			64.2		@Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	9.1
			42.6		Adarsh Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	6.0
			40.0		D. C. M. Chemical Works	5.7
132	Sulphuric Acid	„	679.7	51		
			77.0		Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Co. Ltd.	11.3
			72.0		FACT Ltd.	10.6
			50.7		E. I. D.-Parry Ltd.	7.4
			38.7		@Phosphate & Co. Ltd., etc.	5.7
			34.2		@Gwalior Rayon Silk Mfg. (Wvg.) Co. Ltd.	5.0

XI—Alcohol & Organic Chemicals

1	Acetone	Tonne	641	1	@Sirsilk Ltd.	100
2	Butyl Acetate	„	860	1	Union Carbide (I) Ltd.	100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Butyl Alcohol . . .	Tonne	730	1	Union Carbide (I) Ltd. . . .	100
4	Carbon Tetra-chloride . . .	"	128	1	@National Rayon Corpn. Ltd.	100
5	Diphenyl Propane . . .	"	13.4	1	Raghunand	100
6	Hexamine	"	282	1	Atul Drug House Ltd. . . .	100
7	Methanol	Kilo Litres	34.7	1	Mysore Iron & Steel Works . .	100
8	Rubber Chemicals— Accelerators.	Tonne	686	1	@Alkalis & Chemical Corpn. of India Ltd.	100
9	Rubber Chemicals— Anti-oxidants.	"	597	1	@Alkalis & Chemical Corpn. of India Ltd.	100
10	Rubber Chemicals— Retarders.	"	28	1	@Alkalis & Chemical Corpn. of India Ltd.	100
11	Styrene	"	479	1	@Synthetics & Chemicals Ltd.	100
12	Synthetic Rubber	"	11802	1	@Synthetics & Chemicals Ltd.	100
13	Acetic Anhydride	"	3157	2		
			3060		@Sirsilk Ltd.	96.9
			97		Andhra Sugars Ltd.	3.1
14	Yeast (Baker's & medicinal).	"	399	2		
			378		@Indian Yeast Co. Ltd. . . .	94.6
			21		@Alembic Chemical Works Ltd.	5.4
15	Hydroquinone	"	50.7	2		
			38.8		Satya Dev Chemical Pvt. Ltd. .	76.5
			11.9		@Kesar Sugar Works Ltd. . . .	23.5
16	Beer	Kilo Litres	15103	2		
			10613		Dyer Meakin Breweries Ltd. . . .	70.3
			4490		United Breweries Ltd.	29.7
17	Formaldehyde	Tonne	11006	2		
			7073		Atul Drug House Ltd.	64.3
			3933		Allied Resins & Chemicals Pvt Ltd.	35.7
18	Oxalic Acid	Kgs.	45894	2		
			26769		Newasarva Mills	58.3
			19125		Excel Industries Pvt. Ltd. . . .	41.7
19	Ethyl Acetate	Tonne	1073	4		
			710		Union Carbide (India) Ltd. . . .	66.2
			255		@Sirsilk Ltd.	23.8
			69		Indian Organic Chemicals	6.4
			39		Andhra Sugar Ltd.	3.6
20	Other Foreign Liquo- ors.	Kilo Litres	374.0	4		
			301.0		Dyer Meakin Breweries Ltd. . . .	80.4
			28.8		Rajasthan Govt. Distillery	7.7
			28.1		Mc Dowell & Co. Ltd.	7.5
			16.1		@Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd. . . .	4.4
21	Whisky	"	1571.2	11		
			833.7		@Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd. . . .	53.0
			406.7		Dyer Meakin Breweries Ltd. . . .	25.9
			261.6		Carew & Co. Ltd., etc.	16.6
			31.4		Udaipur Distillery Co. Pvt. Ltd.	2.1
			17.7		@Travancore Sugars & Chemi- cals Ltd.	1.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22	Gin.	Kilo Litres	630.2	10		
			508.9		Carew & Co. Ltd., etc.	80.8
			52.5		@Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	8.3
			30.0		@Travancore Sugars & Chemicals Ltd.	4.8
			18.8		Udaipur Distillery Co. Pvt. Ltd.	3.0
			5.3		Eastern Distilleries Pvt. Ltd.	0.8
23	Brandy	,,	1040.2	11		
			575.3		Mc Dowell & Co. Ltd., etc.	55.3
			265.4		@Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	25.5
			66.9		@Travancore Sugars & Chemicals Ltd.	6.4
			48.1		Polson Distillery	4.6
			21.9		Eastern Distilleries Pvt. Ltd.	2.1
24	Acetic Acid	Tonne	7370	7		
			2396		Indian Organic Chemicals	32.6
			2171		@Sirsilk Ltd.	29.4
			1197		Somaiya Organo-Chemical Ltd.	16.2
			906		Union Carbide (India) Ltd.	12.3
			333		Andhra Sugars Ltd.	4.5
25	Rum	Kilo Litres	1631.3	14		
			605.6		Carew & Co. Ltd., etc.	37.1
			503.1		Udaipur Distillery Co. Pvt. Ltd.	30.8
			139.9		@Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	8.6
			87.3		Sir Shadilal Distillery	5.4
			66.9		@Travancore Sugars & Chemicals Ltd.	4.2
26	Country Spirit	Milln. Litres	22.9	22		
			3.4		S. K. G. Distillery	14.7
			2.7		@Standard Refinery & Distillery Ltd.	12.0
			2.4		Dyer Meakin Breweries Ltd.	10.5
			2.1		Carew & Co. Ltd., etc.	9.3
			2.0		@Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	8.7
27	Rectified Spirit	,,	160.3	57		
			10.5		Govt. Factory, Chitali	6.5
			8.1		@Hindustan Sugar Mills Ltd.	5.0
			8.0		Govt. Power Alcohol Factory	5.0
			7.4		Oudh Sugar Mills	4.6
			7.3		Daurala Sugar Works	4.6

XII—Insecticides, Plastics & Plastic Chemicals

1	Agarbathis	Tonne	12.5	1	Mody & Co.	100
2	Aldehyde C 14	Kgs.	25	1	S. H. Kelkar & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	100
3	Amyl Phenyl Acetate	,,	30	1	S. H. Kelkar & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	100
4	Amyl Propionate	,,	55	1	S. H. Kelkar & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	100
5	Aurantine (Pure)	,,	30	1	S. H. Kelkar & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	100
6	Benzilidene Acetone	,,	25	1	S. H. Kelkar & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	100
7	Benzyl Butyrate	,,	460	1	S. H. Kelkar & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	100
8	Benzyl Chloride	,,	100	1	S. H. Kelkar & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	100
9	Camphor (Tech.)	Tonne	240	1	Camphor & Allied Products	100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	Chloro Benzilate Formulation (Liquid).	Kilo Litres	29.0	1	@Tata Fison Pvt. Ltd.	100
11	Citral (Chemically pure).	Kgs.	104	1	@Industrial Perfumes Pvt. Ltd.	100
12	Citronellyl Butyrate	,,	35	1	S. H. Kelkar & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	100
13	Citronellyl Propionate	,,	22	1	S. H. Kelkar & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	100
14	Colloidal Sulphur	,,	11045	1	Excel Industries	100
15	Copper based Formulation (Liquid).	Kilo Litres	16	1	@Tata Fison Pvt. Ltd.	100
16	D. D. T. (Tech.)	Tonne	2660	1	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	100
17	Diazinone (Liquid)	Kilo Litres	89.7	1	@Tata Fison Pvt. Ltd.	100
18	Diazinone (Solid)	Tonne	27.3	1	@Tata Fison Pvt. Ltd.	100
19	Dieldrine (Solid)	,,	96.3	1	Burmah Shell Oil & Storage Distribution Co. of India Ltd.	100
20	Epoxy Plasticizers	,,	152	1	Indian Vegetable Industries	100
21	Ethylene Dichloride	,,	45.5	1	Excel Industries	100
22	Eugenol Acetate	Kgs.	8	1	S. H. Kelkar & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	100
23	Flavouring Essences (Alcoholic).	Kilo Litres	1312	1	A. Boake Roberts & Co. (I) Pvt. Ltd.	100
24	Flit (Liquid)	,,	738	1	Esso Standard Eastern Inc.	100
25	Flit (Solid)	Tonne	401	1	Esso Standard Eastern Inc.	100
26	Geranyl Butyrate	Kgs.	74	1	S.H. Kelkar & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	100
27	Ionone for Soap	,,	122	1	@Industrial Perfumes Pvt. Ltd.	100
28	Ionone Super	,,	950	1	@Industrial Perfumes Pvt. Ltd.	100
29	Isobutyl Phenyl Acetate.	,,	80	1	S.H. Kelkar & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	100
30	Isobutyl Salicylate	,,	225	1	S.H. Kelkar & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	100
31	Isopulegol	,,	25	1	S.H. Kelkar & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	100
32	†Linalyl Acetate	,,	155	1	S. H. Kelkar & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	100
33	Linalool (Pure)	,,	2595	1	S. H. Kelkar & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	100
34	Linoleum	Kilo Metre	835.2	1	@India Linoleum Ltd.	100
35	Methyl Benzoate	Kgs.	166	1	S. H. Kelkar & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	100
36	Methyl Eugenol	,,	140	1	S. H. Kelkar & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	100
37	Methyl Ionone	,,	3900	1	S. H. Kelkar & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	100
38	Nerol (Pure)	,,	47	1	S. H. Kelkar & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	100
39	Nylon Monofilaments	Tonne	47.1	1	Plastic Packaging Pvt. Ltd.	100
40	Phenyl Ethyl Acetate	Kgs.	1720	1	S. H. Kelkar & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	100
41	Phenyl Ethyl Methyl Ether.	,,	960	1	S. H. Kelkar & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	100
42	Pine Oil (Synthetic)	Tonne	347.8	1	Prabhat General Agencies	100
43	Polystyrene Moulding Powder.	,,	5383.4	1	@Polychem Ltd.	100
44	Polystyrene Sheets	,,	57.4	1	@Polychem Ltd.	100
45	Pyrethrum Extract (Solid).	,,	42	1	Bombay Chemical Pvt. Ltd.	100
46	Rhodinol	Kgs.	25	1	S. H. Kelkar & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	100
47	Safrol (Pure)	,,	40	1	S. H. Kelkar & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	100
48	U. F. Synthetic Resin (Powder).	Tonne	1989	1	Allied Resins & Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.	100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
49	Weedicide Formulation (Liquid).	Kilo Litres	23	1	@Tara Fison Pvt. Ltd.	100
50	Lindane (Solid)	Tonne	147	2	Bharat Pulvarizing Mills	100
			145		@Tara Fison Pvt. Ltd.	Negl.
			2			
51	Pyrethrum Extract (Liquid).	Kilo Litres	1857.3	2	Bombay Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.	99.6
			1850.0		Standard Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Co.	0.4
			7.3			
52	Geraniol Pure	Kgs.	17399	2	S. H. Kelkar & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	98.8
			17200		@Industrial Perfumes Pvt. Ltd.	1.2
			199			
53	Eucalytol (Pure)	"	254	2	S. H. Kelkar & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	98.4
			250		@Industrial Perfumes Pvt. Ltd.	1.6
			4			
54	Eugenol Pure	"	772	2	S. H. Kelkar & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	97.5
			753		@Industrial Perfumes Pvt. Ltd.	2.5
			19			
55	Yara Yara	"	9157	2	S. H. Kelkar & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	96.9
			8870		@Industrial Perfumes Pvt. Ltd.	3.1
			287			
56	Aldrin Formulation (Liquid).	Kilo Litres	5.6	2	Bharat Pulvarizing Mills	96.4
			5.4		E.I.D.—Parry Ltd.	3.6
			0.2			
57	Plasticizers	Tonne	1179.8	2	Indo Nippon Chemical Co. Ltd.	96.4
			1137.4		M. Nand Lal Pvt. Ltd.	3.6
			42.4			
58	Geranyl Acetate (Pure)	Kgs.	2504	2	S. H. Kelkar & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	95.8
			2400		@Industrial Perfumes Pvt. Ltd.	4.2
			104			
59	Chlorodane Formulation (Solid).	Tonne	16.2	2	Bharat Pulvarizing Mills	93.8
			15.2		Sandoz Products Pvt. Ltd.	6.2
			1.0			
60	Organo Mercurials	"	50.4	2	Excel Industries	93.8
			47.3		Pesticides Ltd.	6.2
			3.1			
61	Citral (Pure)	Kgs.	374	2	S. H. Kelkar & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	90.9
			340		@Industrial Perfumes Pvt. Ltd.	9.1
			34			
62	Ethyl Phenyl Acetate	"	253	2	S. H. Kelkar & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	88.9
			225		@Industrial Perfumes Pvt. Ltd.	11.1
			28			
63	Menthol	"	15118	2	@Bhawana Chemicals	87.9
			13293		Calcutta Chemical Co. Ltd.	12.1
			1825			
64	P. V. C. Compositions	Tonne	2483.4	2	Calico Mills (Chem. Division)	86.1
			2138.4		Rajasthan Vinyl & Chemicals	13.9
			345.0			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
65	Amyl Acetate . . .	Kgs.	2494 2130 364	2	S. H. Kelkar & Co. Pvt. Ltd. @Industrial Perfumes Pvt. Ltd.	85.4 14.6
66	Rhodionl entre . . .	„	30 25 5	2	S. H. Kelkar & Co. Pvt. Ltd. . A. Boake Roberts & Co. (I) Ltd.	83.3 16.7
67	Malathion Formula- tion (Solid).	Tonne	6 5 1	2	E. I. D.—Parry Ltd. . . . Bharat Pulvarizing Mills . . .	83.3 16.7
68	Amyl Salicylate . . .	Kgs.	79.66 6400 1566	2	S. H. Kelkar & Co. Pvt. Ltd. . @Industrial Perfumes Pvt. Ltd.	80.3 19.7
69	Citronellol (Pure) . . .	„	13667 10727 2940	2	@Industrial Perfumes Pvt. Ltd. S. H. Kelkar & Co. Pvt. Ltd. .	78.5 21.5
70	Resinoids (Other than Gum styrax) . . .	„	4159 3130 1029	2	S. H. Kelkar & Co. Pvt. Ltd. A. Boake Roberts & Co. (I) Ltd.	75.2 24.8
71	Phenolic Laminates . .	Tonne	1707.6 1266.7 440.9	2	Hyderabad Laminated Products Ltd. Caprihans (I) Ltd. . . .	74.2 25.8
72	P. V. C. (Flexible) Sheets—Unsupported	„	1940 1365 575	2	Caprihans (I) Ltd. . . . @Bhor Industries Ltd. . . .	70.4 29.6
73	Geraniol Ex-Palmo- rosha.	Kgs.	1204 844 360	2	@Industrial Perfumes Pvt. Ltd. S. H. Kelkar & Co. Pvt. Ltd. .	70.1 29.9
74	Alfa Amyl Cinnamic Aldehyde.	„	18597 12439 6158	2	@Industrial Perfumes Pvt. Ltd. S. H. Kelkar & Co. Pvt. Ltd. .	66.9 33.1
75	Malathion, Technical	Tonne	97.2 64.8 32.4	2	Cynamide India Ltd. . . . Pesticides Ltd. . . .	66.7 33.3
76	Hydroxy Citronellol .	Kgs.	6571 4380 2191	2	S. H. Kelkar & Co. Pvt. Ltd. . @Industrial Perfumes Pvt. Ltd.	66.6 33.4
77	Parathion Formula- tions.	Kilo Litres	265.9 167.7 98.2	2	Bayer Agrochem Pvt. Ltd. . . @Alembic Chemical Works Co. Ltd.	63.1 36.9
78	Polyethylene Mould- ing Powder.	Tonne	9056.8 5647.8 3409.0	2	@Alkali & Chemical Corpn. of India Ltd. Union Carbide (I) Ltd. . . .	62.4 37.6
79	U. F. Synthetic Resins (Liquid).	„	1594.1 976.1 618.0	2	@Indian Plywood Mfg. Co. Ltd. Allied Resins & Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.	61.2 38.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
80	Citronellyl Acetate .	Kgs.	266	2		
			162		@Industrial Perfumes Pvt. Ltd.	60.9
			104		S. H. Kelkar & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	39.1
81	P. V. C. Resins .	Tonne	9216.8	2		
			5550.9		Rajasthan Vinyl & Chemicals .	60.2
			3665.9		Calico Mills (Chem. Division) .	39.8
82	† Ionone Pure .	Kgs.	7797	2		
			4547		@Industrial Perfumes Pvt. Ltd.	58.3
			3250		S. H. Kelkar & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	41.7
83	Methyl Ionone Pure .	„	2484	2		
			1384		@Industrial Perfumes Pvt. Ltd.	55.7
			1100		S. H. Kelkar & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	44.3
84	Gum Styrax .	„	8430	2		
			4430		@Industrial Perfumes Pvt. Ltd.	52.6
			4000		S. H. Kelkar & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	47.4
85	Parathion Formula- tions (Solid).	Tonne	1480.4	3		
			1478.0		Bayer Agrochem Pvt. Ltd.	99.8
			1.4		Sandoz Products Pvt. Ltd.	0.1
			1.0		@Alembic Chemical Works Co. Ltd.	0.1
86	Chlorodane Formula- tions (Liquid).	Kilo Litres	550.0	3		
			540.1		Bharat Pulvarizing Mills .	98.2
			9.6		@Tata Fison Pvt. Ltd.	1.7
			0.3		@Alembic Chemical Works Co. Ltd.	0.1
87	Lindane (Liquid) .	„	23.6	3		
			22.9		@Tata Fison Pvt. Ltd.	97.0
			0.5		Bharat Pulvarizing Mills .	2.1
			0.2		E. I. D.—Parry Ltd.	0.9
88	Ionone Beta .	Kgs.	62330	3		
			57164		Glaxo Laboratories (I) Pvt. Ltd.	91.7
			5144		@Industrial Perfumes Pvt. Ltd.	8.3
			22		S. H. Kelkar & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	Negl.
89	Disinfectants (Solid).	Tonne	108.4	3		
			89.6		Burmah Shell Oil Storage & Distribution Co. of India Ltd.	82.7
			18.4		Bombay Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.	17.0
			0.4		Standard Chemical & Pharma- ceutical Co.	0.3
90	B. H. C. Formula- tions (Liquid).	Kilo Litres	326.9	3		
			263.0		E. I. D.—Parry Ltd.	80.4
			61.9		@Alkali & Chemical Corpn. of India Ltd.	18.9
			2.0		@Tata Fison Pvt. Ltd.	0.7
91	Endrin Formulations (Solid).	Tonne	370.4	3		
			289.9		Burmah Shell Oil Storage & Distribution Co. of India Ltd.	78.3
			68.0		Devidayal (Sales) Pvt. Ltd.	18.4
			12.5		Bharat Pulvarizing Mills .	3.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
92	Dieldrine (Liquid)	Kilo Litres	510.7	3		
			380.0		E. I. D. Parry Ltd.	74.5
			126.4		Burmah Shell Oil Storage & Distribution Co. of India Ltd.	24.7
			4.3		Bharat Pulvarizing Mills Ltd.	0.8
93	U. F. Moulding Powder.	Tonne	1220.7	3		
			907.2		Rattan Chand Harjas Rai (Plastics) Ltd.	74.3
			224.2		@Indian Plastics Ltd.	18.4
			2.7		Praga Industries Ltd.	7.3
94	Turpentine Oil	Kilo Litres	3297	3		
			2237		Indian Turpentine & Rosin Co. Ltd.	67.8
			626		Himachal Govt. Rosin & Turpentine Factory	19.0
			434		Govt. Rosin & Turpentine Factory	13.2
95	Rosin	Tonne	12658	3		
			8294		Indian Turpentine & Rosin Co. Ltd.	65.5
			2502		Himachal Govt. Rosin & Turpentine Factory	19.8
			1862		Govt. Rosin & Turpentine Factory	14.7
96	Aldrin Formulations (Solid).	„	192	3		
			124		Bharat Pulvarizing Mills Ltd.	64.6
			63		Burmah Shell Oil Storage & Distribution Co. of India Ltd.	32.8
			5		Devidayal (Sales) Pvt. Ltd.	2.6
97	Zinc Phosphide	„	233.9	3		
			144.7		Excel Industries Ltd.	61.9
			77.7		Pesticides Ltd.	33.2
			11.5		Kirti Chemical Works	4.9
98	Malathion Formulations (Liquid).	Kilo Litres	144.5	3		
			81.0		E. I. D. Parry Ltd.	56.1
			62.7		@Alkali & Chemical Corpn. of India Ltd.	43.3
			0.8		Pesticides (I) Ltd.	0.6
99	B. H. C. (Tech.)	Tonne	6156	3		
			3019		@Tata Chemicals Ltd.	49.0
			1937		@Alkali & Chemical Corpn. of India Ltd.	31.5
			1200		Pesticides Ltd.	19.5
100	Disinfectants (Liquid)	Kilo Litres	1782	5		
			1022		Bombay Chemical Pvt. Ltd.	57.3
			654		Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.	36.7
			72		Standard Chemical & Pharmaceutical Co.	4.0
			19		Eastern Chemical (I) Co.	1.1
			15		@Tata Fison Pvt. Ltd.	0.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
101	Photographic Paper	Sq. Metre	1156.8	4		
			1005.0		New India Industries Ltd.	86.9
			80.1		Adross Pvt. Ltd.	6.9
			37.4		Foto Research Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.	3.2
			34.3		Libra Photographic Industries	3.0
102	Copper Based Formulation (Solid).	Tonne	1251.7	8		
			796.2		@Tata Fison Pvt. Ltd.	63.6
			283.1		Travancore Chemical & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	22.6
			132.0		Boots Pure Drugs Co. (I) Ltd.	10.6
			12.5		E.I.D. Parry Ltd.	1.0
			1.1		@Alembic Chemical Works Co. Ltd.	Negl.
103	D. D. T. Formulation (Liquid).	Kilo Litres	80.2	5		
			34.6		E. I. D. Parry Ltd.	42.9
			30.0		Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.	37.2
			12.5		Bharat Pulvarising Mills Ltd.	15.5
			2.0		@Tata Fiston Pvt. Ltd.	2.5
			1.1		Eastern Chemical Co. (I)	1.9
104	Endrin Formulation (Liquid).		201.0	5		
			798.1		E. I. D. Parry Ltd.	66.4
			252.2		Bharat Pulvarising Mills	21.1
			83.0		@Tata Fison Pvt. Ltd.	6.8
			56.0		Devidayal (Sales) Pvt. Ltd.	4.7
			11.7		@Alembic Chemical Works Co. Ltd.	1.0
105	D.D.T. Formulation (Solid).	Tonne	5093.8	9		
			4040.0		Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	79.3
			412.2		@Tata Fison Pvt. Ltd.	8.1
			321.0		Bharat Pulvarising Mills Ltd.	6.3
			256.0		E.I.D. Parry Ltd.	5.0
			49.0		Devidayal (Sales) Pvt. Ltd.	1.0
106	Copper Oxychloride		1518	4		
			920		@Tata Chemicals Ltd.	60.6
			335		Travancore Chemical & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	22.1
			148		Kirti Chemical Works	9.7
			115		Boots Pure Drugs Co. (I) Ltd.	7.6
107	P. F. Moulding Powder.		3223.4	5		
			1294.0		@Indian Plastics Ltd.	40.2
			1062.4		The Industrial Plastics Corpn., Ltd.	32.9
			387.6		Rawji Amarsi	12.1
			257.6		Hyderabad Laminated Products Ltd.	7.9
			221.8		Saurashtra Electric & Metal Industries Ltd.	6.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
108	B. H. C. Formulation (Solid).	Tonne	32012.0 12656.7 9539.4 5062.7 3078.0 901.0	7	@Tata Fison Pvt. Ltd. Devidayal (Sales) Pvt. Ltd. Bharat Pulvarising Mills Ltd. E.I.D. Parry Ltd. Pesticides Ltd.	39.5 29.7 15.8 9.6 2.8
109	Natural Essential Oils	,,	135.7 93.5 12.9 5.3 4.4 4.1	7	Govt. Sandal Wood Oil Factory. Mannalal Ram Narain Mills East India Sandal Oil Distillery Pvt. Ltd. Malayagiri Sandalwood Oil Distillery. Mettur Sandalwood Oil Co.	68.9 9.5 3.9 3.2 3.0
110	Polythene Films & Lay flat Tubings.	,,	2272.3 992.3 571.5 277.2 168.0 82.2	9	@I.C.I. (I) Pvt. Ltd. Union Carbide (I) Ltd. Plastic Extruders Ltd. Garwari Plastics Pvt. Ltd. Great India Plastics	43.7 25.2 12.2 7.4 3.5
111	Flavouring Essences (Non-alcoholic).	Kgs.	424262 110521 108396 89476 78517 30715	7	A. Boake Roberts & Co. (I) Ltd. W. J. Bush Products Pvt. Ltd. Nandan Chemical Works Asian Chemical Works Dr. Sant Singh & Sons	26.0 25.5 21.1 18.5 7.2
112	Perfumery Compounds/synthetic Essential Oils.	,,	136849 43441 29934 24719 21691 6920	8	S. H. Kelkar & Co. Pvt. Ltd. Narendran Chemical Works Pvt. Ltd. A. Boake Roberts & Co. (I) Ltd. @Industrial Perfumes Pvt. Ltd. Ghosh Brothers (Perfumes)	31.7 21.8 18.1 15.8 5.0
113	Leather Cloth	Kilo Metres	11525.4 2882.1 2348.0 2297.3 2249.3 1243.1	6	Leather Cloth Processors & Printers. Elphinstone Spg & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd. @Bhor Industries Ltd. Dharampur Leather Cloth Co. Ltd. National Leather Cloth Manufacturers.	25.0 20.3 19.9 19.5 10.7
114	†Plastic Goods.	Moulded Rs. Lakhs	574.8 103.8 63.8 28.1 27.0 26.1	44	Bright Bros. Ltd. Mahabir Plastic Industries @Podar Plastics Pvt. Ltd. Kosmek Plastics Mfg. Pvt. Ltd. Kay Engg. Co.	18.0 11.1 4.9 4.7 4.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>XIII—Dyes & Explosives, Coke-Oven By-products and Coal Tar Distillation Products</i>						
1	Anthracene Crude/ Solid.	Tonne	275	1	Hindustan Steel Ltd.	100
2	Benzole/Benzene (Industrial Grade).	Litre	95624	1	Durgapur Projects Ltd.	100
3	Cresylic Acid	Tonne	25	1	@Shalimar Tar Products (1935) Ltd.	100
4	†Fast Colour Salts	„	28	1	Arlabs Pvt. Ltd	100
5	Heavy Naptha	„	77	1	@Shalimar Tar Products (1935) Ltd.	100
6	Paper Caps	„	400	1	Standard Fire Works Industries	100
7	Reactive Dyes	„	27·8	1	Amar Dye Chemicals Ltd.	100
8	Xylene	Kilo Litres	275	1	Hindustan Steel Ltd.	100
9	Pitch Creosote	ooo Tonnes	109·5	2		
			102·4		Hindustan Steel Ltd.	93·5
			7·1		Durgapur Projects Ltd.	6·5
10	Black Powder	Tonne	505	2		
			431		@Indian Explosives Ltd.	85·3
			74		Sanyal Hassanji Explosives Works.	14·7
11	Safety Fuses	Lakh Coils	94·1	2		
			78·9		@Indian Explosives Ltd.	83·9
			15·2		Sanyal Hassanji Explosives Works.	16·1
12	Other Sulphur Dyes	Tonne	33·9	2		
			26·8		@Atul Products Ltd.	79·1
			7·1		India Dye Chemical Industries Ltd.	20·9
13	Sulphur Black	„	1565·3	2		
			1035·5		@Atul Products Ltd.	66·2
			529·8		Hickson & Dadajee Pvt. Ltd.	33·8
14	Carbolic Oil	„	853	2		
			444		Hindustan Steel Ltd.	52·1
			409		Durgapur Projects Ltd.	47·9
15	Nitro Compounds	„	18095	3		
			16508		@Indian Explosives Ltd.	91·2
			1487		Indian Oxygen Ltd.	8·2
			100		@WINCO Ltd.	0·6
16	Napthalene(Hot Pres- sed).	„	4269	3		
			3774		Hindustan Steel Ltd.	88·4
			491		Durgapur Projects Ltd.	11·5
			4		Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.	0·1
17	Toluene/Toluol (Indus- trial, Refined Grade).	Kilo Litres	991	3		
			665		Hindustan Steel Ltd.	67·0
			172		Durgapur Projects Ltd.	17·4
			154		Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.	15·6
18	Solubilised Vats	Tonne	112·7	3		
			59·9		Arlabs Pvt. Ltd.	53·1
			33·6		@Atic Industries Pvt. Ltd.	29·8
			19·2		National Chemical Industries	17·1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19	†Rapid Fast & Rapido- gen Colours.	Tonne	114 66 31 17 Negl.	4	National Chemical Industries Arlabs Pvt. Ltd. @Atul Products Ltd. Amar Dye Chem. Ltd.	57.9 27.2 14.9 Negl.
20	Naphthols.	„	734.5 445.3 323.8 64.8 0.6	4	@Atul Products Ltd. Amar Dye Chem. Ltd. National Chemical Industries Arlabs Pvt. Ltd.	53.3 38.8 7.8 0.1
21	Vat Dyes	„	748.1 384.8 332.7 29.9 0.7	4	@Indian Dyestuff Industry Ltd. @Atic Industries Pvt. Ltd. Arlabs Pvt. Ltd. National Chemical Industries	51.4 44.5 4.0 0.1
22	Oil Soluble Dyes	„	173.4 161.6 8.2 3.3 0.3 Negl.	5	India Dye Chemical Industries Ltd. @Atul Products Ltd. Sahyadri Dye Stuff & Chemicals Pvt. Ltd. Arlabs Pvt. Ltd. K. C. A. Pvt. Ltd.	93.2 4.7 1.9 0.2 Negl.
23	Toluene-Pure/Nitra- tion Grade.	Kilo Litres	2146 1412 555 161 18	4	Hindustan Steel Ltd. @Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. @Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. Durgapur Projects Ltd.	65.8 25.9 7.5 0.8
24	Naphthalene-Refined	Tonne	73 34 29 9 1	4	Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceu- tical Works Ltd. @Shalimar Tar Products(1935) Ltd. @Bombay Gas Co. Pvt. Ltd. @Bararee Coke Co. Ltd.	46.6 39.2 12.3 1.9
25	Crackers	„	2404 1380 772 199 42 11	5	National Fire Works Factory Standard Fire Works Industries Sundaram Fire Works Dada Fire Works Pvt. Ltd. Shama Fire Works Industries	57.5 32.1 8.3 1.7 0.4
26	Coal Tar-Distilled	ooo Tonnes	196.1 156.0 18.5 15.4 3.4 2.0	6	Hindustan Steel Ltd. Durgapur Projects Ltd. @Shalimar Tar Products (1935) Ltd. @Bombay Gas Co. Pvt. Ltd. @Bararee Coke Co. Ltd.	79.6 9.4 7.9 1.7 1.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27	Sparklers	Tonne	1765	4		
			762		Standard Fire Works Industries	43.2
			759		National Fire Works Factory	43.0
			163		Dada Fire Works Pvt. Ltd.	9.2
			81		Shama Fire Works Industries	4.6
28	Benzene-Pure/Nitration Grade.	Kilo Litres	20010	5		
			16026		Hindustan Steel Ltd.	80.0
			1510		Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.	7.5
			1273		@Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	6.4
			722		Durgapur Projects Ltd.	3.6
			479		@Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	2.5
29	Pitch	Tonne	27758	5		
			10874		Durgapur Projects Ltd.	39.2
			7726		@Shalimar Tar Products (1935) Ltd.	27.8
			7208		Hindustan Steel Ltd.	26.0
			1273		@Bombay Gas Co. Pvt. Ltd.	4.6
			677		@Bararee Coke Co. Ltd.	2.4
30	Basic Dyes	"	256.2	5		
			128.8		Sahyadri Dyestuff & Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.	50.3
			55.2		Amar Dye Chem. Ltd.	21.5
			53.5		Pigments & Dye Stuff Pvt. Ltd.	20.9
			17.2		United Dye Chemical Industries Pvt. Ltd.	6.7
			1.5		Arlabs Pvt. Ltd.	0.6
31	Creosote Oil	Kilo Litres	13021	6		
			4364		Hindustan Steel Ltd.	33.5
			4220		@Shalimar Tar Products (1935) Ltd.	32.4
			3483		Durgapur Projects Ltd.	26.7
			598		@Bombay Gas Co. Pvt. Ltd.	4.6
			348		@Bararee Coke Co. Ltd.	2.7
32	Road Tar	Tonne	25730	6		
			13588		Hindustan Steel Ltd.	52.9
			9237		Durgapur Projects Ltd.	35.9
			896		@Bombay Gas Co. Pvt. Ltd.	3.5
			779		@Shalimar Tar Products (1935)	3.0
			654		Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.	2.5
33	Motor Benzole	Kilo Litres	4686.4	4		
			1650.2		Durgapur Projects Ltd.	35.2
			1601.2		@Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	34.2
			1072.1		Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.	22.9
			362.9		@Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	7.7
34	†Azo Dyes	Tonne	971	6		
			741		@Atul Products Ltd.	76.3
			103		India Chemical Industries	10.6
			48		K. C. A. Pvt. Ltd.	4.9
			44		Aniline Dyestuff & Pharmaceuticals.	4.6
			18		IDCO Dyestuff Pvt. Ltd.	1.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
35	Fast Colour Bases	Tonne	462.2	6		
			314.8		Amar Dye Chem. Ltd.	68.1
			57.1		@Atul Products Ltd.	12.4
			49.2		Arlabs Pvt. Ltd.	10.6
			26.9		National Chemical Industries	5.8
			11.0		India Dye Chemical Industries Ltd.	2.4
36	Crude Benzol	Kilo Litres	40874	5		
			26251		Hindustan Steel Ltd.	64.3
			6342		@Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	15.5
			3805		Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.	9.3
			2954		Durgapur Projects Ltd.	7.2
			1522		@Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	3.7
37	Organic Pigments	Tonne	628.4	7		
			227.9		Colour Chem. Ltd.	36.2
			185.5		Sudarshan Chemical Industries Ltd.	29.5
			146.8		Goodlass Nerolac Paints Pvt. Ltd.	23.3
			42.8		Pigments & Dyestuff Pvt. Ltd.	6.8
			19.3		Arlabs Pvt. Ltd.	3.0
38	Carbonised Coal	000 Tonnes	10106	9		
			4776		Hindustan Steel Ltd.	47.3
			2128		@Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	21.0
			20.36		@Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	20.2
			477		Durgapur Projects Ltd.	4.7
			302		Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.	3.0
39	Crude Coal Tar	"	321.4	9		
			152.1		Hindustan Steel Ltd.	47.4
			69.0		@Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	21.4
			61.0		@Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	19.0
			17.4		Durgapur Projects Ltd.	5.4
			11.5		Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.	3.6
40	Optical Bleaching Agents.	Tonne	330.4	6		
			201.2		@Suhrid Geigy Pvt. Ltd.	60.9
			47.6		Hickson & Dadajee Pvt. Ltd.	14.4
			39.9		Amar Dye Chem. Ltd.	12.1
			18.0		Sandoz Products Pvt. Ltd.	5.4
			13.1		@Atul Products Ltd.	4.0
41	Solvent Naptha	Kilo Litres	1000	5		
			377		Hindustan Steel Ltd.	37.7
			328		@Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	32.8
			151		Durgapur Projects Ltd.	15.1
			78		Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.	7.8
			66		@Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	6.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
42	Acids, Directs & Allied Dyes.	Tonne	1167.2	9		
			749.8		@Atul Products Ltd.	64.2
			84.2		India Dye Chemical Industries Ltd.	7.2
			71.7		Aniline Dyestuff & Pharmaceuticals.	6.1
			60.8		K.C.A. Pvt. Ltd.	5.2
			55.3		Pigments & Dyestuff Pvt. Ltd.	4.7

XIV—Drugs & Pharmaceuticals

1	Adrenalin Tart	Kgs.	0.6	1	Burroughs Welcome & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	100
2	Amodiquin "Camoquin (bulk).	"	9451	1	Parke Davis & Co. Ltd.	100
3	Atrax	"	213	1	Wni UCB	100
4	Bismuth Oxychloride	"	25	1	Chemo Pharma Laboratories Ltd.	100
5	Bismuth Salicylas	"	100	1	Chemo Pharma Laboratories Ltd.	100
6	Bismuth Salts	"	9705	1	Indian Process Chemical Laboratory.	100
7	Bismuth Subgallate	"	230	1	Chemo Pharma Laboratories Ltd.	100
8	Buclizine	"	458.5	1	Uni UCB	100
9	Carbetopentance Citrate.	"	16.4	1	@Synbiotics Ltd.	100
10	Chloral Hydrate	"	29399	1	@Alembic Chemical Works Ltd.	100
11	Chlorocyclizine HCl	"	33	1	Burroughs Welcome & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	100
12	Chloromycetin (bulk)	"	9109	1	Parke Davis & Co. Ltd.	100
13	Chloropromzaine HCl B.P.	"	540	1	May & Baker (I) Ltd.	100
14	Cholic Acid	"	129.5	1	Bengal Immunity Co. Ltd.	100
15	Cinchophen	"	787	1	East India Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.	100
16	Cycliozine	"	1.7	1	Burroughs Welcome & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	100
17	Cyclizine HCl	"	58.2	1	Burroughs Welcome & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	100
18	Dehydrocholic Acid	"	32.1	1	Bengal Immunity Co. Ltd.	100
19	Dextravan	Litres	53061	1	Bengal Laboratories	100
20	Ephedrine Hydro	Kgs.	2202	1	Mehta Bros.	100
21	Ether B. P.	"	176086	1	@Alembic Chemical Works Ltd.	100
22	Ethyl Chloride	"	42679	1	@Alembic Chemical Works Ltd.	100
23	Glycerophosphate	"	10440	1	Biological Products Ltd.	100
24	Glycerophosphate (Sodium).	"	2074	1	Biological Products Ltd.	100
25	Hormones—Testosterone & others.	"	61.2	1	Ciba of India Ltd.	100
26	Hydroxy Cobalamin	Grams	3377.5	1	Merck Sharp & Dohme Pvt. Ltd.	100
27	Isoprenaline sulphate	Kgs.	89	1	Burroughs Welcome & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	100
28	Meclozine	"	176.6	1	Unit UCB	100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29	Meprobamate . . .	Kgs.	2	1	Geoffrey Manners & Co. Ltd. . .	100
30	Methaqualone Hydrochloride.	„	28	1	Sarabhai Chemicals	100
31	Methylamphotamine HCl	„	25	1	Burroughs Welcome & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	100
32	Opium & its Alkaloids-Codeine etc.	„	2872.0	1	Govt. of India Opium Factory . .	100
33	Opium & its Alkaloids-Morphine etc.	„	354.0	1	Govt. of India Opium Factory . .	100
34	Phenacetin B. P. . .	„	1999	1	Calcutta Chemical Co. Ltd. . .	100
35	Phthalyl Sulphathiazole.	„	183.4	1	Merck Sharp & Dohme Pvt. Ltd.	100
36	Piperazine Adipate . .	„	5181	1	Brisish Drug House Pvt. Ltd. . .	100
37	Potassium Iodide . . .	„	2489	1	Sanitex Chemical Industries Ltd.	100
38	Prochlorperazine Meclate B.P.	„	5	1	May & Baker (I) Ltd.	100
39	Promethazine-Chlorotheophyllinate B.P.C.	„	59	1	May & Baker (I) Ltd.	100
40	Promethazine-Hydrochloride B. P.	„	303	1	May & Baker (I) Ltd.	100
41	Saccharine Sodium . . .	„	6765	1	@Synbiotics Ltd.	100
42	Saccharine Soluble . . .	„	222	1	Calcutta Chemical Co. Ltd. . .	100
43	Succinyl Sulphathiazole	„	316.6	1	Merck Sharp & Dhome Pvt. Ltd.	100
44	Sulphapyridine	„	11779	1	May & Baker (I) Ltd.	100
45	Vitamin B6	„	1109	1	@Sarabhai Merck Pvt. Ltd. . .	100
46	Vitamin C	„	77110	1	@Sarabhai Merck Pvt. Ltd. . .	100
47	Xylocain Base	„	530.5	1	@Suhrid Giegy Pvt. Ltd. . . .	100
48	Xylocain HCl	„	240	1	@Suhrid Giegy Pvt. Ltd. . . .	100
49	Zinc Undecylenate . . .	„	76.6	1	Burroughs, Welcome & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	100
50	Tolbutamide	„	10825	2		
			10804		Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd. Unichem Laboratories	99.8
			21			0.2
51	Ether Anaesthetic	„	97831	2		
			97105		@Alembic Chemical Works Ltd.	99.2
			726		Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.	0.8
52	Procain HCl B.P.	„	49181	2		
			47517		Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.	96.6
			1644		@Synbiotics Ltd.	3.4
53	†Calcium Lactate	„	70600	2		
			67000		Sarabhai Chemicals	95.0
			3600		Calcutta Chemical Co. Ld. . . .	5.0
54	Salicylic Acid (Tech.)	Tonne	633.1	2		
			595.6		Alta Labs. Pvt. Ltd.	94.0
			37.5		Indosal Chemical Corpn. Pvt. Ltd.	6.0
55	Glacial Acetic Acid . . .	Kgs.	32343	2		
			30363		Martin & Harris Ltd.	93.9
			1980		Indosal Chemical Corpn. Pvt. Ltd.	6.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
56	Emetine Hydrochloride	Kgs.	221	2		
			202		Whiffens (I) Pvt. Ltd.	91.4
			19		Burroughs Welcome & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	8.6
57	Sulphasomidine	„	63900	2		
			56642		Ciba of India Ltd.	88.6
			7258		German Remedies & Trading Co. Pvt. Ltd.	11.4
58	Thiacetazone	„	1762.6	2		
			1491.8		Unichem Laboratories	84.6
			270.8		Bengal Immunity Co. Ltd.	15.4
59	Vitamin B12	„	21.3	2		
			17.6		Merck Sharp & Dhome (I) Pvt. Ltd.	82.6
			3.7		@Synbiotics Ltd.	17.4
60	Bismuth Carbonate	„	19495	2		
			15241		Chemo Pharma Laboratories Ltd.	78.2
			4254		Henry's Clark & Co.	21.8
61	Sulpha Thiazole	„	68784	2		
			50534		@Atul Products Ltd.	73.5
			18250		May & Baker (I) Ltd.	26.5
62	Bismuth Subnitrate	„	11851	2		
			8653		Chemo Pharma Laboratories Ltd.	73.0
			3198		Henry's Clark & Co.	27.0
63	Bismuth Citrate	„	5981	2		
			4272		Chemo Pharma Laboratories Ltd.	71.4
			1709		Henry's Clark & Co.	28.6
64	Sulphadiazine	„	76715	2		
			52495		@Atul Products Ltd.	68.4
			24220		May & Baker (I) Ltd.	31.6
65	Vitamin A	MMU	20.8	2		
			14.2		Roche Products Pvt. Ltd.	68.3
			6.6		Glaxo Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.	31.7
66	Quinine	Kgs.	40185	2		
			24280		Govt. Quinine Factory	60.4
			15905		Govt. Quinine Factory	39.6
67	Chloremphenicol	„	22123	2		
			13015		@Boehringer-Knoll Pvt. Ltd.	58.8
			9108		Park Davis & Co.	41.2
68	Streptomycin, Dihydrostreptomycin.	„	56637	2		
			31476		Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	55.6
			25161		@Synbiotics Ltd.	44.4
69	Salicylic Acid B.P.	„	69220	2		
			38255		Indosal Chemical Corpn. Pvt. Ltd.	55.3
			30965		Alta Labs. Pvt. Ltd.	44.7
70	Di-ethyl Carbamazine Citrate.	„	4411	2		
			2395		Uni UCB	54.3
			2016		Burroughs Welcome & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	45.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
71	Methyl Salicylate	Kgs.	42086 41584 252 250	3	Alta Labs. Pvt. Ltd. . . . Oriental Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd. Calcutta Chemical Co. Ltd. . . .	98.8 0.6 0.6
72	Nicotinic Acid	„	9702 6915 2505 237	3	Chemo Pharma Laboratory Ltd. Chemical Industrial & Pharmaceutical Laboratories Ltd. Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.	71.3 26.3 2.4
73	Hard Empty Gelatine Capsules.	Lakh Nos.	3507.5 3129.5 197.0 181.0	3	@Capsulation Services Pvt. Ltd. . Associated Capsules Pvt. Ltd. Pharmaceutical Capsules Laboratories.	89.2 5.6 5.2
74	Chloroquin	Kgs.	10718 9451 1217 50	3	Parke Davis & Co. . . . Bengal Immunity Co. Ltd. . . . Albert David Ltd. . . .	88.2 11.4 0.4
75	Sera	Lakh ccs.	34.1 29.6 2.9 1.6	3	Bengal Immunity Co. Ltd. . . . Burroughs Welcome & Co. Pvt. Ltd. Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.	86.7 8.6 4.7
76	Asprin	000 Kgs.	444.8 365.4 73.9 5.5	3	Alta Labs. Pvt. Ltd. . . . Martin & Harris Ltd. . . . Indosal Chemical Corpn. Pvt. Ltd.	82.1 16.6 1.3
77	Sodium Salicylate	Tonne	248.7 155.5 83.2 10.0	3	Alta Labs. Pvt. Ld. . . . Indosal Chemical Corpn. Pvt. Ltd. Nila Products Ltd. . . .	62.5 33.5 4.0
78	Penicillin	MMU	85.3 50.9 20.8 13.6	3	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. . . . @Alembic Chemical Works Co. Ltd. @Standard Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.	59.7 24.4 15.9
79	Salicylamide	Kgs.	7971 4595 1768 1608	3	Smith Stanistreet & Co. Ltd. . . . Albert David Ltd. . . . Alta Labs. Pvt. Ltd. . . .	57.6 22.2 20.2
80	†Tetracyclines	Tonne	23.1 12.0 10.3 0.8	3	Cynamide (I) Ltd. . . . Pfizer Pvt. Ltd. . . . @Synbiotics Ltd. . . .	51.9 44.6 3.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
81	Corticosteriod Hormones.	Kgs.	820.1	3				
			385.7				Wyeth Laboratories Ltd.	47.0
			312.1				Glaxo Laboratories (I) Pvt. Ltd.	38.1
			122.3				Merck Sharp & Dohme (I) Pvt. Ltd.	14.9
82	Strychnine & Brucine	,,	21747	4				
			12671				@Smith Stanistreet & Co. Ltd.	58.3
			5099				Mehta Bros.	23.4
			3953				Biological Products Ltd.	18.2
			24				Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.	0.1
83	Nicotinamide	,,	40716	4				
			32770				Cheemo Pharma Lab. Ltd.	80.5
			5917				@Synbiotics Ltd.	14.5
			1980				Chemical Industrial & Pharmaceutical Laboratories Ltd.	4.9
			49				Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.	0.1
84	D. D. S. & its Derivatives.	,,	7355	4				
			4211				Burroughs Welcome & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	57.2
			2567				Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.	34.9
			548				Bengal Immunity Co. Ltd.	7.4
85	Ferrous Gluconate	,,	29	4				
			21619				Albert David Ltd.	0.5
			12759				Sandoz Products Pvt. Ltd.	59.0
			8258				Nila Products Ltd.	38.2
			393				Sanitex Chemical Industries Ltd.	1.8
86	Saccharine	,,	209	4				
			97851				Albert David Ltd.	1.0
			48076				Standard Chemical & Pharmaceutical Co.	49.1
			26850				@Synbiotics Ltd.	27.4
			21888				Asian Chemical Works	22.3
87	Miscellaneous Sulpha Drugs.	,,	1037	4				
			30361				Calcutta Chemical Co. Ltd.	1.2
			21422				East India Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.	70.5
			8053				May & Baker (I) Ltd.	26.5
			474				Albert David Ltd.	1.6
88	Nikethamide	,,	412	4				
			7356				Bengal Immunity Co. Ltd.	1.4
			3804				@Atul Products Ltd.	51.7
			3007				East India Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.	40.9
			370				@Standard Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.	5.0
			175		Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.	2.4		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
89	Iodo-chloro quinolone	Kgs.	50690	7		
			27795		@Atul Products Ltd. . . .	54.8
			19232		East India Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.	37.9
			2014		Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.	4.0
			1281		@Standard Pharmaceuticals Works Ltd.	2.5
			208		Albert David Ltd. . . .	0.4
90	Calcium Gluconate	„	113136	6		
			69462		Sandoz Products Pvt. Ltd. . .	61.4
			18261		@Alembic Chemical Works Ltd.	16.1
			15345		@Anil Starch Products Ltd. . .	13.6
			7889		Nila Products Ltd.	7.0
			2764		Sanitex Chemical Industries Ltd.	1.9
91	PAS & its Salts	Tonne	253.9	4		
			90.6		Biochemical & Synthetic Products Ltd.	35.8
			74.5		Biological Products Ltd. . .	29.3
			62.1		Pfizer Pvt. Ltd.	24.4
			26.7		Wander Pharmaceutical Ltd.	10.5
92	I.N.H.	. . . Kgs.	60404	8		
			27763		@Synbiotics Ltd.	46.0
			17943		Pfizer Pvt. Ltd.	29.7
			7989		Biological Products Ltd. . .	13.2
			5400		Bengal Immunity Co. Ltd. . .	8.9
			781		Albert David Ltd.	1.3
93	Di-iodohydroxy quinolone.	„	19882	7		
			8770		@Synbiotics Ltd.	44.1
			4932		May & Baker (I) Ltd. . . .	24.8
			3921		Bengal Immunity Co. Ltd. . .	19.7
			1473		East India Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.	7.4
			548		Albert David Ltd.	2.8
94	Caffeine & its Salts	„	11944	6		
			7173		Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.	60.1
			1652		Mehra Bros.	13.8
			1621		Calcutta Chemical Co. Ltd.	13.6
			560		Nila Products Ltd.	4.7
			528		Henry's Clark & Co.	4.4
95	†Liver Extract (Injections)	Milln. ccs.	44.0	14		
			19.8		Teddington Chemical Factory Ltd.	45.2
			13.5		Biological Products Ltd. . .	30.7
			2.0		Albert David Ltd.	4.6
			1.6		Raptakos Brett & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	3.6
			1.5		@Smith Stanistreet & Co. Ltd.	3.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
96	Liver Extract (Orals)	Tonne	174.8	13		
			62.8		Teddington Chemical Factory Ltd.	35.9
			34.4		Raptakos Brett & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	19.6
			32.5		Biological Products Ltd.	18.6
			14.0		@Alembic Chemical Works Ltd.	8.0
			4.1		Bombay Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.	2.3
97	Vaccines	Lakh ccs.	417.4	10		
			100.2		Bengal Immunity Co. Ltd.	24.0
			77.1		Indian Health Instt. & Laboratory.	18.5
			49.9		Provincial Hygiene Instt.	11.9
			40.9		Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.	9.8
			40.8		Glaxo Laboratories (I) Pvt. Ltd.	9.8

XV—Mineral Industries

1	Artificial Teeth	000 Nos.	2860	1	Dental Corpn. of India Ltd.	100
2	Calcined Petroleum Coke.	Tonne	24080.5	1	Indian Carbon Ltd.	100
3	Ceramic Transfer Sheets.	000 Nos.	219.3	1	General Industries Corpn.	100
4	Clinker Magnesia	Tonne	831	1	Salem Magnesite Pvt. Ltd.	100
5	Fused/Bifocal Blanks	000 pairs	205.0	1	Deson Optical Co.	100
6	Lead Slips	Lakh Nos.	311.5	1	Lead Slips Products Pvt. Ltd.	100
7	Machine Cut Stones	Packets	11841	1	Chatons Pvt. Ltd.	100
8	Microsized Lapping Powder.	Tonne	43	1	Micro Abrasives (I) Ltd.	100
9	Moulded Stones	000 packets	215	1	Chatons Pvt. Ltd.	100
10	Porcelain (Acrylic) Teeth	000 Nos.	722.6	1	Jaysons Tooth Factory	100
11	Porcelain (Porcelain) Teeth	,,	414.2	1	Jaysons Tooth Factory	100
12	Simulated Pears	000 Bunches	962	1	Goldfield Merchantile Co.	100
13	Synthetic Stones	Tonne	13.2	1	Indo-Swiss Synthetic Gem Mfg. Co. Ltd.	100
14	Glass Tubes for Fluorescent Lamps.	,,	2220 1699 521	2	Electric Lamp Mfg. (I) Ltd. @Hind Lamp Works	76.5 23.5
15	Cinema Carbon	000 pairs	272.5 199.2 73.3	2	R. J. Wood & Co. Ltd. Best & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	73.1 26.9
16	Toughened Glass	Sq. Metres	87295 56264 31031	2	Hindustan Safety Glass Works Pvt. Ltd. Vallabh Glass Works Pvt. Ltd.	64.4 35.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17	Mineral Wool	Tonne	3003.9	3		
			2570.3		Punj Sons Pvt. Ltd.	85.6
			220.6		Sawhney Engg. Works Pvt. Ltd.	7.3
			213.0		@Bhagwati Glass Works Ltd.	7.1
18	Glass Wool	„	984	3		
			700		@Bombay Co. Pvt. Ltd.	71.1
			251		Nemken Products Corporation	25.5
			33		Kangan Pvt. Ltd.	3.4
19	Laminated & Safety Glass.	000 sq. Metres	214.7	3		
			151.8		Vallabh Glass Works Pvt. Ltd.	70.6
			43.3		Hindustan Safety Glass Works Pvt. Ltd.	20.2
			19.6		Indo-Ashai Glass Co. Lt.	9.2
20	Mirrors	Sq. Metres	29966	3		
			20905		Hindustan Safety Glass Works Pvt. Ltd.	69.7
			8379		Hargovind Dharamshi Co.	28.0
			682		Vallabh Glass Works Pvt. Ltd.	2.3
21	Glass Shells	000 pieces	71179	3		
			32588		Electric Lamp Mfg. India Ltd.	45.8
			26326		@Hind Lamp Works	37.0
			12265		Bengal Electric Lamp Works Ltd.	17.2
22	Feeding Bottles	„	609	3		
			220		All India Glass Works	36.1
			199		Belur Glass Works Ltd.	32.7
			190		Shree Govinddeo Glass Works	31.2
23	A. G. Roofing Accessories & sundry moulded goods.	Tonne	24860	3		
			12285		Asbestos Cement Ltd.	49.4
			7481		@Rohtas Industries Ltd.	30.2
			5094		@Hyderabad Asbestos, Cement Products Ltd.	20.4
24	A. G. Pipes & Fittings	„	35738	4		
			23523		Asbestos Cement Ltd.	65.9
			9610		@Shree Digvijaya Cement Co. Ltd.	26.9
			1408		@Rohtas Industries Ltd.	3.9
			1197		@Hyderabad Asbestos, Cement Products Ltd.	3.3
25	A. G. Roofing Sheets & Building Boards.	000 Tonnes	305.9	4		
			153.1		Asbestos Cement Ltd.	50.0
			129.4		@Hyderabad Asbestos Cement Products Ltd.	42.3
			12.2		@Rohtas Industries Ltd.	4.0
			11.2		@Shree Digvijaya Cement Co. Ltd.	3.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26	Glazed Tiles . . .	Tonne	5467 2466	5	Parshuram Pottery Works Co. Ltd.	45·1
			1921		@Bombay Potteries & Tiles Ltd.	35·1
			881		H. R. Johnson (I) Pvt. Ltd. . .	16·1
			114		Gwalior Potteries	2·1
			85		Scindia Potteries (Delhi) Ltd.	1·6
27	Liquid Gold . . .	Lakh Grams	28·4 14·1	5	Ramlabhaya Arora & Sons . . .	49·6
			7·5		National Gold Industries . . .	26·4
			5·1		Indian Ceramic House	18·0
			1·2		Firozabad Glass & Chemical Industries Ltd.	4·2
			0·5		Ceramic Products Co.	1·8
28	Figured Glass . . .	ooo Sq. Metres	1150·6 409·2	4	Hindustan Wired Glass Mfg. Co. Ltd.	35·6
			312·2		@Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Ltd.	27·1
			286·7		Window Glass Ltd.	24·9
			142·5		Vallabh Glass Works Ltd. . . .	12·4
29	Thermos Flask . . .	ooo Nos.	1804 795	6	Kangan Pvt. Ltd.	44·1
			530		Eagle Vacuum Bottles Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd.	29·4
			237		@Hindustan Vacuum Glass Ltd.	13·1
			155		Shimada Glass Works & Flash Factory Pvt. Ltd.	8·6
			55		Scientific Indian Glass Co. Ltd.	3·0
30	Milk Bottles . . .	Tonne	13789 8651	11	Shree Govindeo Glass	62·7
			2335		Hindustan National Glass Mfg. Co. Ltd.	16·9
			936		@Alembic Glass Industries . . .	6·7
			849		Mahalakshmi Glass Works Ltd.	6·1
			574		Krishna Glass & Silicate Works Ltd.	4·1
31	L. T. Insulators . . .	,,	3405 2345	12	@Bengal Potteries Ltd.	68·9
			313		Bengal Porcelain Co. Ltd. . . .	9·2
			175		Govt. Procelain Factory	5·1
			160		Bharat Potteries Ltd.	4·7
			110		@Bombay Potteries & Tiles Ltd.	3·2
32	Penicillin Vials . . .	Lakh Nos.	2274·1 689·2	7	J. G. Glass Industries	30·3
			589·2		Sarabhai Chemicals	25·9
			582·6		@Alembic Glass Industries . . .	25·6
			341·0		Mahalaxmi Glass Works Ltd. . .	15·0
			68·1		Metro Glass Works	3·0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33	Sheet Glass . . .	000 Sq. Metres	9434 3278 2538 1843 796 778	6	@Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Ltd. Seraikella Glass Works . . . Indo-Asahi Glass Co. Ltd. . . U. P. Glass Works . . . Madras Sheet Glass Works Pvt. Ltd.	34.7 26.9 19.5 8.4 8.3
34	Enamel Ware . . .	000 pieces	35478 17542 8547 1961 1313 1153	19	Bengal Enamel Works Ltd. . . Sur Enamel & Stamping Works Ltd. Sur Industries Pvt. Ltd. . . . Kotkar Enamel Works . . . General Metal Industries Pvt. Ltd.	49.5 24.1 5.5 3.7 3.2
35	Wired Glass . . .	000 Sq. Metres	656.8 181.7 176.9 161.1 137.1	4	Vallabh Glass Works Pvt. Ltd. Window Glass Ltd. . . . @Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Ltd. Hindustan Wired Glass Mfg. Co.	27.7 26.9 24.5 20.9
36	H. T. Insulators . . .	Tonne	6527 2762 1325 1036 939 296	6	Govt. Porcelain Factory . . . @Bengal Potteries Ltd. . . . H. T. Insulator Plant ° . . . @Seshasayee Industries Ltd. . . Bengal Porcelain Co. Ltd. . . .	42.3 20.3 15.9 14.4 4.5
37	Excise Bottles . . .	„	25210 7277 6940 4672 3188 1388	12	Hindustan National Glass Mfg. Co. Ltd. @Alembic Glass Industries . . . Vibhuti Glass Works Ltd. . . . Krishna Silicate Krishna Glass & Silicate Works Ltd.	28.8 27.5 18.5 12.6 5.5
38	Laboratory Glassware . . .	„	3705 1879 455 371 368 271	10	Seraikella Glass Works Dholpur Glass Works B. K. Shaw Industries Pvt. Ltd. Industrial & Engg. Appliances Co. Ltd. Ganga Glass Works Ltd. . . .	50.8 12.3 10.0 9.9 7.3
39	Stoneware (Other kinds). . .	„	8329 2590 1963 1326 454 431	13	Parshuram Pottery Works Co. Ltd. E. I. D. Parry Ltd. Central Potteries Ltd. Kesar Pottery Works Scindia Potteries (Delhi) Ltd.	31.0 23.7 15.9 5.4 5.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
40	Aerated Water Bottle	Tonne	11949	12		
			4408		@Alembic Glass Industries .	36·8
			2444		Mahalaxmi Glass Works Ltd. .	20·4
			1463		Vazir Glass Works Ltd. . .	12·2
			1257		Hindustan National Glass Mfg. Co.	10·5
			972		Annapurna Glass Works Pvt. Ltd.	8·1
41	Cement . . .	ooo Tonnes	9689·6	18		
			3860·2		@Associated Cement Cos. Ltd.	39·8
			1432·8		@Jaipur Udyog Ltd., etc. .	14·8
			894·2		@Dalmia (Bharat) Cement Ltd., etc.	9·2
			649·6		India Cement Ltd.	6·7
			590·4		@Shree Digvijay Cement Co. Ltd.	6·1
42	Whitewares . . .	Tonne	22546	28		
			9370		@Bengal Potteries Ltd. . . .	41·6
			1775		Bawa Potteries Ltd.	7·9
			1691		Parshuram Pottery Works Co. Ltd.	7·5
			1430		Hitkari Bros	6·3
			1284		New Bharat Potteries Ltd. .	5·7
43	Pencils	Milln. Nos.	169·4	13		
			42·5		Lion Pencils Pvt. Ltd. . . .	25·0
			30·1		Madras Pencil Factory . . .	17·8
			19·3		Standard Pencil Factory . .	11·4
			19·1		Hindustan Pencil Pvt. Ltd. .	11·3
			18·8		Bombay Pencils Pvt. Ltd. . .	11·1
44	Stoneware Pipes .	Tonne	69466	18		
			17907		Perfect Pottery Co. Ltd. . . .	25·8
			10239		@Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd.	14·7
			8850		@Burn & Co. Ltd.	12·7
			4961		Mysore Stoneware Pipes & Pot- teries Ltd.	7·1
			4611		Orissa Industries Ltd. . . .	6·6
45	Graphite Crucibles .	ooo Nos.	1799·6	13		
			444·3		Narayan Graphite Crucibles .	24·5
			257·5		Jagripu Sanyasi Rao Crucible Works.	14·3
			209·1		Sri Venkataramakrishna Cruci- bles.	11·6
			174·3		Vijay Lakshmi Industries . .	9·7
			160·0		Royal Crucible Works	8·9
46	Sanitarywares . . .	Tonne	11163	14		
			2679		Hindustan-Twyford Ltd. . . .	24·0
			1512		E. I. D. Parry Ltd.	13·5
			1291		Khodiyar Pottery Works Ltd. .	11·6
			1225		Orissa Industries Ltd. . . .	11·0
			1074		Parshuram Pottery Works Co. Ltd.	9·6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
47	Refractories	. . . 000 Tonnes	688.2	50		
			136.0		@Burn & Co. Ltd.	19.8
			114.0		@Belpahar Refractories Ltd., etc.	16.6
			69.1		@Kumar Dhubi Fireclay & Silica Works Ltd.	10.1
			50.7		@Orissa Cement Ltd.	7.4
			28.1		@Reliance Firebricks & Potteries Co. Ltd.	4.1
48	Bottlewares	. . . "	133.3	47		
			19.2		@Alembic Glass Industries	14.3
			17.8		Hindustan National Glass Mfg. Co. Ltd.	13.3
			12.8		Krishna Glass & Silicate Works Ltd.	9.6
			9.0		Mahalaxmi Glass Works Ltd.	6.7
			7.2		Vibhuti Glass Works Ltd.	5.3
49	Pharmaceutical Bottles	Tonne	48057	25		
			6675		Hindustan National Glass Mfg. Co. Ltd.	13.9
			5629		@Alembic Glass Industries	11.7
			5306		Mahalaxmi Glass Works Ltd.	11.0
			4803		Shree Govinddeo Glass Works	9.9
			3900		Vitrum (Glass) Products	8.1
50	Lampwares	. . . "	15590	41		
			2043		Khendalwal Glass Works	13.1
			1428		Shree Rama Glass Works	9.2
			1147		Ogale Glass Works Ltd.	7.4
			1121		Ashok Glass Works	7.2
			661		Attur Glass Industries Pvt. Ltd.	4.2
51	Other Glasswares	. . . 000 Tonnes	193.0	77		
			22.6		@Alembic Glass Industries	11.7
			19.6		Hindustan National Glass Mfg. Co. Ltd.	10.2
			14.9		Krishna Glass & Silicate Works Ltd.	7.8
			9.0		Mahalaxmi Glass Works Ltd.	4.6
			8.8		Khendalwal Glass Works	4.5
52	Table & Pressedware	Tonne	37645	43		
			3992		Khendalwal Glass Works	10.6
			3687		Paliwal Glass Works	9.8
			3190		@Alembic Glass Industries	8.5
			3151		Ashok Glass Works	8.4
			2387		Jain Glass Works	6.3

XVI—Paper Industries

1	Newsprint	. . . 000 Tonnes	28.8	1	National Newsprint & Paper Mills Ltd.	100
2	Pulp—Dissolving Grade	Tonne	25167	1	@Gwalior Rayon Silk Mfg. Co. Ltd.	100
3	Pulp—Paper Grade	. . . "	14829	1	@Gwalior Rayon Silk Mfg. Co. Ltd.	100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Duplicating Stencils .	Reams	77714 51834 25661 219	3	@Kores (I) Ltd. Gestetner Duplicators Pvt. Ltd. R. V. Joglekar	66.7 33.0 0.3
5	Boards—Duplex Triplex.	& Tonne	37889 19780 12778 4802 229 212	6	@Rohtas Industries Ltd. . . @Orient Paper Mills Ltd. . Paper & Pulp Conversions Ltd.. @Straw Products Ltd. . . . @Titagarh Paper Mills Ltd. .	52.3 33.7 12.6 0.6 0.6
6	Special Variety Paper	„	6198.5 2989.0 2464.9 560.6 96.6 29.5	9	Triveni Tissues Pvt. Ltd. . . @Bengal Paper Mills Ltd. . . @Titagarh Paper Mills Ltd. . . @Shri Gopal Paper Mills Ltd. . Upper India Paper Mills . . .	48.4 39.9 9.1 1.5 0.5
7	Wrapping Paper— Kraft.		61904 25450 20551 8395 3075 1023	15	@Orient Paper Mills Ltd. . . Star Paper Mills Ltd. @West Coast Paper Mills Ltd. . @Punalur Paper Mills Ltd. . . @Seshasayee Paper & Boards Ltd.	41.0 33.2 13.6 5.0 1.6
8	Typewriter Ribbons .	Lakh Nos.	32.1 13.1 7.9 7.2 1.8 1.8	6	@Kores (I) Ltd. Carbon Ink Products Bharat Carbon Pvt. Ltd. @Killick Caribonum Ltd. Remington Rand of India Ltd. . .	40.8 24.6 22.4 5.6 5.6
9	Carbon Paper .	Lakh Boxes of 100 sheets	48.4 22.5 13.7 5.7 3.9 2.6	5	@Kores (I) Ltd. Bharat Carbon Pvt. Ltd. Khodey Carbon, Ribbon & Allied Industries, Carbon Ink Products @Killick Caribonum Ltd.	46.5 28.3 11.8 8.1 5.3
10	Boards—Others	. Tonne	20488 7033 5925 3286 950 743	14	@Rohtas Industries Ltd. . . . @Straw Products Ltd. Jayant Paper Mills @Orient Paper Mills Ltd. . . . Gujrat Paper Mills Ltd.	34.5 28.9 16.1 4.6 3.6
11	Boards, Pulp .	„	21174 11061 2274 2130 1570 1505	15	@Titagarh Paper Mills Ltd. . . @Rohtas Industries Ltd. . . . @Orient Paper Mills Ltd. . . . Gujrat Paper Mills Ltd. @Bengal Paper Mills Ltd. . . .	52.3 10.7 10.1 7.4 7.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12	Wrapping Paper— Brown.	Tonne	23272	29		
			5540		@Rohtas Industries Ltd.	23·7
			4768		@WIMCO Ltd.	20·5
			2475		@Ballarpur Paper & Straw Board Ltd., etc.	10·6
			2136		Tribeni Tissues Pvt. Ltd.	9·2
			1274		D. Pudumjee Paper Mills Ltd.	5·5
13	Writing & Printing Paper.	ooo Tonnes	319·7	30		
			58·8		@Shree Gopal Paper Mills Ltd., etc.	18·5
			56·4		@Sirpur Paper Mills Ltd., etc.	17·6
			49·3		@Bengal Paper Mills Ltd., etc.	15·4
			39·7		@Titagarh Paper Mills Ltd.	12·4
			17·7		@Straw Products Ltd.	5·5
14	Straw Board & Mill Board.	Tonne	69045	31		
			11979		Arvind Board & Paper Products Ltd.	17·4
			8512		Meerut Straw Board Mills	12·3
			6132		@Straw Products Ltd.	8·9
			5052		Ratlam Straw Board Mills Ltd.	7·3
			5013		Straw Board Mfg. Co. Ltd.	7·2

XVII—Cellulose & Timber Industries

1	Acetate Rayon Yarn .	Tonne	1839	1	@Sirsilk Ltd.	100
2	Battery Separators .	ooo Nos.	4809	1	Battery Separators Ltd.	100
3	Doors, Windows, Office Furniture etc.	Rs. Lakhs	24·7	1	Mansfield & Sons	100
4	Insulation Boards—Wood based.	ooo Sq. Metres	428	1	Anil Hard Board	100
5	Picture Frame .	ooo R. Ft.	706·5	1	Chemical Moulding & Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd.	100
6	Radio Cabinets .	Nos.	74176	1	Telecom Industries Ltd.	100
7	Cork Discs .	Lakh Nos.	8697	2		
			8400		Indian Cork Mills	96·6
			297		Cork Industries	3·4
8	†Matches .	Milln. Boxes	4075	2		
			3932		@WIMCO Ltd., etc.	96·5
			143		Esavi India Match Mfg. Co. Ltd.	3·5
9	Viscose Staple Fibre	Tonne	36820	2		
			32787		@Gwalior Rayon Silk Mfg. Co. Ltd.	89·0
			4033		@South India Viscose Ltd.	11·0
10	Cellophané .	„	3756	2		
			2547		@Travancore Rayons Ltd.	67·8
			1209		Keshoram Rayon	32·2
11	Viscose Tyre Cord .	„	4830	2		
			3118		Century Rayons	64·6
			1712		@National Rayon Corpn. Ltd.	35·4
12	Cork Stoppers .	Lakh Nos.	2923	2		
			1739		Cork Industries	59·5
			1184		Indian Cork Mills	40·5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13	Cork Sheets . . .	000 Nos.	1079·4	2		
			618·0		Indian Cork Mills . . .	57·2
			461·4		Cork Industries . . .	42·8
14	Nylon Yarn . . .	Tonne	1178	3		
			636		Nirlon Synthetic Fibres & Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.	54·0
			422		@J.K. Synthetics Ltd. . .	35·8
			120		Plastic Packaging Co. Pvt. Ltd. .	10·2
15	Viscose Rayon Yarn	„	35493	8		
			9214		Century Rayons . . .	26·0
			8996		@National Rayon Corpn. Ltd. .	25·3
			4789		Keshoram Rayon . . .	13·5
			3618		@South India Viscose Ltd. . .	10·2
			3124		Baroda Rayon Corpn. Ltd. . .	8·8
16	Plywood, Commercial	000 Sq. Metres	9771·5	41		
			1858·5		Woodcrafts Assam . . .	19·0
			1340·6		@Woodcrafts Products Ltd. . .	13·7
			1034·6		@Indian Plywood Mfg. Co. Ltd.	10·6
			858·8		National Saw & Plywood Works	8·8
			805·4		Western India Plywoods Ltd. . .	8·2
17	Plywood, Teachest . . .	„	10025·0	53		
			896·1		Assam Railways & Trading Co. Ltd.	8·9
			671·7		Assam Saw Mills & Timber Co. Ltd.	6·7
			452·8		Woodcrafts Assam . . .	4·5
			416·2		Sarda Plywood Industries . . .	4·2
			415·5		Assam Valley Plywoods Ltd. . .	4·1
XVIII—Leather & Leather Goods						
1	Myrobalan Extract . . .	Tonne	1431	3		
			1069		Shri Lakshmi Tanning Extract Factory.	74·7
			219		@British India Corpn. Ltd. . .	15·3
			143		Amba Tanning & Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.	10·0
2	Leather Foot wear—	000 Pairs	5941·8	4		
	Indigenous Type.		5925·8		Bata Shoe Co. Ltd. . . .	99·6
			9·2		Kapurthala Northern India Tanneries Ltd.	0·2
			3·6		Gwalior Leather Factory . . .	0·1
			3·2		Dayal Bagh Shoe Mfrs. Coop. Society Ltd.	0·1
3	Leather Footwear Western Type.	„	7815·4	8		
			6080·0		Bata Shoe Co. Ltd. . . .	77·9
			960·8		@British India Corpn. Ltd. . .	12·2
			662·3		@Carona Sahu Co. Ltd. . . .	8·5
			33·3		Gwalior Leather Factory . . .	0·4
			28·1		Dayal Bagh Shoe Mfrs. Coop. Society Ltd.	0·4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Pickers	. . . 000 Nos.	1779.4	4		
			627.2		Pickers Ltd.	35.3
			518.4		Hides & Leather Products Ltd.	29.1
			483.0		Beta Picker Co. Ltd.	27.1
			150.8		Jai Hind Leather Industries Ltd.	8.5
5	Leather Belting	. Tonne	146.0	6		
			59.2		Fenner Woodroffe & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	40.6
			47.5		Western India Tanneries Ltd.	32.5
			15.4		Beltex Pvt. Ltd.	10.5
			11.4		Chrome Leather Co. Pvt. Ltd.	7.8
			8.6		National Magaldi Ltd.	5.9
6	Glue	. . . . . ,,	2230.5	5		
			1041.3		@Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	46.7
			433.8		@WIMCO. Ltd.	19.4
			341.3		Glue Products Pvt. Ltd.	15.3
			315.8		Bhopal Glues & Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.	14.2
			98.3		Calcutta Industrial Chem. & Mineral Co. Ltd.	4.4
7	Chrome Tanning of Hides.	000 Nos.	906.5	10		
			262.6		@British India Corpn. Ltd.	29.2
			259.6		Bata Shoe Co. Ltd.	28.6
			171.6		Gordon Woodroffe Leather Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd.	18.9
			97.4		Western India Tanneries Ltd.	10.7
			36.2		Chrome Leather Co. Pvt. Ltd.	4.0
8	Picking Bands	. Tonne	233.2	7		
			86.2		@British India Corpn. Ltd.	37.0
			51.3		Western India Tanneries Ltd.	22.0
			40.4		Hides & Leather Products Ltd.	17.3
			39.2		National Tannery Co. Ltd.	16.8
			11.7		Beltex Pvt. Ltd.	5.0
9	Vegetable Tanning of Hides.	000 Nos.	3326.0	30		
			871.5		Bata Shoe Co. Ltd.	26.2
			416.9		@British India Corpn. Ltd.	12.5
			222.2		Prince Products Ltd.	6.7
			208.0		M. Hajee Mohd. Ismail Sahib & Co.	6.2
			193.2		United Provinces Tannery Co. Pvt. Ltd.	5.8

XIX—Rubber Manufactures

1	Aero Tubes	. . . Nos.	4610	1	Dunlop Rubber Co. (I) Ltd.	100
2	Aero Tyres	. . . ,,	14049	1	Dunlop Rubber Co. (I) Ltd.	100
3	Gum Droppers	. Kgs	17565	1	Modak Rubber Products Ltd.	100
4	Car Tyres Sheath Wire & VIR	K. meters	1048.9	1	Pioneer Rubber Mills (Bombay) Ltd.	100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	Carbon Black . .	Tonne	9408	1	@Phillips Carbon Black Ltd. .	100
6	Contraceptives . .	Nos.	22032	1	Rubber Industries (India) .	100
7	Draft Gear Rubber Pads	,,	77421	1	Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co. of India Pvt. Ltd.	100
8	Ebonite Separators .	000 Nos.	934.5	1	Bharat Batteries Mfg. Co. Ltd.	100
9	Electrical Gloves .	Pairs	7805	1	East India Rubber Works Ltd. .	100
10	Hard Rubber Combs.	000 Nos.	1338.3	1	Gujarat Rubber Works Ltd. .	100
11	I.R. Pirons & Bobbins	Nos.	1834	1	Indian Rubber Mfrs. Ltd. .	100
12	Latex Toys (Moulded)	,,	33120	1	Rubber Industries India .	100
13	Reflectors . .	000 Nos.	301	1	Bharat Batteries Mfg. Co. Ltd. .	100
14	Synthetic Rubber Jute Pressing Roller Covers.	Nos.	88894	1	Indian Rubber Mfrs. Ltd. .	100
15	Tennis Balls . .	000 Nos.	337	1	Indian Rubbers Mfrs. Ltd. .	100
16	Hockey sheets, Ping Pong sheets etc.	Metre	13195	2		
			11631		Pioneer Rubber Mills (Bombay) Ltd.	88.2
			1564		International Rubber Mills .	11.8
17	Rubber Mats . .	Nos.	76155	2		
			66575		Associated Rubber Industries Ltd.	87.4
			9580		Swastik Rubber Products Ltd.	12.6
18	Pump Connection .	000 Nos.	260.4	2		
			227.6		International Rubber Mills .	87.3
			32.8		B.N. Rubber Works . .	12.7
19	Foam Sponge (Pillow & Rectangular).	Nos.	6351	2		
			5292		Travancore Rubber Works .	83.3
			1059		@Korula Rubber Co. Ltd. .	16.7
20	Air Bags . .	,,	2742	2		
			2029		Madras Rubber Factory Ltd. .	73.9
			713		Paul Rubber Works . .	26.1
21	Back Rests & Seat cushions.	,,	9852	2		
			7009		Travancore Rubber Works .	71.1
			2843		@Korula Rubber Co. Ltd. .	28.9
22	Vulcanising Patches .	000 Nos.	937.5	3		
			914.3		Dunlop Rubber Co. (I) Ltd. .	97.5
			15.7		B. N. Rubber Works . .	1.7
			7.4		Firestone Rubber Co. of India Pvt. Ltd.	0.8
23	A.D.V. Tyres . .	,,	94.2	3		
			75.0		Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co. of India Pvt. Ltd.	79.6
			12.0		Dunlop Rubber Co. (I) Ltd. .	12.8
			7.2		Goodyear India Ltd. . .	7.6
24	A. D. V. Tubes . .	,,	162.5	3		
			125.3		Dunlop Rubber Co. (I) Ltd. .	77.2
			23.4		Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co. of India Pvt. Ltd.	14.3
			13.9		Goodyear India Ltd.	8.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	Erasers . . .	Tonne	88.3	3		
			62.2		India Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. Ltd.	70.4
			22.3		Swastik Rubber Products Ltd.	25.3
			3.8		Travancore Rubber Works .	4.3
26	Tennikoit Rings .	ooo Nos.	153.4	3		
			85.4		Pioneer Rubber Mills (Bombay) Ltd.	55.7
			53.5		National India Rubber Works Ltd.	34.9
			14.5		International Rubber Mills .	9.4
27	Ryles, Tubes, Rectal Tubes etc.	,,	58.4	3		
			30.8		National India Rubber Works Ltd.	52.8
			17.4		Rubber Industries (1) . . .	29.8
			10.2		Pioneer Rubber Mills (Bombay) Ltd.	17.4
28	Catheters . . .	,,	323.5	3		
			165.1		International Rubber Mills .	52.2
			153.8		National India Rubber Works Ltd.	47.5
			0.6		Pioneer Rubber Mills (Bombay) Ltd.	0.3
29	Teats, Nipples & soothers.	Lakh Nos.	130.5	4		
			65.3		Chekkery Rubber Works Ltd. .	50.1
			45.1		Rubber Ind. (I)	34.6
			20.1		Kale Rubber Works Ltd. . .	15.3
30	Synthetic Rubber Aprons.	ooo Metres	257.0	3		
			127.6		Inarco Ltd.	49.6
			76.0		Indian Rubber Mfrs. Ltd. . .	29.6
			53.4		@Fenner-Cockill Ltd. . . .	20.8
31	Tractor Tubes .	ooo Nos.	75.2	3		
			37.0		Dunlop Rubber Co. of India Ltd.	49.3
			27.5		Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co. of India Pvt. Ltd.	36.5
			10.7		Goodyear India Ltd.	14.2
32	Off-the-Soad Tubes .	Nos.	9130	3		
			4483		Dunlop Rubber Co. (I) Ltd. . .	49.1
			3386		Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co. of India Pvt. Ltd.	37.1
			1261		Goodyear India Ltd.	13.8
33	Tractor Tyres . . .	ooo Nos.	74.5	3		
			36.1		Dunlop Rubber Co. (I) Ltd. . .	48.5
			27.2		Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co. of India Pvt. Ltd.	36.5
			11.2		Goodyear India Ltd.	15.0
34	Cab Tyres	ooo Metres	49.1	3		
			22.6		Travancore Rubber Works . .	46.1
			18.6		Bosant Rubber Factory Ltd. . .	37.9
			7.9		RBS Rubber Mills	16.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
35	Off-the-Road Tyres .	Nos.	9321 4226 4019 1076	3	Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co. of India Pvt. Ltd. Dunlop Rubber Co. (I) Ltd. . Goodyear India Ltd. . . .	45.3 43.1 11.6
36	Battery Containers .	000 Nos.	315.1 220.0 73.2 21.3 0.6	4	Standard Batteries Ltd. . . . Nanco Rubber & Plastic Ltd. . . Bharat Batteries Mfg. Co. Ltd. . . @Korula Rubber Co. Ltd. . . .	69.8 23.2 6.8 0.2
37	Rubber Bands . . .	Kgs.	25077 13121 10277 1444 235	4	Travancore Rubber Works . . . Swastik Rubber Products Ltd. . . Rubber Ind. (I) Ruby Rubber Works	52.3 41.0 5.8 0.9
38	Industrial Vee Belts .	000 Nos.	1780.0 763.1 514.6 478.7 23.6	4	@Fenner Cockill Ltd. Dunlop Rubber Co. of (I) Ltd. National Rubber Mfrs. Ltd. . . . Kadar Rubber Mfg. Co. Ltd. . . .	42.8 28.9 26.8 1.5
39	Motor Cycle Tubes .	„	242.3 134.5 72.7 30.6 4.5	4	Dunlop Rubber Co. of India Ltd. Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co. of India Pvt. Ltd. Madras Rubber Factory Ltd. . . . Inchek Tyres Ltd.	55.5 30.0 12.6 1.9
40	Engine Feeding pipes	Nos.	5015 4396 258 241 120	4	Indian Rubber Mfrs. Ltd. Oriental Rubber Ind. Ltd. Jai Hind Rubber Products Ltd. Nanco Rubber & Plastics Ltd. . .	87.6 5.1 4.8 2.5
41	Bottle Caps	Lakh Nos.	2231.4 948.7 932.1 288.7 61.9	4	Gujarat Rubber Works Ltd. . . . Swastik Rubber Products Ltd. . . Modak Rubber Products Ltd. . . . @Korula Rubber Co.	42.5 41.8 12.9 2.8
42	Balloons	„	2818.7 1302.0 886.6 538.4 78.5 12.4	6	Kamal Rubber Works Ltd. Kale Rubber Works Ltd. Rubber Ind. (I) Sadgopal Chemists Bata Shoe Co. Ltd.	46.2 31.4 19.1 2.8 0.4
43	Soft & Sponge Rubber	Tonne	1080.4 974.9 49.9 17.2 12.4 10.1	9	Dunlop Rubber Co. of India . Ltd. Ruby Rubber Works National India Rubber Works Ltd. East India Rubber Works Ltd. Jai Hind Rubber Products Ltd.	90.3 4.6 1.6 1.1 0.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
44	Horn Bulbs . . .	000 Nos.	693·0	5		
			393·7		Associated Rubber & Plastic Works.	56·8
			245·1		Kohinòor Rubber Works .	35·4
			29·8		Pioneer Rubber Mills (Bombay) Ltd.	4·3
			23·6		B. N. Rubber Works . . .	3·4
			0·8		Hindustan Rubber Works Ltd. .	0·1
45	Motor Cycle Tyres . . .	,,	170·9	4		
			106·7		Dunlop Rubber Co. of India Ltd.	62·5
			40·3		Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co. of India Pvt. Ltd.	23·6
			16·8		Madras Rubber Factory . . .	9·8
			7·1		Inchek Tyres Ltd.	4·1
46	Soles	Lakh Pairs	84·1	11		
			75·2		Bata Shoe Co. Ltd.	89·6
			3·3		Phoenix Rubber Works . . .	4·0
			1·8		@British India Corpn. Ltd. .	2·2
			1·4		Oriental Rubber Works Ltd. .	1·6
			1·0		East India Rubber Works Ltd. .	1·1
47	Surgical Rubber Gloves	000 Pairs	185·7	5		
			93·0		Associated Rubber Ind.	50·1
			63·3		Swastik Ruber Products Ltd. .	34·1
			18·5		Kale Rubber Works Ltd. . . .	10·0
			8·0		Rubber Ind. (I)	4·3
			2·9		@Korula Rubber Co. Ltd. . . .	1·5
48	Toys, Play Balls etc. . .	000 Nos.	1304·6	5		
			797·9		Chekkerry Rubber Works . . .	61·2
			276·6		Bata Shoe Co. Ltd..	21·2
			143·1		Associated Rubber & Plastic Works.	11·0
			62·3		Pioneer Rubber Mills (Bombay) Ltd.	4·8
			24·7		National India Rubber Works Ltd.	1·8
49	Reclaimed Rubber . . .	Tonne	5863·4	4		
			2307·4		@Indian Rubber Regenerating Co. Ltd.	39·3
			1857·0		Organo Chemical Ind.	31·7
			1232·0		Bata Shoe Co. Ltd.	21·0
			467·0		C. G. Bala Krishna Bros. Pvt. Ltd.	8·0
50	Bicycle Tubes	000 Nos.	15221·7	12		
			9134·2		Dunlop Rubber Co. of India Ltd.	60·1
			3951·7		National Rubber Mfrs. Ltd. . .	26·0
			449·00		Associated Rubber & Plastics Works.	2·9
			413·5		Ruby Rubber Works Ltd.	2·7
			313·7		Premier Rubber & Cable Industries.	2·1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
51	Ice Bags	000 Nos.	36·8	7		
			22·7		International Rubber Mills	61·8
			6·1		Pioneer Rubber Mills (Bombay) Ltd.	16·5
			3·8		Bengal Waterproof Works (1940) Ltd.	10·2
			2·6		Hindustan Rubber Works Ltd.	7·1
			1·1		T. Manek Lal Mfg. Co. Ltd.	3·0
52	Giant Tyre Flaps	„	833·0	6		
			342·1		Dunlop Rubber Co. of India Ltd.	41·1
			305·6		Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co. of India Pvt. Ltd.	36·7
			88·3		Goodyear India Ltd.	10·6
			56·5		Ceat Tyres of India Ltd.	6·8
			22·9		Premier Tyres Ltd.	2·7
53	Industrial Gloves	Pairs	34125	5		
			17139		Rubber Ind. (I)	50·3
			8608		Kale Rubber Works Ltd.	25·2
			3458		Swastik Rubber Products Ltd.	10·1
			3294		India Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.	9·6
			1626		Travancore Rubber Works	4·8
54	Insulation Sheeting	000 Metres	1520·5	5		
			678·7		East India Rubber Works Ltd.	44·8
			354·9		Associated Rubber & Plastics Works.	23·3
			254·7		South India Rubber Works	16·7
			181·7		Travancore Rubber Works	11·9
			50·5		Indian Rubber Mfrs. Ltd.	3·3
55	Bicycle Tyres (including Rickshaw Tyres).	000 Nos.	16328·5	11		
			10424·5		Dunlop Rubber Co. of India Ltd.	63·9
			2529·5		National Rubber Mfrs. Ltd.	15·5
			811·3		Premier Rubber & Cable Industries.	5·0
			779·3		Ruby Rubber Works	4·8
			531·0		Cosmos India Rubber Works Ltd.	3·2
56	Brake Fittings	„	7967·4	7		
			3765·2		RBS Rubber Mills	47·3
			1931·9		Hind Rubber Ind. Ltd.	24·3
			1018·8		Jayabharat Rubber & Plastics Industries.	12·8
			878·4		Rubby Rubber Works	11·0
			289·4		Tranvancore Rubber Works	3·6
57	Solid Tyres (Platform Trolleys wheels).	„	159·9	14		
			101·5		Dunlop Rubber Co. of India Ltd.	63·5
			19·4		Rubber Products & Moulding Co.	12·1
			13·9		Nanco Rubber & Plastics Ltd.	8·7
			8·4		Modak Rubber Products Ltd.	5·3
			7·9		S. G. R. Ind. Ltd.	4·9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
58	Railway Fittings, springs & components.	【000 Nos.	1156·3	5		
			583·5		National Rubber Mfrs. Ltd. .	50·5
			200·8		Nanto Rubber & Plastic Ltd. .	17·4
			187·6		Indian Rubber Mfrs. Ltd. .	16·2
			127·6		Oriental Rubber Ind. Ltd. .	11·0
			56·8		Cosmos India Rubber Works Ltd.	4·9
59	Air Cushions & invalid rings etc.	„	171·5	6		
			76·4		National Rubber Works .	44·6
			42·6		Oriental Rubber Works .	24·8
			25·0		Bengal Waterproof Works (1940) Ltd.	14·6
			24·4		Pioneer Rubber Mills (Bombay) Ltd.	14·2
			1·9		International Rubber Mills .	1·1
60	Ebonite sheets, Rods & Tubes.	Tonne	131·9	11		
			54·7		Jai Hind Rubber Products Ltd.	41·7
			43·1		Rubberex Industries Ltd. .	32·6
			12·8		East India Rubber Works Ltd.	9·7
			7·5		Cosmos India Rubber Works Ltd.	5·6
			7·3		South India Ruber Works Ltd. .	5·5
61	Football Bladders	. 000 Nos.	1079·8	5		
			388·9		International Rubber Mills .	36·0
			353·1		Pioneer Rubber Mills (Bombay) Ltd.	32·7
			152·1		Kohinoor Rubber Works .	14·1
			131·5		National India Rubber Works Ltd.	12·2
			54·2		Associated Rubber & Plastics Ltd.	5·0
62	Motor Tyres . . .	„	689·2	7		
			285·5		Dunlop Rubber Co. of India Ltd.	41·5
			171·5		Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co. of India Pvt. Ltd.	24·9
			103·6		Ceat Tyres of India Ltd. .	15·0
			62·6		Goodyear India Ltd. . .	9·1
			36·1		Madras Rubber Factory . .	5·2
63	Motor Tubes . . .	„	717·4	7		
			285·3		Dunlop Rubber Co. of India Ltd.	39·8
			188·2		Frestone Tyre & Rubber Co. of India Pvt. Ltd.	26·2
			104·0		Ceat Tyres of India Ltd. . .	14·5
			67·6		Goodyear India Ltd. . .	9·4
			35·5		Madras Rubber Factory Ltd. .	5·0
64	Giant Tyres . . .	„	1237·9	7		
			491·5		Dunlop Rubber Co. of India Ltd.	39·7
			355·3		Firestone Tyres & Rubber Co. of India Pvt. Ltd.	28·7
			135·7		Goodyear India Ltd. . .	11·0
			101·9		Ceat Tyres of India Ltd.. .	8·2
			70·6		Madras Rubber Factory . .	5·7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
65	Giant Tubes . . .	000 Nos.	1253·4	7		
			505·8		Dunlop Rubber Co. of India Ltd.	40·5
			329·1		Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co. of India Pvt. Ltd.	26·2
			151·4		Goodyear India Ltd. . . .	12·1
			91·9		Ceat Tyres of India Ltd. . . .	7·3
			85·4		Madras Rubber Factory . . .	6·8
66	Fan Belts . . .	„	1328·8	6		
			367·8		Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co. of India Pvt. Ltd.	27·8
			328·5		Dunlop Rubber Co. (I) Ltd. . .	24·7
			321·9		@Fenner Cockill Ltd. . . .	24·2
			290·2		National Rubber Mfrs. Ltd. . .	21·8
			18·9		Kadar Rubber Mfg. Co. Ltd. . .	1·4
67	Rubber & Canvas Footwear.	Lakh Pairs	485·9	16		
			286·7		Bata Shoe Co. Ltd. . . .	59·1
			54·4		@Carona Sahu Co. Pvt. Ltd. . .	11·2
			23·8		Central Rubber Works Ltd. . .	4·9
			22·6		Hind Rubber Works	4·6
			21·5		Kohinoor Rubber Works . . .	4·4
68	Camel Back . . .	Tonne	6551·8	6		
			2558·1		Madras Rubber Factory . . .	39·1
			1298·8		Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co. of India Ltd.	19·8
			992·9		Ruby Rubber Works	15·2
			937·1		Dunlop Rubber Co. of India Ltd.	14·2
			688·6		Goodyear India Ltd. . . .	10·5
69	Radiator Hoses . . .	000 Nos.	275·6	8		
			106·3		Swastik Rubber Products Ltd. . .	38·7
			53·0		@Korula Rubber Co. Ltd. . . .	19·2
			39·8		Kadar Rubber Mfg. Co. Ltd. . .	14·4
			32·2		Rubberex Industries Ltd. . . .	11·7
			18·2		Associated Rubber Ind. Ltd. . .	6·6
70	Solid Rubber Sheetings	Tonne	746·9	12		
			243·5		East India Rubber Works Ltd.	32·7
			196·2		South India Rubber Works . .	26·2
			100·2		Associated Rubber & Plastic Works.	13·4
			89·4		Travancore Rubber Works . . .	12·0
			70·5		@National Engg. Ind. Ltd. . .	9·4
71	Hot Water Bottles . . .	000 Nos.	227·3	12		
			87·7		Bengal Waterproof Works (1940) Ltd.	38·6
			39·5		T. Manek Lal Mfg. Co. Ltd. . .	17·4
			31·6		International Rubber Mills . .	13·9
			20·1		Rubberex Ind. Ltd. . . .	8·8
			15·4		Associated Rubber & Plastic Works.	6·8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
58	Railway fittings, springs & components.	000 Nos.	1156.3	5		
			583.5		National Rubber Mfrs. Ltd.	50.5
			200.8		Nanco Rubber & Plastic Ltd.	17.4
			187.6		Indian Rubber Mfrs. Ltd.	16.2
			127.6		Oriental Rubber Ind. Ltd.	11.0
			56.8		Cosmos India Rubber Works Ltd.	4.9
59	Air Cushions & invalid rings etc.	,,	171.5	6		
			76.4		National Rubber Works	44.6
			42.6		Oriental Rubber Works	24.8
			25.0		Bengal Waterproof Works (1940) Ltd.	14.6
			24.4		Pioneer Rubber Mills (Bombay) Ltd.	14.2
			1.9		International Rubber Mills	1.1
60	Ebonite sheets, Rods & Tubes.	Tonne	131.9	11		
			54.7		Jai Hind Rubber Products Ltd.	41.7
			43.1		Rubberex Industries Ltd.	32.6
			12.8		East India Rubber Works Ltd.	9.7
			7.5		Cosmos India Rubber Works Ltd.	5.6
			7.3		South India Rubber Works Ltd.	5.5
61	Football Bladders	. 000 Nos.	1079.8	5		
			388.9		International Rubber Mills	36.0
			353.1		Pioneer Rubber Mills (Bombay) Ltd.	32.7
			152.1		Kohinoor Rubber Works	14.1
			131.5		National India Rubber Works Ltd.	12.2
			54.2		Associated Rubber & Plastics Ltd.	5.0
62	Motor Tyres	. . ,,	689.2	7		
			285.5		Dunlop Rubber Co. of India Ltd.	41.5
			171.5		Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co. of India Pvt. Ltd.	24.9
			103.6		Ceat Tyres of India Ltd.	15.0
			62.6		Goodyear India Ltd.	9.1
			36.1		Madras Rubber Factory	5.2
63	Motor Tubes	. . ,,	717.4	7		
			285.3		Dunlop Rubber Co. of India Ltd.	39.8
			188.2		Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co. of India Pvt. Ltd.	26.2
			104.0		Ceat Tyres of India Ltd.	14.5
			67.6		Goodyear India Ltd.	9.4
			35.5		Madras Rubber Factory Ltd.	5.0
64	Giant Tyres	. . ,,	1237.9	7		
			491.5		Dunlop Rubber Co. of India Ltd.	39.7
			355.3		Firestone Tyres & Rubber Co. of India Pvt. Ltd.	28.7
			135.7		Goodyear India Ltd.	11.0
			101.9		Ceat Tyres of India Ltd.	8.2
			70.6		Madras Rubber Factory	5.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
65	Giant Tubes . . .	000 Nos.	1253·4	7		
			505·8		Dunlop Rubber Co. of India Ltd.	40·5
			329·1		Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co. of India Pvt. Ltd.	26·2
			151·4		Goodyear India Ltd. . . .	12·1
			91·9		Ceat Tyres of India Ltd. . . .	7·3
			85·4		Madras Rubber Factory . . .	6·8
66	Fan Belts . . .	„	1328·8	6		
			367·8		Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co. of India Pvt. Ltd.	27·8
			328·5		Dunlop Rubber Co. (I) Ltd. . .	24·7
			321·9		@Fenner Cockill Ltd. . . .	24·2
			290·2		National Rubber Mfrs. Ltd. . .	21·8
			18·9		Kadar Rubber Mfg. Co. Ltd. . .	1·4
67	Rubber & Canvas Footwear.	Lakh Pairs	485·9	16		
			286·7		Bata Shoe Co. Ltd. . . .	59·1
			54·4		@Carona Sahu Co. Pvt. Ltd. . .	11·2
			23·8		Central Rubber Works Ltd. . .	4·9
			22·6		Hind Rubber Works	4·6
			21·5		Kohinoor Rubber Works	4·4
68	Camel Back . . .	Tonne	6551·8	6		
			2558·1		Madras Rubber Factory	39·1
			1298·8		Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co. of India Ltd.	19·8
			992·9		Ruby Rubber Works	15·2
			937·1		Dunlop Rubber Co. of India Ltd.	14·2
			688·6		Goodyear India Ltd. . . .	10·5
69	Radiator Hoses . . .	000 Nos.	275·6	8		
			106·3		Swastik Rubber Products Ltd. . .	38·7
			53·0		@Korula Rubber Co. Ltd. . . .	19·2
			39·8		Kadar Rubber Mfg. Co. Ltd. . .	14·4
			32·2		Rubberex Industries Ltd. . . .	11·7
			18·2		Associated Rubber Ind. Ltd. . .	6·6
70	Solid Rubber Sheetings	Tonne	746·9	12		
			243·5		East India Rubber Works Ltd. . .	32·7
			196·2		South India Rubber Works . . .	26·2
			100·2		Associated Rubber & Plastic Works.	13·4
			89·4		Travancore Rubber Works . . .	12·0
			70·5		@National Engg. Ind. Ltd. . . .	9·4
71	Hot Water Bottles . . .	000 Nos.	227·3	12		
			87·7		Bengal Waterproof Works (1940) Ltd.	38·6
			39·5		T. Manek Lal Mfg. Co. Ltd. . . .	17·4
			31·6		International Rubber Mills . . .	13·9
			20·1		Rubberex Ind. Ltd.	8·8
			15·4		Associated Rubber & Plastic Works.	6·8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
72	Rubber Rollers (Printing Rollers).	Nos.	13798 5688	12	Rubber Products & Moulding Co. Ltd.	41·3
			1917		T. Manek Lal Mfg. Co.	13·9
			1151		Nanco Rubber & Plastics Ltd.	8·3
			1036		American Rubber Mills (Regd.)	7·5
			764		Indian Rubber Mfrs. Ltd.	5·5
73	Rubberised Fabrics .	Lakh Metres	48·9 10·6	15	Bengal Waterproof Works (1940) Ltd.	21·7
			10·4		East India Rubber Works Ltd.	21·1
			9·2		Oriental Rubber Works	18·7
			8·6		National Rubber Works	17·5
			3·5		Hindustan Rubber Works Ltd.	7·2
74	Vacuum Brake Hoses	ooo Nos.	1220·0	7		
			245·4		National Rubber Mfrs. Ltd.	20·1
			233·8		Nanco Rubber & Plastics Ltd.	19·2
			214·0		Indian Rubber Mfrs. Ltd.	17·5
			175·9		Oriental Rubber Ind. Ltd.	14·4
			155·3		Cosmos India Rubber Works Ltd.	12·7
75	Other types of Hoses	ooo Metres	6786·6	17		
			1471·3		National Rubber Mfrs. Ltd.	21·8
			1295·8		Dunlop Rubber Co. (I) Ltd.	19·2
			700·8		Cosmos India Rubber Works Ltd.	10·3
			644·5		Imperial Tyres & Rubber Co.	9·5
			640·4		South India Rubber Works	9·4

XX—Oils, Soaps, Paints & Food

1	Aluminium Paste .	Tonne	558	1	Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd.	100
2	Baby Food (Modified)	„	290·8	1	Raptakos Brett & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	100
3	C. N. Oil Fatty Acid	„	87·7	1	Godrej Soaps Pvt. Ltd.	100
4	Chlorinated Rubber .	Kgs.	1210	1	@Tata Chemicals Ltd.	100
5	Coal Tar Hot Enamel	Tonne	4688·7	1	@Shalimar Tar Products (1935) Ltd.	100
6	Coal Tar Primer .	„	98·6	1	@Shalimar Tar Products (1935) Ltd.	100
7	†Corn & Wheat Flakes	„	233·0	1	Hindustan Breakfast Food Mfg. Factory.	100
8	Grey Oxide	„	406	1	@D. Waldie & Co. Ltd.	100
9	Leaded Zinc Oxide	„	157	1	@D. Waldie & Co. Ltd.	100
10	Lead Stearate	„	19·0	1	Navsari Oil Products Ltd.	100
11	Melamine Resin	„	27	1	British Paints (I) Ltd.	100
12	Nail Polish	Kgs.	2544	1	E. S. Patanwala	100
13	Nail Polish Removar	„	47	1	E. S. Patanwala	100
14	P. V. A. Emulsion .	Tonne	1129	1	Hoechst Dyes & Chemicals Ltd.	100
15	Palm Oil Fatty Acid	„	106·7	1	Godrej Soaps Pvt. Ltd.	100
16	Printing Ink-Aniline .	„	9·7	1	Rainbow Ink & Varnish Mfg. Co. Ltd.	100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17	Printing Ink-Flexographic.	Tonne	161·6	1	Coats of India Pvt. Ltd. . . .	100
18	Red Lead (Jointing) .	„	173	1	@D. Waldie & Co. Ltd. . . .	100
19	Roofing Felt . . .	K. M.	853·9	1	@Shalimar Tar Products (1935) Ltd.	100
20	Soap-Soft . . .	Tonne	21	1	East Asiatic Co. (I) Ltd. . . .	100
21	Titanium Dioxide (Anatase & Rutile).	„	4305	1	Travancore Titanium Products Ltd.	100
22	Toludine Red . . .	„	6·0	1	Sudarshan Chemical Industries Ltd.	100
23	White Lead . . .	„	899	1	@D. Waldie & Co. Ltd. . . .	100
24	Printing Ink—Metal Decorating.	„	346·1	2		
			332·4		Coats of India Pvt. Ltd. . . .	96·0
			13·7		J. B. A. Printing Inks Ltd. . . .	4·0
25	U. F. Resins . . .	„	452	2		
			394		Reichhold Chemicals India Pvt. Ltd.	85·0
			68		British Paints (I) Ltd. . . .	15·0
26	Processed Pearl Barley	„	1739	2		
			1395		Reckitt & Colman of India Ltd.	80·2
			344		Lily Barley Mills Ltd. . . .	19·8
27	Zinc Dust . . .	„	185	2		
			148		Associated Pigments Ltd. . . .	80·0
			37		@D. Waldie & Co. Ltd. . . .	20·0
28	Calcium Stearate . . .	„	1,29·2			
			20·4	2	Navsari Oil Products Ltd. . . .	69·9
			8·8		Calcutta Industrial Chemicals & Minerals Ltd.	30·1
29	Synthetic Detergents	„	7224·1	2		
			4885		Hindustan Lever Ltd. . . .	67·6
			2338·6		@Swastik Oil Mills Co. Ltd. . . .	32·4
30	Linseed Oil—Fatty Acids.	„	6·6	2		
			4·4		Modi Vanaspati Mfg. Co. . . .	66·7
			2·2		@Swastik Oil Mills Co. Ltd. . . .	33·3
31	Leather Finishers . . .	„	274·1	2		
			181·6		Leather Chemicals	66·2
			92·5		Handyman	33·8
32	Corn Flour . . .	„	138·2	2		
			88·2		Corn Products Co. of India Pvt. Ltd.	63·5
			50·6		Wickfield	36·5
33	Red Lead (Ordinary)	„	569	2		
			333		@D. Waldie & Co. Ltd. . . .	58·5
			236		Associated Pigments Ltd. . . .	41·5
34	Custard Powder . . .	„	217·7	2		
			122·7		Corn Products Co. of India Pvt. Ltd.	56·4
			95·0		Wickfield	43·6
35	Dextrose Powder . . .	„	5173	2		
			2911		Anil Starch Products Ltd. . . .	56·3
			2262		Maize Product	43·7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
36	Malt Extract . .	Tonne	1302	2		
			722		Dyer Meakin Breweries Ltd. .	55.4
			580		Jagatjit Distillery & Allied Industries Ltd.	44.6
37	Baking Powder . .	„	159.9	2		
			86.5		Corn Products Co. of India Pvt. Ltd.	54.1
			73.4		Wickfield	45.9
38	Lipstick	Kgs.	4672	3		
			4185		@Swastik Oil Mills Co. Ltd. .	89.6
			377		E. S. Patanwala	8.1
			110		@Lakme Ltd.	2.3
39	†Milk Powder . .	Tonne	1359	3		
			928		Kaira Distt. Coop. Milk Producers Union Ltd.	68.3
			387		Govt. Milk Plant	28.5
			44		Hindustan Milk Food Mfrs. Ltd.	3.2
40	Sodium Carboxy Methyl Cellulose.	„	1692.7	3		
			1093.0		Cellulose Products of India Ltd.	64.6
			541.7		Sardesai Bros. Pvt. Ltd. . .	32.0
			58.0		Maize Products	3.4
41	Glucose (Liquid) . .	„	15275	3		
			9599		Maize Products	62.8
			3756		Anil Starch Products Ltd. .	24.6
			1920		@Kamla Sugar Mills Ltd. .	12.6
42	Litharge	„	2506	3		
			1545		@D. Waldie & Co. Ltd. . .	61.6
			648		Associated Pigments Ltd. .	25.8
			313		@Kamani Metallic Oxides Ltd.	12.6
43	Aluminium Stearate . .	„	52.0	3		
			31.6		Calcutta Industrial Chemical & Minerals Co. Ltd.	60.8
			15.4		Navsari Oil Products Ltd. .	29.6
			5.0		Bengal Chem. & Pharm. Works Ltd.	9.6
44	Cocoa Powder . .	„	194.1	3		
			115.8		Cadbury Fry Pvt. Ltd. . . .	59.6
			68.5		Sathe Biscuit & Chocolate Works.	35.3
			9.8		Dr. Writers Chocolate & Canning Co. Ltd.	5.1
45	Printing Ink (Gravure).	„	220.2	3		
			127.6		Coates of India Pvt. Ltd. . .	57.9
			90.6		Rainbow Ink & Varnish Mfg. Co. Ltd.	41.1
			2.0		J.B.A. Printing Inks Ltd. . .	1.0
46	Soap—Shaving. . .	„	597.5	3		
			342.5		Godrej Soaps Pvt. Ltd. . . .	57.3
			253.6		Hindustan Lever Ltd. . . .	42.4
			1.4		Bengal Chem. & Pharm. Works Ltd.	0.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
47	Infant Milk Food	Tonne	5081	3		
			2534		Glaxo Laboratories (I) Pvt. Ltd.	49.9
			2497		Kaira Dist. Coop. Milk Producers Union Ltd.	49.1
			50		Food Specialities Pvt. Ltd.	1.0
48	Magnesium Stearate	„	11.8	3		
			5.4		Navsari Oil Products Ltd.	45.8
			5.4		Calcutta Chem. Co. Ltd.	45.8
			1.0		Bengal Chem. & Pharm. Works Ltd.	8.4
49	Prussian Blue	„	408.5	4		
			186.7		Seth Chem. Works	45.7
			123.3		Sudarshan Chem. Industries, Ltd.	30.2
			97.1		Nilson Co.	23.8
			1.4		Shalimar Paints, Colour & Varnish Co. Ltd.	0.3
50	Condensed Milk, Sweetened.	„	3996	4		
			2801		Food Specialities Pvt. Ltd.	70.1
			665		Indedan	16.6
			515		@C & E Merton (I) Ltd.	12.9
			15		Kaira Distt. Coop. Milk Producers Union Ltd.	0.4
51	Chocolate including Drinking Chocolate.	„	1504	4		
			1355		Cadbury-Fry (I) Pvt. Ltd.	90.1
			94		Sathe Biscuits & Chocolate Co. Ltd.	6.3
			41		Dr. Writer's Chocolate & Canning Co.	2.7
			14		Wickfield	0.9
52	Red Lead (N.S.)	„	3321	4		
			2227		@D. Waldie & Co. Ltd.	67.1
			905		Associated Pigments Ltd.	27.2
			142		@Kamani Metallic Oxides Ltd.	4.3
			47		Murarka Paints & Varnish Wks.	1.4
53	Tooth Powder	„	295.8	4		
			192.5		Colgate Palmolive (I) Ltd.	65.1
			78.0		Bengal Chem. & Pharm. Wks. Ltd.	26.3
			21.0		Calcutta Chemical Co. Ltd.	7.1
			4.3		Dralle Ltd.	1.5
54	Oleic Acid	„	581.6	4		
			303.0		Calcutta Chemical Co. Ltd.	52.1
			226.6		Navsari Oil Products Ltd.	39.0
			42.9		@Swastik Oil Mills Co. Ltd.	7.4
			9.1		Godrej Soaps Pvt. Ltd.	1.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
55	Zinc Stearate . . .	Tonne	88	4		
			52.0		Calcutta Industrial Chem. & Minerals Co. Ltd. . . .	59.1
			30.5		Navsari Oil Products Ltd. . .	34.6
			3.9		Calcutta Chemical Co. Ltd. . .	4.4
			1.6		Bengal Chem. & Pharm. Works Ltd.	1.9
56	Guar Gum . . .	„	7509	4		
			4165		@Hindustan Gum & Chemicals Ltd.	55.5
			2871		Indian Gum Industries . . .	38.2
			328		Gum Products of India Ltd. . .	4.4
			145		Hazarat & Co.	1.9
57	Brunswick Green . . .	„	102.3	4		
			50.6		Goodlass Nerolac Paints Pvt. Ltd.	49.5
			34.7		Sudarshan Chem. Industries Ltd.	33.9
			14.9		V.G. Colour Industries . . .	14.6
			2.1		Shalimar Paint, Colour & Varnish Co. Ltd.	2.0
58	Naphthanate Driers . . .	„	1141.5	5		
			621.3		Gen. Pigments & Chem. Products Pvt. Ltd.	54.4
			309.5		Technical Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	27.1
			177.2		National Chem. Co.	15.5
			31.3		Calcutta Industrial Chemicals & Minerals Co. Ltd.	2.8
			2.2		Calcutta Chemical Co. Ltd. . .	0.2
59	Malted Milk Food . . .	„	4257	6		
			2407		Hindustan Milk Food Mfrs. Ltd.	56.6
			1597		Cadbury-Fry (I) Pvt. Ltd. . .	37.5
			110		Alvitone Laboratories . . .	2.6
			74		Vitalone Research Institute Pvt. Ltd.	1.7
			52		Foods, Fats, & Fertilizers Pvt. Ltd.	1.2
60	Soap—Liquid.	„	886	7		
			642		Asiatic Soap Co. Calcutta . . .	72.5
			138		John Peterson & Co. Ltd. . . .	15.6
			55		@Tata Oils Mills Ltd.	6.2
			27		Indian Alkalies Ltd.	3.0
			10		Techno Chemical Industries Ltd.	1.1
61	Electroplating Polish . . .	„	1065.4	5		
			629.4		Ronuk Industries Ltd.	59.1
			289.1		Eelectro Industries	27.1
			86.3		Garuer & Weil (I) Ltd.	8.1
			37.2		Arim Metal Industries Pvt. Ltd.	3.5
			23.4		Plating Material Mfg. Co. . . .	2.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
62	Ultramarine Blue	Tonne	2797.3	4		
			1791.6		Reckitt Colman (I) Ltd.	64.0
			503.0		Ultramarine & Pigments Pvt. Ltd.	18.0
			283.7		Seth Chemical Wks.	10.1
			219.0		C.M.C.	7.9
63	Glycerine (Refined)	,,	7419.5	8		
			4930.0		Hindustan Lever Ltd.	66.4
			1363.3		@Tata Oil Mills Ltd.	18.4
			515.1		Godrej Soaps Pvt. Ltd.	7.0
			254.9		@Swastik Oil Mills Co. Ltd.	3.4
			170.9		Kusum Products Ltd.	2.3
64	Soap—Other sorts	,,	3216.1	10		
			1996.0		Hindustan Lever Ltd.	62.0
			618.0		@Tata Oil Mills Ltd.	19.3
			336.0		East Asiatic Co. Ltd.	10.4
			98.0		@Swastik Oil Mills Ltd.	3.0
			81.0		Calcutta Chem. Co. Ltd.	2.5
65	Face Powder	,,	314.1	12		
			156.5		Dralle Ltd.	49.8
			95.0		Johnson & Johnson (I) Pvt. Ltd.	30.2
			34.5		Right-aides (Orient) Pvt. Ltd.	11.0
			11.6		Calcutta Chem. Co. Ltd.	3.7
			4.6		Ciba of India Ltd.	2.1
66	Maleic Resin	,,	321	5		
			146		Chougule (Hind) Pvt. Ltd.	45.5
			93		Hardcastle & Waud Mfg. Co. Ltd.	29.0
			48		Goodlass Nerolac Paints Pvt. Ltd.	15.0
			22		Asian Oil & Paints Co. (I) Ltd.	6.8
			12		Blundel Eomite Paints Pvt. Ltd.	3.7
67	N.C. Lacquers (Pigmenlect).	Kilo Liters	1362.2	8		
			599.9		@Alkali & Chem. Corpn. of India Ltd.	44.0
			503.5		@Addison Paints & Chemicals Ltd.	37.0
			111.9		Shalimar Paint, Colour & Varnish Co. Ltd.	8.2
			75.9		Empire Chemical Co.	5.6
			23.7		Asia Chemical Ltd.	1.7
68	Other Resins	Tonne	446	6		
			186		Blundel Eomite Paints Pvt. Ltd.	41.8
			109		Chougule (Hind) Pvt. Ltd.	24.4
			97		British Paints (I) Ltd.	21.7
			29		Hardcastle & Waud Mfg. Co. Ltd.	6.5
			16		Reichwold Chemicals India Pvt. Ltd.	3.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
69.	Soap—Toilet . . .	Tonne	26989	22		
			15842		Hindustan Lever Ltd. . . .	58·7
			6313		Tata Oil Mills Ltd. . . .	23·4
			1539		Govt. Soap Factory	5·7
			963		Calcutta Chemical Co. Ltd.	3·6
			682		@Swastik Oil Mills Ltd. . .	2·5
70	N.C. Lacquers (Ancil- laries).	Kilo Litres	545·5	7		
			166·3		@Addison Paints & Chemicals Ltd.	30·5
			156·5		@Alkali & Chem. Corpn. of India Ltd.	28·7
			412·3		Jenson & Nicholson (I) Ltd. .	26·1
			44·8		Shalimar Paint, Colour & Var- nish Co. Ltd.	8·2
			28·4		Bansilal & Sons	5·2
71	Cigarettes	Million Pcs.	46196	9		
			21320		Imperial Tobacco Co. Ltd. . .	46·2
			1985		Vazir Sultan Tobacco Co. Ltd.	19·9
			7936		@National Tobacco Co. of In- dia Ltd.	17·2
			5173		Golden Tobacco Co. Pvt. Ltd. .	11·2
			2229		Godfrey Phillips (I) Ltd. . .	4·8
72	Printing Ink (Other types).	Tonne	320·0	9		
			114·4		Coates of India Pvt. Ltd. . .	35·8
			97·1		Ganges Printing Ink Factory Ltd.	30·3
			54·5		Rainbow Ink & Varnish Mfg. Co. Ltd.	17·0
			23·3		J. B. A. Printing Inks Ltd. . .	7·3
			11·4		V. G. Colour Industries . . .	3·6
73	Face Cream & Snow	„	771·3	14		
			460·8		E. S. Patanwala	59·7
			120·7		Rightaides (Orient) Pvt. Ltd.	15·7
			56·5		Hindustan Lever Ltd.	7·3
			33·7		Burroughs Welcome Co. (I) Pvt. Ltd.	4·4
			26·5		Colgate Palmolive (I) Ltd. . .	3·4
74	Chrome Colour . . .	„	1220·5	8		
			543·5		Sudarshan Chemical Industries Ltd.	44·5
			299·0		Goodlass Nerolac Paints Pvt. Ltd.	24·5
			156·8		Shalimar Paint, Colour & Var- nish Co. Ltd.	12·8
			89·2		Macfarlane & Co. Pvt. Ltd. . .	7·3
			52·5		National Chemical Industries	4·3
75	Printing Ink (News- print & Rotary).	„	1654·9	11		
			609·3		Wilson & Co. Pvt. Ltd. . . .	36·8
			515·4		Coates of India Pvt. Ltd. . .	31·1
			207·8		Rainbow Ink & Varnish Mfg. Co. Ltd.	12·6
			198·8		Ganges Printing Ink Factory Ltd.	12·0
			45·6		Hooghly Ink Co. Ltd.	2·8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
76	N.C.Lacquers (Clear)	Kilo Litre	309.3	8		
			106.1		Shalimar Paints, Colour & Varnish Co. Ltd.	34.3
			80.3		@Alkali & Chem. Corpn. of India Ltd.	26.0
			59.0		@Addison Paints & Chemicals Ltd.	19.1
			20.0		Empire Chemical Co.	6.5
			19.0		Bansi Lal & Sons	6.1
77	Tooth Paste	Tonne	2486.8	8		
			1049.3		Colgate Palmolive (I) Ltd.	42.2
			567.6		Geoffery Manners & Co. Ltd.	22.8
			313.9		Hindustan Lever Ltd.	12.6
			217.1		Ciba of India Ltd.	8.8
			194.1		Calcutta Chemical Co. Ltd.	7.8
78	Brake Fluid	Kilo Litre	1640.7	6		
			774.0		Bhavnagar Oil & Chemical Industries Ltd.	47.2
			265.5		Castrol Ltd.	16.2
			226.9		Wan Seal	13.8
			140.5		Automobile Products of India Ltd.	8.6
			124.8		@Addison Paints & Chemicals Ltd.	7.6
79	Talcum Powder	Tonne	3924	19		
			1488		Hindustan Lever Ltd.	37.9
			990		Colgate Palmolive (I) Ltd.	25.2
			534		Rightaides (Orient) Ltd.	13.6
			229		Calcutta Chemical Co. Ltd.	5.9
			161		Dralle Ltd.	4.1
80	Soap-Medicated	"	763	11		
			377		Godrej Soap Pvt. Ltd.	49.4
			109		Kerala Soap Institute	14.3
			95		Hindustan Lever Ltd.	12.5
			79		Himani Pvt. Ltd.	10.4
			60		Bengal Chem. & Pharm. Works Ltd.	7.9
81	Stearic Acid	"	2955.2	6		
			1253.0		Godrej Soaps Pvt. Ltd.	42.4
			571.6		Navasari Oil Products Ltd.	19.3
			421.6		Modi Vanaspati Mfg. Co.	14.3
			265.0		Bombay Oil Industries Ltd.	9.0
			236.4		@Swastik Oil Mills Ltd.	8.0
82	Zinc Oxide	"	9907	6		
			3483		@D. Waldie & Co. Ltd.	35.2
			2426		Murarka Paints & Varnish Works Ltd.	24.5
			1558		@Kamani Metallic Oxides Pvt. Ltd.	15.7
			1041		Pigments & Chemical Industries.	10.5
			830		Pigments & Chemical Products	8.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
83	Phenolic Resins	Tonne	723	7		
			191		Choughule (Hind) Pvt. Ltd.	26.3
			187		Asian Oil & Paint Co. Ltd.	25.9
			166		Hardcastle & Waud Mfg. Co. Ltd.	23.0
			84		Goodlass Nerolac Paints Pvt. Ltd.	11.6
			51		Mercury Paints & Varnish Co. Ltd.	7.1
84	Printing Ink—Letter Press.	„	1923.7	12		
			759.3		Ganges Printing Ink Factory Ltd.	39.5
			332.1		Coates of India Pvt. Ltd.	17.3
			230.7		Hooghly Ink Co. Ltd.	12.0
			190.5		Rainbow Ink & Varnish Mfg. Co. Ltd.	9.9
			183.8		J. B. A. Printing Inks Ltd.	9.6
85	Textile Auxiliaries	„	9719	10		
			2616		@I.C.I. (I) Pvt. Ltd.	26.9
			2119		Ahura Chem. Products Pvt. Ltd.	21.8
			1800		Hico Products Pvt. Ltd.	18.5
			1479		Sardesai Bros. Pvt. Ltd.	15.2
			882		Surfactants Pvt. Ltd.	9.6
86	Printing Ink—Litho.	„	335.7	13		
			84.1		Ganges Printing Ink Factory Ltd.	25.1
			68.6		Coates of India Pvt. Ltd.	20.4
			64.4		Hooghly Ink Co. Ltd.	19.2
			37.8		J. B. A. Printing Inks Ltd.	11.3
			32.2		Indian Industrial Co. Ltd.	9.6
87	Biscuits	„	37870	28		
			15040		Britannia Biscuit Co. Ltd.	39.7
			5439		Parle Products Mfg. Co. Ltd.	14.4
			3265		J. B. Mangharam & Co.	8.6
			2718		@Patiala Biscuits Mfrs. Ltd.	7.2
			1954		Kolay Biscuits Confectionery Co.	5.1
88	Printing Ink—Offset	„	731.7	13		
			234.1		Ganges Printing Ink Factory Ltd.	32.0
			152.1		Hooghly Ink Co. Ltd.	20.8
			71.1		J. B. A. Printing Inks Ltd.	9.7
			68.6		Coates of India Pvt. Ltd.	9.4
			67.0		Rainbow Ink & Varnish Mfg. Co. Ltd.	9.2
89	Varnishes	Kilo Litres	15605	44		
			3712		Goodlass Nerolac Prints Pvt. Ltd.	23.8
			2765		Shalimar Paint, Colour & Varnish Co. Ltd.	17.7
			1980		Jenson & Nicholson (I) Ltd.	12.7
			672		@Hoyle's Paints Pvt. Ltd.	4.3
			659		Blundel Eomite Paints Ltd.	4.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
90	Alkyd Resins . . .	Tonne	5532	12		
			1233		Goodlass Narolac Paints Pvt. Ltd.	22·3
			1005		Asian Oil & Paint Co. Ltd. .	18·2
			681		@Addison Paints & Chem. Ltd. etc.	12·3
			502		Chougule (Hind) Pvt. Ltd. .	9·1
			388		Jenson & Nicholson (I) Ltd. .	7·0
91	Cotton Seed Oil . . .	„	25599	20		
			6480		Mansinghka Oil Industries Ltd.	25·3
			2500		Vegetable Vitamins Food Co. Ltd.	9·8
			2203		Hanuman Oil Mills . . .	8·6
			1956		East Asiatic Co. (I) Pvt. Ltd.	7·6
			1674		M. P. State Industries Corpn. .	6·5
92	Confectionery . . .	„	22088	29		
			5219		@Parry & Co. Ltd. . . .	23·6
			2026		@Ravalgaon Sugar Farm Ltd.	9·2
			1858		Nutrine Confectionery Co. Ltd.	8·4
			1793		J. B. Mangharam & Co. . .	8·1
			1214		Parle Products Mfg. Co. Ltd. .	5·5
93	Paints & Enamels . . .	„	56176	50		
			5360		British Paints (I) Ltd. . . .	9·6
			4851		Aswan Oil	8·6
			4850		Goodlass Nerolac Paints Pvt. Ltd.	8·6
			4844		Shalimar Paint, Colour & Varnish Co. Ltd.	8·6
			4128		ACCA	7·4
94	Flour (Milled) . . .	ooo Tonnes	1502·8	58		
			262·9		@Wallace Flour Mills Ltd. . .	17·5
			57·9		Modi Flour Mills	3·9
			56·3		Moolchand Shyamalal Roller & Flour Mills	3·7
			54·3		Shree Venkateswaran Flour Mills	3·6
			53·5		Delhi Flour Mills Co. Ltd. . .	3·6
95	Oil (Milled) . . .	„	166·3	69		
			12·8		Bombay Soap Factory	7·7
			10·0		Berar Oil Industries	6·0
			9·6		B. Rajendra Oil & Refinery . .	5·8
			9·6		@Swastik Oil Mills Ltd. . . .	5·8
			7·5		Bansidhar Premsukh Dass Oil Mills	4·5

Products covered by Administrative Departments of Government other than the D. G. T. D.

A. Food Products

1	Sugar	ooo Tonnes	2555·3	171		
			113·0		@Oudh Sugar Mills Ltd. etc. . .	4·4
			96·8		@EID & Sugar Factories Ltd.	3·8
			74·1		@Hindustan Sugar Mill. Ltd. etc.	2·9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 (Contd.)			56.4		@Cawnpore Sugar Works Ltd. etc.	2.2
			47.2		Nizam Sugar Ltd.	1.8
2	Vanaspati	. . . 000 Tonnes	358.7	36	Hindustan Lever Ltd. . . .	19.1
			68.4		D. C. M. Chemical Works, Delhi	10.1
			36.1		Ganesh Flour Mill Co. Ltd. . .	9.1
			32.9		Amrit Banaspati Co. Ltd., Ghaziabad.	5.3
			19.3		Modi Vanaspati Mfg. Co., Modinagar.	5.3
3	Tea (Manufactured)	„	371.0	71+	@Duncan Brothers & Co. Ltd. etc.	10.2
			37.8		James Finlay & Co. Ltd. . . .	7.7
			28.4		James Warren & Co. Ltd. . . .	5.7
			21.3		@Macneill & Barry Ltd. etc. . .	5.7
			21.2		Williamson Magore & Co. Ltd.	5.4
			19.9			
4	Coffee (Cured)	. Tonne	63487	26	@Peirce Leslie & Co. . . .	14.9
			9459		Volkart Bros.	13.8
			8782		Aspinwall & Co. Ltd., Manga- lore.	9.5
			6022		Kushal Nagar, Works, Hudige . .	7.9
			5000		The Hunsur Works, Hunsur . . .	7.3
			4649			
5	Salt	. . . . . 000 Tonnes	4248	185	Phadoli Range Salt Works . . .	10.8
			457		Hindustan Salts Ltd.	9.3
			394		@Tata Chemicals Ltd. Mithapur	6.9
			295		United Salt Works & Ind. Ltd.	3.6
			152		Bhavnagar Salt & Ind. Works Pvt. Ltd.	2.5
			105			
B. Cotton Textiles						
1	Leopard Cloth & Markin.	& Million Metres	110.5	43	@New Victoria Mills Ltd. etc.	19.6
			21.8		Bombay Dyeing & Mfg. Co. Ltd. (Spring Mills).	9.1
			10.0		Deep Chand Mills Ltd.	8.5
			9.4		@Prabha Mills Ltd.	6.4
			7.1		Binod Mills Co. Ltd.	5.6
			6.1			
2	Sarces	. . . . . „	341.6	149	@Jiyajeerao Cotton Mills Ltd.	18.3
			62.6		@Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd.	11.4
			38.9		@New Keisar-I-Hind Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd. etc.	5.6
			19.3		Indian United Mills Co. Ltd.	4.8
			11.9		Technological Institute of Textiles.	2.9
			9.8			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Cambric & Lawn	Million Metres	52.3	93		
			5.4		@Finlay Mills Ltd. etc.	10.2
			4.9		Sarangpur Cotton Mfg. Co. Ltd.	9.4
			4.6		@Arvind Mills Ltd. etc.	8.8
			4.2		@Crown Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	8.7
			2.7		@Swadeshi Mills Co. Ltd. etc.	5.2
4	Drill, Jean, Satin- drill Bedfold Corduroy.	„	185.8	146		
			20.6		@Buckingham & Carnatic Co. Ltd. etc.	11.1
			17.1		@Podar Mills Ltd.	9.2
			12.4		Morarji Gokuldas Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.	6.7
			10.7		Indian United Mills Co. Ltd.	5.7
			8.9		@Elgin Mills Co. Ltd.	4.8
5	Mull, Voil Doria	„	86.4	149		
			10.4		Mettur Industries Ltd.	12.0
			4.7		@Kothari Textiles Ltd.	5.4
			4.1		@Phoenix Mills Ltd.	4.8
			4.0		Parvati Mills Ltd.	4.7
			4.0		@Khatau Makhanji Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.	4.7
6	Shirtings	„	261.7	125		
			20.5		@Keshoram Industries & Cotton Mills Ltd. etc.	7.8
			20.0		@Saraspur Mills Ltd. etc.	7.6
			17.0		India United Mills Co. Ltd.	6.5
			13.6		Buckingham & Carnatic Co. Ltd. etc.	5.2
			8.8		Monogram Mills Co. Ltd.	3.3
7	Poplin, Crepe, Twill & Hair cord.	„	486.6	193		
			36.1		@Standard Mills Co. Ltd. etc.	7.4
			22.0		@Swadeshi Mills Co. Ltd. etc.	4.5
			15.7		Indian United Mills Co. Ltd.	3.2
			11.7		Rajesh Textiles Mills	2.4
			11.6		Sarangpur Cotton Mfg. Co. Ltd.	2.4
8	Cotton Textiles (All Varieties).	„	4024.9	260		
			319.6		@Keshoram Cotton Mills Ltd. etc.	7.9
			138.1		India United Mills Co. Ltd.	3.4
			129.7		@Tata Mills Ltd. etc.	3.2
			124.6		@Standard Mills Co. Ltd. etc.	3.1
			115.3		@Saraspur Mills Ltd. etc.	2.9
9	Sheetings	„	251.2	167		
			12.2		India United Mills Co. Ltd. (No. 1-4)	4.9
			10.9		@Century Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.	4.4
			10.7		Swatantra Bharat Mills	4.3
			10.1		Model Mills Nagpur Ltd.	4.0
			9.8		Azamjahi Mills Ltd.	3.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	Long Cloth . . .	Million Metres	614·6	225		
			32·3		India United Mills Co. Ltd. . .	5·3
			22·3		@Jiyajeerao Cotton Mills Ltd. etc.	3·6
			17·9		@Jagatjit Cotton Textile Mills Ltd.	2·9
			17·1		@Kohinoor Mills Ltd. . . .	2·8
			13·9		Osmansahi Mills Ltd. . . .	2·3
11	Dhoti	„	327·7	211		
			18·7		India United Mills Co. Ltd.	5·7
			9·1		@Central India Spg. Wvg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd. etc.	2·8
			7·7		@Muir Mills Ltd.	2·3
			6·6		Narsinggirji Mfg. Co. Ltd. . .	2·0
			6·3		@Jiyajeerao Cotton Mills Ltd. .	1·9
12	Cotton Yarn . . .	ooo Tonnes	337·9	†N.A.		
			7·7		Hissar Textile Mills	2·3
			5·9		@Gokak Mills Ltd.	1·8
			5·7		@Madura Mills Co. Ltd. . . .	1·7
			4·4		@Lakshmi Mills etc.	1·3
			4·4		@Adoni Spg. & Wvg. Mill etc.	1·3
C. Woollen Textiles						
1	Carpet Yarn . . .	Tonne	1217	8		
			754		Oriental Carpat Mfrs.	62·0
			222		@Cawnpore Woollen Mills etc. .	18·2
			112		Raj Woollen Industries	9·2
			70		@General Fibre Dealers Ltd. . .	5·8
			29		Haryana Woollen & Genl. Mills	2·4
2	Other Non-wearables	„	2111	10		
			1587		@Jayshree Textiles Ltd. + + . .	75·2
			115		@Cawnpore Woollen Mill etc.	5·7
			94		J. J. R. Industries	4·4
			43		Panipat Woollen & Genl. Mills .	2·0
			34		Oriental Carpet Mfrs.	1·7
3	Other Wearables .	K. Metres	6471	22		
			3729		@Bangalore Woollen Cotton & Silk Mills Co. Ltd. §	57·6
			952		@Cawnpore Woollen Mill etc.	14·9
			528		Bombay Fine Worsted Mfrs. . .	8·2
			180		@Shri Digvijay Woollen Mills .	2·8
			175		@Raymond Woollen Mills . . .	2·8
4	Wearable Fabrics— Gabaredine, Serge, suing etc.	„	5247	20		
			1487		Cawnpore Woollen Mill etc. . .	28·3
			907		@Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd.	17·3
			732		Bombay Fine Worsted Mfrs. . .	13·9
			524		@Shree Digvijay Woollen Mills	10·0
			330		Shri Dinesh Woollen Mills . . .	6·3

‡Deliveries for civil consumption by the composite and spinning Mills.

+ + The entire production of this mill is of mixed fabrics.

§The entire production of this mill is of mixed fabrics—admixture of woollen, cotton and synthetic.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	Worsted Yarn.	Knitting Tonne	1139 290 208 121 101 67	20	@New Egerton Woollen Mills etc. Nagpal Woollen Mills . . . Oswal Woollen Mills . . . Model Woollen Mills . . . @Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd.	22·9 18·3 10·6 8·9 5·9
6	Non-wearables—Blankets, Rugs.	„	2774 406 399 357 333 285	16	@Cawnpore Woollen Mills, etc. Dinesh Woollen Mills . . . Punjab Woollen Textiles Mills . Panipat Woollen & Genl. Mills Bharat Woollen Mills—No. 2 .	18·2 14·4 12·9 12·0 10·3
7	Worsted Yarn for Weaving.	„	2595 424 384 310 215 125	33	Bombay Fine Worsted Mfrs. . @Raymond Woollen Mills . . . @New Egerton Woollen Mills etc. @Shree Digvijay Woollen Mills Ltd. etc. India Woollen Textile Mills .	16·3 14·8 11·9 8·3 4·8
8	Shoddy Yarn . . .	„	4842 798 1,614 383 317 281	22	Simplex Woollen Mills . . . Modella Woollen Mills . . . Oswal Cotton Spg. % Wvg. Mills Bharat Woollen Mills . . . Model Woollen Mills . . .	16·5 12·7 7·9 6·5 5·8
9	Woollen Yarn . . .	„	5561 1142 461 365 358 350	25	@Cawnpore Woollen Mills etc. Shri Dinesh Mills . . . J. J. R. Industries . . . Panipat Woollen & Genl. Mills . Punjab Woollen Textile Mills .	20·5 8·3 6·6 6·4 6·3
10	Worsted Hosiery Yarn	„	2946 270 236 208 201 180	36	Nagpal Woollen Mills . . . @Cawnpore Woollen Mills etc. Oswal Woollen Mills . . . Kabir Woollen Mills . . . Model Woollen Mills . . .	9·2 8·0 7·1 6·8 6·1
D. Synthetic Textiles						
1	Viscose Filament Yarn—120 D Dull.	„	2772 1481 1038 171 81 1	5	@National Rayon Corpn. Ltd. @Century Rayon etc. . . . Baroda Rayon Corpn. . . . Indian Rayon Corpn. . . . J. K. Rayons	53·4 37·5 6·2 2·9 Neg.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	Viscose Filament Yarn—100 Br.	Tonne	1391	6		
			438		@Century Rayon etc. . . .	31·5
			437		@National Rayon Corpn. Ltd. . .	31·4
			252		@South India Viscose Ltd. . .	18·1
			106		Travancore Rayons . . .	7·6
			104		Baroda Rayon Corpn. . . .	7·5
3	Viscose Filament Yarn—120 Br.	„	17141	7		
			6937		@Century Rayon etc. . . .	40·5
			3884		@National Rayon Corpn. Ltd. . .	22·7
			2376		@South India Viscose Ltd. . .	13·9
			1968		Baroda Rayon Corpn. . . .	11·5
			890		@Travancore Rayon Ltd. . . .	5·2
4	Viscose Filament Yarn—150 D Br.	„	8669	7		
			3324		@Century Rayon etc. . . .	38·4
			2088		@National Rayon Corpn. Ltd. . .	24·1
			1089		@Travancore Rayon Ltd. . . .	12·6
			988		J. K. Rayon	11·4
			466		South India Viscose Ltd. . . .	5·4
5	Viscose Filament Yarn—Other Deniers.	„	5323	7		
			2124		@Century Rayon	39·9
			1112		@National Rayon Corpn. Ltd. . .	20·9
			715		J. K. Rayon	13·4
			678		Baroda Rayon Corpn. . . .	12·7
			524		South India Viscose Ltd. . . .	9·8
6	Staple Fibre Yarn	„	33283	88		
			9190		@Bharat Commerce & Ind. Ltd. etc.	27·6
			4186		@Swadeshi Cotton Mills Ltd. . .	12·6
			2306		Mahendra Mills No. 2	6·9
			2105		@Lakshmi Mills Co. Ltd. . . .	6·3
			1469		Kiran Spg. Mills	4·4
<i>1. Jute Textiles</i>						
1	Other Jute Textiles	000 Tonnes	137·1	43		
			24·0		The Ludlow Jute Co. Ltd. . . .	17·5
			17·9		@Chitavalsah Jute Mills Co. Ltd. etc.	13·0
			11·8		@The Anglo-India Jute Mills Co. Ltd. etc.	8·6
			7·0		The Khardah Co. Ltd. . . .	5·1
			6·4		@Fort Gloster Industries Ltd. etc.	4·7
2	Carpet Backing	„	100·8	21		
			14·7		The Ludlow Jute Co. Ltd. . . .	14·6
			13·7		@Auckland Jute Co. Ltd. etc.	13·6
			10·7		@The New Central Jute Mills Ltd.	10·6
			10·0		The National Co. Ltd. . . .	9·9
			8·7		@Gourepore Co. Ltd. etc. . .	8·6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Sacking . . .	000 Tonnes	543·0	43		
			72·8		@Chitavalsah Jute Mills Co. Ltd. etc.	13·4
			43·9		@Birla Jute Mfg. Co. Ltd. etc.	8·1
			39·5		@Hukumchand Jute Mills Ltd. etc.	7·3
			34·7		@Fort Gloster Industries Ltd. etc.	6·4
			30·1		@Howrah Mills Co. Ltd. etc.	5·5
4	Hessian . . .	„	557·2	40		
			60·6		@Dalhousie Jute Co. Ltd. etc. .	10·9
			48·4		@Kamarhatty Co. Ltd. etc. .	8·7
			45·1		@Alliance Jute Mills Co. Ltd. etc.	8·1
			38·2		@Delta Jute Mills Co. Ltd. etc.	6·8
			36·9		@Fort Gloster Industries Ltd. etc.	6·6

F. Petroleum Products

1	Wax . . .	Tonne	34266	1	Assam Oil Co.	100
2	Lubricants . . .	„	40628	1	Assam Oil Co.	100
3	Anti-Malarial Oil . . .	„	359	1	Assam Oil Co.	100
4	Jute Batching Oil . . .	„	79986	3		
			58955		Burmah Shell Refinery Ltd.	73·7
			20981		Esso Standard Refining Co. of India Ltd.	26·2
			50		Assam Oil Co.	0·1
5	Petroleum Coke . . .	„	57661	3		
			40271		Gauhati Refinery	69·8
			12905		Assam Oil Co.	22·4
			4485		Barauni Refinery	7·8
6	Bitumen (Asphalt) . . .	000 Tonnes	494·7	3		
			334·3		Burmah Shell Refinery Ltd.	67·6
			145·7		Esso Standard Refining Co. of India Ltd.	29·4
			14·7		Assam Oil Co.	3·0
7	Other Petroleum Products . . .	„	460·9	5		
			381·3		Esso Standard Refining Co. of India Ltd.	82·7
			38·2		Burmah Shell Refinery Ltd.	8·3
			17·4		Assam Oil Co.	3·8
			14·9		Caltex Oil Refinery (I) Ltd.	3·2
			9·1		Gauhati Refinery	2·0
8	Furnace Oil . . .	„	2250·3	5		
			905·9		Esso Standard Refining Co. of India Ltd.	40·2
			833·3		Burmah Shell Refinery Ltd.	37·0
			340·9		Caltex Oil Refinery (I) Ltd.	15·1
			89·7		Assam Oil Co.	4·0
			80·6		Gauhati Refinery	3·7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	Kerosene Oil	000 Tonnes	1614.4	6		
			819.3		Burmah Shell Refinery Ltd.	50.7
			396.5		Esso Standard Refining Co. of India Ltd.	24.6
			194.5		Caltex Oil Refinery (I) Ltd.	12.0
			105.0		Assam Oil Co.	6.5
			89.2		Barauni Refinery	5.5
10	Motor Spirit	„	1349.2	6		
			628.2		Burmah Shell Refinery Ltd.	46.5
			272.7		Esso Standard Refining Co. of India Ltd.	20.2
			177.9		Caltex Oil Refinery (I) Ltd.	13.2
			157.8		Gauhati Refinery	11.7
			82.3		Assam Oil Co.	6.1
11	Diesel Oil	„	2046.1	6		
			850.2		Burmah Shell Refinery Ltd.	41.5
			479.6		Esso Standard Refining Co. of India Ltd.	23.4
			288.3		Gauhati Refinery	14.1
			281.4		Caltex Oil Refinery (I) Ltd.	13.8
			94.4		Assam Oil Co.	4.6
<i>G. Iron & Steel Products</i>						
1	Ferrö-Silicon	„	17.9	1	Mysore Iron & Steel Works	100
2	Skelp Bars (Saleable)	„	14.5	1	@TISCO Ltd.	100
3	Sleepers, Steel	„	108.6	1	Hindustan Steel Ltd.	100
4	Strips	„	129.3	1	Hindustan Steel Ltd.	100
5	Tin Bars (Saleable)	„	119.8	1	TISCO Ltd.	100
6	Skelps	„	193.5	2		
			191.7		@TISCO Ltd.	98.9
			1.8		Hindustan Steel Ltd.	1.1
7	Pig Iron—Foundry Grade III.	„	349.3	2		
			338.0		Hindustan Steel Ltd.	96.7
			11.3		Mysore Iron & Steel Works	3.3
8	Pig Iron—Others (Saleable).	„	186.3	2		
			178.0		Hindustan Steel Ltd.	95.4
			8.3		@TISCO Ltd.	4.6
9	Pig Iron—Foundry Grade II.	„	131.2	2		
			123.2		Hindustan Steel Ltd.	93.9
			8.0		Mysore Iron & Steel Works	6.1
10	Hoe Bars (Saleable)	„	6.7	2		
			5.8		@TISCO Ltd.	86.6
			0.9		@Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	13.4
11	Plates	„	334.3	2		
			235.3		Hindustan Steel Ltd.	70.4
			99.0		@TISCO Ltd.	29.6
12	Galvanised Sheets (Plain)	„	28.9	2		
			16.7		@Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	57.8
			12.2		@TISCO Ltd.	42.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13	Pig Iron—Basic (Sale- able).	000 Tonnes	98·8	2		
			56·7		Hindustan Steel Ltd. . . .	57·4
			42·1		@Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	42·6
14	Galvanised Sheets	„	118·6	2		
	(Corr.).		64·7		@Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	54·6
			53·9		@TISCO Ltd.	45·4
15	Wheels, Tyres & Ax- les.	„	55·4	2		
			29·4		Hindustan Steel Ltd. . . .	52·9
			26·0		@TISCO Ltd.	47·1
16	Pig Iron — Other Foundry Grades.	„	754·2	3		
			575·7		Hindustan Steel Ltd. . . .	76·3
			111·8		@Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	22·8
			6·7		Mysore Iron & Steel Works .	0·9
17	Tin Plates	„	106·4	3		
			80·3		@Tin Plate Co.	75·4
			14·8		Hindustan Steel Ltd. . . .	13·9
			11·3		Khem Chand	10·7
18	Billets (Saleable) .	„	852·0	3		
			475·0		Hindustan Steel Ltd. . . .	55·8
			277·5		@TISCO Ltd.	32·5
			99·5		@Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	11·7
19	Light Rails	„	20·2	3		
			10·7		@Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	53·0
			8·5		Hindustan Steel Ltd. . . .	42·1
			1·0		@TISCO. Ltd.	4·9
20	Heavy Rails (Ist Class)	„	330·3	3		
			173·3		Hindustan Steel Ltd. . . .	52·5
			83·5		@TISCO Ltd.	25·3
			73·5		@Indian Iron & Steel Co. .	22·2
21	Black Sheets (Plain) .	„	345·5	3		
			181·1		Hindustan Steel Ltd. . . .	52·4
			91·6		@TISCO Ltd.	26·5
			72·8		@Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	21·1
22	Slabs (Saleable) . .	„	7·8	3		
			4·0		@TISCO Ltd.	51·3
			3·4		Hindustan Steel Ltd. . . .	43·6
			0·4		@Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	5·1
23	Heavy Rails (II Class)	„	107·3	3		
			54·7		Hindustan Steel Ltd. . . .	51·0
			34·4		@Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	32·0
			18·2		@TISCO Ltd.	17·0
24	Blooms (Saleable) . .	„	67·4	3		
			34·1		Hindustan Steel Ltd. . . .	50·5
			32·4		@TISCO Ltd.	48·1
			0·9		@Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	1·4
25	Heavy Structural . . .	„	173·5	3		
			87·6		Hindustan Steel Ltd. . . .	50·4
			45·3		@Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	26·1
			40·6		@TISCO Ltd.	23·5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26	Light & Medium Structural.	600 Tonnes	635.2+	4		
			332.5		Hindustan Steel Ltd.	52.3
			178.4		@TISCO Ltd.	28.1
			122.2		@Indian Iron Steel Co. Ltd.	19.2
			2.1		E. R. M.	0.4
27	Ingot (Basic)	"	5945.5	4		
			3032.3		Hindustan Steel Ltd.	51.0
			1856.1		@TISCO Ltd.	31.9
			972.7		@Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	16.4
			44.4		Mysore Iron & Steel Works	0.7
28	Pig Iron—Foundry (Saleable).	"	840.3	4		
			626.7		Hindustan Steel Ltd.	74.6
			171.4		@Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	20.4
			34.1		Ind. Dev. Corpn.	4.1
			8.1		Acme Pig Iron & Centrifugal Pipe Works Ltd.	0.9
29	Pig Iron—Foundry Grade I.	"	83.1	4		
			36.1		Hindustan Steel Ltd.	43.5
			34.1		Indl. Dev. Corpn.	41.0
			8.1		Acme Pig Iron & Centrifugal Pipe Works Ltd.	9.7
			4.8		Mysore Iron & Steel Works	5.8
30	Ferro Manganese	"	131.3	6		
			44.8		Ferro-Alloys Corpn. Ltd.	34.1
			35.1		Khandelwal Ferro-Alloys Ltd.	26.7
			15.2		@Jeypore Sugar Co. Ltd.	11.5
			13.6		Joda Ferro-Manganese Plant	10.4
			11.8		Electro-Metallurgical Works Ltd.	9.0
31	Ingots—Electric	"	87.3	10		
			17.1		@TISCO Ltd.	19.6
			17.0		Guest Keen Williams	19.4
			15.6		National Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	17.8
			10.3		@J. K. Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	11.7
			6.9		@Mukand Iron & Steel Works Ltd.	7.9
H. Jute Mill & Textile Machinery						
1	†Jute Mill Machinery—Cop Winders (Ordinary Type).	Rs. Lakh	11.8	1	@Britannia Engg. Co. Ltd.	100
2	†Jute Mill Machinery—Slivers Spinning Frames, 4½" Pitch.	"	217.8	1	Lagan Jute Machinery Co. Pvt. Ltd.	100
3	†Jute Mill Machinery—Softners.	"	0.7	1	@Britannia Engg. Co. Ltd.	100
4	†Jute Mill Machinery—Carpet Backing Looms.	"	139.8	2		
			133.1		Oriental Electric & Engg. Co.	95.2
			6.7		@Britannia Engg. Co. Ltd.	4.8

+ Excluding production of Regd. Rollers which accounted for 0.8% (approx) of the total production.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	†Jute Mill Machinery— Roll/Cone Winders.	Rs. Lakh	23·3 12·8 10·5	2	@Britannia Engg. Co. Ltd. . Oriental Electric & Engg. Co. .	54·9 45·1
6	Textile Machinery— Automatic Looms.	„	157·8 86·6 66·8 4·4	3	National Machinery Mfrs. Ltd. @Central India Machinery Mfg. Co. Ltd. Lakshmiratan Engg. Works .	54·9 42·3 2·8
7	Textile Machinery— Other Items.	„	137·4 71·4 35·2 26·4 2·7 0·9	6	Textile Co. Ltd. etc. . . @Central India Machinery Mfg. Co. Ltd. National Machinery Mfrs. Ltd. Kaveri Engineers Ltd. . . Binani Machinery Corpn. .	52·0 25·6 19·2 2·0 0·7
8	Textile Machinery— Plain Looms.	„	66·2 49·7 7·9 4·8 1·9 0·6	8	@Central India Machinery Mfg. Co. Ltd. @Cooper Engg. Ltd. . . . Mysore Machinery Mfrs. Ltd. . Kaveri Engineers Ltd. . . . J. Gupta Industries . . .	75·1 11·9 7·2 2·9 0·9
9	Textile Machinery— Carding Engines.	„	303·1 180·6 48·4 43·0 22·1	4	@Machinery Mfrs. Corpn. Ltd. National Machinery Mfrs. Ltd. @Textile Machinery Corpn. Ltd. Textile Co. Ltd.	62·5 16·0 14·2 7·3
10	Textile Machinery— Ring Frames.	„	966·6 414·6 228·2 219·6 68·3 35·9	5	National Machinery Mfrs. Ltd. @Textile Machinery Corpn. Ltd. Textile Co. Ltd. Lakshmiratan Engg. Works . @Rama Krishna Industries Pvt. Ltd.	42·9 23·6 22·7 7·1 3·7

I. Minerals

1	Beryl & Beryl Churi .	Tonne	15·0	1	Atomic Minerals Division, Dept. of Atomic Energy.	100
2	Copper Ore . . .	000 Tonnes	473·0	1	Indian Copper Corpn. Ltd. .	100
3	Corundum . . .	Tonne	540	1	H. Prasad Prag Das . . .	100
4	Crude Oil . . .	000 Tonnes	770	1	Oil & Natural Gas Commission	100
5	Lead Concentrates .	Tonne	6148	1	@Metal Corpn. of India Ltd..	100
6	Rutile	„	1870·8	1	F.X.P. Minerals	100
7	Zinc Concentrates .	„	10744	1	@Metal Corpn. of India Ltd. .	100
8	Zircon	„	735·2 711·0 24·2	2	The Indian Rare Earths Ltd. . F.X.P. Minerals	96·7 3·3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	Monazite	Tonne	2333	2		
			2245		The Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	96.2
			88		F.X.P. Minerals	3.8
10	Vermiculite	"	423	2		
			373		T.V. Sheshaiah	88.1
			50		Sunder Lal Tholia & Co.	11.9
11	Emerald (Crude)	"	52324	2		
			42383		Seth Pusa Lal Mansinghka	81.0
			9941		R.B. Seth Moolchand Nanchand	19.0
12	Gold	Kgs.	4603	2		
			3726		Kolar Gold Mining Undertaking	80.9
			877		Hutti Gold Mines Co. Ltd.	19.1
13	Ilmenite	Tonne	10749	2		
			6292		Travancore Minerals Ltd.	58.5
			4457		F.X.P. Minerals	41.5
14	Flourspar	"	389	2		
			224		Behrumal Nathmal	57.6
			105		Hindustan Steel Ltd.	42.4
15	Diamond	Carats	2260	2		
			1199		National Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.	53.0
			1061		Diamond Mining Project, M.P.	47.0
16	Silver	Kgs.	4734	3		
			4383		@Metal Corpn. of India Ltd.	92.6
			281		Kolar Gold Mining Undertaking	5.9
			70		Metal Gold Mines Co.	1.5
17	Sillimanite	Tonne	12348	3		
			10819		Assam Sillimanite Ltd.	87.6
			1443		V.S. Dubey Wasundhara	11.6
			86		Pragdas Umar Vaishya	0.8
18	Apatite	"	4049	4		
			2931		@Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	72.4
			567		P.C. Ranga Raju	14.0
			471		E.F.O. Muray	11.6
			80		M.C. Thampi	2.0
19	†Kyanite	000 Tonnes	32.0	7		
			18.1		Indian Copper Corpn. Ltd.	56.6
			6.4		Seraikella Kharsawan Mining Co. Pvt. Ltd.	20.0
			5.7		Kharsawan Mineral Concern Pvt. Ltd.	17.8
			0.6		National Science (I) Pvt. Ltd.	1.9
			0.6		Lal & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	1.9
20	Magnesite	"	207.7	8		
			101.9		Salem Magnesite Pvt. Ltd.	49.0
			59.3		@Burn & Co. Ltd.	28.5
			33.7		Dalmia Magnesite Corpn.	16.2
			6.1		@TISCO Ltd., etc.	2.9
			3.5		M. Subramaniam	1.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21	†Gypsum	. . . 000 Tonnes	1190·8	51		
			583·4		Bikaner Gypsum Ltd. . . .	49·0
			367·7		Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.	30·9
			93·6		@A.C.C. Ltd.	7·8
			33·9		Kur. Jai Singh	2·8
			25·7		National Gypsum Ltd. . . .	2·2
22	†Dolomite	. . . „	1071·2	42		
			490·5		@Bisra Stone Lime Co. . . .	45·8
			411·6		Hindustan Steel Ltd. . . .	38·5
			35·3		@TISCO Ltd.	3·3
			19·9		Chhotanagpur Forest Syndicate Ltd.	1·8
			13·2		Bengal Lime & Stone Co. Pvt. Ltd.	1·2
23	†Asbestos	. . . Tonne	2738	25		
			813		Seth Pusa Lal Mansinghka . .	29·7
			616		Shree Pratap Commercial Co.	22·5
			347		Shree Thakur Prasad Sao . .	12·7
			195		Board of Mineral Development	7·1
			184		Shree Khan Mohamed	6·7
24	†Calcite	. . . 000 Tonnes	13·9	23		
			4·1		V. R. Nimbkar	29·4
			2·6		Jamnagar Mineral Development Syndicate.	18·6
			2·0		Sri Krishna Agarwal	14·4
			1·2		Mohanlal Agarwal	8·6
			0·9		Jikiyali Vibhag Gypsum & Lime Producers Coop. Society Ltd.	6·5
25	†Bauxite	. . . „	565·1	55		
			162·2		Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd. . .	28·8
			80·8		@Minerals & Minerals Ltd. . .	14·3
			72·7		Bombay Mineral Supply Co. Ltd.	12·9
			36·3		@A.C.C. Ltd.	6·4
			29·3		Jayanti Lal & Chuni Lal & Co.	5·2
26	†Chromite	. . . „	65·6	10		
			16·9		Misrilal Jain	25·8
			9·6		Md. Serajuddin	14·6
			9·1		Serajuddin & Co.	13·9
			7·6		Board of Mineral Development	11·6
			6·8		M.A. Tulloch	10·4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27	†Iron Ore	. 000 Tonnes	14995	260		
			3346		Hindustan Steel Ltd.	22·3
			2835		@Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	18·9
			1921		@Bolani Ores Ltd., etc.	12·8
			1389		@Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	9·3
			385		S. Lal & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	2·6
28	†Steatite (Excluding Pyrophyllite).	„	119·0	119		
			28·3		Jaipur Mineral Development Syndicate.	23·8
			21·5		Udaipur Mineral Development Syndicate.	18·1
			9·3		Motilal R. Minda	7·8
			3·8		Akbarali Ali Mohamed	3·2
			3·0		Gyarsilal Agarwal	2·5
29	†Barytes	„	37·4	70		
			9·4		Tiffin Barytes Asbestos & Paints Ltd.	25·1
			4·0		A. P. Mining Corporation	10·7
			3·8		Shri Ram Narain & Bros.	10·2
			2·0		Krishnappa Asbestos & Barytes.	5·3
			2·0		Shri Aita Raju Ram Rao	5·3
30	†Quartz & Silica	„	230·5	78		
			44·8		Hindustan Steel Ltd.	19·4
			32·8		@Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	14·2
			27·6		Mysore Iron & Steel Works Ltd.	12·0
			11·9		Shri Kanaihyalal Ghatiwala	5·2
			10·0		John J. Onthirickal	4·3
31	†Lime Stone	„	17131	223		
			4448		@Associated Cement Cos. Ltd.	26·0
			1666		@Jeypore Udyog Ltd., etc.	9·7
			1537		@Bisra Stone Lime Co. Ltd.	9·0
			1181		@Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd., etc.	6·9
			878		Hindustan Steel Ltd.	5·1
32	†Ochre	„	24·0	36		
			4·0		Hira Lal Rameshwar Prasad	16·7
			3·3		Gogga Gurusanthia & Sors	13·7
			2·6		E. K. Venkatesan	10·8
			2·4		Sheoratan Lal Gulabchard	10·0
			2·0		V. Nimkan Mires	8·3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33	†Fire Clay	. . . 000 Tonnes	373.7	68		
			47.9		@Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	12.7
			41.5		@Burn & Co. Ltd.	11.1
			37.6		National Cement Mines & Industries	10.1
			29.3		@Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd., etc.	7.8
			23.3		@Associated Cement Co. Ltd.	6.2
34	†Feldspar	. . . ,,	21.2	31		
			2.7		Golcha Palwat & Co.	12.7
			2.3		Board of Mineral Development	10.8
			2.1		Pal Corpn. Pvt. Ltd.	9.9
			1.7		Indian Eisclers	8.0
			1.4		Smt. Mhanwari Devi	6.6
35	†China Clay (Crude)	,,	131.3	117		
			18.8		Scindia Potteries Pvt. Ltd.	14.3
			14.6		C. P. Dutt	11.1
			10.3		Mehalpur Coop. Multi-purpose Society Ltd.	7.8
			8.8		Strake & Co.	6.7
			6.8		Krishna Dass Tika Ram	5.2
36	†Manganese Ore	. . . ,,	1100.8	341		
			135.3		Manganese Ore India Ltd.	12.3
			130.9		@Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	9.4
			97.5		Sandur Iron & Manganese Ore Co.	8.8
			56.0		Board of Mineral Development	5.1
			51.3		@Orissa Mineral Development Co. Ltd.	4.7
37	Coal	. . . ,,	63990	804		
			8165		National Coal Development Corpn.	12.8
			3487		Singareni	5.4
			2178		@Lodna Colliery Co. Ltd.	3.4
			1778		@Bengal Coal Co. Ltd.	2.8
			1505		@Burrakar Coal Co. Ltd., etc.	2.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
38	†Mica (Crude)	. Tonne	25098	720		
			1242		Krishna Mining Co.	4.9
			751		Ganwan Mica Mining Co. Ltd.	3.0
			572		Singho Mica Mining Co. Ltd.	2.3
			570		A. Sundersanamma	2.3
			496		Chrestien Mica Industries	2.0
39	†Mica (Dressed)	. ,,	4505	above 80		
			226		Seth Pusa Lal.Mansinghka	5.0
			102		R. B. Ramprasad Rajgarhia	2.3
			66		Goenka Co.	1.5
			57		Krishna Mining & Co.	1.3
			56		S. Osmanalikhhan & Others	1.2

APPENDIX D

COMPANIES COMPRISING THE BUSINESS GROUP/HOUSE

S. No.	Name of the Company	Assets (Rs. '000)	Description of mainline(s) of business Activities
1	2	3	4
A. & F. HARVEY			
1	A. & F. Harvey Ltd.	1,75,15	Managing Agents & Agents for Shipping and Insurance Companies.
2	Coral Mills Co. Ltd.	8	Investments.
3	Fenner Cockill Ltd.	57,43	Manufacturing woven beltings, V. Belts & Fan Belts Spindles & Industrial Tapes, synthetic rubber products.
4	Indian Textiles Paper Tube Co. Ltd.	25,72	Mfg. paper cones, Tubes & Ring Tubes
5	Indian Titan Products Ltd.	16	(In liquidation).
6	Madura Mills Co. Ltd.	13,61,25	Mfg. yarn, cloth & industrial fabrics
7	Pandyan Insurance Co. Ltd.	1,19,28	Insurance.
8	Pandyan Press Ltd.	2,01	Printing & Book Binding.
9	Papanasam Mills Co. Ltd.	2,44	Investment.
10	Punalur Paper Mills Ltd.	1,24,77	Manufacturing papers & paper boards.
11	Tinnevely Mills Co. Ltd.	5	Investment.
12	Tuticorn Co. Ltd.	57	Investment.
A.C.C.			
1	ACC-Vickers-Babcock Ltd.	15,88,15	Manufacturing water tube, boilers, pressure vessels, cement making machineries, mining equipment and general heavy engg. items.
2	Associated Cement Cos. Ltd.	55,80,56	Manufacturing cement, refractories, cement making & other machinery & coal raising.
3	Babcock & Wilcox of India Ltd.	90,90	Erection & commissioning of boilers.
4	Cement Agencies Ltd.	46,39	Managing Agents.
5	Cement Marketing Co. of India Ltd.	4,29,98	Sale & distribution of cement, refractories.
AGARWALA, RAM KUMAR (b)			
1	Ashoka Minerals Ltd.	7	Mining.
2	Associated Marketing Co. P. Ltd.	4,74	Dealers in Shares & Trading.
3	Associated Mining Industries Ltd.	31,25	Mining.
4	Bengal Holdings Ltd.	6,42	Investment & Trading.
5	Bharat Secretaries P. Ltd.	3	Receiver-Ship.
6	Business Development P. Ltd.	98	Share dealers.
7	Calcutta Holdings Ltd.	4,55	Investment.
8	Charki Mica Mining Co. Ltd.	10,69	Mining.
9	Chrestien Mica Industries Ltd.	2,42,45	Mining Mica.
10	Cleys Products (India) P. Ltd.	95	Mfg. chemical, Pharmaceutical & Biological preparations.
11	Continental Tools & Dies Mfg. Co. Ltd.	1,19	Mfg. Tools & Dies.
12	Dalhousie Hotels Ltd.	11	Hotel business.

1	2	3	4
13	Eastern Manganese & Minerals Ltd.	25,19	Mica Mining.
14	Ganges Holding Ltd.	3,32	Investment.
15	Ganges Printing Ink Factory Ltd.	76,13	Manufacturing Printing ink.
16	Gawar Mica Mining Co. Ltd.	10,39	Mica Mining.
17	Gaya Textiles P. Ltd.	17,98	Textile Mill.
18	Himachal Mines & Minerals Ltd.	20	Mining.
19	Himalaya Ice Factory P. Ltd.	1,13	Manufacturers of ice.
20	Hindusthan Products Ltd.	17	Mica Mining.
21	Indian Holdings Ltd.	3,74	Investment.
22	Indian Malleable Castings Ltd.	63,66	Mfg. Malleable castings.
23	Indian Rubber Mfrs. Ltd.	71,38	Mfg. rubber goods.
24	Kariatari Mica Mining Co. Ltd.	6,47	Mica mining.
25	Khakodhab Mica Mining Co. Ltd.	1	Mining.
26	M. L. Agarwala & Co. P. Ltd.	14	Share dealers.
27	Merchants Syndicate P. Ltd.	5,53	Mining.
28	New Churulia Coal Co. Ltd.	16,29	Coal & Bauxite Mining.
29	Orissa Manganese & Minerals P. Ltd.	12,78	Mining.
30	Paint Mfg. & Mining Co. P. Ltd.	14	Mfrs. of paints, colours & varnishes.
31	Ram Kumar Agarwala & Bros. P. Ltd.	2,26	Share dealers & Trading.
32	Ram Kumar Agarwala & Bros. (Agent) P. Ltd.	59	Trading Agents.
33	Reliance Firebrick & Pottery Co. Ltd.	85,70	Mfrs. of refractory products.
34	Shree Bharat Properties P. Ltd.	67	Dealing in immoveable property.
35	Singho Mica Mining Co. Ltd.	13,19	Mining.
36	Sonepur Coal Fields Ltd.	7,37	Coal mining.
37	Waterloo P. Ltd.		Acquire lands & buildings.
AMIN			
1	Alembic Chemical Works Co. Ltd.	4,98,41	Mfg. chemicals & pharmaceuticals, antibiotics, fertilisers, insecticides, sulphuric acid & CO ₂ gasses.
2	Alembic Distributors Ltd.	73,72	Distributors of pharmaceutical products.
3	Alembic Glass Industries Ltd.	2,56,79	Mfg. glass bottles, vials, pressedwares. etc.
4	Bharat Lindner Pvt. Ltd.	1,57	Mfg. cartridge fuses & other allied products.
5	Jyoti Ltd.	2,47,80	Mfg. electric motors, pumps, Hydro electric generating sets, switchboards, switchgears and allied products.
6	Jyoti Calor—Emag. Ltd.	24,57	Sale of electrical & allied products.
7	Shreno Ltd.	5,58	Fabrication Engineers.
ANDREW YULE			
1	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	3,63,54	Mg. Agents & Secretaries & Treasurers.
2	Associated Power Co. Ltd.	1,04,46	Generation & supply of power.
3	Banarhat Tea Co. Ltd.	1,13,71	Tea Plantation & sale of tea.
4	Basmatia Tea Co. Ltd.	32,53	Tea Plantation & sale of tea.
5	Bengal Assam Steamship Co. Ltd.	76,17	Inland water transport.
6	Bengal Coal Co. Ltd.	9,97,42	Coal raising & sale of coal.
7	Budge-Budge & Allied Jute Mills Ex- ports Ltd.	7,08	Export of gunny and hessian.

1	2	3	4
8	Budge-Budge Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	1,35,23	Mfg. & selling jute goods.
9	Calcutta Discount Co. Ltd.	3,05,77	Investment.
10	Cheviot Mills Co. Ltd.	1,94,24	Mfg. & selling jute goods.
11	Chitpore Golabari Co. Ltd.	71,20	Investment.
12	Chhonabhutti Tea Co. Ltd.	37,50	Tea Plantation & sale of tea.
13	Clive Row Investment Holding Co. Ltd.	2,02,26	Investment.
14	Delta Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	2,48,40	Mfg. & selling jute goods.
15	Dishergarh Power Supply Co. Ltd.	1,61,66	Generation & supply of power.
16	Concord of India Insurance Co. Ltd.	2,06,89	General Insurance.
17	Hooghly Printing Co. Ltd.	7,27	Printing & stationery sales.
18	Hoolungooree Tea Co. Ltd.	45,93	Tea plantation & sale of Tea.
19	India Paper Pulp Co. Ltd.	2,39,70	Mfg. & selling paper & paper pulp.
20	Kalapahari Coal Co. Ltd.	35,11	Coal raising and sale of coal.
21	Katreas Jherriah Coal Co. Ltd.	75,41	Coal raising & sale of coal.
22	Mim Tea Co. Ltd.	7,58	Tea plantation & sale of tea.
23	Murphulani (Assam) Tea Co. Ltd.	22,38	Tea plantation & sale of tea.
24	New Beerbhoom Coal Co. Ltd.	1,75,34	Coal raising & sale of coal.
25	New Dooars Tea Co. Ltd.	64,44	Tea plantation & sale of tea.
26	Port Engineering Works Ltd.	1,50,00	Mechanical fabrication, engineers, iron foundaries, boat builders & steamship repairers.
27	Rajgarh Tea Co. Ltd.	23,05	Tea plantation & sale of tea.
28	Seebpore Coal Co. Ltd.	29,09	Coal raising and sale of coal.
29	Tide Water Oil Co. (India) Ltd.	56,12	Sale of oil & lubricants.

B.I.C.

1	Beta Picker Co. Ltd.	5,86	Manufacturing pickers.
2	British India Corporation Ltd.	12,62,58	Mfg. woollen & leather goods and acting as Secretaries & Treasurers.
3	Brushware Ltd.	8,17	Manufacturing brushes.
4	Calico Processors Ltd.	5,72	Processing of cloth (since discontinued).
5	Cawnpore Sugar Works Ltd.	1,93,67	Mfg. sugar and distilling.
6	Cawnpore Textiles Ltd.	1,44,87	Mfg. cotton textiles.
7	Champarun Sugar Co. Ltd.	1,38,75	Mfg. sugar.
8	Elgin Mills Co. Ltd.	5,60,03	Mfg. cotton yarn & piece goods, tent tarpaulins, durries etc.
9	Saran Engineering Co. Ltd.	57,00	Mfg. sugar mill machinery, casting & fabricating.

B. N. ELIAS

1	Advertising Corpn. of India Pvt. Ltd.	4,30	Advertisement.
2	Agarpara Coy. Ltd.	3,22,68	Mfg. jute products and C. I. castings.
3	B. N. Elias & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	2,91,09	Acting as mg. agents and mfg. machine tools, dairy products, bone crushing.
4	National Tobacco Co. of India Ltd.	4,52,20	Dealing in tobacco & mfg. cigarettes; pipe tobacco, sale of Bitumanised products.
5	West Bengal Power Supply Co. Ltd.	48,76	Electricity supply.

1	2	3	4
BAJAJ			
1	Adilabad Cotton Co. Pvt. Ltd. . . .	12,31	Cotton ginning & pressing.
2	Ayurved Sevashram Pvt. Ltd. . . .	22,82	Mfg. of Hair oil, ayurvedic medicines, etc.
3	Bachhraj & Co. Ltd.	55,54	Managing Agents.
4	Bachhraj Factories Pvt. Ltd. . . .	1,01,55	Ginning & pressing of & trading in cotton.
5	Bajaj Auto Ltd..	1,74,35	Mfg. of scooters & autorickshaws.
6	Bajaj Electricals Ltd.	3,07,07	Mfg. & trading of electrical goods.
7	Bajaj—Tempo Ltd.	71,78	Mfg. commercial vehicles.
8	Baroda Industries Pvt. Ltd. . . .	8,80	Cotton ginning & pressing.
9	Batala Engg. Co. Ltd.	80,94	Mfg. iron & steel & machine tools.
10	Deccan Ayurvedashram Pharmacy Co.	1,84	Ayurvedic medicines.
11	Hind Lamps Ltd.	1,76,34	Mfg. electric lamps, glass shells & tubings and brass caps for lamps.
12	Hind Musafir Agency Pvt. Ltd. . .	..	Travelling Agents.
13	Hindustan Housing Co. Ltd. . . .	4,47	Purchase & sale of lands & construction work.
14	Hindustan Sugar Mills Ltd. . . .	1,56,86	Mfg. sugar, industrial alcohol, confectionary.
15	Jamnallal Sons Pvt. Ltd.	43,72	Mg. Agents, Landlords & Money lending.
16	Jeewan Ltd.	40,57	Managing Agents.
17	Kaycee Industries Ltd.	51,33	Manufacturers, engineers & mfrs.' representatives.
18	Matchwell Electricals (India) Ltd. .	66,73	Mfg. electrical fans & fractional horse power motors.
19	Mukand Iron & Steel Works Ltd. . .	4,31,04	Mfg. iron & steel.
20	Roopabharati Arts & Crafts Pvt. Ltd.	21	Furniture decorators.
21	Warangal Industries Pvt. Ltd. . . .	5,92	Oil Mills.
BALMER LAWRIE			
1	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	4,17,02	Mfg. art flooring tiles and greases, tea buyers and exporters, warehousing, clearing & forwarding and travel agents. Mg. Agents, Secretaries of Indian companies. Agents of foreign companies.
2	Bengal Flour Mills Co. Ltd.	53,70	Millers of flour & other wheaten products.
3	Bridge & Roof Co. (India) Ltd. . .	3,77,87	Structural & civil engineers, building contractors & wagon manufacturers.
4	British India Electric Construction Co. Ltd.	1,40,97	Mfg. switchgear, electric motors, carbon brushes & tea machinery electrical engineers and repairers.
5	Hope's Metal Windows (India) Ltd. .	33,99	Mfg. steel windows, doors & sashes.
6	Industrial Containers Ltd.	48,13	Mfg. steel drums & barrels.
7	Steel Containers Ltd.	40,76	Mfg. steel drums & barrels.
BANGUR			
1	Agencies (Rajasthan) Pvt. Ltd. . .	4,46	Trading.
2	Amalgamated Development Ltd. . .	65,05	Land development.
3	Arunodaya Ltd..	1,23	Dealings in shares & investment.

1	2	3	4
4	Bangur Bros. Ltd.	97,54	Mg. Agents and Investment & Trading
5	Bangur Land Development Corpn. Ltd.	26,53	Land Development.
6	Belsund Sugar Co. Ltd.	86,30	Manufacturing sugar.
7	Bengal Paper Mills Ltd.	6,25,32	Mfg. pulp, paper & paper board.
8	The Bombay Agency Pvt. Ltd.	14,17	Trading.
9	Bond Co. Ltd.	38,88	Investment.
10	Bowreah Cotton Mills Ltd.	2,84,91	Mfg. cloth & yarn.
11	Calcutta Coy. Ltd.	26,15	Land Development.
12	Calcutta Properties Ltd.	39,68	Trading.
13	Canbay Investment Corpn. Ltd.	70,57	Investments.
14	Cotton Agents (Rajasthan) Ltd.	2,51	Investment.
15	Diamond Co. Ltd.	59,38	Investment.
16	Dunbar Mills Ltd.	2,70,58	Mfg. Cloth & yarn.
17	Eastern Trading Syndicate Pvt. Ltd.	9,00	Investment.
18	Emerald Co. Ltd.	30,48	Investment.
19	The Excelcior Mill Supply Co. Ltd.	9,87	Trading.
20	Fort Gloster Industries Ltd.	6,49,92	Mfg. jute fabrics & carpet backing cloth & cables.
21	Fort William Co. Ltd.	3,14,58	Mfg. jute goods & steel wire ropes,
22	General Investment Co. Ltd.	5,15	Investment.
23	General Trading (Sambhar) Pvt. Ltd.	31,88	Investment.
24	Gold Co. Ltd.	14,92	Investment.
25	Gold Mohore Investment Co. Ltd.	14,75	Trading & Investment.
26	Hastings Mill Ltd.	3,95,23	Mfg. jute goods and silk & synthetic fibres.
27	Hindustan Wire Products Ltd.	59,73	Mfg. enamelled wires & DCC copper wires.
28	India Paint Colour & Varnish Coy. Ltd.	26,86	Mfg. paint and varnishes.
29	Indian Cotton Purchasers Pvt. Ltd.	3,21	Trading.
30	Indian Investment Co. Ltd.	18,54	Investment.
31	Indian Textile Agency Co. Ltd.	7,51	Trading.
32	Indra Co. Ltd.	40,65	Investments & dealing in shares.
33	Jagdishpore Co. Ltd.	3,31	Land business & zamindary estate.
34	Jayshree Chemicals Ltd.	11,99	Mfg. caustic soda & chlorine.
35	Joonktolle Tea Co. Ltd.	35,63	Tea.
36	Kamla Co. Ltd.	65	Investment and trading.
37	Kamla Rice Mills Co. Ltd.	56	Trading.
38	Kanchanganga Co. Ltd.	15,16	Land business & zamindary estate.
39	Kettlewell Bullen & Co. Ltd.	1,63,47	Mg. Agents, Trading and Investment.
40	Kishore Trading Co. Ltd.	64,12	Investment.
41	Laxmi Asbestos Products Ltd.	56	Mfg. Asbestos Cement—Since disconti- nued.
42	Laxmi Cement Distributors Ltd.	1,32,24	Trading.
43	Laxmi Salt Co. (P) Ltd.	58,62	Investment.
44	Maharaja Shree Umaid Mills Ltd.	3,19,27	Mfg. cotton piece goods.
45	Mahindra Co. Ltd.	81,22	Financier.
46	Marine & General Insurance Co. Ltd.	36,24	General Insurance.
47	Marwar Textile (Agency) Ltd.	50,13	Mg. Agents and Investment.
48	Marwar Trading Corpn. Ltd.	26,78	Investment.

1	2	3	4
BAJAJ			
1	Adilabad Cotton Co. Pvt. Ltd.	12,31	Cotton ginning & pressing.
2	Ayurved Sevashram Pvt. Ltd.	22,82	Mfg. of Hair oil, ayurvedic medicines, etc.
3	Bachhraj & Co. Ltd.	55,54	Managing Agents.
4	Bachhraj Factories Pvt. Ltd.	1,01,55	Ginning & pressing of & trading in cotton.
5	Bajaj Auto Ltd..	1,74,35	Mfg. of scooters & autorickshaws.
6	Bajaj Electricals Ltd.	3,07,07	Mfg. & trading of electrical goods.
7	Bajaj—Tempo Ltd.	71,78	Mfg. commercial vehicles.
8	Baroda Industries Pvt. Ltd.	8,80	Cotton ginning & pressing.
9	Batala Engg. Co. Ltd.	80,94	Mfg. iron & steel & machine tools.
10	Deccan Ayurvedashram Pharmacy Co.	1,84	Ayurvedic medicines.
11	Hind Lamps Ltd.	1,76,34	Mfg. electric lamps, glass shells & tubings and brass caps for lamps.
12	Hind Musafir Agency Pvt. Ltd. . . . .	..	Travelling Agents.
13	Hindustan Housing Co. Ltd.	4,47	Purchase & sale of lands & construction work.
14	Hindustan Sugar Mills Ltd.	1,56,86	Mfg. sugar, industrial alcohol, confectionary.
15	Jamnial Sons Pvt. Ltd.	43,72	Mg. Agents, Landlords & Money lending.
16	Jeewan Ltd.	40,57	Managing Agents.
17	Kaycee Industries Ltd.	51,33	Manufacturers, engineers & mfrs.' representatives.
18	Matchwell Electricals (India) Ltd.	66,73	Mfg. electrical fans & fractional horse power motors.
19	Mukand Iron & Steel Works Ltd.	4,31,04	Mfg. iron & steel.
20	Roopabharati Arts & Crafts Pvt. Ltd.	21	Furniture decorators.
21	Warangal Industries Pvt. Ltd.	5,92	Oil Mills.
BALMER LAWRIE			
1	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	4,17,02	Mfg. art flooring tiles and greases, tea buyers and exporters, warehousing, clearing & forwarding and travel agents. Mg. Agents, Secretaries of Indian companies. Agents of foreign companies.
2	Bengal Flour Mills Co. Ltd.	53,70	Millers of flour & other wheaten products.
3	Bridge & Roof Co. (India) Ltd.	3,77,87	Structural & civil engineers, building contractors & wagon manufacturers.
4	British India Electric Construction Co. Ltd.	1,40,97	Mfg. switchgear, electric motors, carbon brushes & tea machinery electrical engineers and repairers.
5	Hope's Metal Windows (India) Ltd.	33,99	Mfg. steel windows, doors & sashes.
6	Industrial Containers Ltd.	48,13	Mfg. steel drums & barrels.
7	Steel Containers Ltd.	40,76	Mfg. steel drums & barrels.
BANGUR			
1	Agencies (Rajasthan) Pvt. Ltd.	4,46	Trading.
2	Amalgamated Development Ltd.	65,05	Land development.
3	Arunodaya Ltd..	1,23	Dealings in shares & investment.

1	2	3	4
4	Bangur Bros. Ltd.	97,54	Mg. Agents and Investment & Trading
5	Bangur Land Development Corpn. Ltd.	26,53	Land Development.
6	Belsund Sugar Co. Ltd.	86,30	Manufacturing sugar.
7	Bengal Paper Mills Ltd.	6,25,32	Mfg. pulp, paper & paper board.
8	The Bombay Agency Pvt. Ltd.	14,17	Trading.
9	Bond Co. Ltd.	38,88	Investment.
10	Bowreah Cotton Mills Ltd.	2,84,91	Mfg. cloth & yarn.
11	Calcutta Coy. Ltd.	26,15	Land Development.
12	Calcutta Properties Ltd.	39,68	Trading.
13	Canbay Investment Corpn. Ltd.	70,57	Investments.
14	Cotton Agents (Rajasthan) Ltd.	2,51	Investment.
15	Diamond Co. Ltd.	59,38	Investment.
16	Dunbar Mills Ltd.	2,70,58	Mfg. Cloth & yarn.
17	Eastern Trading Syndicate Pvt. Ltd.	9,00	Investment.
18	Emerald Co. Ltd.	30,48	Investment.
19	The Excelcior Mill Supply Co. Ltd.	9,87	Trading.
20	Fort Gloster Industries Ltd.	6,49,92	Mfg. jute fabrics & carpet backing cloth & cables.
21	Fort William Co. Ltd.	3,14,58	Mfg. jute goods & steel wire ropes,
22	General Investment Co. Ltd.	5,15	Investment.
23	General Trading (Sambhar) Pvt. Ltd.	31,88	Investment.
24	Gold Co. Ltd.	14,92	Investment.
25	Gold Mohore Investment Co. Ltd.	14,75	Trading & Investment.
26	Hastings Mill Ltd.	3,95,23	Mfg. jute goods and silk & synthetic fibres.
27	Hindustan Wire Products Ltd.	59,73	Mfg. enamelled wires & DCC copper wires.
28	India Paint Colour & Varnish Coy. Ltd.	26,86	Mfg. paint and varnishes.
29	Indian Cotton Purchasers Pvt. Ltd.	3,21	Trading.
30	Indian Investment Co. Ltd.	18,54	Investment.
31	Indian Textile Agency Co. Ltd.	7,51	Trading.
32	Indra Co. Ltd.	40,65	Investments & dealing in shares.
33	Jagdishpore Co. Ltd.	3,31	Land business & zamindary estate.
34	Jayshree Chemicals Ltd.	11,99	Mfg. caustic soda & chlorine.
35	Joonktolee Tea Co. Ltd.	35,63	Tea.
36	Kamla Co. Ltd.	65	Investment and trading.
37	Kamla Rice Mills Co. Ltd.	56	Trading.
38	Kanchanganga Co. Ltd.	15,16	Land business & zamindary estate.
39	Kettlewell Bullen & Co. Ltd.	1,63,47	Mg. Agents, Trading and Investment.
40	Kishore Trading Co. Ltd.	64,12	Investment.
41	Laxmi Asbestos Products Ltd.	56	Mfg. Asbestos Cement—Since discontinued.
42	Laxmi Cement Distributors Ltd.	1,32,24	Trading.
43	Laxmi Salt Co. (P) Ltd.	58,62	Investment.
44	Maharaja Shree Umaid Mills Ltd.	3,19,27	Mfg. cotton piece goods.
45	Mahindra Co. Ltd.	81,22	Financier.
46	Marine & General Insurance Co. Ltd.	36,24	General Insurance.
47	Marwar Textile (Agency) Ltd.	50,13	Mg. Agents and Investment.
48	Marwar Trading Corpn. Ltd.	26,78	Investment.

1	2	3	4
49	Midnapore Zemindary Ltd.	64,47	Investment in lands.
50	Mothola Co. Ltd.	19,27	Tea.
51	Mugneeram Bangur & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	2,22,15	Investment & Trading.
52	National Investment Co. Ltd.	7,94	Trading.
53	Oceanic Navigation Co. Ltd.	15,12	Investment.
54	Oriental Co. Ltd.	46,80	Investment.
55	Panna Trading Co. Private Ltd.	45,51	Investment.
56	Phosphate Coy. Ltd.	1,02,17	Mfg. superphosphate, fertilisers and sulphuric acid etc.
57	Placid Ltd.	19,72	Underwriters.
58	Port Shipping Coy. Ltd.	35,14	Inland, river & road transport.
59	Rajasthan Construction Co. Ltd.	6,36	Trading.
60	Rajasthan Mercantile Co. Ltd.	1,83	Trading.
61	Ratlam Trading Coy. Ltd.	42	(In voluntary liquidation.)
62	Shaliram Rope Works Ltd.	62,99	Mfg. fibre ropes & cordages (Textile).
63	Shree Digvijay Cement Co. Ltd.	8,04,87	Mfg. cement asbestos & cement products.
64	Shree Gopal Industries Ltd.	59,03	Cotton Textiles.
65	Shree Govind Cotton Coy. Ltd.	6,77	Investments.
66	Shree Krishna Agency Pvt. Ltd.	71,05	Mg. Agents and Investment.
67	Shree Laxmi Agents Ltd.	53,87	Mfg. Agents and Investment.
68	Shri Madhusudan Mills Ltd.	4,22,63	Cotton Textile and Trading.
69	Shree Nivas Cotton Mills Ltd.	4,90,46	Mfg. cotton yarn & cloth.
70	Shree Sun Investment Corp. Pvt. Ltd.	24,82	Investment.
71	Shree Vijay Chemical & Celluloid Works Ltd.	8,85	Trading & Investment.
72	Shree Vijay Luxmi Trading Co. Ltd.	47,48	Trading.
73	Sriniwas Trading Corpn. Ltd.	30,83	Trading & Investment.
74	Star Company Ltd.	39,17	Trading & Investment.
75	Swadeshi Investment Co. Ltd.	19,38	Investment.
76	Union Co. Ltd.	59,39	Trading & Investment.
77	Venktesh Co. Ltd.	35,84	Share dealing and Investment.
78	Vijay Luxmi Ltd.	8,67	Investment.
79	Vijay Laxmi Co. Pvt. Ltd.	2,71	Trading & Investment.
80	West Bengal Properties Ltd.	18,88	Property Owners.
81	West Coast Paper Mills Ltd.	6,38,60	Mfg. pulp and paper.

BINNY

1	Bangalore Woollen, Cotton & Silk Mills Co. Ltd.	5,05,65	Mfg. cotton, woollen & Silk goods.
2	Binny & Co. Ltd.	3,54,78	Marketing handloom goods, selling agents for engineering goods, representative for shipping & insurance companies.
3	Binny's Engineering Works Ltd.	1,57,59	Mfg. sugar machinery, ferrous & non-ferrous castings, plate & structural steel work, light forgings, ship repairs.
4	Buckingham & Carnatic Co. Ltd.	10,25,78	Mfg. textile goods.
5	Giovanola-Binny Ltd.	69,24	Mfg. penstock pipes and allied products.

1	2	3	4
BIRD-HEILGERS			
1	Auckland Jute Co. Ltd.	2,82,67	Mfg. jute goods.
2	Becker Gray & Co. (1930) Ltd.	1,99,47	Gunny exporter.
3	Benthalls Private Ltd.	5	(No business)
4	Bird & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	3,18,10	Mg. Agents, Secretaries & Treasurers & labour contractors.
5	Birds Investments Ltd.	69,49	Investments.
6	Bisra Stone Lime Co. Ltd.	1,92,37	Quarrying.
7	Bolani Ores Ltd.	2,36,47	Quarrying.
8	Borrea Coal Co. Ltd.	63,42	Coal Mining.
9	Burra Kur Coal Co. Ltd.	4,90,07	Coal mining.
10	Cable Investments (P) Ltd. . . . .	..	Investments.
11	Central Karaupura Coal Co. Ltd.	10	Holding mining lease.
12	Coal Shipments Ltd.	28,97	Trading in coal.
13	Cockwood Trustee Co. Pvt. Ltd.	32	Trustees.
14	Commercial Products Ltd.	3,07	Trading in paper.
15	Continuity Co. (Pvt.) Ltd.	12	Investment.
16	Dalhousie Jute Co. Ltd.	2,73,14	Mfg. jute goods.
17	East Karanpura Coal Co. Ltd.	10	Holding mining lease.
18	Eastern Investments Ltd.	1,78,22	Investment.
19	Eastern Minerals Ltd.	3,51	Quarrying.
20	F. W. Heilgers & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	1,03,47	Mg. Agents, Secretaries & Treasurers.
21	Fiscal Corporation (Calcutta) Pvt. Ltd.	18,12	Investment.
22	Garuda Co. Ltd.	7	Investment.
23	General Investment & Trust Co. Ltd.	5,21	Investment.
24	George Salter India Ltd.	17,76	Mfg. weighing machines, spring balances.
25	Heilgers Oil Co. Ltd.	20,99	Trading in oil.
26	Indian Patent Stone Co. Ltd.	46,07	Fabrication.
27	Investment & Finance Co. Ltd.	13,17	Investment.
28	Karanpura Development Co. Ltd.	1,22,49	Holding mining lease.
29	Karanpura Collieries Ltd.	72,23	Coal mining.
30	Karanpura Mining Syndicate Pvt. Ltd.	4	Investment.
31	Kinnison Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	3,36,83	Mfg. jute goods.
32	Kumardhubi Engg. Works Ltd.	2,83,33	Heavy structural engineering.
33	Kumardhubi Fine Clay & Silica Works Ltd.	2,45,72	Mfg. fire bricks.
34	Lansdown Jute Co. Ltd.	68,33	Mfg. jute goods.
35	Lawrance Jute Co. Ltd.	75,28	Mfg. jute goods.
36	Lower Karanpura Coal Co. Ltd.	10	Holding mining lease.
37	Metalock (India) Pvt. Ltd.	1,79	Cold repair to casting.
38	Northbrook Jute Co. Ltd.	3,17,16	Mfg. jute goods.
39	North East Karanpura Coal Co. Ltd.	10	Holding mining lease.
40	North Karanpura Coal Co. Ltd.	10	Holding mining lease.
41	North West Karanpura Coal Co. Ltd.	10	Holding mining lease.
42	Ondal Coal Co. Ltd.	33,06	Investments.
43	Orissa Minerals Development Co. Ltd.	1,56,16	Quarrying.
44	Punjab Minerals Co. Ltd.	1,60	Quarrying.
45	R. Steel & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	6,65	Trading jute & caddies.
46	Scott and Saxby Ltd.	33,82	Boring tubewell, installing pumping machines.

1	2	3	4
47	Sendra Coal Co. Ltd.	21,85	Investments & coal handlings.
48	Shimwell & Bros. (Calcutta) Pvt. Ltd.	2,10	Agency.
49	Sijua (Jherriah) Electric Supply Co. Ltd.	71,02	Power supply.
50	South East Karanpura Coal Co. Ltd.	10	• Holding mining lease.
51	South Karanpura Coal Co. Ltd.	56,08	Coal mining.
52	South West Karanpura Coal Co. Ltd.	10	Holding mining lease.
53	Standard Coal Co. Ltd.	27,62	Investment.
54	Standard Jute Co. Ltd.	57,35	Mfg. jute goods.
55	Standard Trust Co. (Pvt.) Ltd.	20	Trustee.
56	Steel Bailing Co. Ltd.	13,40	Trading in jute.
57	Steel Ropes Pvt. Ltd.	10,95	Trading in Oxoacetylene gas.
58	Titaghur Paper Mills Ltd.	10,99,03	Paper manufacturers.
59	Union Jute Co. Ltd.	1,93,87	Mfg. jute goods.
60	Union Trust Pvt. Ltd.	1,25,83	Investment.
61	United Steel Corpn. of Asia Pvt. Ltd.	8,62	Investment.
62	Upper Karanpura Coal Co. Ltd.	10	Holding mining lease.
63	West Karanpura Coal Co. Ltd.	10	Holding mining lease.
64	Western India Coal Syndicate P. Ltd.	1,55	Investment.

BIRLA

1	Aditya Investment Pvt. Ltd.	21,66	Dealers in shares & ready made garments.
2	Air Conditioning Corpn. Ltd.	1,38,22	Mfg. air conditioning equipment & trading.
3	Alcho Chem Ltd.	11,16	Mfg. power & industrial alcohol.
4	Asian Distributors Ltd.	71,92	Traders.
5	Assam Jute Supply Co. Ltd.	16,21	Jute baler & shipper.
6	Bally Jute Co. Ltd.	2,28,01	Mfg. jute goods.
7	Baroda Investment Co. Ltd.	22,18	To invest, acquire & to deal in shares, stocks, Govt. papers, debentures, debenture stocks & securities of all kinds.
8	Basant Properties Ltd.	6,81	Property.
9	Bengal Rubber Coy. Ltd.	2,22	Investment.
10	Bengal Stores Ltd.	4,79	Trading & Agency business.
11	Bharat Commerce & Industries Ltd.	3,31,37	Mfg. staple fibre yarn, terylene viscose yarn, fancy yarn, cotton yarn, cloth and also aviation.
12	Bharat Kala Bhandar Ltd.	2,45,67	Mfg. textiles and edible oils.
13	Bharat Trading (International) Ltd.	28,34	Export, import, trading.
14	Bharat Tyre & Rubber Co. Ltd.	2,98	Proposed to manufacture tyres & tubes.
15	Bharat Sugar Mills Ltd.	79,92	Mfg. sugar.
16	The Behar Journals Ltd.	13,62	Newspaper publication.
17	Birla Brothers Pvt. Ltd.	1,86,43	Managing Agents.
18	Birla Buildings Ltd.	33,72	Property.
19	Birla Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd.	4,82,82	Manufacturers of textiles.
20	Birla Gwalior Pvt. Ltd.	88,69	Mg. Agents & Financiers.
21	Birla Jute Mfg. Co. Ltd.	12,50,98	Mfg. jute goods, calcium carbide, staple fibre yarn & cement.
22	Bombay Industrial Traders Ltd.	14,69	Investment business (Acquisition & sale of shares).

1	2	3	4
23	C. & E. Morton India Ltd.	72,97	Mfg. confectionary and milk products.
24	Cotton Agents Pvt. Ltd.	1,37,25	Mg. Agents, Secretaries & Treasurers & Investors & Dealers.
25	Central India Coal Fields Ltd.	1,15,06	Coal mining.
26	Central India General Agents Ltd.	4,47	Investment & dealing in shares & securities.
27	Central India Industries Ltd.	1,07,99	Investment.
28	Central India Machinery Mfg. Co. Ltd.	4,42,05	Mfg. textile machineries, rly. wagons etc.
29	Century Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	17,22,30	Mfg. cotton textiles, rayon tyre cord, caustic soda etc.
30	Champaran Marketing Co. Ltd.	5,95	Investment.
31	Chotta Nagpur General Trading Co. Ltd. . . . .	..	Agriculture.
32	Darbhanga Marketing Co. Ltd.	20,28	Investment.
33	East India Investment Co. Ltd.	17,58	Investment & trading in securities.
34	Eastern Economist Ltd.	2,79	Publishing weekly magazines & quarterly bulletin.
35	Eastern Equipment & Sales Ltd.	32,71	Trading.
36	Eastern India Services & Marketing Co. Ltd.	7,69	Agency business, rendering of service to mercantile firms & export house.
37	Eastern Spg. Mills Ltd.	25	Cotton spinning.
38	Electric Construction & Equipment Co. Ltd.	3,94,26	Mfg. lifts, transformers, switchgears, electric motors & house service meters.
39	Express Dairy Co. Ltd.	15,95	Dairy business.
40	Ganga Properties Ltd.	10,89	Property.
41	Ghilladany Tea Coy. Ltd.	17,59	Tea Garden.
42	Godavari Corpn. Ltd.	48,54	Making investments & dealing in shares.
43	Gobind Sugar Mills Ltd.	1,18,12	Mfg. sugar.
44	Gwalior Commercial Co. Ltd.	1,61,36	Investment & dealing in shares.
45	Gwalior Finance Corpn. Ltd.	30,73	Investment.
46	Gwalior Rayon & Silk Mfg. (Wvg.) Co. Ltd.	18,96,16	Mfg. staple fibre and fabrics, machinery for rayon & ancillary plants rayon goods pulp & cotton textile.
47	Gwalior Webbing Co. Ltd.	62,14	Mfg. Wood, bamboo & cane Products.
48	Hanuman Trading Co. Pvt. Ltd.	50	Oilseeds, oilcakes oils exports (Trading).
49	High Quality Steels Ltd. . . . .	..	Proposed to manufacture high speed steel, carbon and alloy tool steels etc.
50	Hind Cycles Ltd.	2,31,19	Production of cycles.
51	Hindustan Aluminium Corpn. Ltd.	16,44,66	Mfrs. of aluminium.
52	Hindustan Gas & Industries Ltd.	1,83,05	Mfg. gases, steel files & tubular frames & cold storage.
53	Hindustan Gum & Chemicals Ltd.	19,93	Mfg. Chemicals.
54	Hindustan Discounting Co. Ltd.	24,63	Investment.
55	Hindustan Investment Corpn. Ltd.	31,50	Mg. Agents & Financiers.
56	Hindustan Motors Ltd.	20,81,38	Mfg. automobiles & earth moving equipment and fabrication.
57	Hindustan Motor Corpn. Ltd.	1,44,72	Hire purchase, financing.
58	Hindustan Times Ltd.	1,47,65	Newspaper printing & publication.
59	Hyderabad Agencies P. Ltd.	5,22	Managing Agents.

1	2	3	4
60	Hyderabad Alwyn Metal Works Ltd.	3,89,74	Mfg. refrigerators, furniture, bus and truck bodies, band saw machines, Electric washing machines & jobbing.
61	Hyderabad Asbestos Cement Products Ltd.	1,53,63	Mfg. asbestos cement products.
62	India Linoleums Ltd.	1,07,70	Mfg. linoleums.
63	Indian Air Travels Ltd.	2,92	Transport.
64	Indian Plastics Ltd.	1,03,24	Mfg. plastic moulded articles thermosetting moulding powders & radio receiving sets & some radio components.
65	Indian Press Exchange Ltd.	30,10	Publicity and printing.
66	Indian Produce Co. Pvt. Ltd.	1,54	Importers & Exporters.
67	Indian Shipping Co. Ltd.	20,03	Inland water transport & Engineering works.
68	Indian Smelting & Refining Co. Ltd.	2,41,09	Mfg. nonferrous metals.
69	Indian Tool Manufacturers Ltd.	1,41,12	Mfg. small tools such as twist drills reamers, cutters, taps, tungston carbide ribs, cemented carbide tools & micrometers.
70	Industrial Plants Ltd. . . . .	..	Proposed to manufacture machine tools.
71	Industrial Trust Ltd.	1,12,03	Investment and dealing in shares & securities.
72	Industry House Ltd.	14,04	Property owners.
73	Indore Exporting & Importing Co. Ltd.	41,78	Investment.
74	Investment Securities Trust Pvt. Ltd.	7,96	Investment & dealing in shares.
75	Jaipur Finance Pvt. Ltd.	7,75	Investment & Trading.
76	Jamod Ginning Co. Pvt. Ltd.	8,85	Cotton ginning & pressing etc. & oil mill and trading.
77	Jayant Investment Corp. Ltd.	43,18	Investment & dealing in shares.
78	Jayshree Land Development Ltd.	10,69	Purchase & sale of land.
79	Jayshree Tea & Industries Ltd.	5,33,82	Mfg. tea, plywood and chemicals.
80	Jayshree Textiles & Industries Ltd.	3,13,97	Mfg. textiles, flax staple & wood fibres.
81	Jiyajeerao Cotton Mills Ltd.	13,46,82	Mfg. cotton textiles, soda ash & caustic soda.
82	Jubilee Investment Co. Pvt. Ltd.	4,98	A trading concern & mainly deals in shares & stocks, cloth, cotton & mill stores.
83	Jute Investment Co. Ltd.	31,88	Exporters of jute goods & deal in shares.
84	Kamal Trading Co. Pvt. Ltd.	15,97	Investment in shares & securities.
85	Kesoram Industries & Cotton Mills Ltd.	15,49,62	Mfg. textiles, rayon and transparent paper.
86	Kores (India) Ltd.	1,97,59	Mfg. carbon papers, stencils, typewriting ribbons, duplicating & other inks etc. & warehousing.
87	Lakshmi Properties Ltd.	11,92	Property.
88	Macfarlane & Co. Ltd.	39,41	Mfg. paints.
89	Madho Properties	3,64	Property.
90	Manjushree Industries Ltd.	3	Mfg. Misc. Machinery.
91	Minerals & Minerals Ltd.	18,86	Bauxite Mining.

1	2	3	4
92	Motolite Ltd.	6,32	Trading.
93	Mundulpoor Coal Co. Ltd.	2,23	Coal Mining.
94	Narendra Udyog Pvt. Ltd.	4,49	Trading.
95	Narkatiaganj Farnes Ltd.	2,76	(No business at present.)
96	National Bearing Co. (Jaipur) Ltd.	5,11	Trading.
97	National Engineering Industries Ltd.	5,02,93	Mfg. ball & roller bearings, roller bearing axleboxes etc. & rubber goods.
98	New India Sugar Mills Ltd.	1,24,70	Manufacturers of sugar.
99	New Swadeshi Mills of Ahmedabad Ltd.	4,27,58	Mfg. & selling of cotton, cloth & yarn.
100	New Swadeshi Sugar Mills Ltd.	1,43,17	Mfg. sugar, power alcohol & canned fruits & vegetables.
101	Newspapers Ltd.	16,59	Publication & sale of papers.
102	Nilgiri Plantations Ltd.	15,04	Coffee Plantation.
103	Orient Jute Press Co. Ltd.	12,73	Mfg. jute.
104	Orient General Industries Ltd.	2,52,26	Mfg. fans & electrical parts for automobiles.
105	Orient Paper Mills Ltd.	22,45,58	Mfg. paper and board.
106	Oriental Arts Ltd.	3,55	Investment in shares & securities.
107	Oudh Sugar Mills Ltd.	3,17,91	Mfg. sugar, power alcohol, ice factory, vanaspati oils & its by-products.
108	Padmavati Raji Cotton Mills Ltd.	37,56	Manufacturing cotton textiles.
109	Pagasus Prima Products India Ltd.	19	Mfg. Stationery articles.
110	Pilani Industrial Corp. Ltd.	4,38	Running dairy, agricultural farm, petrol pump, ice factory, power house omnibus service, meter supply, printing press etc. & dealing in provisions & gen. merchandise.
111	Pilani Investment Corp. Ltd.	4,92,60	Investment & lending business.
112	Pilani Properties Ltd.	6,29	Property.
113	Prasad Trading Corp. Ltd.	4,58	Investment & Trading.
114	Premier Stores Supplying Co. Ltd.	2,32	(No business).
115	Produce & Share Brokers Ltd.	29,24	Investment business & share dealings.
116	Punjab Ginning & Pressing Co. Ltd.	46,73	Mfg. processing of cotton & exports.
117	Punjab Produce & Trading Co. Ltd.	1,70,88	Trading.
118	Rajasthan Industries Ltd.	55,68	Sale & purchase business of ball bearings, steel balls, investment & share dealings.
119	Rajpur Farms Ltd.	7,89	Sugar Farm.
120	Rameshwara Jute Mills Ltd.	89,49	Mfg. jute goods.
121	Ratnakar Shipping Co. Ltd.	3,15,99	Coastal and overseas shipping.
122	Ranchi Enterprises & Properties Ltd.	20,39	Agricultural and property company.
123	Renusagar Power Coy. Ltd. . . . .	..	Generate electric power.
124	Salt & Allied Industries Ltd.	13,91	Mfg. salt.
125	Saran Trading Co. Ltd.	9,30	Investment.
126	Shekawati General Traders Ltd.	36,92	Investment & trading.
127	Shree Digvijay Woollen Mills Ltd.	1,83,28	Mfg. woollen fabrics & yarn.
128	Shree Dutt Factory Pvt. Ltd.	8,92	Cotton ginning & pressing factory & oil seeds crushing.
129	Shree Factory Pvt. Ltd.	6,71	Cotton ginning & pressing factory & oilseeds crushing.
130	Sirpur Paper Mills Ltd.	6,95,66	Mfg. paper.

1	2	3	4
131	Sir-Silk Ltd.	7,90,03	Mfg. synthetic yarn, fabrics & chemicals.
132	Soorah Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	92,52	Mfg. jute goods.
133	Sutlej Cotton Mills Ltd.	7,07,96	Mfg. textiles.
134	Sutlej Cotton Mills Supply Agency Ltd.	41,72	Investments.
135	Textile Machinery Co. p. n. Ltd.	13,07,35	Mfg. machines, rolling stock, boilers & steel fabrication and foundry.
136	Tim Products Ltd.	16,66	Mfg. canned vegetables & fruits.
137	Trade Exchange Syndicate Ltd.	27	Commission Agents.
138	Tunghabadhra Industries Ltd.	1,43,16	Mfg. vanaspati, refined oil & by-products.
139	Ujjain General Trading Society Ltd.	66,05	Investment & dealing in shares & securities.
140	Universal Cables Ltd.	2,38,42	Mfg. PILC Cables etc.
141	Universal Tyres Ltd.	7	Mfg. Tyres.
142	Upper Ganges Sugar Mills Ltd.	2,49,76	Mfg. sugar.
143	Uteco Ltd.	6	Mfg. Misc. Machinery.
144	Uttar Pradesh Trading Co. Ltd.	24,71	Investment.
145	Usha Development Co. Ltd.	2,15	Land development.
146	Vallabh Textile Mills Ltd.	3,30	Spg. & Wvg. of cotton and mfg. cotton waste blanket.
147	Victoria Cotton Mills Ltd.	56,61	Cotton Textiles Mfg.
148	West Punjab Factories Ltd.	22,21	Cotton business in India & ginning & pressing factory at Okara (West Pakistan).
149	Western Bengal Coal Fields Ltd.	1,47,69	Coal mining.
150	Woodcrafts Products Ltd.	35,65	Mfg. commercial plywood & teacheat.
151	Zenith Steel Pipes Ltd.	2,55,58	Production of steel pipes.
CHINAI			
1	Catalyst (India) Ltd.	25,73	Mfg. misc. chemicals (vanadium pentoxidecatalyst for sulphuric acid).
2	Chinai & Co. (P) Ltd.	16,30	Managing Agents.
3	Enamelled Wires Pvt. Ltd.	26,71	Mfg. super-enamelled copper wires.
4	Enwico Pvt. Ltd. . . . .	..	Mfrs. & trading in textile.
5	National Art Silk Mills Pvt. Ltd.	52,47	Mfg. rayon & synthetic fabrics.
6	National Rayon Corp. n. Ltd.	15,28,26	Mfg. rayon yarn type, cord yarn, caustic soda, sulphuric acid, liquid chlorine & other chemicals.
7	Syntex Machine Co. Ltd.	25	Mfg. rayon & textile machinery.
DALMIA R. K.			
1	Allen Berrý & Co. P. Ltd. . . . .	..	Running a service station (on partnership basis).
2	Asia Udyog P. Ltd. . . . .	..	(No business).
3	Bhagwati Glass Works P. Ltd.	11,23	Mfg. refractory goods, glass ware, glass wool.
4	Bharat Development P. Ltd.	20,78	Investors & Financiers.
5	Bharat Insurance Co. Ltd. . . . .	..	(No business).
6	Bharat Union Agencies P. Ltd.	10	No business.
7	Dalmia Dadri Cement Ltd.	1,62,72	Mfg. cement.
8	Edward Keveater (Successors) P. Ltd.	22,67	Mfg. & selling diary farm products.
9	Manav Sahayog P. Ltd.	6	(No business).

1	2	3	4
10	Patiala Biscuit Mfrs. P. Ltd. . . .	40,72	Mfg. biscuits, confectionary & bread.
11	South Asia Industries P. Ltd. . . .	2,83,77	Financing, investment & dealers in autorepairing workshop, autoparts & furniture.
DALMIA (JAYDAYAL)			
1	Bharat General Reinsurance Ltd. . . .	50,14	Reinsurance.
2	Cement Distributors Pvt. Ltd. . . .	1,14,82	Trading.
3	Dalmia Agencies Pvt. Ltd. . . .	12,28	Managing Agents.
4	Dalmia Cement Ltd. . . .	4,25,36	Mfg. cement, firebricks & fireclay.
5	Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd. . . .	7,75,87	Mfg. cement, refractories, sanitary wares, R.C.C. Pipes, stoneware pipes, dead burnt magnasite & mining of iron ore.
6	Dalmia Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. . . .	2,37,69	Mfg. grinding media, steel casting & spun castiron pipes.
7	Govan Bros. (Rampur) Pvt. Ltd. . . .	11,20	Mg. Agents & Trading.
8	Hari Bros. Pvt. Ltd. . . .	21,98	Mg. Agents.
9	Industrial Credit Co. Ltd. . . .	10,95	Financing.
10	Kharkhari Coal Co. Pvt. Ltd. . . .	19,12	Trading.
11	Orissa Cement Ltd. . . .	7,15,46	Mfg. cement, cement products & refractories.
12	Rampur Distillery & Chemical Co. Ltd.	51,29	Mfg. industrial alcohol.
13	Raza Buland Sugar Co. Ltd. . . .	1,70,71	Manufacture of sugar.
14	Shevaroy Bauxite Products Co. Pvt. Ltd.	20,02	Mfg. synthetic emery powder.
15	Vishnu Agencies Pvt. Ltd. . . .	20,47	Trading.
FINLAY			
1	Champdany Jute Co. Ltd. . . .	2,06,86	Mfg. jute goods.
2	Finlay Mills Ltd. . . .	2,83,63	Mfg. cotton textiles.
3	Gold Mohur Mills Ltd. . . .	2,20,40	Mfg. cotton textiles.
4	Swan Mills Ltd. . . .	2,14,91	Mfg. cotton textiles & cord.
GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT			
1	Adequate Weighers (India) Ltd. . . .	97	Mfg. continuous belt conveyor weighers.
2	Ananda-Bag Tea Co. Ltd. . . .	33,57	Mfg. tea.
3	Bangalore White Lead Syndicate Ltd. . . .	22,86	Mfg. white lead, lead acetate, cemseal etc.
4	Betjan Tea Co. Ltd. . . .	40,68	Mfg. tea.
5	Cleveland Construction Co. (Pvt.) Ltd. . . .	37	Contractors.
6	Clive Buildings (Calcutta) Ltd. . . .	52,88	Holders of real property.
7	Clive Insurance Co. Ltd. . . .	57,99	Insurance.
8	D. Waldie & Co. Ltd. . . .	13,94	Holders of real property.
9	D. Waldie & Co. (Lead Oxides) Ltd. . . .	63,59	Mfg. red lead, litharge grey oxide.
10	E. W. Stevens & Co. Ltd. . . .	8,32	Sales & service of navigational acids & accessories.
11	Gairkhata Tea Co. Ltd. . . .	36,78	Mfg. tea.
12	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd. . . .	3,88,64	Mg. Agents, Secretaries & Treasurers and traders.
13	Gillnot Small Scale Industries Ltd. . . .	3,82	Mfg. tea garden tools & light engineering stores.
14	Group Marketing (India) Ltd. . . .	..	Consulting Engineers.

1	2	3	4
15	H. Dear & Co. Ltd.	8,96	Dealers in timber & railway sleepers.
16	Indian Tack & Nail Co. Ltd.	35,70	Mfg. shoe tack & nails.
17	Indian Wood Products Co. Ltd.	1,07,63	Mfg. wood products.
18	Jutlibari Tea Co. Ltd.	50,01	Mfg. tea.
19	Mackintosh Burn Ltd.	2,37,64	Architects, builders & contractors.
20	Motor Finance Corp. Ltd.	5,72	Hire purchase of motor vehicles.
21	Nivea Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1,33	Mfg. chemicals, pharmaceuticals etc.
22	Ormul Products (India) Ltd.	2,51	No business at present.
23	Taipoo Tea Assn. Ltd.	15,75	Mfg. tea.
24	The Tengpani Tea Co. Ltd.	37,79	Mfg. tea.
25	Waldie Zinc Pigments Ltd.	48,43	Mfg. zinc oxide, waldox, zinc dust.
26	Waldies Industries Ltd.	7,54	Mfg. lead pipe, sleeves, wool & yarn.

GOENKA

1	Anglo India Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	5,81,53	Mfg. jute products.
2	Bhagalpur Electric Supply Co. Ltd.	34,86	Electricity generation & supply.
3	Bhagwati Pressing Co. Ltd.	11,24	Jute pressing & to lease and let out lands & Buildings.
4	Bhagwati Trading Co. Ltd.	38,08	Share dealers & investors.
5	Birpara Tea Co. Ltd.	48,38	Mfg. tea.
6	Calcutta Investment Co. Ltd.	1,16,53	Investment.
7	Calcutta Sales Agency Ltd.	5,00	Investment in shares.
8	Calcutta Traders Ltd.	11,34	Investors & Financiers.
9	Carron Tea Co. Ltd.	22,40	Mfg. tea.
10	Central Cotton Mills Ltd.	1,54,46	Mfg. cotton textiles & yarn.
11	Clevedon Tea Co. Ltd.	35,76	Mfg. tea.
12	Coorla Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.	1,09,22	Mfg. & processing cotton textiles.
13	Cowasjee Jehangir & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	76,02	Mg. Agents & Investors, property owners.
14	Cuttack Electric Supply Co. Ltd.	20,14	Distribution of electrical energy.
15	Dauracherra Tea Co. Ltd.	37,42	Mfg. tea.
16	Duncon Bros. & Co. Ltd.	4,09,33	Mg. Agents, Secretaries & Treasurers and trading.
17	Ellenbarrie Tea Co. Ltd.	13,96	Mfg. tea.
18	Gungaram Tea Co. Ltd.	59,28	Mfg. tea.
19	Grob Tea Co. Ltd.	94,63	Mfg. tea.
20	Hattikhira Tea Co. Ltd.	36,42	Mfg. tea.
21	Hukumchand Jute Mills Ltd.	4,63,40	Mfg. hessians, gunnies, packing cloth, broad cloth.
22	Indian Fibres Ltd.	33,28	Mfg. wool tops.
23	Issac Holdens (India) Ltd.	1,64,64	Wool combing on commission.
24	Jaipur Investment Co. Ltd.	75,42	Investors, Financiers Ltd.
25	Kamala Mills Ltd.	1,94,19	Mfg. cotton textiles, yarn and pure & art silk fabrics.
26	Killcott Tea Co. Ltd.	67,68	Mfg. tea.
27	Kotamullai Tea Co. Ltd.	35,10	Mfg. tea.
28	Landale & Clark Ltd.	45,11	Trading.
29	Ledo Tea Co. Ltd.	28,56	Mfg. tea.
30	Loobah Co. Ltd.	14,00	Mfg. tea.
31	Methoni Tea Co. Ltd.	52,86	Mfg. tea.

1	2	3	4
32	Muzfferpore Electric Supply Co. Ltd.	44,41	Electricity generation & supply.
33	Nagaisuree Tea Co. Ltd.	42,55	Mfg. tea.
34	National Standard Duncan Ltd.	22,88	Mfg. bead wire.
35	New Cinnatollah Tea Co. Ltd.	18,70	Mfg. tea.
36	New India Investment Corpn. Ltd.	52,60	Investment.
37	New Manbhoom Coal Co. Ltd.	30,26	Coal mining.
38	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	1,61,81	Mg. Agents, secretaries & Treasurers and trading.
39	Pathemara Tea Co. Ltd.	13,92	Mfg. tea.
40	Patna Electric Supply Co. Ltd.	1,94,42	Electricity generation & supply.
41	Patrakola Tea Co. Ltd.	3,45,24	Mfg. tea.
42	Phaskowa Tea Co. Ltd.	8,76	Mfg. tea.
43	Phillips Carbon Black Ltd.	2,98,57	Mfg. carbon black.
44	Poobang Tea Co. Ltd.	7,58	Mfg. tea.
45	Rungamattee Tea Co. Ltd.	23,88	Mfg. tea.
46	Runglee Rungliot Tea Co. Ltd.	8,58	Mfg. tea.
47	Salem Erade Electricity Distribution Co. Ltd.	1,09,06	Electricity generation & supply.
48	Shahjahanpur Electric Supply Co. Ltd.	18,45	Electricity generation & supply.
49	Standard General Assurance Co. Ltd.	37,25	Insurance (Now changed into an investment co.)
50	Teliapara Tea Co. Ltd.	64,16	Mfg. tea.
51	Tinnevelly Tuticorin Electricity Supply Co. Ltd.	80,44	Electricity generation & supply.
52	United Investment Co. Ltd.	21,43	Trading & Investments.
I.C.I.			
1	Alkali & Chemical Corp. of India Ltd.	11,84,31	Mfg. chemicals.
2	Atic Industries Ltd.	4,06,39	Mfg. & selling vat dyes & solubilised vat dyes.
3	Chemicals & Fibres of India Ltd.	1,86,73	Mfg. polyester fibre.
4	Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Pvt. Ltd.	10,70,09	Mfg. & trading in chemicals, dyestuffs, textile auxiliaries, Akathene film & pipe.
5	Indian Explosives Ltd.	8,41,04	Mfg. commercial blasting explosives, safety fuse & smoke generators.
NDRA SINGH			
1	Assam Bengal Cement Co. Ltd.	1,90,55	Mfg. cement.
2	Eastern Corpn. Pvt. Ltd.	10,45	Mg. Agents & Insurance Agents.
3	Indian Steel & Wire Products Ltd.	6,21,18	Mfg. rods, wire, galv. wire, barbed wire, nails, bolts & nuts, rivets etc.
4	Indra Singh & Sons Pvt. Ltd.	1,39,91	Mg. Agents & Colliery owners.
5	Jamshedpur Engg. & Machine Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd.	19,74	Foundary & Castings.
6	Khandesh Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd.	74,78	Mfg. cotton textile.
7	Metal Corporation of India Ltd.	8,83,23	Mining & smelting zinc lead.
K. (SINGHANIA)			
1	Aluminium Corpn. of India Ltd.	9,42,31	Mfg. aluminium & aluminium products.
2	Ayurvedic & Unani Medicines Ltd.	1,71	Mfg. ayurvedic medicines.
3	Bengal & Assam Investors Ltd.	59,40	Investment, insurance agency & hire-purchase.

1	2	3	4
4	Bhopal Oil & Flour Mills Ltd.	1,22	(No business).
5	Bihar Mines Ltd.	1,58	Mining of soap stone.
6	Burlap Brokers Pvt. Ltd.	94	Trading.
7	Burlap Commercial P. Ltd.	2,47	Trading goods & shares.
8	Central Stores Supplies (P) Ltd.	1,51	Trading.
9	Ganges Mfg. Co. Ltd.	4,55,48	Mfg. jute goods.
10	Hoyle's Paints Ltd.	30,96	Mfg. paints, enamels, varnishes, dry colours etc.
11	Impex (India) Ltd.	7,21	Trading.
12	J. K. (Bhopal) Pvt. Ltd.	91	Investment.
13	J. K. (Bombay) Pvt. Ltd.	15,01	Mg. Agents.
14	J. K. Agents Pvt. Ltd.	17,42	Mg. Agents.
15	J. K. Alloys Ltd.	31,33	Trading.
16	J. K. Business Machines Ltd.	76,95	Mfg. typewriters, other office machines & equipments & also selling agents.
17	J. K. Chemicals Ltd.	1,92,01	Mfg. heavy chemicals.
18	J. K. Commercial Corporation Ltd.	95,94	Mg. Agency.
19	J. K. Distributors Pvt. Ltd.	299	Investment.
20	J. K. Helene Curtis Ltd. . . . .	..	Mfg. organic & inorganic chemicals.
21	J. K. Hosiery Factory (Calcutta) Pvt. Ltd.	59	Trading.
22	J. K. Industries Pvt. Ltd.	51,62	Mg. Agents.
23	J. K. Investors (Bombay) Ltd.	42,99	Investment.
24	J. K. Iron & Steel Ltd.	1,04,88	Steel castings & rerolling.
25	J. K. Manufacturers Ltd.	1,27,30	Mfg. yarn & textiles & processing of goods.
26	J. K. Oil Mills Ltd.	26,16	Crushing of oil seeds, oil refining and mfg. of soaps & ice.
27	J. K. Steel Ltd.	2,09,95	Mfg. jute baling hoops, cold rolled trips, wire ropes, chain, pulley blocks, electric hoist blocks.
28	J. K. Synthetics Ltd.	3,59,79	Dealers in shares & mfg. nylon/perlon yarn.
29	J. K. Traders Ltd.	14,32	Trading.
30	Juggilal Kamlatpat (Agency) Pvt. Ltd.	5,73	Trading.
31	Juggilal Kamlatpat Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd.	6,13,05	Mfg. cotton textile goods, rayon filament yarn & sulphuric acid.
32	Juggilal Kamlatpat Gas Mfg. Co. (Rampur) Pvt. Ltd.	1,79	Trading.
33	Juggilal Kamlatpat Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	2,63,35	Jute Spg. & Wvg.
34	Juggilal Kamlatpat Udyog Ltd.	20,06	Share dealing, orchard owners & trading.
35	Madhya Pradesh Industries Ltd.	86,14	Mining of manganese ore.
36	Motilal Padampat Sugar Mills Co. Pvt. Ltd.	1,26,63	Mfg. sugar & extraction of oil.
37	Muir Mills Ltd.	2,55,23	Mfg. yarn & cloth.
38	National Insurance Co. Ltd.	1,28,43	General Insurance.
39	Nav Bharat Vanijya Ltd.	47,61	Trading & share dealers.
40	New Kaiser-I-Hind Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.	2,11,60	Spg. & Wvg. of cotton textiles.
41	Plastic Products Ltd.	11,59	Mfg. electrical accessories, industrial items, polythene & PVC pipes and safety razors, combs, soap cases etc.

1	2	3	4
42	Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd. . . .	4,10,33	Mfg. & sale of woollen goods & engineers steel files.
43	Share Dealers Corp. Ltd.	1,25	Dealing in shares & securities.
44	Standard Chemical Co. P. Ltd. . . .	15,02	Mfg. C.I. castings & cotton waste yarn refiners of raw sulphur & traders.
45	Straw Products Ltd.	8,42,67	Mfg. straw boards, paper boards and papers.
46	Western India Share Corp. Ltd. . . .	2,59	Trading & Investment.

J. P. SRIVASTAVA

1	Cawnpore Dyeing & Cloth Printing Co. Ltd.	24,76	Mfg. tents, durries, webbings & web equipments and other textile goods.
2	Gwalior Agriculture Co. Ltd.	50,38	Farming & cotton carrying.
3	Gwalior Sugar Co. Ltd.	97,41	Mfg. sugar and molasses.
4	J.P. Srivastava & Sons Pvt. Ltd. . . .	8,65	Investments.
5	J.P. Srivastava & Sons (Turpentine & Rosin) Agency Ltd.	1,50	Investments.
6	Jwala Fabrics Ltd.	4,12	Cotton carrying business.
7	New Bhopal Textiles Ltd.	64,80	Mfg. cotton textiles.
8	New Victoria Mills Ltd.	1,86,69	Mfg. cotton textiles.
9	Rampur Finance Corp. Pvt. Ltd. . . .	14,60	Investment.
10	Rampur Timber & Turnery Co. Ltd.	2,93	Fobbin Manufacturing (under suspension).
11	Raza Textiles Ltd.	1,72,90	Mfg. cotton textiles & hosiery goods.
12	Shree Sadul Textiles Ltd.	1,33,78	Mfg. cotton textiles.
13	Sir J.P. Srivastava & Sons (Bhopal) Pvt. Ltd.	1,24	Managing Agents.
14	Sir J. P. Sriwastava & Sons (Bikaner) Pvt. Ltd.	1,29	Mg. Agents & Investors.
15	Sir J. P. Sriwastava & Sons (Madhya Bharat) Pvt. Ltd.	12,55	Mg. Agents & Investors.
16	Sir J. P. Sriwastava & Sons (Rampur) Ltd.	14,75	Mg. Agents & Investors.

JAIPURIA

1	Anand Stores Agency (P) Ltd.	1,05	Investment in shares.
2	Anand Varnaspati Pvt. Ltd.	62	Financiers.
3	C. P. Properties Ltd.	20,50	Dealers in landed property and general financiers.
4	Ganesh Sugar Mills Ltd.	96,13	Mfg. sugar.
5	Harish (India) Pvt. Ltd.	49	Trading in cloth etc.
6	Jaipuria Bros. Ltd.	39,77	Dealers in shares, property holders & financiers.
7	Jaipuria Kajora Collieries Ltd.	45,09	Collieries.
8	Jaipuria Sons Ltd.	5,54	Investment in shares & General financiers.
9	Samla Collieries Ltd.	1,60,60	Collieries
10	Shiv Shankar Mica Supply Co. Ltd. . . .	54	Leaseholder of Mica mines.
11	Shree Anand Sugar Mills Ltd.	72,75	Mfg. sugar.
12	Shree Bhawani Anand Cotton Mills Ltd.	7,73	Cultivators.
13	Sudha Industries Ltd.	21,27	Investment in shares & general financiers.
14	Sunshine Investment Co. Ltd.	5,96	Investment.

1	2	3	4
15	Swadeshi Cloth Dealers Ltd. . . .	57,25	Sole selling Agents & Investment & financiers.
16	Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd. . . .	11,86,39	Mfg. and/or processing of cotton & staple fibre yarn & cotton fabrics.
17	JARDINE HENDERSON		
1	Baradighi Tea Co. Ltd.	49,41	Mfg. tea.
2	Bararee Coke Co. Ltd.	41,67	Mfg. coke & byproducts.
3	Bengal Timber Trading Co. Ltd. . . .	3,10	Suppliers of timber & its product.
4	Bhulanbararee Coal Co. Ltd.	33,69	Coal mining.
5	Braithwaite & Co. (India) Ltd.	5,92,06	Mfg. railway wagons, structural steel work, cranes, iron & steel castings & forgings and general engg. items.
6	Central Cachar Tea Co. Ltd.	25,38	Mfg. tea.
7	Colour Cartons Ltd.	21,21	Mfg. packaging materials such as cartons, labels etc.
8	Dessai & Parbuttia Tea Co. Ltd. . . .	36,42	Mfg. tea.
9	Diamond Products Ltd.	1,77,71	Mfg. packaging materials & water proof & waxed papers coated papers etc.
10	Ewing & Co. Ltd.	33,43	Investments.
11	George Henderson & Co. Ltd.	78,76	Investments.
12	Henderson Finance Ltd.	5,08	Investments.
13	Howrah Mills Co. Ltd.	2,49,63	Mfg. & selling jute goods.
14	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	8,95,03	Investors & Mg. Agents & traders.
15	Kamahartty Co. Ltd.	2,24,96	Mfg. & selling jute goods.
16	Kanknarrah Co. Ltd.	2,00,37	Mfg. & selling jute goods.
17	Mangaldai Tea Co. Ltd.	30,52	Mfg. Tea.
18	Meameco Ltd.	80,54	Coal mining machinery & equipment.
19	Modern Packagings Ltd.	5,12	Mfg. packaging materials.
20	Rydak Tea Syndicate Ltd.	66,68	Mfg. tea.
G. D. JATIA ✓			
1	Associated Industries (Asssam) Ltd. . .	1,56,52	Mfg. textile yarn & chemicals.
2	Caledonian Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	1,81,69	Mfg. Jute goods.
3	Howrah Soap Co. Ltd.	5,21	Mfg. soap & groundnut oil (since has suspended the business of mfg.).
4	Jatia Cotton Mills Ltd.	26,59	Cotton textile, tamarind seed starch.
5	Jatia Industries (P) Ltd.	6,47	Trading & investment.
6	Onkar Industries (P) Ltd.	29,53	Trading & investment.
7	Praise Co. Private Ltd.	16,50	Investments.
8	Reform Flour Mills Pvt. Ltd.	68,56	Flour Milling.
9	Snow White Food Product Co. Ltd. . .	50,58	Mfg. vanaspati, soap etc.
10	Union Paper & Board Mills Ltd.	38,69	Strawboard & paper mfg.
KAMANI			
1	Asian Traders Pvt. Ltd.	2,36	Dealers in electrical goods & machinery spares etc.
2	Electro Lamp Caps Pvt. Ltd. . . . .	..	Mfg. electrical lamp caps & components thereof.
3	Indian Rubber Regenerating Co. Ltd. . .	61,20	Mfrs. of and dealers in reclaim rubber.

1	2	3	4
4	Industrial Jewels Pvt. Ltd. . . . .	..	Engg.
5	Jaipur Metals & Electricals Ltd.	3,34,69	Mfg. house service electricity meters, hard drawn bare copper conductors, cadmium copper catenary, R. Tinner copper wires, arsenical copper rods, A. C. S. R. & all aluminium conductors.
6	Kamani Bros. Pvt. Ltd.	90,60	Mg. Agents, importers & property owners.
7	Kamani Engg. Corpn. Ltd.	3,46,05	Mfg. & erecting transmission line towers, road-rollers etc. & trading in elect. goods.
8	Kamani Estates Pvt. Ltd.	1	Real estate, construction of houses etc.
9	Kamani Industrial Corpn. Ltd.	3,78	Mfg. high grade pig iron.
10	Kamani Metallic Oxides Pvt. Ltd.	24,80	Mfg. zinc oxide, lead oxide, & red oxide.
11	Kamani Metals & Alloys Ltd.	2,07,23	Mfg. brass, copper & P. B. strips, sheets coils etc.
12	Kamani Tubes Pvt. Ltd.	1,18,16	Mfg. rods, sections, tubes, pipes of copper & copper alloys.
13	Poonamchand & Bros. Pvt. Ltd.	15,28	Mg. Agents & property owners.
14	X-Ray Engg. Co. (India) Pvt. Ltd.	2,16	Radiographic inspection of welded joint & rivets.

KANORIA (BH GIRATH) ✓

1	Aditya Mills Ltd.	1,56,66	Mfg. cotton yarn.
2	Burhampur Tapti Mills Ltd.	1,37,03	Mfg. cotton cloth & yarn.
3	General Fibre Dealers Ltd.	1,24,58	Mfg. carpets and trading.
4	General Produce Co. Ltd.	53,71	Mg. Agency & Trading.
5	Model Manufacturing Co. P. Ltd.	13,70	Trading.
6	North Bihar Sugar Mills Ltd.	50,22	Mfg. sugar.
7	Prabha Mills Ltd.	1,08,42	Mfg. cotton cloth & yarn.
8	Ryam Sugar Co. Ltd.	58,70	Mfg. sugar.
9	Shekhawati Rajputana Trading Co. Ltd.	15,45	Trading.
10	Shekhawati Trading Co. P. Ltd.	4,74	Investment.
11	United Provinces Sugar Co. Ltd.	71,09	Mfg. sugar.

KANORIA R. K.

1	Ananda (Assam) Tea Co. Ltd.	38,65	Tea Plantation.
2	Aravali Dealers & Traders P. Ltd..	9	Financing.
3	Bengal Jute Baling Co. Ltd.	34,06	Trading.
4	Bengal Tea Co. Ltd.	49,57	Tea Plantation.
5	Borahi Tea Co. Ltd.	35,52	Tea Plantation.
6	Hindusthan Mica Dealers Ltd.	8,68	Investments & Trading.
7	India General Trading Co. Ltd.	1,25	Financing.
8	Jute & Seeds Ltd.	58,23	Jute Trading.
9	Jute & Stones Ltd.	6,44	Tea Plantation.
10	Jute Exporters Ltd.	3,87	Trading.
11	Kanoria Chemicals & Industries Ltd.	2,03,01	Mfrs. of heavy chemicals.
12	Kanoria Company Ltd.	1,49,85	Mg. Agents, Mfg. Jute goods & Trading.
13	New Gujerat Cotton Mills Ltd.	1,15,06	Mfrs. of cotton textile & yarn.

1	2	3	4
14	Purtabore Co. Ltd.	56,38	Mfg. sugar.
15	Rajasthan Dealers Ltd.	40	Financing.
16	Reliance Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	1,52,28	Mfg. Jute & Jute goods.
17	Shankar Sugar Mills Ltd.	47,15	Mfg. sugar.
18	Sugar Traders Ltd.	4	(No business).
19	Swadeshi Agencies (P) Lt.d	24	Mg. agents.
20	United Coal Co. Ltd.	14	(No business).

KASTURBHAI LALBHAI

1	Ahmedabad New Cotton Mills Co. Ltd.	2,16,14	Mfg. cotton textiles.
2	Ameer Trading Corpn. Ltd.	3,11	Trading.
3	Amul Spanners P. Ltd.	40	Manufacture & fabricate spanners, tools, implements, equipments etc.
4	Anil Starch Products Ltd.	2,37,17	Starch & chemicals.
5	Anup Engg. Ltd.	61	Manufacture centrifugal water softening plants, chemical machinery, laundry & hospital equipments etc. etc.
6	Anup Industries P. Ltd.	8	(No business).
7	Apurva Containers P. Ltd.	1,09	Mfg. drums.
8	Aruna Mills Ltd.	2,19,88	Mfg. cotton textiles.
9	Arvind Mills Ltd.	6,02,13	Mfg. cotton textiles.
10	Ashish Products P. Ltd.	53	(No business).
11	Asoka Mills Ltd.	2,71,92	Cotton textiles.
12	Atul Products Ltd.	12,37,44	Mfg. dyes, pharmaceuticals & chemicals.
13	Cibatul Ltd.	61,42	Mfg. Urea, formaldehyde, resins, sulpha drugs and intermediates, textiles auxiliaries, etc.
14	Nutan Mills Ltd.	1,38,71	Mfg. cotton textiles.
15	Raipur Mfg. Co. Ltd.	2,25,55	Cotton textiles.
16	Saraspur Mills Ltd.	1,77,33	Cotton textiles.

KHATAU (BCMBAY)

1	Bhavna Chemicals Ltd.	30,59	Mfg. Menthol.
2	Bombay Foods Pvt. Ltd.	10,30	Mfg. L. P. Gas stoves etc.
3	Cable Corpn. of India Ltd.	5,40,37	Mfg. cables.
4	Caravan Containers Pvt. Ltd.	5,24	Trading.
5	Delhi Gas Co. Pvt. Ltd.	1,78	Trading.
6	Jaykrishna Pvt. Ltd.	7,17	Printing Press & Investors.
7	Global Syndicate Pvt. Ltd. . . . .	..	(No business).
8	Khatau Bros. Pvt. Ltd.	1,15	(No business).
9	Khatau Dyes & Fibres Ltd.	22,65	Mfg. cotton textiles.
10	Khatau Makanji & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	36,11	Managing Agency.
11	Khatau Makanji Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.	5,03,99	Mfg. cotton textiles.
12	Kosan Metal Products Ltd.	32,60	Mfg. L. P. Gas Cylinders.
13	Lalitmani Pvt. Ltd.	3,52	Trading.
14	Laxmi Construction & Trading Co. Pvt. Ltd.	5,50	Civil Engineers & Contractors.
15	Mani Traders Pvt. Ltd.	98	Trading.
16	Mulraj Khatau & Sons Pvt. Ltd.	18,33	Electro platers & Investors & Cloth traders.

1	2	3	4
17	Natural Gas Co. Pvt. Ltd.	13,59	Trading.
18	Pearl Thread Mills Pvt. Ltd.	46,11	Processing of yarn, mfg. cloth, poly-thene tubing & printing press & in vestors.
19	Resham Textile Mills Pvt. Ltd.	8,60	Trading.
20	Shakti Insulated Wires Pvt. Ltd.	45,25	Mfrs. of insulating winding wires.
21	Shantikiran Pvt. Ltd.	2,96	Trading & Investment.
22	Shantileena Pvt. Ltd.	5,16	Trading.
23	Spectro Industries Pvt. Ltd.	4,49	Mfg. Fractional House Power Motor & engg. goods.
24	Sukiran Pvt. Ltd.	5,77	Trading.
25	Sumani Pvt. Ltd.	9,71	Investment.
26	Texray Traders Pvt. Ltd. . . . .	..	Trading.
27	Welding Electrodes & Metallic Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	..	Mfg. & welding electrodes.

KILACHAND (TULSIDAS)

1	Baroda Commercial Corp. (P) Ltd.	24,47	Cotton ginning & pressing & trading.
2	Digvijay Sp. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.	2,05,93	Textile spg. & wvg.
3	Distillers Trading Corp. Ltd.	11,68	Trading.
4	Ginners & Pressers (P) Ltd.	23,20	Cotton ginning & pressing & trading.
5	Indian Commercial Co. (P) Ltd.	34,02	Trading & mfg. diesel engines.
6	Kesar Corpn. (P) Ltd.	88,48	Investment.
7	Kesar Sugar Works Ltd.	2,73,06	Mfg. alcohol and sugar, spirits & chemicals.
8	Kilachand Davchand & Co. (P) Ltd.	3,24,57	Trading.
9	Wolychem Ltd.	4,95,88	Mfg. polystyrene moulding materials.
10	Premier Petro Chemicals Ltd.	6	Mfg. petro-chemicals.
11	Synthetics & Chemicals Ltd.	20,32,30	Mfg. synthetic rubber.
12	Track (P) Ltd.	3	Dealing in shares & commodities.

KILLICK

1	A. R. Haseler Ltd.	4,52	Trading—Dealers in aircraft spares & aviation accessories.
2	Ahmedabad Electricity Co. Ltd.	20,43,54	Generation and supply of electricity.
3	Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Ltd.	7,51,77	Generation & supply of electricity.
4	Central Provinces Rly. Co. Ltd.	1,06,39	Construction & running of railways.
5	Filtrona (India) Ltd.	10,68	Mfg. accessories required by cigarette industry.
6	Hinger Rampur Coal Co. Ltd.	41,22	Coal mining.
7	Killick Caribonum Ltd.	23,39	Mfg. typing accessories like carbon papers, ribbons, stamp pad, ink, etc.
8	Killick Industries Ltd.	3,25,54	Mfg. Agents, Trading & mfg. steel files and plane irons etc.
9	Killick Nixon & Co. Ltd.	75,17	Shipping, insurance, clearing & forwarding agents & exporters of piece goods and mfg. light engg. products.
10	Killick slotted Angles Ltd.	20,41	Mfg. Dexion slotted angles & structural materials.
11	Kohinoor Mills Co. Ltd.	4,41,01	Mfg. yarn & cloth.
12	Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.	1,01,52	Manganese ore mining.

1	2	3	4
13	Snowcem India Ltd.	17,09	Mfg. decorative water-proof, cement coating, cement water proofing compounds.
14	Surat Electricity Co. Ltd.	1,88,13	Generation and supply of electricity.

KIRLOSKAR

1	Bharat Forge Ltd.	37,40	Mfg. heavy forgings & finished crank-shafts.
2	Kirloskar—Asea Ltd.	25,68	Mfg. control gear & switchgear & allied equipments.
3	Kirloskar Bros. Ltd.	4,60,43	Mfg. agricultural implements, pumps lathes etc. etc
4	Kirloskar Consultants Pvt. Ltd. . . . .	..	Technical industrial & management consultancy.
5	Kirloskar Cummins Ltd.	1,59,79	Mfg. diesel engines.
6	Kirloskar Electric Co. Ltd.	2,52,36	Mfg. electric motors transformers alternators & welding generators.
7	Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd.	4,51,85	Mfg. internal combustion diesel engine & bimetal bearings & bushers.
8	Kirloskar Pneumatic Co. Ltd.	2,20,64	Mfg. air refrigeration, rly. brake & semisealed compressors, pneumatic tools, stop valves, torque convertors etc.
9	Lakaki Works Pvt. Ltd.	7,61	Mfg. misc. chemicals.
10	Mysore Kirloskar Ltd.	2,56,50	Mfg. machine tools.
11	Shivaji Works Ltd.	40,28	Mfg. mechanical devices, castings etc.

KOTHARI G. D.

1	Bikaner Commercial Co. Ltd.	15,77	Hire purchase.
2	Bikaner Investment Corpn. Ltd.	7	(No business activity.)
3	Burlap Dealers Ltd.	2,37	Trading.
4	Commercial House Private Ltd.	16,04	Trading.
5	G. Das & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	8,37	Investment.
6	G. Das (Jute & Gunny) Ltd.	1,31,24	Trading.
7	Ganesh Investment Co. Ltd.	3,82	Investment.
8	Ganges Agencies (P) Ltd.	10,14	Trading.
9	Gas Cylinders (India) Ltd.	56	Mfg. gas cylinders.
10	General Industrial Society Ltd.	3,00,22	Mfg. jute textiles, cotton yarn & cast iron sleepers & machinery parts.
11	Hind Construction & Engg. Co. Ltd.	2,37,55	Civil engineering.
12	Kingsley Golaghat Assam Tea Co. Ltd.	57,16	Tea plantation.
13	Kothari & Co. (P) Ltd.	53,97	Investment.
14	Kothari Trading & Investment Co. (P) Ltd.	34,81	Trading.
15	M. D. Kothari & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	8,84	Trading.
16	Kuver Investment Co. Ltd.	18,36	Trading.
17	Modern India Construction Co. Ltd.	1,70,61	Heavy engineering—(a) structural fabrication (b) E.O.T. Crane mfg. (c) Civil construction.
18	Premier Supplier (P) Ltd.	54,22	Trading.
19	Rajasthan Commercial Co. Ltd.	7,32	Trading.

1	2	3	4
KOTHARI			
1	Adoni Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.	93,47	Mfg. yarn.
2	Balmadies Plantation Ltd.	6,45	Production of coffee.
3	Blue Mountain Estates & Industries Ltd.	2,27,20	Mfg. tea, coffee & fertilisers.
4	Investment & Finance Corpn. Pvt. Ltd.	22	Investments.
5	Investment Trust of India Ltd.	14,39	Investments.
6	Kothari & Sons (Agencies) Pvt. Ltd.	3,80	Mfg. Agents.
7	Kothari & Sons (Industries) Pvt. Ltd.	83	Mfg. Agents.
8	Kothari Mehta & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	3,30	Mfg. Agents.
9	Kothari Sons (Nominees) Pvt. Ltd.	14	Investments.
10	Kothari Sugars & Chemicals Ltd.	1,68,68	Mfg. sugar.
11	Kothari Textiles Ltd.	2,37,34	Mfg. yarn & cloth.
12	Madras Safe Deposit Co. Ltd.	2,88	Letting out locker on rent.
13	Planting Agencies Pvt. Ltd.	42	Mfg. Agents.
14	Underwriters & Financiers Pvt. Ltd.	11	Investment.
15	Waterfall Estates Ltd.	1,22,69	Production of coffee & tea and coffee curing.
MACNEILL & BARRY			
1	Baghjan Tea Co. (1935) Ltd.	52,21	Mfg. tea
2	Bhoteachang Tea Co. Ltd.	31,62	Mfg. tea.
3	Bukhial Tea Estates Ltd.	47,95	Mfg. tea.
4	Containers & Closures Ltd.	67,14	Mfg. drums, tins & closures.
5	Darjeeling Tea & Chinchona Assn. Ltd.	13,17	Mfg. tea.
6	Dewrance Macneill & Co. Ltd.	14,92	Mfg. boiler mounting, valves, etc.
7	Diria Tea Co. Ltd.	45,53	Mfg. tea.
8	Doyapore Tea Co. Ltd.	8,00	Mfg. tea.
9	Equitable Coal Co. Ltd.	4,20,71	Coal mining.
10	Flender Macneill Gears Ltd.	25,76	Mfg. variable speed gears & reduction gears.
11	Graser & Co. Ltd.	41,58	Harbour boating.
12	Ganges Printing Co. Ltd.	34,94	Printers & Stationers.
13	Ganges Rope Co. Ltd.	80,91	Mfg. rope.
14	Ganges Transport & Trading Co. Ltd.	73,97	Investment.
15	Gourepore Co. Ltd.	4,20,70	Mfg. jute goods & yarn.
16	Gourepore Electric Supply Co. Ltd.	47,97	Supply of electricity.
17	Indian Cardboard Industries Ltd.	9,40	Mfg. cardboard boxes.
18	Johnston Pumps India Ltd.	85,40	Mfg. pumps.
19	Kilburn & Co. Ltd.	3,50,45	Trading & Mfg. electric starters & switchgears, sensitised paper, photo copying machinery, industrial & mining haulages, water still & tablet machines.
20	Kilburn Properties Ltd.	3,17	Real Property.
21	Macneill & Barry Ltd.	5,58,65	Mfg. Agents, Traders & mfg. coal drills, drill panels and scraper chain & belt conveyors.
22	Majerhat Properties Ltd.	96	Real property.
23	Moraghat Tea Co. Ltd.	37,83	Mfg. tea.
24	Nangdala Tea Co. Ltd.	37,69	Mfg. tea.

1	2	3	4
25	New Assam Valley Tea Co. Ltd.	34,41	Mfg. tea.
26	New Monkhooshi Tea Co. Ltd.	32,82	Mfg. tea.
27	New Terai Assn. Ltd.	17,90	Mfg. tea.
28	Nuddea Mills Ltd.	2,48,25	Mfg. jute goods & yarn.
29	Pahargoomiah Tea Assn. Ltd.	21 15	Mfg. tea.
30	Precision Tools India Ltd.	22,28	Mfg. diamond drills, wheels, tools etc.
31	Silonibari Tea Co. Ltd.	3,311	Mfg. tea.
32	Strand Properties Ltd.	15	Investment.

MAFATLAL

1	Ahmedabad Jayabharat Cotton Mills Ltd.	2,24,07	Mfg. cotton textiles.
2	Gagalbhai Jute Mills Pvt. Ltd.	1,97,94	Mfg. jute textiles.
3	Indian Dyestuff Industries Ltd.	8,45,08	Mfg. dyes, organic & inorganic chemicals.
4	M. G. Investment Corpn. Ltd.	6,06	Mg. Agents.
5	Mafatlal, Apte & Kantilal Ltd.	8,11	Mg. Agents.
6	Mafatlal Chandulal & Co. Ltd.	19,23	Managing Agents.
7	Mafatlal Chandulal & Co. (Bombay) Ltd.	2,70	Mg. agency rights.
8	Mafatlal Fine Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	3,62,89	Mfg. cotton textiles.
9	Mafatlal Gagalbhai & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	5,68,16	Investment.
10	Mafatlal Services Pvt. Ltd.	2,81	Common service to group companies.
11	Mysore Commercial Union Ltd.	70,07	Mfg. Plywood, flush doors.
12	National Organic Chemical Industries Ltd.	5	Mfg. petro chemicals & plastic.
13	Navin Fluorine Chemicals Ltd.	5	Mfg. Chemicals.
14	Navinchandra Purshottamdas & Co. Ltd.	6,64	Mg. Agents.
15	New Shorrock Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	7,19,31	Mfg. cotton textiles.
16	Phalton Sugar Works Ltd.	1,67,64	Mfg. sugar.
17	Pransukhlal & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	22,15	Insurance Agents.
18	Sassoon Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.	5,56,69	Mfg. cotton textiles.
19	Standard Mills Co. Ltd.	6,16,67	Mfg. cotton textiles.
20	Surat Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills P. Ltd.	1,92,29	Mfg. cotton textiles.
21	Textile Engravers Ltd.	2,97	Textile engravers.

MAHINDRA & MAHINDRA

1	Dr. Beck & Co. (India) Ltd.	50,46	Mfg. and dealing in wire enamels & impregnating varnishes, lacquers etc.
2	Indian & Eastern Engineer Co. Ltd.	4,05	Publishers of engg. & technical journals.
3	Indian Ligget Co. Ltd.	12	Mfg. automobile leaf springs.
4	Indian National Diesel Engine Co. Ltd.	47,47	Mfg. diesel engines.
5	International Tractor Co. of India Ltd.	10,11	Importers & manufacturers of tractors, implements and allied equipment and spare parts thereof.
6	Machinery Manufacturers Corpn. Ltd.	3,21,75	Mfg. carding machines & their components.
7	Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.	13,84,48	Mg. Agents and mfg. jeeps, vans & their spare parts & also machine tools & steel materials.

1	2	3	4
8	Mahindra Engg. Co. Ltd.	24,53	Mfg. industrial process control instruments (and sale and service of the same).
9	Mahindra Owen Ltd.	1,07,78	Mfg. & dealing in trailers & components, axles, slotted angles etc.
10	Mahindra Sintered Products Ltd.	14,69	Mfg. & dealing in self lubricating bearings, oil retaining sintered bronze bearings, thrust washers etc.
11	Press Syndicate Ltd. . . . .	..	Advertising & allied activities
12	Turner, Hoare & Co. Ltd.	47,42	Sales representatives in India of various engg. products & manufacture of automobile clutches.

MANGALDAS JEYSINGBHAI

1	Bombay National Printers Pvt. Ltd.	4,86	Printing.
2	Gujarat Steel Tubes Ltd.	1,67,87	Mfg. steel pipes.
3	Jehangir Vakil Mills Co. Ltd.	1,84,77	Mfg. cotton textiles.
4	Jeysinghbhai Investment Co. Pvt. Ltd.	39,53	Investment.
5	M. J. & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	36	Managing Agents.
6	Mangaldas Jeysinghbhai & Co. P. Ltd.	4,02	Property holdings.
7	Mangaldas Jeysinghbhai Sons Pvt. Ltd.	62	Managing Agents.
8	Navjivan Mills Pvt. Ltd.	1,58,45	Mfg. cotton textiles.
9	New Jahangir Vakil Mills Co. Ltd.	1,58,82	Mfg. cotton textiles.
10	Rustom Jehangir Vakil Mills Co. Ltd.	1,19,17	Mfg. cotton textiles.
11	Rustomjee Mangaldas & Co. Ltd.	7,43	Managing Agents.
12	Usha Trading Co. P. Ltd.	1,16	(No business).

MANGALDAS PAREKH

1	Ahmedabad Flexible Tube Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd.	6,71	Mfg. flexible tubes.
2	Aryodaya Ginning & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	2,09,29	Mfg. cotton cloth & yarn.
3	Aryodaya Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.	2,23,74	Mfg. cotton cloth & yarn.
4	Chamanlal Mehta & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	7,06	Mfg. Agents.
5	Chamanlal Parekh & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	5,85	Investment.
6	City & Ahmedabad Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	4,88	Investment in immovable properties.
7	Fibrex Pvt. Ltd.	11,37	Mfg. non-ferrous metal goods.
8	Girdhardas Hariballabdas Mills Ltd.	73,02	Mfg. cotton cloth & yarn.
9	H. S. Cox & Co. P. Ltd.	5,93	Trading.
10	Indo Pharma Pharmaceutical Works P. Ltd.	27,40	Mfg. Pharmaceuticals.
11	Jubilee Mills Ltd.	1,24,04	Processing (cotton)
12	Mangaldas & Brother Pvt. Ltd.	13,17	Mg. Agents.
13	Mangaldas Girdhardas Parekh Pvt. Ltd.	6,30	Mg. Agents.
14	Mangaldas Mehta & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	12,94	Mg. Agents.
15	Rajnagar Spg., Wvg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	2,16,74	Mfg. cotton cloth & yarn.
16	Victoria Mills Ltd.	2,20,24	Mfg. cotton cloth & yarn.

MARTIN BURN

1	Agra Electric Supply Co. Ltd.	1,93,78	Generation & supply of electricity.
2	Arrah-Sasaram Light Rlys. Co. Ltd.	49,56	Railway transport.
3	Bareilly Electricity Supply Co. Ltd.	56,12	Generation & supply of electricity.
4	Benaras Electric Light & Power Co. Ltd.	1,63,97	Generation & supply of electricity.

1	2	3	4
5	Burn & Co. Ltd..	14,65,93	Rolling stock, steel castings & engg. mfg. refractory products & trading.
6	Chaparmukh Silghat Rly. Co. Ltd. . .	29,32	Railway transport.
7	Dalhousie Holdings Ltd.	38,41	Administrators of Indian estates, Trustees & Gaurantors.
8	Futwah—Islampur Light Rly. Co. Ltd. .	22,66	Rly. Transport.
9	Hooghly Docking & Engg. Co. Ltd.	1,56,23	Ship building & ancillary repairing.
10	Howrah Amta Light Rly. Co. (Pvt.) Ltd.	64,73	Rly. transport.
11	Howrah Sheakhalla Light Rly. Co. Ltd.	14,58	Railway transport.
12	Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	103,08,03	Mfg. iron & steel & castings.
13	Indian Standard Wagon Co. Ltd.	8,30,75	Mfg. rly. wagons, forgings and rly. automotive springs.
14	Jubbulpore Electric Supply Co. Ltd. . .	1,03,50	Generation & supply of electricity.
15	Martin Burn Ltd.	8,13,44	Mg. Agents & dealing in steel & othe engineering goods.
16	Robert Hudson (India) Ltd.	35,08	Mfg. light rolling stock & trading.
17	Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur Light Railway Co. Ltd.	56,22	Rly transport.
18	Saugor Electricity Supply Co. Ltd. . . .	24,04	Generation & supply of electricity.
19	United Provinces Electric Supply Co. Ltd.	4,34,59	Generation & supply of electricity.
20	Upper Jumna Valley Electricity Supply Co. Ltd.	48,61	Generation & supply o electricity.
21	Vaughan Burn Crane Co. Ltd.	11,95	Mfg. cranes.
MODI			
1	Associated Tubewells (India) Pvt. Ltd. . .	32,33	To erect tubewells & signalling equipment for railways.
2	Chiranjimal Multanimal R.B. Pvt. Ltd.	5,73	Trading.
3	Modi Industries Ltd.	3,30,00	Mfg. vanaspati, sugar, electrodes, paints gases, lanterns & torches, soaps, power-alcohol & spirits, steel wires & rods etc.
4	Modi Electric Supply Co. Ltd.	5,67	Supply of electricity.
5	Modi Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd.	6,62,30	Mfg. cotton, rayon & artificial silk, cloth, oil seed crushing, power & industrial alcohols, spirits etc.
6	Modi Trading & Industrial Syndicate Pvt. Ltd.	17,48	Mfg. & sale of flour & gunny bags.
7	Modinagar Constructions Pvt. Ltd. . . .	54	(No business).
8	Patiala Flour Mills Co. Pvt. Ltd.	63,05	Mfg. & sale of flour & gunny bags etc.
9	Rai Bahadur Gujarmal Modi & Bros. Pvt. Ltd.	5,63	Managing Agents.
10	Rai Bahadur Multanimal & Sons Pvt. Ltd.	5,08	Managing Agents.
MUTHIAH			
1	Emcete & Sons Pvt. Ltd.	31,17	Mg. Agency & Investments.
2	Emcete & Sons (Pudukotah) Pvt. Ltd. . .	13	Trading.
3	Emcete & Sons (Travancore) Pvt. Ltd.	12,25	Mg. Agency.
4	Inland Agencies Pvt. Ltd.	4,53	Trading.
5	Investment & Commercial Corp. Pvt. Ltd.	6,07	Investments.
6	M. C. t. M. Corpn. Pvt. Ltd.	42,33	Investments.
7	Premier Fertilizers Ltd.	94,87	Mfg. super phosphate & fertilisers.

1	2	3	4
8	Reliable Hire Purchase Co. Pvt. Ltd.	4,74	Trading.
9	Reliance Motor Co. Pvt. Ltd.	6,72	Trading.
10	Travancore Rayons Ltd.	4,86,80	Mfg. rayon yarn & cellulose film.

NAIDU (G. VENKATASWAMY)

1	B. Rangaswamy Naidu Cattle Farm Pvt. Ltd.	2,15	Cattle breeding, farming & ginning.
2	B. Rangaswamy Naidu Orchards Pvt. Ltd.	27	Farming.
3	Central Studios Pvt. Ltd.	2,16	Prodn. of films (not functioning at present & distribution of films.).
4	Goimbatore Cotton Mills Ltd.	1,28,93	Mfg. cotton yarn & cloth.
5	Goimbatore Lakshmi Cotton Press Pvt. Ltd.	3,23	Pressing & willowing operations.
6	Krishna Mills Pvt. Ltd.	2,83	Pressing & willowing operations.
7	Lakshmi Card Clothing Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd.	45,00	Mfg. card clothing.
8	Lakshmi Machine Works Ltd.	50,85	Mfg. textile machinery.
9	Lakshmi Mills Co. Ltd.	5,26,91	Mfg. cotton yarn & cloth.
10	Rajalakshmi Mills Ltd.	1,06,86	Mfg. yarn.
11	South India Viscose Ltd.	8,32,96	Mfg. staple fibre & rayon.
12	Textool Co. Ltd.	3,42,69	Mfg. textile machinery, rly. signalling & equipment, diesel engines.
13	United Bleachers Ltd.	40,58	Bleaching, calendering, dyeing and dealing in cotton yarn & cloth.

NAIDU V. RANGASWAMY

1	Jayalakshmi Mills Pvt. Ltd.	52,45	Mfg. yarn.
2	Kamla Sugar Mills Ltd.	27,46	Mfg. sugar.
3	Madras Aluminium Co. Ltd.	8,96,17	Mfg. aluminium ingots, rods, extrusion & rolled products.
4	Radha Krishna Mills Ltd.	1,46,05	Mfg. cotton yarn & cloth.
5	Ramakrishna Industrials Pvt. Ltd.	1,05,11	Mfg. cotton yarn, ginning cotton, and printing and publishing.
6	Tirumurti Mills Ltd.	48,88	Mfg. textiles & chemicals.
7	V. R. Textiles Pvt. Ltd.	18,30	Cotton spg.

NOWROSJEE WADIA

1	Bombay Dyeing & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	14,80,06	Mfg. yarn & cotton textiles and synthetic fibre fabrics.
2	Bombay Ring Travellers Co. Ltd.	24,41	Mfg. ring travellers & textile accessories
3	Botanium Ltd.	67,23	Mfg. titanium dioxide.
4	Herdilia Chemicals Ltd.	27,65	Mfg. chemicals.
5	National Peroxide Ltd.	86,43	Mfg. hydrogen peroxide & sodium perborate.
6	Neville Wadia Pvt. Ltd.	24,77	Trading.
7	Nowrosjee Wadia & Sons Pvt. Ltd.	83,53	Mg. Agents & Trading and Investments.
8	Nowrosjee Wadia Ginning & Pressing Co. Ltd.	4,93	Ginning & pressing of cotton.
9	Sturdia Chemicals Ltd.	54,88	Mfg. calcium carbonate.

1	2	3	4
PARRY			
1	Andhra Fertilisers Pvt. Ltd.	61,73	Mfg. superphosphate.
2	Cauvery Sugars & Chemicals Ltd.	1,49,25	Mfg. sugar & chemicals.
3	Deccan Sugar & Abkhari Co. Ltd.	2,47,82	Mfg. sugar, spirit & carbonic acid and fertilisers.
4	Mofussil Warehouse & Trading Co. Ltd.	4,68	Trading.
5	Parry & Co. Ltd.	4,90,83	Managing Agents and Trading.
6	Parry's Confectionery Ltd.	81,42	Mfg. confectionery, special sugars and vox tubes.
7	Travancore Sugars & Chemicals Ltd.	1,32,37	Mfg. sugar, spirit & liquor.
PEIRCE LESLIE			
1	Chembra Peak Estates Ltd.	45,89	Tea & coffee plantation.
2	Cochin Malabar Estates Ltd.	67,42	Rubber plantation.
3	Cowcoody Estates Ltd.	9,11	Coffee plantation.
4	Kalasa Tea & Produce Co. Ltd.	22,78	Tea plantation.
5	Karrie Kollie Estate Co. (Pvt.) Ltd.	10,18	Coffee plantation.
6	Kil Kotagiri Tea & Coffee Estates Co. Ltd.	41,65	Tea & coffee plantation.
7	Kumergode Estates Co. Ltd.	11,88	Coffee plantation.
8	Lingapur Estates Ltd.	13,36	Coffee plantation.
9	Ossoor Estates Ltd.	1,958	Coffee plantation.
10	Ouchterlony Valley Estates (1938) Ltd.	6,463	Tea & coffee plantation.
11	Peria Karamalai Tea & Produce Co. Ltd.	1,16,11	Tea & Coffee plantation.
12	Savamalai Estates Ltd.	11,58	Coffee plantation.
13	Soondhully Estate (Pvt.) Ltd.	13,05	Coffee plantation.
14	Thirumbadi Rubber Co. Ltd.	23,93	Rubber plantation.
15	Wartyhully Estates Ltd.	2,911	Coffee plantation.
PODAR			
1	All India General Insurance Co. Ltd.	47,40	General insurance.
2	India Factories Pvt. Ltd.	2,02	Financiers.
3	Jaipur Chemical & Synthetic Industries Ltd.	..	Mfg. chemicals.
4	Jaipur Engg. & Electricals Ltd.	..	Electric goods.
5	Jaipur Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd.	80,24	Mfg. cotton yarn.
6	Jhalawar Co. Pvt. Ltd.	4,40	Cotton ginning & processing factory.
7	National Traders Pvt. Ltd.	11,23	Trading.
8	North India Mining & Metallurgicals Ltd.	..	Mining.
9	Podar Cements Ltd.	..	Mfg. cement.
10	Podar Gates Rubber Industries Ltd.	..	Mfg. rubber.
11	Podar Mills Ltd.	2,29,76	Mfg. cotton textiles & importers of colours & chemicals.
12	Podar Plastics (Pvt.) Ltd.	29,19	Mfg. Plastic materials.
13	Podar Sons Pvt. Ltd.	65,14	Mg. Agents.
14	Podar Trading Co. Pvt. Ltd.	40,49	Trading.
15	SASSON & Alliance Silk Mill Co. Ltd.	85,37	Mfg. silk and art silk fabrics.
16	Shree Laxmi Traders Ltd.	14,85	Property dealers.
17	Shree Shakti Mills Ltd.	2,83,15	Mfg. art silk and synthetic fabrics.
18	Universal Investment Pvt. Ltd.	10,10	Investment.

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RALLIS			
1	Boehringer Knoll Ltd.	92,38	Mfg. pharmaceuticals including anti-biotics.
2	Capsulation Services Pvt. Ltd.	21,88	Mfg. capsules & servicing.
3	Hemalatha Textiles Ltd.	39,29	Cotton spinning.
4	Ralli Chemicals Ltd.	72,56	Mfg. fertilisers.
5	Ralli—Hoyland Ltd.	9,91	Mfg. umbrella components & distributors of electric fans.
6	Rallifan Ltd.	61,45	Mfg. electric fans.
7	Rallis India Ltd.	7,16,57	Mfg. pharmaceuticals and traders.
8	Ralliwolf Ltd.	53,75	Mfg. portable machine goods.
9	Sudarsanam Ltd.	1,34	Managing Agents.
10	W. T. Suren & Co. Ltd.	11,60	Trading.
RUIA			
1	Anhills India Ltd.	11,27	Imports & Exports (since suspended)
2	Ashok Apparels Pvt. Ltd.	..	(No business.)
3	Bombay Oxygen Corpn. Ltd.	1,51,47	Mfg. gases.
4	Bradbury Mills Ltd.	1,86,24	Mfg. cloth & yarn.
5	Chemicolour Pvt. Ltd.	7,08	Rendering technical service & trading.
6	Dawn Mills Co. Ltd.	2,21,69	Mfg. yarn & hosiery.
7	Kolhapur Sugar Mills Ltd.	4,97,99	Mfg. sugar, spirit & alcohol, french polish, groundnut oil & oil cake.
8	M. Ramnarain Pvt. Ltd.	1,18,55	Mg. Agents & traders.
9	Phoenix Mills Ltd.	4,31,17	Mfg. cloth & yarn.
10	Radhakrishna Ramnarain (P) Ltd.	86,87	Mg. Agents & mfg. hosiery & processing textiies.
11	Ramnarain Sons Pvt. Ltd.	79,25	Trading.
12	Ruia Chinai & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	1,42	Mg. Agents.
13	Ruia Industries (P) Ltd.	18,78	Mg. Agents & Investors.
14	Shamun Pvt. Ltd.	12,65	Trading.
15	United Agencies P. Ltd.	37,07	Mg. Agents.
16	Vinaya Trading Co. P. Ltd.	30,81	Trading.
SAHUJAIN			
1	Albion Plywood Ltd.	94,39	Mfg. wood veneers decorative & commercial plywood flush doors & block boards.
2	Ashoka Cement Ltd.	2,38,74	Mfg. portland cement & steel castings.
3	Ashoka Marketing Co. Ltd.	5,61,16	Trading.
4	Bennett Coleman & Co. Ltd.	4,94,80	Printing and publication of dailies & periodicals.
5	Bharat Collieries Ltd.	1,20,54	Coal mining & coke mfg.
6	Bharat Nidhi Ltd.	2,80,28	Investment.
7	Bharat Overseas Pvt. Ltd.	18,21	Trading.
8	Dalmia Jain Collieries Ltd.	7,15	Investment.
9	Dehri Rohtas Light Rly. Co. Ltd.	94,80	Light Rly. transport.
10	Himalaya Agents Ltd.	32	Trading.
11	Hindustan Vehicles Ltd.	67,86	Mfg. cycles & cycle parts.
12	Indian News Service Ltd.	98	(No business.)
13	Industrial Investors Ltd.	11,48	Investment.

1	2	3	4
14	Jaipur Udyog Ltd.	7,84,67	Mfg. cement.
15	Maheshpur Colliery Ltd.	4,60	Investment.
16	New Central Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	14,52,14	Mfg. jute goods, soda ash & ammonium chloride fertiliser.
17	Parashava Properties Ltd.	83,74	Lime stone quarrying.
18	Plywood Industries Ltd.	54,33	Mfg. wood veneers.
19	Rohas Industries Ltd.	16,81,67	Mfg. cement, paper, asbestos, cement products, sugar, vanaspati, chemicals etc.
20	Sahu Jain Ltd.	1,43,59	Mfg. Agents & investors.
21	Sabu Properties Ltd.	17,60	To hold & let immovable properties etc.
22	Sahujain Engineer Ltd. (chemicals)	3,88	Mfg. machinery (cement, paper, chemicals).
23	Sahujain Services Ltd.	11,61	Supply of service to other companies
24	Shree Krishna Gyanoday Sugar Ltd.	2,02,90	Mfg. sugar & alcohol.
25	Shree Rishabh Investment Ltd.	1,50,16	Trading in shares & securities.
26	Sone Valley Portland Cement Co. Ltd.	1,88,04	Mfg. portland cement.
SARABHAI			
1	Abmedabad Mfg. & Calico Ptg. Co. Ltd.	16,48,78	Mfg. cotton textiles, chemicals and plastics.
2	Baghouse Pvt. Ltd.	2,45	Holding of real estates.
3	Bakubhai Ambalal Pvt. Ltd.	21,07	Trading.
4	Chidambaram Pvt. Ltd.	4,08	Holding real estates.
5	Common Services Pvt. Ltd.	1,18	Supply of common services to plot holders in Retreat estate.
6	Cotton & Cloth Pvt. Ltd.	23,65	Trading.
7	Eat It Pvt. Ltd.	19	Trading.
8	Gautam Sarabhai Pvt. Ltd.	6,14	Holding real estate.
9	Gujarat Nets Ltd.	4,12	Trading.
10	Iiac Ltd.	2,01,12	Trading.
11	Karamchand Premchand Pvt. Ltd.	9,02,97	Mfg. Agents & mfg. pharmaceuticals, chemicals & glass vials & machinery.
12	Kalol Mills Ltd.	77,22	Mfg. cotton textiles.
13	Rajindra Dyeing & Prtg. Mills Ltd.	47,34	Textile processing.
14	Sarabhai Ltd.	47,13	Holding of real estates.
15	Sarabhai Group Services Ltd.	9,28	Construction, maintenance & service.
16	Sarabhai Merck Ltd.	1,52,80	Mfg. chemicals & pharmaceuticals.
17	Sarabhai Sons Pvt. Ltd.	14,72	Managing Agents.
18	Shahibag Gardens Pvt. Ltd.	5,42	Holding real estates.
19	Shilpi Advertising Ltd.	8,42	Advertising Agents & Printers.
20	Standard Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1,49,22	Mfg. pharmaceuticals.
21	Suhrid Geigy Ltd.	3,36,35	Mfg. pharmaceuticals & chemicals.
22	Suhrid Geigy Trading Ltd.	33,74	Trading.
23	Swastik Oil Mills Ltd.	2,51,27	Mfg. & sale of soaps, oils, cakes, synthetic detergents, estergum, stearic acid.
24	Synbiotics Ltd.	2,69,56	Mfg. chemicals & antibiotics.
25	Universal Corpn. Pvt. Ltd.	7,22	Holding real estates.
26	Velbilt Pvt. Ltd.	7,04	Building constructions.
27	Western India Prospecting Syndicate Pvt. Ltd.	65,51	Trading.

1	2	3	4
SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION			
1	Bombay Steam Navigation Co. (1953) Ltd.	62,60	Shipping.
2	Eastern Bunkerers Ltd.	27,67	Stevedoring, bunkering, clearing & forwarding, chipping & painting contractors, victualling, insurance agents etc.
3	Jalanath Insurance Ltd.	68,88	Insurance.
4	Jalanath Steamship Ltd.	4,46	Shipping.
5	Kamal Shipping Co. Ltd.	95,14	Shipping.
6	Norottam & Pereira Ltd.	14,97	Agency.
7	Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.	43,15,84	Shipping.
8	Scindia Workshop Ltd.	1,06,27	Ship repairers and general engineering.
SESHASAYEE			
1	Aluminium Industries Ltd.	7,81,95	Mfg. aluminium conductors, rods galvanising steel wires and cables.
2	Mettur Chemical & Industrial Corpn. Ltd.	4,02,30	Mfg. heavy chemicals.
3	Mount Mettur Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.	14,12	Mfg. drugs & pharmaceuticals.
4	Neyveli Ceramics & Refractories Ltd.	57,18	Mfg. porcelain sanitary ware & fittings
5	Seshasayee Bros. Pvt. Ltd.	12,71	Mg. Agents.
6	Seshasayee Bros. (Travancore) Pvt. Ltd.	9,88	Mg. Agents.
7	Seshasayee Industries Ltd.	2,12,03	Mg. insulators, electrical porcelain & matching hardware, malleables & grey castings.
8	Seshasayee Paper & Boards Ltd.	7,56,12	Mfg. paper & boards.
9	Seshasayee Parsons Whitmore Pvt. Ltd.	25	Mg. Agents.
10	Seshasayee Wire Ropes Ltd.	78,26	Mfg. steel wire ropes.
11	Simco Meters Ltd.	65,69	Mfg. electric meters & measuring instruments.
12	South Madras Electric Supply Corpn. Ltd.	2,77,94	Generation & supply of electricity.
13	South Madras Industrial Development Co. Pvt. Ltd.	90	Mg. Agency.
SHAPOORJI PALLONJI			
1	Belapur Co. Ltd.	3,24,85	Mfg. sugar.
2	Brady Engg. Co. Ltd.	43,35	Mfg. mechanical handling & lifting equipment, chaindrive components and bread making plant.
3	Champion Engg. Works Ltd.	1,04,67	Mfg. umbrella ribs and high speed steel tool bits.
4	Commerce (1935) Ltd.	67	Publishers.
5	F. E. Dinshaw Ltd.	91,92	Investors & Financiers.
6	G. Claridge & Co. Ltd.	51,90	Printers & publishers.
7	Gangapur Sugar Mills Ltd.	1,97,32	Mfg. sugar.
8	Jiwajirao Sugar Co. Ltd.	45,13	Mfg. sugar.
9	Morris & Brady Ltd.	16,31	Mfg. mechanical handling equipments (Trucks, pulley blocks, trolleys, cranes etc.).
10	Niranjan Mills Pvt. Ltd.	58,72	Mfg. cotton textile.

1	2	3	4
11	Pallonji Shapoorji & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	1,45,93	Building constructions.
12	Shapoorji & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	3,39	(No activity).
13	Shapoorji & Co. (Rajkot) Pvt. Ltd.	1,24	(No activity.)
14	Shapoorji Pallonji & Co. (P) Ltd.	89,00	Building constructions.
15	Shapoorji Pallonji (Gwalior) Pvt. Ltd.	32,41	Mg. Agents & Investments.
16	Shapoorji Pallonji & Co. (Rajkot) Pvt. Ltd.	16	(No activity.)
17	Special Steels Ltd.	1,63,56	Mfg. steel products.
18	Sterling Investment Corp. Pvt. Ltd.	2,36,94	Investors & Financiers.
19	Swadeshi Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.	18,10	Mfg. chemicals.
20	Trend Publications Pvt. Ltd.	..	Publishers & Printers.
21	W. H. Brady & Co. Ltd.	2,42,18	Mg. Agents & Trading.
SHAW WALLACE			
1	Amalgamated Coal Fields Ltd.	1,70,25	Coal mining.
2	Atlas Fertilisers Ltd.	23,14	(No business at present.)
3	Bengal Distilleries Co. Ltd.	10,29	(No business at present.)
4	Coonor Tea Estates Co. Ltd.	24,11	Tea plantation.
5	Cruckshank Co. Ltd.	6,69	Shipping.
6	Hooghly Flour Mills Co. Ltd.	31,68	Flour Milling (Wheat).
7	Indian Yeast Co. Ltd.	23,10	Mfg. yeast.
8	Indo-Agri Ltd.	9,98	(No business at present.)
9	Lucky Valley (Nilgiri Hills) Tea Estates Ltd.	11,48	Tea plantation.
10	Matheson Mosanquet & Co. Ltd.	12,93	Trading & Mg. Agency.
11	New Samanbagh Tea Co. Ltd.	54,59	Tea plantation.
12	Parkside (Neilgherry Hills) (Estate) Co. Ltd.	43,03	Tea plantation.
13	Pench Valley Coal Co. Ltd.	90,87	Coal mining.
14	Rajnagar Tea Co. Ltd.	15,99	Tea plantation.
15	Rewa Coalfields Ltd.	1,23,18	Coal mining.
16	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	7,69,37	Mg. Agents and mfg. chemicals, jute goods, engineering goods.
17	Shawlace Nominees Ltd.	1	Nominee Co.
18	Tezapore Tea Co. Ltd.	92,47	Tea plantation.
19	Tin Plate Co. of India Ltd.	5,80,80	Mfg. tinplate.
20	United Flour Mills Co. Ltd.	25,25	Flour milling (Wheat).
21	Walker & Greig (Coonor) Ltd.	1,82	Structural Engineers.
22	Wallwood Plantations & Agency Ltd.	3,76	Estate Suppliers.
SHRI RAM			
1	Bengal Potteries Ltd.	2,86,16	Mfg. crockery & insulators.
2	Bharat Ball Bearing Co. Ltd.	1,38,42	Mfg. ball bearings.
3	Bharat Ram Chart Ram Pvt. Ltd.	1,36,52	Mg. Agents & Investment.
4	Charat Ram Shri Dhar Pvt. Ltd.	14,58	Investment.
5	Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ltd.	30,88,47	Mfg. textile, sugar & chemicals.
6	Colconda Industries Pvt. Ltd.	..	Mg. Agents.
7	Hindustan Vacuum Glass Ltd.	34,49	Mfg. vacuum flasks & other glass ware.
8	India Capacitors Pvt. Ltd.	53,09	Mfg. capacitors.
9	India Hard Metals Pvt. Ltd.	68,91	Mfg. tungston carbide products.
10	Jay Engg. Works Ltd.	9,58,80	Mfg. sewing machines & fans.

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11	Madan Mohan Lall Shri Ram Pvt. Ltd.	2,62,71	Mg. Agents & Investment.
12	P.V.C. Wires & Cables Pvt. Ltd.	21,44	Mfg. electrical wires & cables.
13	Shri Ram Associates Pvt. Ltd.	20,85	Investment.
14	Usha Minerals Pvt. Ltd.	3	Mining.
15	Usha Refrigeration Industries Ltd.	18,05	Mfg. scaled units.
16	Usha Sales Pvt. Ltd.	3,66,12	Trading.
SHRIYANS PRASAD JAIN			
1	Bakul Udyog P. Ltd.	10,09	Mfg. bifurcated rivets etc. & trading.
2	Bombay Vyapar P. Ltd.	53,47	Trading.
3	Business Combine P. Ltd.	4,11	Mfg. wire staples.
4	Carona Sahu Co. Ltd.	1,32,34	Mfg. canvas, rubber & leather footwear. & accessories.
5	Dhrangadhra Chemical Works Ltd.	6,85,37	Mfg. chemicals (Soda, ash, caustic soda etc.)
6	Dharangadhara Trading Co. (P) Ltd.	47,47	Trading.
7	Gopal Investors' Corpn. P. Ltd.	18,82	Moneylending.
8	Plastic Resins & Chemical Ltd.	1	Mfg. chemicals (Polyvinyl chloride).
9	Sahu Brothers (Saurashtra) P. Ltd.	47,90	Mg. Agents & Investment.
10	Sahu Industries P. Ltd.	18,54	Moneylending.
11	Sahu Rubbers P. Ltd.	13,74	Mfg. footwear.
12	Traders P. Ltd.	27	(No business)
SIMPSON			
1	Addison & Co. Ltd.	1,32,85	Mfg. various engg. goods.
2	Addison Paints & Chemicals Ltd.	89,50	Mfg. paints & varnishes.
3	Analgamations Pvt. Ltd.	92,19	Investment.
4	Amco Batteries Ltd.	90,39	Mfg. batteries.
5	Associated Printers (Madras) Pvt. Ltd.	11,61	Printers.
6	Associated Publishers (Madras) Pvt. Ltd.	22,81	Publishers.
7	Courtesy Transport Ltd.	2,27	Transport.
8	George Oakes Ltd.	67,90	Trading.
9	Higgenbothams Pvt. Ltd.	8,51	Trading.
10	India Pistons Ltd.	1,58,68	Mfg. pistons, piston rings, cylinder liners & bludgeon pins etc.
11	India Pistons-Repco Ltd.	30,65	Mfg. flywheel starter ring gear.
12	Indian Cashewnuts & Plantations Ltd.	53	Coffee plantation.
13	L.M. Van Moppes Diamond Tools (India).	45	Mfg. industrial diamond tool products.
14	Madras Advertising Co. Pvt. Ltd.	2,14	Advertising consultants.
15	Reichhold Chemicals Ltd.	20,17	Mfg. synthetic resins etc.
16	Shardlow India Ltd.	81,67	Mfg. steel forgings & stampings for automobile & ancillary industries.
17	Simpson & Co. Ltd.	7,65,58	Mfg. perkins P6V automotive tractors perkins P6, P3, P4 industrial diesel engines, body building & light engg. specialists.
18	Simpson & General Finance Co. Ltd.	35,59	Hire purchase financiers & insurance Agents.
19	Speed-A-Way-Pvt. Ltd.	7,64	Mfg. & distribution of steel furnitures and dealers in motor parts.
20	Sri Ram Vilas Service Ltd.	66,14	Clearing, forwarding & warehousing agents.

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21	Stanes Amalgamated Estates Ltd.	31,59	Coffee & tea estate owners.
22	Stanes Motors (South India) Ltd.	50,37	Trading.
23	Stanes Tyre & Rubber Products Ltd.	20,18	Tyre retreading.
24	T. Stanes & Co. Ltd.	76,41	Mfg. of fertilisers & Mg. Agents & coffee curing and shipping.
25	Tractors & Farm Equipment Ltd.	1,90,82	Mfg. tractors.
26	United Coffee Supply Co. Ltd.	30,60	Mfrs. & dealers in coffee, tea etc.
27	United Nilgiri Tea Estates Co. Ltd.	53,65	Tea plantation.
28	Wheel & Rim Co. of India Ltd.	32,38	Mfg. bicycle rims.
SOORAJMULL NAGARMULL			
1	Ahmadpur Katwa Rly. Co. Ltd.	31,84	Transport.
2	Alexandra Jute Mills Ltd.	1,55,79	Mfg. jute.
3	Alipore Holdings Pvt. Ltd.	10,56	Investment & dealing in shares.
4	Alliance Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	1,76,58	Mfg. jute.
5	Amluckie Tea Co. Ltd.	34,02	Tea mfg.
6	Aricha Trading Co. Ltd.	1,44	Investment.
7	Asiatic Oxygen Ltd.	1,69,90	Proposed to mfr. industrial and medical gases & electrodes, cutting equipment & arc-welding equipment.
8	Asiatic Oxygen & Acetylene Co. Ltd.	2,41,00	Mfg. gas.
9	Atlas & Union Jute Press Co. Ltd.	26,06	Dealing in landed property & jute.
10	Baghmari Tea Co. Ltd.	35,62	Mfg. tea.
11	Bajoria Properties Ltd.	8,60	Real Estate & Investments.
12	Bankura Damoder River Rly. Co. Ltd.	59,71	Transport.
13	Bengal Jute Mill Co. Ltd.	3,10,66	Mfrs. of jute goods, soap and cast iron products.
14	Bhatkawa Tea Co. Ltd.	45,29	Mfg. tea.
15	Bimilipatam & Calingapatam Jute Baling Co. Ltd.	1,24	Jute baling.
16	Bombay Gas Co. (Prop.) Ltd.	43	Investment.
17	Bormah Jan Tea Co. (1936) Ltd.	33,13	Mfg. tea.
18	Britannia Engineering Co. Ltd.	6,03,04	Mfg. engg. goods.
19	Burdwan Cutwa Railway Co. Ltd.	39,06	Transport.
20	Calcutta Gas Co. (Prop.) Ltd.	1,46,21	Investment.
21	Charmugria Trading Co. Ltd.	7,07	Investments.
22	Chitavalsah Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	1,46,87	Mfg. jute.
23	Cocanada Jute Press Ltd.	97	Jute pressing.
24	Collieries India Pvt. Ltd.	6,54	General trading.
25	Cooch Behar Trading Co. Ltd.	48,61	Investment.
26	Darjeeling Dooars Investment Co. P. Ltd.	14,21	Investment & dealing in shares.
27	Davenport & Co. Ltd.	91,89	Mg. Agents & traders.
28	Deajoo Valley Tea Co. Ltd.	19,93	Mfg. tea.
29	Dibrugarh Co. Ltd.	35,38	Mfg. tea.
30	Eastern Bengal Jute Trdg. Co. Ltd.	5,47	Investment.
31	Eastern Mfg. Co. Ltd.	81,79	Mfg. jute.
32	Empire Jute Co. Ltd.	1,42,20	Mfg. jute.
33	Gielle Tea Co. Ltd.	12,89	Mfg. tea.
34	Haldibari Jute Co. Pvt. Ltd.	18,93	Investment.
35	Hanuman Estate Pvt. Ltd.	15,10	Dealing in landed properties.
36	Hasimara Industries Ltd.	4,12,52	Tea & Textiles.

1	2	3	4
37	Howrah Trading Co. Pvt. Ltd.	3,61,14	Mg. Agents & mfg. engg. goods.
38	Huldibari Tea Association Ltd.	98,08	Mfg. tea & hessian (Jute).
39	India Jute Trading Co. Ltd.	2,27	Investment.
40	International Shipping Co. Ltd.	6,08	No business.
41	James Alexander Co. Ltd.	5,21	Mechanical & structural engineers.
42	Katakhal Lala Bazar Rly. Co. Ltd.	12,87	Transport.
43	Kelvin Jute Co. Ltd.	3,29,74	Mfg. jute.
44	Madaripur Trdg. Co. Ltd.	4,27	Investment.
45	Margaret's Hope tea Co. Ltd.	14,09	Mfg. tea.
46	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	3,48,39	Mg. Agents, import & export and Agencies.
47	Narundi Trdg. Co. Ltd.	2,09	Investment.
48	Naskarpara Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	1,09,46	Mfg. jute.
49	Nellimarla Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	1,25,21	Mfg. jute.
50	New Chumta Tea Co. Ltd.	19,99	Mfg. tea.
51	North Bengal Sugar Mills Co. Pvt. Ltd.	2,66,85	Mfg. sugar.
52	Northern Bengal Jute Trading Co. Ltd.	9,46	Investments.
53	Orient Jute Trading Co. Ltd.	9,46	Investments.
54	Popular Jute Trdg. Co. Ltd.	1,48	Investment.
55	Presidency Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	93,36	Mfg. jute.
56	Raigarh Jute Mills Ltd.	1,19,32	Mfg. jute goods.
57	Raigarh Trading Co. Ltd.	33,03	Mfg. Agents.
58	Rajanhat Tea Co. Ltd.	22,18	Mfg. tea.
59	Rajasthan Investment Co. Pvt. Ltd.	24,70	Investment.
60	Ranicherra Tea Co. Ltd.	38,35	Mfg. tea.
61	Ratangarh Vanijya Vikash (P) Ltd.	20,53	Share business.
62	Ripley & Co. Ltd.	12,01	Trading.
63	Roopacherra Tea Co. Ltd.	16,50	Mfg. tea.
64	Setabganj Sugar Mills Pvt. Ltd.	1,14,70	Mfg. sugar.
65	Shree Gopal & Co. Ltd.	6,51	Merchants & Commission Agents.
66	Shree Hanuman Steel Rolling Mills Co. Ltd.	13,99	Mfg. M. S. rods.
67	Sungma Tea Co. Ltd.	32,57	Mfg. tea.
68	Teesta Valley Tea Co. Ltd.	19,13	Mfg. tea.
69	Teloijan Tea Co. Ltd.	36,85	Mfg. tea.
70	Tingamira Tea Seed Co. Ltd.	15,21	Tea seed production.
71	Tirrihannah Co. Ltd.	31,84	Mfg. tea.
72	Tyroon Tea Co. Ltd.	57,06	Mfg. tea.
73	Vizianagram Press & Mills Co. Ltd.	5,07	Mfg. jute & tamarind seed powder.
74	W. H. Harton & Co. Ltd.	44,23	Mfg. sisalropes etc.
75	Waverly Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	41,02	Mfg. jute.
76	Western Bengal Co. Ltd.	21,78	Investments.

SWEDISH MATCH

1	The Assam Match Co. Ltd.	92,01	Mfg. matches.
2	Vulcan Trading Co. Pvt. Ltd.	2,06,71	Mfg. machinery.
3	Western India Match Co. Ltd.	7,75,26	Mfg. matches, potassium chlorate, paper glue, salt and marine chemicals.

1	2	3	4
T. V. SUNDARAM IYENGAR			
1	India Motor Parts & Accessories (P) Ltd.	55,93	Wholesale dealers for motor parts & Accessories.
2	Kasjax Engg. Ancillaries (P) Ltd..	2	Mfg. bolts.
3	Madras Auto Service (P) Ltd.	83,43	Dealers in motor parts & accessories.
4	Madras Motor & General Insurance Co. Ltd.	1,76,25	Insurance.
5	Pudukottah Bus Union (P) Ltd.	3,96	Nil (formerly passenger transporters).
6	Singer—TVS Ltd.	9,00	Mfg. sewing machine needles.
7	Southern Roadways Private Ltd.	2,64,60	Passenger & goods transport.
8	Sundarams (P) Ltd.	8,31	Mfg. automobile parts, iron castings self enclosing water tapes.
9	Sundaram Clayton Ltd.	77,95	Mfg. exhauster, sevos for air assisted brakes for commercial vehicles.
10	Sundaram Finance Ltd.	4,83,93	Financing under hire purchase.
11	Sundaram Industries (P) Ltd.	1,29,01	Motor body builders, tyre retreading & mfg. automobile rubber parts & tread rubber.
12	Sundaram Motors (P) Ltd.	1,63,07	Dealers in motor cars, trucks & the in parts.
13	Sundaram Textiles Ltd.	55,27	Cotton spinning.
14	T. V. Sundaram Iyengar & Sons Pvt. Ltd.	4,63,23	Mg. Agents, automobile dealers & & repairers.
15	Tinnevelly Motor Bus Service Co. (P) Ltd.	10,84	Passenger transport.
16	Trichy Steel Rolling Mills Ltd.	49,00	Mfg. M. S. Rods.
17	Wheels India Ltd.	1,52,69	Mfg. wheels for automobiles & trucks.
TALUKDAR LAW			
1	Bangeshwari Cotton Mills Ltd.	77,51	Mfg. cotton textiles.
2	Hindustan Building Society Ltd.	37,78	Dealing in land.
3	Hindustan Development Corpn. Ltd.	2,94,12	Engg. & Vanaspati Mfg.
4	Hindustan General Insurance Society Ltd.	1,29,63	Insurance.
5	Hindustan Heavy Chemicals Ltd.	1,07,25	Mfr. of Heavy Chemicals.
6	Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Ltd.	3,57,49	Mfrs. of sheet wired and figured glasses.
7	Hindustan Stainley Ltd.	5,23	Mfr. of surveying, mathematical and scientific instruments.
8	James Murray & Co. Ltd.	3,93	Opticians & scientific instruments makers.
9	N. R. Sarkar & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	5,27	Trading.
10	Talukdar Law & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	2,98	Managing Agency.
TATA			
1	Ahmedabad Advance Mills Ltd.	3,47,37	Mfg. Textiles
2	Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	13,35,82	Generation & supply of electricity.
3	Armstrong Smith Ltd.	1,00,91	Trading.
4	Associated Building Co. Ltd.	49,51	Property holders & services appurtenant.

1	2	3	4
5	Auto Accessories (I) Ltd.	26,83	Mfg. KLG . Spark plugs, Automobiles & Cycles components including cycle tube valves.
6	Belpahar Refractories Ltd.	5,82,11	Mfg. Refractories.
7	Betmenn & Kupfer Ltd.	30	Trading.
8	Bombay Safe Deposit Co. Ltd.	3,33	Safe deposit vaults.
9	Central India Spg. Wvg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	6,25,45	Mfg. textile & yarn.
10	Commercial & Industrial Exports Ltd.	13,62	Trading.
11	Commercial Printing Press Ltd.	40,11	Printing.
12	D. Macropolo & Co. Ltd.	72,58	Mfg. & trading in tobacco & its accessories.
13	Eagle Rolling Mills Ltd.	16,84	Re-rollers manufacture.
14	Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co. Ltd.	1,20,65	Agents & Managing Agents & Mfg. various Engg. products.
15	Forbes Trustees Ltd.	1	Trustees.
16	Gokak Mills Ltd.	2,76,89	Mfg. Cotton yarn.
17	Indian Cement Co. (1937) Ltd.	4,11	(No business)
18	Indian Hotels Co. Ltd.	82,04	Management of Hotels.
19	Indian Standard Metal Co. Ltd.	1,10,79	Production of non-ferrous metals, alloys, foundry castings, die castings & machine components.
20	Indian Tube Co. (1953) Ltd.	15,97,39	Mfg. steel tubes & strip.
21	Indian Vegetable Products Ltd.	63,69	Mfg. edible fats & oils.
22	Industrial & Domestic Appliance Co. Ltd.	64	Trading.
23	Industrial Perfumes Ltd.	35,43	Mfg. Aromatic chemicals & perfumery raw materials.
24	International Fisheries Ltd.	24,38	Quick freezing & Processing of sea food, fruits, poultry etc.
25	Investa Industrial Corpn. Ltd.	15,00	Mg. Agents & Investors.
26	Investa Machine Tools & Engg. Co. Ltd.	207,58	Mfg. Machine Tools.
27	Investment Corpn. of India Ltd.	609,09	Mg. Agents & Investors.
28	Jayabharat Insurance Co. Ltd.	179,41	General insurance.
29	Lakme Ltd.	13,91	Mfg. Cosmetics, toilet products.
30	Mysore Chromite Ltd.	2,28	Mining of magnesite.
31	National Ekco Radio & Engg. Co. Ltd.	109,86	Mfg. Radios.
32	New India Assurance Co. Ltd.	2,52,21	General insurance.
33	Sassoon J. David & Co. Ltd.	248,42	Investments.
34	Sepulchre Bros. (I) Ltd.	17,07	Trading.
35	South India Insurance Co. Ltd.	184,49	General insurance.
36	Svadeshi Mills Co. Ltd.	538,43	Mfg. Textile.
37	Tata Aircraft Ltd.	5,16	Investments.
38	Tata Chemicals Ltd.	10,14,82	Mfg. soda ash, Sodium Bicarbonate, Benzene Hexachlorid, Zincchloride, caustic soda etc.
39	Tata Engg. & Locomotive Co. Ltd.	58,49,43	Mfg. diesel vehicles, locomotive, Excavators & industrial shunters.
40	Tata Finlay Ltd.	1,11,37	Mfg. & distribution of packet tea & instant tea.
41	Tata—Fison Ltd. (present name Tata Fison Industries Ltd.	1,94,03	Mfg. insecticides, fungicides, weedcides etc.

1	2	3	4
42	Tata-Hydro Electric Agencies Ltd.	83,11	Mg. Agents.
43	Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.	11,10,42	Generation & supply of electricity.
44	Tata Industries Pvt. Ltd.	1,46,99	Mg. Agents & Secretary & Treasurers.
45	Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	1,59,24,43	Mfg. iron & steel & steel products.
46	Tata Mills Co. Ltd.	5,09,89	Mfg. Textiles.
47	Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd.	9,39,21	Mfg. Soaps & oils.
48	Tata Power Co. Ltd.	26,30,00	Generation & supply of electricity.
49	Tata—Robins—Frasar Ltd.	51,53	Mfg. of bulk materials, handling and processing equipment.
50	Tata Services Ltd.	27,10	Common services to group companies.
51	Tata Sons Pvt. Ltd.	8,94,23	Financing & Investment.
52	Voltas Ltd.	21,69,37	Mfg. air-conditioners, water coolers, switchgears, electric starters & sundry mining equipment & Traders.
53	West Bokare Ltd.	1,96,02	Coal mining.
THACKERSEY			
1	Art Leather Pvt. Ltd.	36,23	Mfg. of tracing cloth.
2	Bhor Industries Ltd.	2,57,25	Mfg. of plastic cloth, book binding cloth, P.V.C. tiles etc.
3	Bhor Trading Co. Ltd.	10,04	Mfg. & processing of measuring tapes, dealers in rexine cloth etc.
4	Crown Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	3,59,27	Mfg. of textiles.
5	Fancy Corpn. Ltd.	84,95	Mfg. of embroidered piece goods, cotton, woollen, artsilk or nylon laces & Swiss embroideries.
6	Hakoba Pvt. Ltd.	8,13	Trading.
7	Hindustan Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd.	2,92,81	Mfrs. of cotton textiles.
8	Indian Mfg. Co. Ltd.	2,46,24	Mfrs. of cotton textiles.
9	Kril Standard Products Pvt. Ltd. . . . .	..	P.V.C. injunction moulding machine.
10	Mitra Bauxite Pvt. Ltd.	1,11	Bauxite mining & labour contractors & dealers in cloth.
11	Shree Laxmi Printing & Dyeing Works Ltd.	3,41	Trading.
12	Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co. Ltd.	51,63	Mfg. of CO ₂ gas and mineral requisites, Dry ice etc.
THAPAR			
1	Ballarpur Paper & Straw Board Mills Ltd.	9,39,70	Mfg. paper.
2	Barrakar Engg. & Foundry Works Ltd.	75,93	Mfg. colliery equipment, structure job, casting and fabrication of steel etc.
3	Bharat Starch & Chemicals Ltd.	41,93	Mfg. starch and allied products.
4	Bhowra Kankanee Collieries Ltd.	2,53,86	Coal mining.
5	Central India Agencies (P) Ltd.	876	Dealers in shares.
6	Crompton Parkinson (Works) Ltd.	3,53,39	Mfg. electrical goods & engg.
7	David Brown Greaves Ltd.	69,03	Mfg. gears & marine gear boxes.
8	Deoria Sugar Mills Ltd.	39,79	Mfg. sugar.
9	Dnaba Essences & Gas Co. Pvt. Ltd.	2,41	Trading.
10	Drayton Greaves Ltd.	2,99	Mfg. steam straps and regulating instruments.

1	2	3	4
11	East Chora Colliery Co. Ltd. . . .	20,47	Coal mining.
12	Greaves Cotton & Co. Ltd. . . .	7,93,18	Secretary/Treasurer & trading & mfg. paper canes & tubes & diamond bits.
13	Greaves Cotton & Crompton Parkinson Ltd. . . .	3,48,82	Mfg. electrical equipment, engineers & contractors.
14	Greaves Dronsfeld Ltd. . . .	6,81	Mfg. emery filets.
15	Greaves Foseco Ltd. . . .	39,40	Mfg. foundry fluxes and allied products.
16	Hindustan General Electric Corpn. Ltd. . . .	1,29,28	Mfg. radios, radio components and electrical accessories.
17	Indian City Properties Ltd. . . .	1,52,23	Properties.
18	Indian Trade & General Insurance Co. Ltd. . . .	1,42,60	Insurance.
19	Jagatjit Cotton Textile Mills Ltd. . . .	5,10,66	Mfg. cloth & yarn.
20	Kamrup Contractors & Suppliers . . .	15,01	Bottles & supplier of country liquor & rectified spirit & trading.
21	Karamchand Thapar & Bros. P. Ltd. . . .	6,11,81	Mg. Agents, Secretaries/Treasurers, trading.
22	Karamchand Thapar & Bros. (J. & K.) Ltd. . . .	11,95	Trading.
23	Karamchand Thapar & Bros. (Coal Sales) Ltd. . . .	5,49,98	Trading.
24	Karamchand Thapar & Sons Ltd. . . .	73,58	Investment.
25	Kenyon Greaves Ltd. . . .	4,72	Mfg. inter standed ropes and bandings.
26	Kulu Valley Development Co. Ltd. . . .	2,61	Development & survey work.
27	Malwa Sugar Mills Co. Ltd. . . .	82,75	Mfg. sugar.
28	Mather Greaves Ltd. . . .	11,37	Mfg. calendar, bowls & other textile machinery & accessories.
29	Modern Agencies Ltd. . . .	1,02,64	Trading.
30	Mohini Sugar Mills Ltd. . . .	49,77	Mfg. sugar.
31	New Savan Sugar & Gur Refining Co. Ltd. . . .	18,26	Mfg. sugar.
32	Northern India Share Dealers (P) Ltd. . . .	31,19	Dealers in shares & stocks.
33	Orient Engg. & Commercial Co. Ltd. . . .	9,42	Trading.
34	Oriental Coal Co. Ltd. . . .	1,65,85	Coal mining.
35	Produce Exchange Corpn. Ltd. . . .	97,03	Trading.
36	Punjab Business & Supply Co. P. Ltd. . . .	26,09	Trading.
37	Rawanwara Collieries Ltd. . . .	23,76	Coal mining.
38	Ruston & Hornsby (India) Ltd. . . .	2,22,32	Mfg. diesel engines and pumps.
39	Shree Gopal Paper Mills Ltd. . . .	7,89,08	Mfg. paper and vanaspati.
40	Shree Sitaram Sugar Co. Ltd. . . .	74,66	Mfg. sugar.
41	Standard Refinery & Distillery Ltd. . . .	1,37,85	Mfg. sugar.
42	Tentulia Khas Collieries Ltd. . . .	31,81	Coal mining.
43	United Collieries Ltd. . . .	1,14,82	Coal mining.

THIAGARAJA ✓

1	Alagappa Textiles (Cochin) Ltd. . . .	70,63	Manufacture of Cotton Textile.
2	Coimbatore Kamala Mills Ltd. . . .	81,69	Manufacture of Cotton Textile.
3	East India Corpn. Ltd. . . .	51,83	Trading.
4	Karumuttu Pvt. Ltd. . . .	2,02	Mg. Agents.
5	Kerala Lakshmi Mills Ltd. . . .	47,98	Manufacture of Cotton Textile.

1	2	3	4
6	Loyal Textile Mills Ltd.	1,34,54	Mfg. cotton textiles.
7	Madura Insurance Co. Ltd.	27,25	General Insurance.
8	Madura Sugar Ltd.	39,89	Mfg. crystal sugar.
9	Manickavasagam Pvt. Ltd. . . . .	..	Financiers.
10	Marakathavalli Pvt. Ltd.	58	Financiers.
11	Pachanayaki Ltd.	1,06	Financiers.
12	Padmanaba Pvt. Ltd.	3,40	Financiers & Traders.
13	Pandiarajan & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	1,24	Mg. Agents.
14	Pudukkottai Co. Pvt. Ltd.	79,25	Financiers.
15	Pudukkottai Corpn. Pvt. Ltd.	53,45	Financiers.
16	Rukmini Co. Pvt. Ltd.	49,76	Financiers.
17	Rukmini Mills Ltd.	63,06	Mfg. cotton textiles.
18	Saroja Mills Ltd.	1,47,83	Mfg. cotton textiles.
19	Sree Meenakshi Mills Ltd.	4,20,31	Mfg. cotton textiles.
20	Sree Rajendra Mills Ltd.	1,23,67	Mfg. cotton textiles.
21	Sri Sarada Mills Ltd.	32,15	Mfg. cotton textiles.
22	Sree Sivakami Mills Ltd.	1,20,60	Mfg. cotton textiles.
23	Sivakami Co. Pvt. Ltd.	41,81	Financiers.
24	Sivakami Sugars Ltd. . . . .	..	Mfg. sugar.
25	Sundaram & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	55	Financiers.
26	Thiagaraja Chetty & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	3,19	Managing Agents.
27	Thiagaraja Chetty & Sons Pvt. Ltd.	12,66	Managing Agents.
28	Vanjinad Matches & Industries Ltd.	4,60	Mfg. safety matches, splinters & veneers, wood wool & trading.
29	Vijayamohini Mills Ltd.	36,28	Mfg. cotton textiles.
30	Virudhunagar Textile Mills Ltd.	29,99	Mfg. cotton textiles.

TUBE INVESTMENT

1	T. I. Diamond Chain Ltd.	72,11	Mfg. cycle & industrial chairs.
2	T. I. Miller Ltd.	50,16	Mfg. lamps for autocycles, scooters, cars, etc. & bicycle dynamo lamps.
3	T. I. & M. Sales Ltd.	97,89	Trading.
4	Tube Investments of India Ltd.	8,48,88	Mfg. bicycles, their components, ERW Tubes, Cold rolled strips etc.

TURNER MORRISON

1	Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ltd.	2,92,71	Ship-building, ship repairs and general engg. works.
2	Angelo Bros. Ltd.	1,31,99	Mfg. shellack.
3	Grahams Trading Co. (India) Ltd.	56,69	Trading.
4	Iodna Colliery (1920) Ltd.	4,57,85	Coal mining.
5	Shalimar Tar Products (1935) Ltd.	2,48,41	Mfg. tar, tarfelt, bitumals, pres- tressed concrete & civil engg. works.
6	Shalimar Works Ltd.	1,08,18	Ship-building, repairing, machinery mfg. and general engineering.
7	Smith, Stanistreet & Co. Ltd.	1,14,82	Mfrs. of chemicals and pharmaceuti- cals.
8	Turner Morrison & Co. Ltd.	5,78,53	Mg. Agents, Agents for shipping & Insurance & Trading.

V. RAMAKRISHNA

1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Cement Co. Ltd.	1,70,48	Mfg. portland cement.
2	Andhra Cement Construction Co. Ltd. . .	5,88	Engineers & contractors.
3	Indian Graphic Arts Equipment Co. Ltd.	...	Mfg. graphic arts & printing machinery.
4	Jeypore Sugar Co. Ltd.	2,34,56	Mfg. sugar, jaggery, distillation of spirits and liquor and ferro manganese.
5	K. C. P. Ltd.	8,47,92	Mfg. sugar, confectionary & denatured spirits and heavy industrial machines.
6	Krishna Industrial Corpn. Ltd.	41,73	Mfg. CO ₂ gas and trading.
7	R. S. Industrial Corpn. Pvt. Ltd.	9,37	Mg. Agents.
8	Ramakrishna Machinery Corpn. Pvt. Ltd.	16	Mg. Agents.
9	V. Ramakrishna Sons Pvt. Ltd.	51,33	Mg. Agents, working a coffee estate, mfg. geranium oil, spun pipes & pig iron.

VISSANJI

1	Alsales Ltd.	11,61	Trading.
2	Indian Plywood Mfg. Co. Ltd.	1,88,93	Mfg. plywood & allied products.
3	Lakshmi Vishnu Cotton Mills Ltd.	4,40,19	Mfg. cotton textiles.
4	Permal Wallage Ltd.	23,72	Mfg. densified wood.
5	Superior Stationery Mart Ltd.	3,64	Stationery & printing.
6	Vertex Mfg. Co. Ltd.	7,68	Mfg. metal clad switches & fuse gears, ancillary items for automobile, transformer & switch gear and flour milling industries, builder's hardware e.g. hinges, bolts, locks etc.
7	Vissanji Estates Pvt. Ltd.	9,89	Property dealers.
8	Vissanji Khimji & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	13,31	Trading & Transport contractors.
9	Vissanji Sons & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	1,02,11	Managing Agents & Trading.
10	Wallace Flour Mills Co. Ltd.	4,02,94	Flour milling.

WALCHAND

1	Acme, Mfg. Co. Ltd.	61,12	Mfg. oil engines, lubricators, shaping machines, valves.
2	Acrow India Ltd.	21,23	Mfg. building construction & civil engineering equipment scaffolding etc.
3	Aero-Auto Ltd.	34,66	Mg. Agents.
4	Ajit Engg. Works Pvt. Ltd.	9	Mfg. fuel tanks and their equipment.
5	Bharat Radiators Pvt. Ltd.	22,47	Mfg. motor radiator parts & components parts, motor spare parts.
6	Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency Ltd.	45,74	Trading
7	Bombay Potteries & Tiles Ltd.	77,69	Mfg. sanitarywares, wall glazed tiles, porcelain insulators, porcelain mill accessories, refractories, chemical stonewares, fine clay white enamelled sinks, acid proof vitrous tiles, lining bricks etc. etc.
8	Cooper Engg. Ltd.	3,67,87	Mfg. oil engines, machine tools, textile power looms, agricultural implements.
9	Ganga Bridge Construction Co. Ltd.	4,19	Constructural engineers.

1	2	3	4
10	Hindustan Construction Co. Ltd.	9,37,92	Specialised in concrete works, construction of dams, bridges, tunnels, buildings etc.
11	Hindustan Spun Pipes Ltd.	2,26	Lease (Property)
12	Indian Hume Pipe Co. Ltd.	4,65,63	Mfg. R. C. C. Pipes, Hume Steel pipes, steel penstocks, prestressed concrete pipes, R. C. C. Poles etc.
13	Indjan Steering Gears Ltd.	6	Trading.
14	Korula Rubber Co. Pvt. Ltd.	20,53	Mfg. rubber goods.
15	Motichand Construction Co. Pvt. Ltd.	10,11	Investment.
16	PAL Hire Purchase Ltd.	46,60	Financing hire purchasers.
17	Premier Auto Electric Ltd.	27,18	Trading.
18	Premier Automobiles Ltd.	19,63,59	Mfg. & trading in cars, trucks, accessories, components & parts, Air Temps & accessories, components & parts, mfg. rly. springs, M. S. Tubes & castings.
19	Premier Construction Co. Ltd.	3,27,23	Guniting work.
20	Ravalgaon Sugar Farm Ltd..	1,91,61	Mfg. sugar, sugar candy, confectionery, sugar machinery.
21	Share Investment Trust Pvt. Ltd.	9,92	Investment.
22	Vikhroli Metal Fabricators Ltd.	14,96	Fabrication of structural steel work and mfg. special types of construction equipments.
23	Vinod Shashank Chakor Pvt. Ltd.	7,31	Investment.
24	Walchand & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	1,42,70	Mg. Agents & Insurance Agents.
25	Walchandnagar Industries Ltd.	7,14,64	Mfg. sugar, sugar machinery, industrial alcohol, plastic goods.

WALLACE

1	Afco Ltd.	77,00	Boat Building.
2	B. M. D. Agency Ltd.	2,35	No trading activities.
3	Bombay Burmah Trading Corpn. Ltd.	8,55,00	Plantations, timber, extractr. mfg. asbestos cement sheets & concrete pipes.
4	Bombay Co. Pvt. Ltd.	1,94,41	Trading.
5	Dental Products of India Ltd.	2,69	No trading activities.
6	Dymes & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	1,28	No trading activities.
7	Raichur Press Co. Pvt. Ltd.	1,09	No trading activities.

APPENDIX E

LIST OF NON-GOVERNMENT COMPANIES (OTHER THAN BANKING & INSURANCE) WITH ASSETS OF RUPEES ONE CRORE OR MORE AS ON 31ST MARCH 1964

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Assets (Rs. in lakhs)	Description of Main Line(s) of Business Activity
1	2	3	4
1	A. C. C. Vickers Babcock Ltd. . . .	15,88	Mfg. Water tube, Boilers, Pressure, Vessels, Cement making machinery, Mining Equipment, & general heavy Engineering items.
2	A & F Harvey Ltd.	1,75	Managing agents and agent for shipping and insurance companies.
3	A. H. Bhiwandiwalla & Co. (Bombay) Pvt. Ltd.	1,13	Managerial Services.
4	Aditya Mills Ltd.	1,57	Mfg. Cotton Yarn.
5	Addison & Co. Ltd.	1,93	Mfg. various Engineering Goods.
6	Agarpara Company Ltd.	3,23	Mfg. jute products and C. I. Castings.
7	Agfa India Ltd.	1,05	Importers & Distributors of Photographic & allied goods & Material.
8	Agra Electric Supply Co. Ltd. . . .	1,94	Generation & supply of electricity.
9	Ahmedabad Advance Mills Ltd. . . .	3,47	Mfg. Cotton textile fabrics.
10	Ahmedabad Cotton Mfg. Co. Ltd. . . .	2,20	Mfg. Cotton textiles.
11	Ahmedabad Electricity Co. Ltd. . . .	20,44	Generation and supply of electricity.
12	Ahmedabad Jaya Bharat Cotton Mills Ltd.	2,24	Mfg. Cotton textiles.
13	Ahmedabad Jupiter Spg. Wvg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	4,50	Mfg. Cotton textiles.
14	Ahmedabad Kaiser-i-Hind Mills Co. Ltd.	1,16	Mfg. Cotton textiles.
15	Ahmedabad Laxmi Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.	1,08	Mfg. Cotton textiles.
16	Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co. Ltd.	16,49	Mfg. Cotton textiles, chemicals & Plastics.
17	Ahmedabad New Cotton Mills Ltd. . .	2,16	Mfg. Cotton textiles.
18	Ahmedabad New Textiles Mills Co. Ltd.	1,68	Mfg. Cotton textiles.
19	Ahmedabad Sarangpur Mills Co. Ltd. .	1,18	Mfg. Cotton cloth.
20	Ahmedabad Shri Ramkrishna Mills Co. Ltd.	1,79	Mfg. Cotton textiles.
21	Air Conditioning Corpn. Ltd.	1,38	Mfg. Air conditioning equipment and trading.
22	Ajit Mills Ltd.	1,38	Mfg. Cotton textiles.
23	Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ltd.. . . .	2,93	Ship builders, Ship repairs & general Engg. Works.
24	Alembic Chemical Works Co. Ltd. . .	4,98	Mfg. Chemicals, and Pharmaceuticals, antibiotics, Fertilizers, Insecticides, Sulphuric Acid and CO ₂ Gas etc.
25	Alembic Glass Industries Ltd.	2,57	Mfg. glass bottles, Vials, Pressedwares etc.

1	2	3	4
26	Alexandra Jute Mills Ltd.	1,56	Mfg. Jute Goods.
27	Alkali & Chemical Corpn. of India Ltd.	11,84	Mfg. Chemicals.
28	Alliance Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	1,77	Mfg. Jute goods.
29	Aluminium Corpn. of India Ltd.	9,42	Mfg. Aluminium & Aluminium Products.
30	Aluminium Industries Ltd.	7,82	Mfg. aluminium conductors, rods, galvanised steelwires & cables.
31	Amalgamated Coalfields Ltd.	1,70	Coal Mining.
32	Amalgamated Electricity Co. Ltd.	3,95	Generation, distribution of electrical energy & extraction of oil.
33	Amar Dye Chem Ltd.	4,07	Mfg. coal tar & organic Dyes & Pigments.
34	Ambika Silk Mills Co. Ltd.	1,61	Mfg. Rayon, Nylon & Synthetic Fabric.
35	Amrit Banaspati Co. Ltd.	1,79	Mfg. hydrogenated oil & cotton textiles.
36	Amritlal & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	1,31	Importers & Mg. Agents.
37	Amritsar Sugar Mills Co. Ltd.	1,37	Mfg. Sugar, Vanaspati & Tin containers.
38	Anderson Wright Ltd.	1,17	Traders, importers & exporters.
39	Andhra Cement Co. Ltd.	1,70	Mfg. Portland Cement.
40	Andhra Sugars Ltd.	2,97	Mfg. sugar & chemicals.
41	Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	13,36	Generation & supply of electricity.
42	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	3,64	Managing agents, Secretaries & Treasurers.
43	Angelo Bros. Ltd.	1,32	Mfg. Shellac.
44	Anglo French Textiles Ltd.	2,25	Spg. Wvg., Dyeing & Bleaching.
45	Anglo-India Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	5,82	Mfg. Jute products.
46	Angus Company Ltd.	3,07	Mfg. Jute goods.
47	Anil Hardboards Ltd.	2,36	Mfg. Hardboards & its bye-products.
48	Anil Starch Products Ltd.	2,37	Mfg. Starch & Chemicals.
49	Apollo Mills Ltd.	2,15	Mfg. Cotton Textiles.
50	Arlabs Ltd.	1,31	Mfg. Dyestuffs etc.
51	Armstrong Smith Ltd.	1,01	Trading.
52	Arthur Butler & Co. (Mozufferpore) Ltd.	1,19	Mfg. Rly. Wagons & other Heavy Engg.
53	Aruna Mills Ltd.	2,20	Mfg. Cotton textiles.
54	Arvind Mills Ltd.	6,02	Mfg. Cotton textiles.
55	Aryodaya Ginning & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	2,09	Mfg. Cotton Cloth & Yarn.
56	Aryodaya Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd.	2,24	Mfg. Cotton Cloth & Yarn.
57	Asarwa Mills Ltd.	1,68	Mfg. Cotton textiles.
58	Asbestos Cement Ltd.	5,73	Mfg. Asbestos cement.
59	Ashok Leyland Ltd.	10,65	Mfg. heavy duty commercial vehicles and Engines for industrial purpose.
60	Ashok Paper Mills Ltd.	4,54	Mfg. Writing & printing papers & pulp.
61	Ashoka Cements Ltd.	2,39	Mfg. Portland cement, Steel castings.
62	Ashoka Marketing Co. Ltd.	5,61	Trading.
63	Asian Cable Corporation Ltd.	2,88	Mfg. rubber & plastic insulated cables and wires.
64	Asian Finance Corpn. Pvt. Ltd.	3,65	Finance & Investment.

1	2	3	4
65	Asiatic Oxygen Ltd.	1,70	Propose to mfr. industrial & medical gases, electrodes, cutting equipment, arc welding equipments.
66	Asiatic Oxygen & Acetylene Co. Ltd.	2,41	Mfg. gases.
67	Asoka Mills Ltd..	2,72	Mfg. Cotton textiles.
68	Assam Bengal Cement Co. Ltd.	1,91	Mfg. Cement.
69	Assam Sillimanite	1,73	Mining fireclay & preparing bonded refractory bricks.
70	Associated Battery Makers (Eastern) Ltd.	2,89	Mfg. acid electric storage batteries.
71	Associated Bearing Co. Ltd.	4,10	Mfg. ball & roller bearings & their components.
72	Associated Cement Cos. Ltd.	55,81	Mfg. Cement, refractories, cement making and other machinery.
73	Associated Electrical Industries (India) Pvt. Ltd.	4,86	Dealing in electrical goods.
74	Associated Electrical Industry Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd.	1,77	Mfg. electrical Motors, Transformers etc.
75	Associated Hotels of India Ltd.	2,14	Owners of Hotels.
76	Associated Industries (Assam) Ltd.	1,57	Mfg. textile yarn & chemicals.
77	Associated Power Co. Ltd.	1,04	Generation & supply of power.
78	Atic Industries Ltd.	4,06	Mfg. & Selling vat dyes & solubilised vat dyes.
79	Atlas Cycle Industries Ltd.	1,85	Mfg. Cycles.*
80	Atul Products Ltd.	12,37	Mfg. Chemicals, Dyes & Pharmaceuticals.
81	Auckland Jute Co. Ltd.	2,83	Mfg. Jute goods.
82	Automobile Products of India Ltd.	3,51	Mfg. Lambretta scooters, three wheelers, etc.
83	Azamjahi Mills Ltd.	2,96	Mfg. Textiles.
84	B. N. Elias & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	2,91	Acting as Mg. Agents and Mfg. machine tools, dairy products, bone crushing.
85	Bachraj Factories Pvt. Ltd.	1,02	Ginning, Pressing of & trading in cotton.
86	Backer Grey & Co. (1930) Ltd.	1,99	Gunny exporters.
87	Bagalkot Cement Co. Ltd.	2,58	Mfg. Portland Cement.
88	Bajaj Auto Ltd.	1,74	Mfg. Scooters & Autorickshaws.
89	Bajaj Electricals Ltd.	3,07	Mfg. & Trading in electrical goods.
90	Ballarpur Paper & Strawboard Mills Ltd.	9,40	Mfg. paper.
91	Bally Jute Co. Ltd.	2,28	Mfg. Jute goods.
92	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	4,17	Mfrs. Representatives & Agents, Mfg. Art Flooring, tiles and greases, Tea Buyers and Exporters, warehousing, clearing and forwarding & Travel Agents, Mg. Agents Secretaries of Indian Cos., Agents of Foreign Cos.
93	Banarhat Tea Co. Ltd.	1,14	Tea Plantation and sale of Tea.
94	Bangalore Woollen, Cotton & Silk Mills Co. Ltd.	5,06	Mfg. Cotton, woollen, & silk goods.
95	Baroda Rayon Corpn. Ltd.	9,90	Mfg. Rayon & Sulphuric Acid.
96	Baroda Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.	1,38	Mfg. Cotton textiles.
97	Basti Sugar Mills Co. Ltd.	1,66	Mfg. Sugar.
98	Bata Sheo Co. Pvt. Ltd.	9,30	Mfg. Footwear.

1	2	3	4
99	Baltiboi & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	5,11	Mfg. Milling Machines, radial drilling machines etc.
100	Beharilal Ramcharan Cotton Mills Ltd.	1,04	Mfg. Cotton textiles.
101	Balapur Co. Ltd.	3,25	Mfg. Sugar.
102	Balapur Refractories Ltd.	5,82	Mfg. Refractories.
103	Benares Electric Light & Power Co. Ltd.	1,64	Generation & supply of electricity.
104	Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.	2,82	Mfg. chemicals & pharmaceuticals.
105	Bengal Coal Co. Ltd.	9,97	Coal raising and sale of coal.
106	Bengal Electric Lamp Works Ltd.	1,02	Mfg. Electric lamps.
107	Bengal Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	3,11	Mfg. jute goods, C.I. casting & soap.
108	Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills Ltd.	1,00	Mfg. of textiles.
109	Bengal Paper Mills Co. Ltd.	6,25	Mfg. pulp, paper & paper board.
110	Bengal Potteries Ltd.	2,86	Mfg. insulators and crockery.
111	Bennett Coleman & Co. Ltd.	4,95	Printing and Publication of dailies and periodicals.
112	Best & Company Ltd.	1,89	Mfg. pumps, electric lifts, dynamcs etc..
113	Bharat Ball Bearing Co. Ltd.	1,38	Mfg. ball bearings.
114	Bharat Collieries Ltd.	1,21	Coal mining & coke manufacture.
115	Bharat Commerce & Industries Ltd.	3,31	Mfg. staple fibre yarn, terylene, viscose yarn, fancy & cotton yarn, cloth & also aviation.
116	Bharatia Electric Steel Co. Ltd.	2,04	Iron & Steel Founders.
117	Bharat Kala Bhandar Ltd.	2,46	Mfrs. of textiles & edible oils.
118	Bharat Lines Ltd.	3,68	Ship owners & cargo carriers.
119	Bharat Nidhi Ltd.	2,80	Investment.
120	Bharat Ram Charat Ram Pvt. Ltd.	1,37	Mfg. Agents & Investment.
121	Bharat Suryodaya Mills Co. Ltd.	1,22	Mfg. Cotton textiles.
122	Bharat Vijay Mills Ltd.	1,42	Mfg. Cotton textiles.
123	Bhavnagar Electricity Co. Ltd.	1,83	Generation & Distribution of electricity.
124	Bhor Industries Ltd.	2,57	Mfg. of plastic cloth, book binding cloth, p.v.c. tiles etc.
125	Bhowra Kankanee Collieries Ltd.	2,54	Coal Mining.
126	Bihari Mills Ltd.	1,06	Mfg. Cotton cloth.
127	Binani Metal Works Ltd.	1,26	Mfg. Non-ferrous alloys, Non-ferrous castings.
128	Binny & Co. Ltd.	3,55	Marketing of handloom goods, selling agents for engineering goods, representative for Shipping & Insurance Cos.
129	Binny's Engineering Works Ltd.	1,58	Mfg. sugar machinery, ferrous and non-ferrous castings, Plate & structural steelwares light forgings. ship repairs.
130	Binod Mills Co. Ltd.	4,30	Mfg. cotton textiles.
131	Bipin Silk Mills Co. Pvt. Ltd.	1,15	Mfg. textiles.
132	Bird & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	3,18	Managing Agents, Secretaries & Treasurers, & Labour contractors.
133	Birla Bros. Pvt. Ltd.	1,86	Managing Agents.
134	Birla Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd.	4,83	Mfg. textiles.

1	2	3	4
135	Birla Jute Mfg. Co. Ltd.	12,51	Mfg. jute goods, calcium carbide staple fibre & cement.
136	Bisra Stone Lime Co. Ltd.	1,92	Quarrying.
137	Bist Industries Ltd.	1,06	Mfg. Sugar, molasses, syrups, etc.
138	Blue Mountain Estates & Industries Ltd.	2,27	Mfg. Tea, coffee & fertilisers.
139	Bolani Ores Ltd.	2,36	Quarrying.
140	Bombay Burmah Trading Corpn. Ltd. .	8,55	Plantation, timber extraction, Mfg. asbestos sheets & concrete pipes.
141	Bombay Co. (P) Ltd.	1,94	Trading.
142	Bombay Dyeing & Mfg. Co. Ltd. . .	14,80	Mfg. Yarn, Cotton textiles & Synthetic Fibres.
143	Bombay Oxygen Corpn. Ltd.	1,51	Mfg. gases.
144	Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Ltd.	7,52	Generation of supply of electricity.
145	Borosil Glass Works Ltd.	1,15	Mfg. scientific, laboratory & domestic glasswares.
146	Bowreah Cotton Mills Co. Ltd. . . .	2,85	Mfg. Cotton & Yarn.
147	Bradbury Mills Ltd.	1,86	Mfg. Cloth & Yarn.
148	Braithwaite & Co. (I) Ltd.	5,92	Mfg. railway wagons, structural steel work, cranes iron steel castings, forgings and general engg. items.
149	Braithwaite Burn & Jessop Constn. Co. Ltd.	1,55	Contractors, Civil engineers.
150	Bridge & Roof Co. (I) Ltd.	3,78	Structural and civil engineers, Building contractors and wagon manufacturers.
151	Brihan Maharashtra Sugar Syndicate Ltd.	2,42	Mfg. sugar & denatured spirit.
152	Britannia Biscuit Co. Ltd.	2,96	Mfg. Biscuit & Bread.
153	Britannia Engineering Co. Ltd. . . .	6,03	Mfg. engineering goods.
154	British India Corpn. Ltd.	12,63	Mfg. woollen, & leather goods, and acting as Secretaries & Treasurers.
155	British India Electric Construction Co Ltd.	1,41	Mfg. Switch gear, electric motors carbon brushes and tea machinery, Electrical Engineers & repairers.
156	British Paints (India) Ltd.	1,71	Manufacture & sale of paints varnishes dry colours etc.
157	Brocke Bond Estate India Ltd. . . .	1,15	Tea Growing & Mfg.
158	Brocke Bond India Ltd.	14,68	Blending, packing & sale of tea and Coffee.
159	Buckingham & Carnatic Co. Ltd. . .	10,26	Mfg. Textile goods.
160	Budge Budge Jute Mills Co. Ltd. . . .	1,35	Mfg. & selling jute goods.
161	Burhanpur Tapti Mills Ltd.	1,37	Mfg. cotton & cloth yarn.
162	Burmah Shell Refineries Ltd.	36,41	Mfg. petroleum products from crude oil.
163	Burn & Co. Ltd.	14,66	Structural Engineers, Iron Ship & boat builders, Mfg. pottery, stoneware & firebricks.
164	Burrakur Coal Co. Ltd.	4,90	Coal Mining.
165	Burroughs Wellcome Co. (I) Ltd. . .	1,21	Mfg. fine chemicals, pharmaceutical specialities etc.
166	Cable Corpn. of India Ltd.	5,40	Mfg. Cables.
167	Calcutta Chemical Co. Ltd.	1,48	Mfg. Chemicals soaps etc.
168	Calcutta Credit Corpn. Ltd.	1,07	Financing, Purchase of cars etc., dealers in automobile vehicles real properties and shares.

1	2	3	4
169	Calcutta Discount Co. Ltd. . . .	3,06	Investments
170	Calcutta Gas Co. (Proprietary) Ltd. . .	1,46	Investments.
171	Calcutta Investment Co. Ltd. . . .	1,17	Investments in stocks and shares, debentures, Government securities, underwriting issues, giving secured and unsecured loans.
172	Calcutta Steel Co. Ltd. . . .	2,17	Manufacture of Iron & Steel (re-rolling)
173	Caledonian Jute Mills Co. Ltd. . . .	1,82	Mfg. Jute goods.
174	Caltex Oil Refining (I) Ltd. . . .	17,45	Refining petroleum products.
175	Camphor & Allied Products Ltd. . . .	1,68	Mfg. Synthetic camphor, Distilled Turpentine.
176	Canara Workshop Ltd. . . .	1,64	Mfg. leaf springs for automobiles.
177	Carborundum Universal Ltd. ✓ . . .	1,88	Manufacture of coated & bonded abrasive.
178	Carona Sahu Co. Ltd. . . .	1,32	Mfrs. of canvas, Rubber & Leather ^f footwear.
179	Carew & Co. Ltd. . . .	3,00	Mfg. Sugar, alcoholic drinks & pharmaceuticals.
180	Cauvery Sugars & Chemicals Ltd. . . .	1,49	Mfg. Sugar & Chemicals.
181	Cawnpore Sugar Works Ltd. . . .	1,94	Mfg. sugar & distilling.
182	Cawnpore Textiles Ltd. . . .	1,45	Mfg. Cotton Textiles.
183	Ceat Tyres of India Ltd. . . .	6,36	Mfg. rubber tyres & tubes.
184	Cement Distributors (P) Ltd. . . .	1,15	Trading.
185	Cement Marketing Co. of India Ltd. . .	4,30	Sale & Distribution of cement, Refractories etc.
186	Central Cotton Mills Ltd. . . .	1,54	Mfg. cotton textiles and yarn.
187	Central India Coalfields Ltd. . . .	1,15	Raising Coal.
188	Central India Industries Ltd. . . .	1,08	Investment.
189	Central India Machinery Mfg. Co. Ltd.	4,42	Mfg. textile machinery, railway wagons
190	Central India Spg. Wvg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	6,25	Mfg. Textile & Yarn.
191	Central Provinces Railways Co. Ltd. . .	1,06	Construction & running, of railways
192	Century Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd. . . .	17,22	Mfg. Cotton textiles and viscose rayon yarn, Tyrecorde and caustic soda.
193	Challapalli Sugars Ltd. . . .	1,95	Sugar Manufacture.
194	Champadany Jute Co. Ltd. . . .	2,07	Mfg. Jute goods.
195	Champaran Sugar Co. Ltd. . . .	1,39	Mfg. sugar.
196	Champion Engineering Works Ltd. . . .	1,05	Mfg. umbrella ribs & high speed steel tool bits.
197	Chase Bright Steel Ltd. . . .	1,25	Mfg. Bright Bars & Shaftings.
198	Chemicals & Fibres of India Ltd. . . .	1,87	Mfg. Polyester Fibre.
199	Chettinad Co. Pvt. Ltd. . . .	2,07	Money lending and financing.
200	Chettinad Corpn. Pvt. Ltd. . . .	1,62	Trading in cotton yarn.
201	Cheviot Mills Co. Ltd. . . .	1,94	Mfg. & Selling jute goods.
202	Chika Ltd. . . .	1,22	Dealers in Dye chemicals & synthetic fibres.
203	Chitavalsah Jute Mills Col Ltd. . . .	1,47	Mfg. jute goods.
204	Chretien Mica Industries Ltd. . . .	2,42	Mica Mining.
205	Ciba of India Ltd. . . .	6,55	Mfg. Chemical, pharmaceutical product & Cosmetics.
206	Citric India Ltd. . . .	1,19	Mfg. Citric acid & Citarates.
207	Clive Row Investment Holding Ltd., . .	2,02	Investments.
208	Coimbatore Cotton Mills Ltd. . . .	1,29	Mfg. Cotton yarn & cotton.

1	2	3	4
209	Coimbatore Pioneer Mills Ltd.	1,23	Cotton & Fibre yarn Mfrs.
210	Coimbatore Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd. ✓	1,36	Cotton textiles.
211	Colour Chem. Ltd.	4,53	Mfg. Pigment, dyestuffs.
212	Commercial Ahmedabad Mills Co. Ltd.	2,17	Mfg. Cotton textiles.
213	Consolidated Coffee Estates (1943) Ltd. ✓	2,26	Planting, Coffee Curing & Estate Supplies.
214	Cooper Engineering Ltd.	3,68	Mfg. Oil engines, Machine tools, Textile Power looms, Agricultural implements.
215	Coorla Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.	1,09	Mfg. & Processing of cotton textiles.
216	Cotton Agents Pvt. Ltd.	1,37	Managing Agents, Secretaries & treasurers, investors & dealers.
217	Crompton Engineering Co. (Madras) Ltd.	2,25	Mfg. Carbon brushes. Mainly traders & contractors.
218	Crompton Parkinson (Works) Ltd.	3,53	Mfg. Electrical goods & engineers.
219	Crown Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	3,59	Mfg. textile.
220	Dalhousie Jute Co. Ltd.	2,73	Mfg. jute goods.
221	Dalmia Cement Ltd.	4,25	Mfg. Cement, firebricks & fireclay.
222	Dalmia Cements (Bharat) Ltd.	7,76	Mfg. Cement Refractories, stonewares, R.C.C. pipes, sanitarywares, died burnt magnesite & mining of iron ore.
223	Dalmia Dadri Cement Ltd.	1,63	Mfg. cement.
224	Dalmia Iron & Steel Ltd.	2,38	Mfg. steel castings & also special alloy steel casting, manganese steel, castings & spun cast iron pipes.
225	Davangere Cotton Mills Ltd.	2,20	Mfg. Cotton & staple fibre yarn & cloth.
226	Dawn Mills Co. Ltd.	2,22	Mfg. Yarn & hosiery.
227	Deccan Sugar & Abkari Co. Ltd.	2,48	Mfg. sugar, spirit carbon acid & fertilisers.
228	Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ltd.	30,88	Mfg. sugar, chemicals, & textiles.
229	Delta Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	2,48	Mfg. & selling jute goods.
230	Devidayal Cable Industries Ltd.	1,30	Mfg. insulated wires, electric wires, power cables.
231	Devidayal Tube Industries Pvt. Ltd.	1,22	Mfg. metal-products.
232	Dhakeswari Cotton Mills Ltd.	4,82	Mfg. cotton cloth & yarns.
233	Dharamsi Morarjee Chemical Co. Ltd.	2,52	Mfg. acids, chemicals etc.
234	Dhanalakshmi Mills Ltd.	1,68	Mfg. Cotton & Staple fibre yarn and cloth.
235	Dhrangadhr Chemicals Works Ltd.	6,85	Mfg. Chemicals (Soda ash, caustic soda).
236	Diamond Products Ltd.	1,78	Mfg. packing materials & water proof and waxed papers coated papers etc.
237	Digvijay Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.	206	Mfg. textiles, spg. & wvg.
238	Dishergarh Power Supply Co. Ltd.	1,62	Generation and supply of power.
239	Dodsai Private Ltd.	1,25	Importers & exporters. Selling agents for various electrical products.
240	Dunbar Mills Ltd.	2,71	Mfg. Cloth & Yarn.
241	Duncan Brothers & Co. Ltd.	4,09	Managing agents, Secretaries & Treasurers, & trading.
242	Dunlop Rubber Co. (I) Ltd.	21,87	Mfg. Automotive and cycle tyres, cycle-Rims, Hose and belts.
243	Darbhangha Sugar Co. Ltd.	1,06	Mfg. sugar.

1	2	3	4
169	Calcutta Discount Co. Ltd.	3,06	Investments
170	Calcutta Gas Co. (Proprietary) Ltd.	1,46	Investments.
171	Calcutta Investment Co. Ltd.	1,17	Investments in stocks and shares, debentures, Government securities, underwriting issues, giving secured and unsecured loans.
172	Calcutta Steel Co. Ltd.	2,17	Manufacture of Iron & Steel (re-rolling).
173	Caledonian Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	1,82	Mfg. Jute goods.
174	Caltex Oil Refining (I) Ltd.	17,45	Refining petroleum products.
175	Camphor & Allied Products Ltd.	1,68	Mfg. Synthetic camphor, Distilled Turpentine.
176	Ganara Workshop Ltd.	1,64	Mfg. leaf springs for automobiles.
177	Carborundum Universal Ltd. ✓	1,88	Manufacture of coated & bonded abrasive.
178	Carona Sahu Co. Ltd.	1,32	Mfrs. of canvas, Rubber & Leather ^F footwear.
179	Carew & Co. Ltd.	3,00	Mfg. Sugar, alcoholic drinks & pharmaceuticals.
180	Cauvery Sugars & Chemicals Ltd.	1,49	Mfg. Sugar & Chemicals.
181	Cawnpore Sugar Works Ltd.	1,94	Mfg. sugar & distilling.
182	Cawnpore Textiles Ltd.	1,45	Mfg. Cotton Textiles.
183	Ceat Tyres of India Ltd.	6,36	Mfg. rubber tyres & tubes.
184	Cement Distributors (P) Ltd.	1,15	Trading.
185	Cement Marketing Co. of India Ltd.	4,30	Sale & Distribution of cement, Refractories etc.
186	Central Cotton Mills Ltd.	1,54	Mfg. cotton textiles and yarn.
187	Central India Coalfields Ltd.	1,15	Raising Coal.
188	Central India Industries Ltd.	1,08	Investment.
189	Central India Machinery Mfg. Co. Ltd.	4,42	Mfg. textile machinery, railway wagons.
190	Central India Spg. Wvg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	6,25	Mfg. Textile & Yarn.
191	Central Provinces Railways Co. Ltd.	1,06	Construction & running, of railways.
192	Century Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	17,22	Mfg. Cotton textiles and viscose rayon yarn, Tyrecorde and caustic soda.
193	Challapalli Sugars Ltd.	1,95	Sugar Manufacture.
194	Champadany Jute Co. Ltd.	2,07	Mfg. Jute goods.
195	Champaran Sugar Co. Ltd.	1,39	Mfg. sugar.
196	Champion Engineering Works Ltd.	1,05	Mfg. umbrella ribs & high speed steel tool bits.
197	Chase Bright Steel Ltd.	1,25	Mfg. Bright Bars & Shaftings.
198	Chemicals & Fibres of India Ltd.	1,87	Mfg. Polyester Fibre.
199	Chettinad Co. Pvt. Ltd.	2,07	Money lending and financing.
200	Chettinad Corpn. Pvt. Ltd.	1,62	Trading in cotton yarn.
201	Cheviot Mills Co. Ltd.	1,94	Mfg. & Selling jute goods.
202	Chika Ltd.	1,22	Dealers in Dye chemicals & synthetic fibres.
203	Chitavalsah Jute Mills Col Ltd.	1,47	Mfg. jute goods.
204	Chretien Mica Industries Ltd.	2,42	Mica Mining.
205	Ciba of India Ltd.	6,55	Mfg. Chemical, pharmaceutical products & Cosmetics.
206	Citric India Ltd.	1,19	Mfg. Citric acid & Citarates.
207	Clive Row Investment Holding Ltd.	2,02	Investments.
208	Coimbatore Cotton Mills Ltd.	1,29	Mfg. Cotton yarn & cotton.

1	2	3	4
209	Coimbatore Pioneer Mills Ltd.	1,23	Cotton & Fibre yarn Mfrs.
210	Coimbatore Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd. ✓	1,36	Cotton textiles.
211	Colour Chem. Ltd.	4,53	Mfg. Pigment, dyestuffs.
212	Commercial Ahmedabad Mills Co. Ltd.	2,17	Mfg. Cotton textiles.
213	Consolidated Coffee Estates (1943) Ltd. ✓	2,26	Planting, Coffee Curing & Estate Supplies.
214	Cooper Engineering Ltd.	3,68	Mfg. Oil engines, Machine tools, Textile Power looms, Agricultural implements.
215	Coorla Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.	1,09	Mfg. & Processing of cotton textiles.
216	Cotton Agents Pvt. Ltd.	1,37	Managing Agents, Secretaries & treasurers, investors & dealers.
217	Crompton Engineering Co. (Madras) Ltd.	2,25	Mfg. Carbon brushes. Mainly traders & contractors.
218	Crompton Parkinson (Works) Ltd.	3,53	Mfg. Electrical goods & engineers.
219	Crown Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	3,59	Mfg. textile.
220	Dalhousie Jute Co. Ltd.	2,73	Mfg. jute goods.
221	Dalmia Cement Ltd.	4,25	Mfg. Cement, firebricks & fireclay.
222	Dalmia Cements (Bharat) Ltd.	7,76	Mfg. Cement Refractories, stonewares, R.C.C. pipes, sanitarywares, died burnt magnesite & mining of iron ore.
223	Dalmia Dadri Cement Ltd.	1,63	Mfg. cement.
224	Dalmia Iron & Steel Ltd.	2,38	Mfg. steel castings & also special alloy steel casting, manganese steel, castings & spun cast iron pipes.
225	Davangere Cotton Mills Ltd.	2,20	Mfg. Cotton & staple fibre yarn & cloth.
226	Dawn Mills Co. Ltd.	2,22	Mfg. Yarn & hosiery.
227	Deccan Sugar & Abkari Co. Ltd.	2,48	Mfg. sugar, spirit carbon acid & fertilisers.
228	Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ltd.	30,88	Mfg. sugar, chemicals, & textiles.
229	Delta Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	2,48	Mfg. & selling jute goods.
230	Devidayal Cable Industries Ltd.	1,30	Mfg. insulated wires, electric wires, power cables.
231	Devidayal Tube Industries Pvt. Ltd.	1,22	Mfg. metal products.
232	Dhakeswari Cotton Mills Ltd.	4,82	Mfg. cotton cloth & yarns.
233	Dharamsi Morarjee Chemical Co. Ltd.	2,52	Mfg. acids, chemicals etc.
234	Dhanalakshmi Mills Ltd.	1,68	Mfg. Cotton & Staple fibre yarn and cloth.
235	Dhrangadhr Chemicals Works Ltd.	6,85	Mfg. Chemicals (Soda ash, caustic soda).
236	Diamond Products Ltd.	1,78	Mfg. packing materials & water proof and waxed papers coated papers etc.
237	Digvijay Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.	206	Mfg. textiles, spg. & wvg.
238	Dishergarh Power Supply Co. Ltd.	1,62	Generation and supply of power.
239	Dodsal Private Ltd.	1,25	Importers & exporters. Selling agents for various electrical products.
240	Dunbar Mills Ltd.	2,71	Mfg. Cloth & Yarn.
241	Duncan Brothers & Co. Ltd.	4,09	Managing agents, Secretaries & Treasurers, & trading.
242	Dunlop Rubber Co. (I) Ltd.	21,87	Mfg. Automotive and cycle tyres, cycle Rims, Hose and belts.
243	Darbhangha Sugar Co. Ltd.	1,06	Mfg. sugar.

1	2	3	4
244	Dyer Meakin Breweries Ltd. . .	7,30	Mfg. beer, distillery, malt spirit, molasses spirit, carbon dioxide gas, spirits, malt extract, breakfast food, food products.
245	East Anglia Plastics (I) Ltd. . .	1,72	Mfg. cellulose acetate & related moulding compounds & P.V.C. compound. Processing polystyrene & Polyethylene.
246	East Asiatic Co. (I) Pvt. Ltd. . .	4,59	Vanaspati & Soaps Mfrs.
247	Eastern Investment Ltd. . . .	1,78	Investment.
248	East India Hotels Ltd. . . .	1,38	Hoteliers & restaurantors.
249	East India Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.	1,05	Mfrs. & distributors of pharmaceutical drugs & chemicals.
250	Easun Engineering Co. Ltd. . . .	1,80	Mfrs, Engineers & contractors.
251	Edward Textiles Ltd. . . .	1,64	Mfg. Cotton Cloth.
252	Electric Construction Equipment Co. Ltd.	3,94	Mfg. Lifts transformers, switch gears, electric motors & house service meters.
253	Electric Lamp Manufacturers (I) Pvt. Ltd.	1,46	Mfg. electric lamps & tubes.
254	Elgin Mills Co. Ltd. . . .	5,60	Mfg. cotton yarn, piece goods tent, duries, and tarpaulins etc.
255	Elphinston Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd.	2,76	Mfg. cotton, tyelene & leather cloth.
256	Elpro International (Bombay) Ltd. .	1,16	Mfg. X-ray equipment, Lighting arrestors, permanent magnets, calrod heating elements.
257	Empire Jute Co. Ltd. . . .	1,42	Mfg. Jute goods.
258	Enfield India Ltd. . . .	2,53	Manufacturing & Sales of Royal Enfield Motor Cycle, Scooters, Three Wheelers, Chassis for Autorickshaw, etc. and their components.
259	English Electric Co. of India Ltd. .	2,31	Mfg. electrical goods.
260	Ennore Foundaries Ltd. . . .	1,52	Mfg. Ferrous & Non-ferrous castings for automobile industry & other ancillary industry.
261	Equiable Coal Co. Ltd. . . .	4,21	Coal Mining.
262	Escorts Ltd. . . .	8,16	Mfg. Pistons, X-Ray equipments, railway shock absorbers heating elements for electrical appliances, Agricultural implements, Motor cycle.
263	Esso Standard Refining Co. of India Ltd.	26,40	Petroleum Refining.
264	F. W. Heilgers & Co. (P) Ltd. . .	1,03	Mg. Agents, Secretaries & Treasurers.
265	Ferro Alloys Corpn. Ltd. . . .	3,85	Mfrs. of Ferro manganese & allied products.
266	Finlay Mills Ltd. . . .	2,84	Mfrs. & sale of cotton textiles.
267	Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co. of India Pvt. Ltd.	12,30	Mfrs. of tyres, tubes & allied products.
268	Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co. Ltd. .	1,21	Mfg. spring washers industrial flexible shaftings, shaft machines, electrical conduits, speedometres, cables, taximeter cables, control cables, special tools, pressed tools, jig & fixture, concrete vibrators and polythene PVC products, trading, shipping agents and managing agents.
269	Fort Gloster Industries Ltd. . .	6,50	Manufacture of jute fabrics, carpet backing cloth & cables.

1	2	3	4
270	Fort William Co. Ltd. . . .	3,15	Mfg. jute goods & steel wire ropes.
271	French Motor Car Co. Ltd. . . .	2,31	Dealers in Motor Cars, spare parts & accessories, automobile engineers & body builders.
272	G. Das (Jute & Gunny) Ltd. . . .	1,31	Trading.
273	Gaekwar Mills Ltd.	2,37	Mfg. Cotton textiles.
274	Gagal Bhai Jute Mills Co. Ltd. . . .	1,98	Mfg. Jute textiles.
275	Ganesh Flour Mills Co. Ltd. . . .	3,70	Mfg. Vanaspati, Breakfast food, vegetable oil, Elect. Motors, Solvent Extractational oil.
276	Gangapur Sugar Mills Ltd.	1,97	Mfg. sugar.
277	Ganga Sugar Corpn. Ltd.	3,69	Mfg. sugar.
278	Ganges Manufacturing Co. Ltd. . . .	4,55	Mfg. Jute goods.
279	Gannon Dunkerley & Co. Ltd. . . .	2,06	Mfg. Cylinders, structural fabrications.
280	General Electric Co. of India Pvt. Ltd. .	10,20	Mfg. Electrical goods.
281	General Fibre Dealers Ltd.	1,25	Exporters, dealers in Sugar & shares lessee of cotton mills.
282	General Industrial Society Ltd. . . .	3,00	Mfg. Jute textile, cotton yarn, cast iron, sleepers & machinery parts.
283	General Tyres Ltd. (Name changed to Incheck Tyres Ltd. since 30th June, 1964).	2,19	To manufacture & carry on business in automobile tyres & tubes & components and accessories relating to tyres and tubes.
284	Gill & Company Ltd.	3,79	Merchants.
285	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd. . . .	3,89	Mg. Agents, Secretaries & Treasurers, traders.
286	Gladstone Lyall & Co. Ltd.	1,26	Mfrs. of paints, industrial soap and allied products.
287	Glaxo Laboratories (I) Pvt. Ltd. . . .	12,09	Medical & Pharmaceutical preparations, Basic industrial chemicals & other food products.
288	Globe Motors Ltd.	1,93	Mfg. Alloy steel Malleable castings, Automobile Dealers & Engineers.
289	Godavari Sugar Mills Ltd.	5,78	Mfrs. of sugar & industrial alcohols.
290	Godfrey Philips (I) Ltd.	2,11	Cigarette manufacturers.
291	Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd. . .	10,57	Mfg. Steel furniture, Typewriters, Refrigerators, Forklift Truck and Locks.
292	Gokak Mills Ltd.	2,77	Mfg. Cotton Yarn.
293	Golden Tobacco Co. Pvt. Ltd.	4,46	Cigarette Mfrs.
294	Gold Mohur Mills Ltd.	2,20	Manufacturer & Sale of Cotton Textiles.
295	Goodlass Nerolac Paints Pvt. Ltd. . .	2,18	Mfrs. of Paints & Enamels.
296	Goodyear India Ltd.	7,44	Producers of tyres & tubes.
297	Gourepore Co., Ltd.	4,21	Mfg. Jute goods & yarn.
298	Govindram Brothers Pvt. Ltd.	2,37	Film studio for Motion Picture production & film laboratory for processing of films.
299	Govind Sugar Mills Ltd.	1,18	Mfg. Sugar.
300	Great Eastern Shipping Co. Ltd. . . .	12,17	Shipping.
301	Greaves Cotton & Co. Ltd.	7,93	Secretaries, Treasurers, trading & Mfg. paper canes & tubes & diamonds bits.
302	Greaves Cotton & Crompton Parkinson Ltd.	3,49	Mfg. Electrical equipment, Engineers & Contractors.
303	Grindwell Abrasives Ltd.	1,25	Bonded Abrasives.
304	Guest Keen & Williams Ltd.	18,75	Mfg. Heavy Engineering goods.

1	2	3	4
305	Gujarat Steel Tubes Ltd.	1,68	Mfg. steel pipes.
306	Gwalior Commercial Co. Ltd.	1,61	Investment & Dealers in shares.
307	Gwalior Rayon Silk Mfg. (Wvo.) Co. Ltd.	18,96	Mfg. staple fibre & fabrics & machinery for rayon and ancillary plants, rayon grade pulp & cotton textile.
308	Harinagar Sugar Mills Ltd.	1,57	Mfg. Sugar.
309	Hasimarah Industries Ltd.	4,13	Mfg. Tea & Cotton textile.
310	Hastings Mills Ltd.	3,95	Manufacturers of jute goods and silk and synthetic fabrics.
311	Henley Cables India Ltd.	2,04	Mfg. Rubber and Thermoplastic cables.
312	Hind Construction & Engg. Co. Ltd.	2,38	Civil Engineering.
313	Hind Cycle Ltd.	2,31	Mfg. Cycles.
314	Hind Lamps Ltd.	1,76	Mfg. Electric lamps, glass shells & tubings and brass caps for lamps.
315	Hindustan Aluminium Corpn. Ltd.	16,45	Mfg. aluminium.
316	Hindustan Construction Co., Ltd.	9,38	Construction work, specialised in concrete work, construction of dams, bridges, tunnels, buildings, etc.
317	Hindustan Development Corpn. Ltd.	2,94	Mfg. vanaspati, & engineers.
318	Hindustan Electric Co., Ltd..	2,74	Mfg. heavy electrical machinery & equipments, also dealing in all types of electric generation, distribution & utilisation equipments, etc.
319	Hindustan Heavy Chemicals Ltd.	1,07	Mfg. Heavy Chemicals.
320	Hindustan Lever Ltd.	19,92	Mfg. washing soap, washing & cleaning compounds, perfumes, & other toilet preparations & vanaspati products & Dehydrated vegetables.
321	Hindustan Motors Ltd.	20,81	Mfg. automobiles, earth moving equipments, & fabrications.
322	Hindustan National Glass Mfg. Co. Ltd.	1,91	Mfg. Glass containers.
323	Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Ltd.	3,57	Mfg. sheet wired & figured glasses.
324	Hindustan Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.	2,93	Mfg. Cotton Textiles.
325	Hindustan Sugar Mills Ltd. | . . . . .	4,57	Mfg. sugar, industrial alcohol and confectionery.
326	Hindustan Times Ltd..	1,48	Newspaper printing & publication.
327	Hindustan Twyfords Ltd.	1,14	Mfg. Sanitarywares.
328	Hindustan Gas & Industries Ltd.	1,83	Mfrs. of gases, steel files & tubular frames & cold storage.
329	Hindustan General Electric Corpn. Ltd.	1,29	Mfg. radio. radio comp. & elect. accessories.
330	Hindusthan Motor Corpn. Ltd.	1,45	Hire Purchase & finance.
331	Hira Mills Ltd.	1,03	Mfg. Cotton Textiles.
332	Hoechst Dyes & Chemicals Ltd.	1,50	Dyes.
333	Homi Mshra & Sons Pvt. Ltd.	2,49	Investment Company, ready-made garments & Hard Gelatine capsules.
334	Hooghly Docking & Engg. Co. Ltd.	1,56	Ship building & ancillary repairing.
335	Hooghly Mills Ltd.	1,25	Mfg. Textiles.
336	Howrah Mills Co. Ltd.	2,50	Mfg. & selling jute goods.
337	Howrah Trading Co. Pvt. Ltd.	3,61	Mfg. Agents & Mfg. engineering goods.
338	Hukumchand Jute Mills Ltd.	4,63	Mfrs. of Hession, Gunnies, Packing Cloth Broad Cloth etc.
339	Hukumchand Mills Ltd.	2,54	Manufacture & processor of cotton cloth.

1	2	3	4
340	Hyderabad Allwyn Metal Works Ltd. .	3,90	Mfg. Refrigerators, furnitures, bus & truck bodies, Bend Saw Machines, Electric Washing Machines & Jobbing.
341	Hyderabad Asbestos cement products Ltd.	1,54	Mfg. Asbestos cement products.
342	Ilac Ltd.	2,01	Trading.
343	Imperial Chemical Industries (I) Pvt. Ltd.	10,70	Mfg. & trading in Chemicals, textile, dyestuffs Alkathene film & pipe.
344	Imperial Tobacco Co. of India Ltd. .	30,68	Mfrs. & distributors of cigarettes & smoking tobaccos.
345	India Cements Ltd.	10,87	Mfrs. of Portland Cement.
346	India Jute Co. Ltd.	4,23	Mfg. jute & cotton goods.
347	India Linoleums Ltd.	1,08	Mfg. Linoleum.
348	Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd.	21,82	Bauxite mining manufacture of aluminium metal & semi-fabricated products and chemicals.
349	Indian Cable Co. Ltd.	11,22	Mfg. electrical cables & wires.
350	Indian Card Clothing Co. Pvt. Ltd. .	1,43	Card Clothing.
351	Indian City Properties Ltd.	1,52	Properties.
352	Indian Dyestuff Industries Ltd. . . .	8,45	Mfg. Organic and inorganic chemicals & dyes.
353	Indian Explosives Ltd.	8,41	Mfg. Commercial Blasting Explosives safety fuse and smoke generators.
354	Indian Express Newspaper (Bombay) Ltd.	1,63	Proprietors & Publishers of news paper.
355	Indian Fire Bricks & Insulation Co. Ltd.	1,48	Manufacture & production of fire bricks, insulating bricks, high alumina bricks & shapes.
356	Indian Hume Pipe Co. Ltd.	4,66	Mfg. R.C.C. Pipes, steel penstocks, R.C.C. poles, prestressed concrete pipes & poles, Hume steel pipes etc.
357	Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	103,08	Mfg. Iron & Steel & castings.
358	Indian Mfg. Co. Ltd.	2,46	Mfg. Cotton textiles.
359	Indian Oxygen Ltd.	12,13	Manufacture and sale of industrial & medical gases including oxygen acetyline nitrous oxide & dry breathing oxygen & manufacture & sale of welding & cutting apparatus and equipments & other similar articles.
360	Indian Plastics Ltd.	1,03	Mfg. plastic moulded articles, thermo-setting moulding powder, radio receiving sets & radio components etc.
361	Indian Plywood Mfg. Co. Ltd	1,89	Mfg. Plywood & allied products.
362	Indian Potash Supply Agency Ltd. . .	1,49	Distributors.
363	Indian Rayon Corpn. Ltd.	5,20	Mfg. of viscose rayon yarn, other synthetic fibre, yarns & fabrics & ancillary chemicals & products.
364	Indian Smelting & refining Co. Ltd. .	2,41	Mfg. Non-ferrous metal.
365	Indian Standard Metal Co. Ltd. . . .	1,11	Mfg. Non-ferrous Metals alloys, foundary, castings, die castings and machine components.
366	Indian Standard Wagon Co. Ltd. . . .	8,31	Mfg. railway wagons, forgings and railway automotive springs.

1	2	3	4
367	Indian Steel & Wire Products Ltd.	6,21	Mfr. of rods, wire, galvanised wire barbed wire, nails, bolts, nuts, rivets.
368	Indian Steel Rolling Mills Ltd.	1,35	Steel Rolling Mills.
369	Indian Tools Mfg. Co. Ltd.	1,41	Mfrs. of small tools, reams cutters, taps, tungston carbide tips, cemented carbide tools and micro metres.
370	Indian Tube Co. (1953) Ltd.	15,97	Mfg. steel tubes & strips.
371	Indian Wood Products Co. Ltd.	1,08	Mfg. Wood Products.
372	India Paper Pulp Co. Ltd.	2,40	Mfg. & selling pulp paper and paper.
373	India Pistons Ltd.	1,59	Mfg. Piston, piston rings, Cylenders liners and gudgeon pins.
374	India Refractories Ltd.	1,44	Fireclay refractories.
375	India Steamship Co. Ltd.	17,43	Shipping Co. engaged in overseas. adjacent & coastal trade.
376	India Sugar & Refineries Ltd.	1,66	Manufacturers of sugar and alcohol,
377	India United Mills Ltd.	8,72	Mfg. Cotton Textiles.
378	Indo-Ashahi Glass Co. Ltd.	2,37	Mfg. Sheet Glass.
379	Indo-Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd.	5,71	Importers & distributors of petroleum products.
380	Indore-Malwa United Mills Ltd.	2,73	Cotton textile manufacturers.
381	Indra Singh & Sons (Pvt.) Ltd.	1,40	Mg. Agents & Colliery owners.
382	Industrial Cables (I) Ltd.	1,09	Mfg. Power Cables.
383	Industrial Chemicals Ltd.	1,01	Mfg. Calcium Carbide.
384	Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India Ltd.	40,11	To give financial, technical & managerial assistance to industries in private sector.
385	Industrial Investment Trust Ltd.	1,41	Investment.
386	Industrial Trust Ltd.	1,12	Investment & Dealing in shares & securities.
387	Instalment Supply Pvt. Ltd.	1,74	Financing.
388	International Computers & Tabulators (I) Pvt. Ltd.	1,40	Mfg. Punch Cards.
389	Investa Machine Tools & Engg. Co. Ltd.	2,08	Mfg. machine tools.
390	Investment Corpn. of India Ltd.	6,09	Mg. Agents & investors.
391	Issac Holdens (I) Ltd. (Name changed to Wool Combers Ltd.).	1,65	Wool combing on commission.
392	J. B. Advani & Co. (P) Ltd.	1,74	Mfg. Rocketarc Transformers.
393	J. K. Chemicals Ltd.	1,92	Mfg. Heavy Chemicals.
394	J. K. Iron & Steel Ltd.	1,05	Steel castings & reolling.
395	J. K. Manufacturers Ltd.	1,27	Mfg. Textiles & Processing of goods.
396	J. K. Steel Ltd.	2,10	Mfg. Jute bailing hoops, cold rolls strips, steel wire ropes, chain pully Blocks, Elec. Hoist Blocks.
397	J. K. Synthetics (Formerly known as J. K. Investment).	3,60	Dealers in shares & Mfg. Nylon/Perlon Yarn.
398	J. & P. Coates (I) Pvt. Ltd.	3,03	Mfg. Cotton Yarn and sewing thread
399	J. Stone & Co. (I) Pvt. Ltd.	2,73	Mfg. Train Lighting equipment, Fans fittings and spares and other train lighting ancillaries.
400	Jagatjit Cotton Textile Mills Ltd.	5,11	Mfg. Cloth & Yarn.
401	Jagatjit Sugar Mills Co. Ltd.	1,15	Mfg. Sugar.

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402	Jaipur Metal & Electricals Co. Ltd.	3,35	Mfg. house service electricity meters, hard drawn bare copper conductors, codmium copper catenary, tinner copper wires, arsenical copper rods, A.C.S.R. & all aluminium conductors.
403	Jaipur Udyog Ltd.	7,85	Mfg. Cement.
404	Jam Shri Ranjit Singhji Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd.	1,21	Mfg. Cotton Textiles.
405	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	8,95	Mg. Agents, Agents, Traders, & Investors.
406	Jaswant Sugar Mills Ltd.	1,45	Mfg. Sugar.
407	Jayanti Shipping Co. Ltd.	21,02	Shipping.
408	Jay Engineering Works Ltd.	9,59	Mfg. fans & sewing machines.
409	Jay Shree Tea & Industries Ltd.	5,34	Mfg. Tea, plywood, & chemicals.
410	Jayshree Textiles & Industries Ltd.	3,14	Mfg. Textile, flax, staple & wool fibres.
411	Jecwanlal (1929) Ltd.	2,40	Mfg. aluminium wares of all varities & sellers of everything in aluminium.
412	Jehangir Vakil Mills Co. Ltd.	1,85	Mfg. Cotton textile.
413	Jenson & Nicholson (I) Ltd.	2,20	Mfg. paints (all kinds of paints & enamels for Bazar decorative & Industrial use).
414	Jessop & Company Ltd.	12,66	Mfg. engineering products such as structural & bridge steel work, electric overhead travelling crane, railway wagon, passenger coaches, etc.
415	Jeypore Sugar Co. Ltd.	2,35	Mfg. sugar, Jaggery, distillation of spirits & liquor and ferro manganese.
416	Jiyajeerao Cotton Mills Ltd.	13,47	Mfg. cotton $\frac{1}{2}$ textiles, soda ash & caustic soda.
417	Jubilee Mills Ltd.	1,24	Processing cotton.
418	Jubulpore Electric Supply Co. Ltd.	1,04	Generation & supply of electricity.
419	Juggilal Kamlatat Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd.	6,13	Mfg. cotton textile goods, rayon, Filament yarn & sulphuric acid.
420	Juggilal Kamlatat Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	2,65	Jute Spinning & weaving.
421	Jyoti Ltd.	2,48	Mfg. electric motors, pumps, hydro-electric generating sets, switch boards, switchgears, and allied products.
422	K.C.P. Ltd.	8,48	Mfg. heavy industrial machinery, sugar confectionary & denatured spirit.
423	Kalinga Industries Ltd.	1,73	Mfrs. and assemblers of Electrolux Refrigerators, Producers of Tubular Structures.
424	Kalinga Tubes Ltd.	8,56	Mfg. mild steel tubes.
425	Kalyanmul Mills Ltd.	1,05	Mfg. Cotton Textiles.
426	Kalyanpur Lime & Cement Works Ltd.	2,55	Mfrs. of Portland cement & lime.
427	Kamani Engineering Corporation Ltd.	3,46	Mfg. & erecting transmission line towers, road rollers etc. and trading in electric goods.
428	Kamani Metal & Alloys Ltd.	2,07	Mfg. brass, copper & P.B. Strips, sheets coils etc.

1	2	3	4
429	Kamani Tubes Pvt. Ltd.	1,18	Mfg. rods, sections, tubes, pipes of copper and copper alloys.
430	Kamarchatty Co. Ltd.	2,25	Mfg. & selling of jute goods.
431	Kamla Mills Ltd.	1,94	Mfg. cotton textiles, yarn & pure art silk.
432	Kanknarrah Co. Ltd.	2,00	Mfg. & selling of jute goods.
433	Kanoria Chemical & Industries Ltd.	2,03	Mfg. Heavy Chemicals.
434	Kanoria Co. Ltd.	1,50	Mg. Agents, Mfg. jute goods & trading.
435	Karamchand Premchand Pvt. Ltd.	9,21	Mg. Agents, Mfg. Pharmaceuticals, fine chemicals & Glass Vials & machinery.
436	Karamchand Thapar & Bros. (Coal Sales) Ltd.	5,50	Trading.
437	Karam Chand Thapar & Bros. Pvt. Ltd.	6;12	Mg. Agents, Secretariess & Treasurers, Traders.
438	Karanpura Development Co. Ltd.	1,22	Holding Mining Lease.
439	Kasturi & Sons Ltd.	1,99	Publishers of Newspapers & Periodicals.
440	Kelvin Jute Mills Ltd.	3,30	Mfg. Jute.
441	Kesar Sugar Works Ltd.	2,73	Mfg. Sugar, Alcohol & Spirit.
442	Keshav Mills Co. Ltd.	1,30	Mfg. Textiles.
443	Kesoram Industries & Cotton Mills Ltd.	15,50	Mfg. rayon textile & transparent paper.
444	Kettlewell Bullen & Co. Ltd.	1,63	Mg. Agents, trading and investment.
445	Khandelwal Ferro Alloys Ltd.	3,13	Mfg. ferro manganese.
446	Khandelwal Udyog Ltd.	1,13	Mfg. steel structurals, cranes, Industrial Furnaces & Construction machinery.
447	Khardah Co. Ltd.	3,60	Jute Manufacturers.
448	Khatau Makanji Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.	5,04	Mfg. Cotton Textiles.
449	Kilachand Devachand & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	3,25	Trading.
450	Kilburn & Co. Ltd.	3,50	Trading and Mfg. electrical starters, switchgears, sensitised paper, Photo copying machines, industrial & mining haulages, water still and tablet machines.
451	Killick Industries Ltd..	3;26	Mg. Agents, trading & mfg. steel pipes & plain iron.
452	Kinnison Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	3,37	Mfg. Jute goods.
453	Kirloskar Brothers Ltd.	4,60	Mfg. agricultural implements, pumps & lathes.
454	Kirloskar Cummins Ltd.	1,60	Mfrs. of diesel engines.
455	Kirloskar Electric Co. Ltd.	2,52	Mfg. electrical motors, transformers, alternators and welding generations.
456	Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd.	4,52	Mfg. internal combustion engines & bimetal bearing & bushes.
457	Kirloskar Pneumatic Co. Ltd.	2,21	Mfg. Air refrigeration, railway brake & semi-scaled compressors, pneumatic tools, stop valves & torque converters.
458	Kohinoor Mills Co. Ltd.	4,41	Mfg. Yarn & Cloth.
459	Kolhapur Sugar Mills Ltd.	4,98	Mfg. sugar spirit & alcohols, French polish, ground nut oil & Oil cakes.
460	Kores (I) Ltd.	1,98	Mfrs. of Carbon Papers, Stencils, type-writer ribbons, duplicating & other inks & ware housing.
461	Kothari Sugars & Chemicals Ltd.. . . .	1,69	Mfg. sugar.
462	Kothari Textiles Ltd.	2,37	Mfg. Yarn & Cloth.
463	Kumardhubi Engg. Works Ltd.	2,83	Heavy Structural Engg.

1	2	3	4
464	Kumardhubi Fireclay & Silica Works Ltd.	2,46	Mfg. Fire Bricks.
465	Kusum Products Ltd.	1,49	Mfrs. of Vanaspati and Soap.
466	L. H. Sugar Factories & Oil Mills Pvt. Ltd.	2,14	Mfg. sugar.
467	Lakshmi Mills Co. Ltd.	5,27	Mfg. cotton yarn & cloth.
468	Lakshmi Rattan Cotton Mills Co. Ltd. .	3,30	Mfg. Cotton Textiles.
469	Lakshmirattan Engg. Werks Ltd. . . .	2,12	Mfg. diesel engine & textile machinery.
470	Lakshmi Sugar & Oil Mills Ltd.	1,14	Mfg. sugar.
471	Lakshmiji Sugar Mills Co. Pvt. Ltd. . .	1,62	Mfg. sugar.
472	Lakshmi Vishnu Cotton Mills Ltd. . . .	4,40	Mfg. Cotton Textiles.
473	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	9,66	Engineers & Mfrs. of various types of machineries and equipment.
474	Laxmi Cement Distributors Pvt. Ltd. . .	1,32	Trading.
475	Lodna Colliery Co. (1920) Ltd.	4,58	Coal Mining.
476	Lord Krishan Sugar Mills Ltd.	1,80	Mfg. Sugar & Textile.
477	Loyal Textiles Mills Ltd.	1,35	Mfg. Cotton Textiles.
478	Lucas—TVS Ltd.	2,20	Mfg. Electrical machinery.
479	Luxmi Narayan Cotton Mills Ltd.	1,92	Mfg. Cotton Yarn.
480	M. Ramnarain Pvt. Ltd.	1,19	Mg. Agents & Traders.
481	Machinery Manufacturers' Corpn. Ltd.	3,22	Mfg. Carding Machines & their components.
482	Mackinnon Mackenzie Pvt. Ltd.	1,65	Shipping.
483	Mackintosh Burn Ltd.	2,38	Architects, Builders, & Contractors.
484	Macneill & Barry Ltd.	5,59	Mg. Agents, traders & Mfg. Coal drills, drill panels and soap chain & belt conveyors.
485	Madan Mohan Lal Shri Ram Pvt. Ltd.	2,63	Mg. Agents & Investment.
486	Madhusudan Ltd.	1,09	Mfg. Enamelled wires, Bobbines.
487	Madras Aluminium Co. Ltd.	8,96	Mfg. Aluminium ingots, rods, extrusions and rolled products.
488	Madras Cements Ltd.	2,51	Mfg. Portland cements.
489	Madras Rubber Factory Ltd.	5,71	Mfg. Automobile tyres and tubes and allied products.
490	Madura Mills Co. Ltd.	13,61	Mfg. Yarn Cloth & industrial fabrics.
491	Mafatlal Fine Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd. . . .	3,63	Mfg. Cotton Textiles.
492	Mafatlal Gagalbhai & Co. Pvt. Ltd. . . .	5,68	Investments.
493	Mahalakshmi Sugar Mills Co. Ltd.	1,95	Mfg. Sugar and bye-products.
494	Mahalaxmi Mills Ltd.	1,45	Mfg. Cotton textiles.
495	Maharana Mills Pvt. Ltd.	2,95	Mfg. cotton & art silk cloth.
496	Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.	13,84	Mg. Agents, Mfg. Jeeps, Vans, their spare parts, machine tools and steel material.
497	Maharashtra Sugar Mills Ltd.	3,03	Mfg. sugar & industrial alcohols.
498	Maharaja Shree Umaid Mills Ltd.	3,19	Mfg. Cotton piece goods.
499	Mahindra Mills Ltd.	2,67	Mfg. Cotton and staple fibre yarn.
500	Mahindra Oven Ltd.	1,08	Mfg. & dealing in trailers & components, axles, slotted angles etc.
501	Malabar Steamship Co. Ltd.	1,51	Shipping.
502	Man Industrial Corporation Ltd.	1,34	Mfg. Bars and rods, Forging Transmission Towers and Profile sections.
503	Madya National Paper Mills Ltd.. . . .	5,13	Mfg. High grade writing and printing paper.

1	2	3	4
504	Maneklal Harilal Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	2,32	Mfg. Cotton Textiles.
505	Marsdan Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd. . . .	1,91	Mfg. Cotton textiles and Engg. goods.
506	Marshall Sons & Co. (I) Ltd. . . .	1,39	Engineering.
507	Martin & Harris Pvt. Ltd.	1,54	Wholesale Trade.
508	Martin Burn Ltd.	8,13	Mg. Agents and dealing in steel & other Engg. goods.
509	McKenzies Ltd.	1,84	Engineering.
510	McLeod and Co. Ltd.	3,48	Mg. Agents, Imports & exports & agencies.
511	McNally Birds Engg. Co. Ltd. . . .	1,32	Mfrs. of coal washing plants.
512	Megna Mills Co. Ltd.	6,08	Mfg. jute goods.
513	Merck Sharp & Dohme of India Ltd. . .	2,80	Mfg. Pharmaceuticals.
514	Metal Box Co. of India Ltd.	10,82	Mfg. Metal containers & closures.
515	Metal Corporation of India Ltd. . . .	8,83	Mining & Smelting, Zinc & lead.
516	Metal Distributors Ltd.	1,95	Dealers in Non-ferrous metals.
517	Mettur Chemical & Industries Corpn. Ltd.	4,02	Mfg. Heavy Chemicals.
518	Mettur Industries Ltd.	1,55	Mfg. Cotton textiles.
519	Minerva Mills Ltd.	2,19	Mfg. Cotton Textile.
520	Model Mills Ltd.	2,87	Mfg. cotton cloth, yarn & cotton waste blankets.
521	Modella Woollens Ltd.	1,03	Mfg. Wool and Terylene tops and shoddy woollen yarn.
522	Modern Agencies Ltd.	1,03	Trading.
523	Modern India Construction Co. Ltd. . .	1,71	Heavy Engg. structural fabrication, Mfg. EOT Crane, civil construction.
524	Modern Mills Ltd.	2,80	Textile Manufacturing.
525	Modi Industries Ltd.	3,30	Mfg. sugar, vanaspati, soap, oil paints, electrodes gases lantern & torches, power alcohol & spirit, steel wires & rods.
526	Modi Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd. . . .	6,62	Mfg. Cotton rayon and artificial silk cloth, oil extraction power and industrial alcohol.
527	Mohini Mills Ltd.	2,13	Textile Manufacturing.
528	Monogram Mills Co. Ltd.	2,06	Mfg. Cotton Textiles.
529	Morarjee Goculdas Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.	5,95	Mfg. Cotton textiles and cotton yarn.
530	Motilal Padampat Sugar Mills Co. Pvt. Ltd.	1,27	Mfg. sugar & extraction of oils.
531	Motor & General Finance Ltd.	4,32	Dealers in Automobiles.
532	Motor Industries Co. Ltd.	6,60	Mfg. fuel injection equipment for stationary & road vehicular diesel engines & spare parts there of, spark plugs for petrol engines.
533	Mugneeram Bangur & Co. Pvt. Ltd. . .	2,22	Investment & Trading.
534	Muir Mills Co. Ltd.	2,55	Mfg. Yarn & Cloth.
535	Mukand Iron & Steel Works Ltd. . . .	4,31	Mfg. Iron & Steel.
536	Mysore Cements Ltd.	2,48	Mfg. Cement.
537	Mysore Kirloskar Ltd.	2,56	Mfg. Machine tool.
538	Mysore Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	3,18	Mfg. yarn and cloth from cotton.
539	Nagri Mills Co. Ltd.	1,16	Mfg. Cotton Cloth.
540	Naihati Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	2,33	Mfg. jute goods.

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541	Nandlal Bhandari Mills Ltd. . .	1,79	Mfg. Cotton Textiles.
542	Narandas Rajaram & Co. Pvt. Ltd. . .	1,22	Dealers in Cotton.
543	Naskarpara Jute Mills Co. Ltd. . .	1,10	Mfg. Jute.
544	National Co. Ltd.	5,10	Mfg. Jute goods.
545	National Ecko Radio & Engg. Co. Ltd.	1,10	Mfg. Radios.
546	National Electrical Industries Ltd. . .	1,53	Mfg. Electrical goods.
547	National Engineering Industries Ltd. . .	5,03	Mfg. ball & roller bearings, axle boxes & rubber goods.
548	National Insulated Cable Co. of India Ltd.	5,55	Mfg. all sorts of electric coils and cables.
549	National Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	1,79	Steel Foundry and Rolling Mills.
550	National Machinery Manufacturers Ltd.	8,60	Mfg. Cotton textile machinery.
551	National Pipes & Tubes Co. Ltd.	1,23	Mfg. Brass & Copper Bars & Tubes etc.
552	National Rayon Corpn. Ltd.	15,28	Mfg. rayon yarn, tyre cord yarn, sulphuric acid, caustic soda, liquid chlorine & other chemicals.
553	National Rolling & Steel Rope Ltd. . .	1,25	Mfg. steel rods, wires and ropes.
554	National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd. . . .	2,62	Manufacturers of rubber.
555	National Sugar Mills Ltd.	1,21	Mfg. Sugar.
556	National Tobacco Co. of India Ltd. . .	4,52	Dealing in Tobacco and Mfg. Cigarettes pipe tobacco, Sale of Bituminised products.
557	Navjivan Mills Pvt. Ltd.	1,58	Mfg. Cotton textiles.
558	Navsari Cotton & Silk Mills Ltd. . . .	1,76	Mfg. Cotton & Tery-lene Fabrics
559	Neelamalai Tea & Coffee Estate Ltd.	1,05	Producers of Tea & Coffee.
560	Nelimarla Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	1,25	Mfg. Jute.
561	New Birbhum Coal Co. Ltd.	1,75	Coal raising and sale of coal.
562	New Central Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	14,52	Mfg. Jute goods, soda ash and ammonium chloride.
563	New City of Bombay Mfg. Co. Ltd. . . .	1,66	Cotton Textile.
564	New Commercial Mills Co. Ltd.	3,53	Cotton Textile Mills.
565	New Great Eastern Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.	2,15	Mfg. Cotton yarn and cloth.
566	New Gujarat Cotton Mills Ltd.	1,15	Mfg. Cotton Textiles & yarn.
567	New India Industries Ltd.	2,32	Mfg. Cotton & staple fibre yarn, cotton halds, steel reeds, cameras and photographic printing paper.
568	New India Sugar Mills Ltd.	1,25	Mfg. sugar.
569	New Jahangir Vakil Mills Ltd.	1,59	Mfg. Cotton textiles.
570	New Kaiser-i-Hind Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.	2,12	Spg. & Wvg. Cotton textiles.
571	New Manechowk Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.	1,07	Mfg. Cotton textiles.
572	New Pratap Spg., Wvg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	1,10	Mfg. Cotton cloth & yarn.
573	New Rajpur Mills Co. Ltd.	1,22	Cotton Textiles.
574	New Shorrock Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	7,19	Mfg. Cotton Textiles.
575	New Standard Engineering Co. Ltd. . . .	3,18	Structural & Mechanical Engineers, Founders, Machine tool & Industrial Plant manufacturers.
576	New Swadeshi Mills of Ahmedabad Ltd.	4,28	Mfg. & selling of cotton cloth & yarn.
577	New Swadeshi Sugar Mills Ltd.	1,43	Mfg. Sugar, Power alcohol, canned fruits & vegetables.
578	New Victoria Mills Co. Ltd.	1,87	Mfg. Cotton Textiles.

1	2	3	4
541	Nandlal Bhandari Mills Ltd.	1,79	Mfg. Cotton Textiles.
542	Narandas Rajaram & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	1,22	Dealers in Cotton.
543	Naskarpara Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	1,10	Mfg. Jute.
544	National Co. Ltd.	5,10	Mfg. Jute goods.
545	National Ecko Radio & Engg. Co. Ltd.	1,10	Mfg. Radios.
546	National Electrical Industries Ltd.	1,53	Mfg. Electrical goods.
547	National Engineering Industries Ltd.	5,03	Mfg. ball & roller bearings, axle boxes & rubber goods.
548	National Insulated Cable Co. of India Ltd.	5,55	Mfg. all sorts of electric coils and cables.
549	National Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	1,79	Steel Foundry and Rolling Mills.
550	National Machinery Manufacturers Ltd.	8,60	Mfg. Cotton textile machinery.
551	National Pipes & Tubes Co. Ltd.	1,23	Mfg. Brass & Copper Bars & Tubes etc.
552	National Rayon Corpn. Ltd.	15,28	Mfg. rayon yarn, tyre cord yarn, sulphuric acid, caustic soda, liquid chlorine & other chemicals.
553	National Rolling & Steel Rope Ltd.	1,25	Mfg. steel rods, wires and ropes.
554	National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd.	2,62	Manufacturers of rubber.
555	National Sugar Mills Ltd.	1,21	Mfg. Sugar.
556	National Tobacco Co. of India Ltd.	4,52	Dealing in Tobacco and Mfg. Cigarettes pipe tobacco, Sale of Bituminised products.
557	Navjivan Mills Pvt. Ltd.	1,58	Mfg. Cotton textiles.
558	Navsari Cotton & Silk Mills Ltd.	1,76	Mfg. Cotton & Tery-lene Fabrics
559	Neelamalai Tea & Coffee Estate Ltd.	1,05	Producers of Tea & Coffee.
560	Nelimarla Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	1,25	Mfg. Jute.
561	New Birbhum Coal Co. Ltd.	1,75	Coal raising and sale of coal.
562	New Central Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	14,52	Mfg. Jute goods, soda ash and ammonium chloride.
563	New City of Bombay Mfg. Co. Ltd.	1,66	Cotton Textile.
564	New Commercial Mills Co. Ltd.	3,53	Cotton Textile Mills.
565	New Great Eastern Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.	2,15	Mfg. Cotton yarn and cloth.
566	New Gujarat Cotton Mills Ltd.	1,15	Mfg. Cotton Textiles & yarn.
567	New India Industries Ltd.	2,32	Mfg. Cotton & staple fibre yarn, cotton healds, steel reeds, cameras and photographic printing paper.
568	New India Sugar Mills Ltd.	1,25	Mfg. sugar.
569	New Jahangir Vakil Mills Ltd.	1,59	Mfg. Cotton textiles.
570	New Kaiser-i- Hind Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.	2,12	Spg. & Wvg. Cotton textiles.
571	New Manechowk Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.	1,07	Mfg. Cotton textiles.
572	New Pratap Spg., Wvg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	1,10	Mfg. Cotton cloth & yarn.
573	New Rajpur Mills Co. Ltd.	1,22	Cotton Textiles.
574	New Shorrock Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	7,19	Mfg. Cotton Textiles.
575	New Standard Engineering Co. Ltd.	3,18	Structural & Mechanical Engineers, Founders, Machine tool & Industrial Plant manufacturers.
576	New Swadeshi Mills of Ahmedabad Ltd.	4,28	Mfg. & selling of cotton cloth & yarn.
577	New Swadeshi Sugar Mills Ltd.	1,43	Mfg. Sugar, Power alcohol, canned fruits & vegetables.
578	New Victoria Mills Co. Ltd.	1,87	Mfg. Cotton Textiles.

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579	Nirlon Synthetics Fibres & Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.	3,09	Mfg. monofilament and multifilament nylon yarn.
580	North Bengal Sugar Mills Co. Pvt. Ltd.	2,67	Mfg. sugar.
581	North Brrok Jute Co. Ltd.	3,17	Mfg. Jute goods.
582	Nuddea Mills Co. Ltd.	2,48	Mfg. jute goods & yarn.
583	Nutan Mills Ltd.	1,39	Mfg. Cotton textile.
584	Octavious Steel & Co. Ltd.	1,62	Mg. Agents & Secretaries & Treasurers and traders.
585	Oil India Ltd.	89,73	Crude Oil and Natural Gas.
586	Orient General Industries Ltd.	2,52	Mfg. Fans & electrical parts for automobiles.
587	Orient Paper Mills Ltd.	22,46	Mfg. paper & board.
588	Oriental Coal Co. Ltd.	1,66	Coal Mining.
589	Oriental Investment Co. Ltd.	1,41	Finance & Investment.
590	Oriental Power Cables Ltd.	2,38	Mfg. Paper Insulated Power Cables.
591	Orissa Cement Ltd.	7,15	Mfg. cement & cement products refractories.
592	Orissa Minerals Development Co. Ltd.	1,56	Quarrying.
593	Orissa Textile Mills Ltd.	3,22	Mfg. Cotton textiles.
594	Osmanshahi Mills Ltd.	1,82	Mfg. Cotton textiles.
595	Otis Elevator Co. (I) Ltd.	2,01	Lifts and their components.
596	Oudh Sugar Mills Ltd.	3,18	Mfg. sugar, power alcohol, Vanaspati oils, and its byproducts, oil mills & ice factory.
597	Pallonji Shapoorji & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	1,46	Bldg. Construction.
598	Panipaf Woollen & General M I Co. Ltd.	2,67	Woollen Spg. & Wvg.
599	Panyam Cement & Mineral Industries Ltd.	2,12	Mfg. Portland Cement.
600	Paper and Pulp Conversions Ltd.	1,16	Mfg. paper etc.
601	Paper Products Ltd.	1,83	Mfg. of paper, pulp & packing materials.
602	Parke Davis (I) Ltd.	5,79	Mfrs. & sellers of drugs & pharmaceuticals including mfg. of chemicals.
603	Parry & Co. Ltd.	4,91	Mg. Agents, & traders.
604	Patel Engineering Co. Ltd.	3,44	Contractors & Civil Engineers.
605	Patel Volkart Co. Pvt. Ltd.	2,01	Wholesale trade.
606	Patna Electric Supply Co. Ltd.	1,94	Generation & Distribution of electricity.
607	Patrakola Tea Co. Ltd.	3,45	Investment & Dealers in Tea.
608	Pearl Cycle Industries Ltd.	1,25	Assembly & sale of bicycles & mfg. certain of its components.
609	Periakaramalai Tea & Produce Co. Ltd.	1,16	Tea & Coffee Plantations.
610	Phaltan Sugar Works Ltd.	1,68	Mfg. Sugar.
611	Philips Carbon Black Ltd.	2,99	Manufacture of carbon black.
612	Philips India Ltd.	8,95	Mfg. incandescent and mercury lamps, light fittings & accessories, radios, public address equipments, and sound equipments.
613	Phoenix Mills Ltd.	4,31	Mfg. Cloth & Yarn.
614	Phosphate Co. Ltd.	1,02	Mfg. superphosphate fertilisers and sulphuric acid etc.
615	Pilani Investment Corpn. Ltd.	4,93	Investment & lending business.
616	Podar Mills Ltd.	2,30	Mfg. cotton textiles & importers of colours & chemicals.

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617	Polson Ltd.	1,00	Mfg. butter, Coffee, Ghee.
618	Polychem Ltd.	4,96	Mfg. polystyrene moulding materials and polymite sheets.
619	Poona Electric Supply Co. Ltd.	1,60	Distribution of Electricity.
620	Port Engineering Works Ltd.	1,50	Mechanical Fabrication Engineers, Iron Founders, Boat Builders & Steam ship repairers.
621	Prabha Mills Ltd.	1,08	Mfg. Cotton Cloth & yarn.
622	Premier Automobiles Ltd.	19,64	Mfg. & trading in cars, trucks, accessories, components & Parts, air temps. & accessories, components and parts, mfg. springs, M.S. Tubes & castings.
623	Premier Construction Co. Ltd.	3,27	Investment & Guniting works.
624	Premier Mills (CBE) Ltd.	1,72	Mfg. Cotton Textiles.
625	Premier Tyres Ltd.	4,25	Mfg. automobile tyres and tubes.
626	Punalur Paper Mills Ltd.	1,25	Mfg. paper & paper boards.
627	Punjab Produce & Trading Co. Ltd.	1,71	Mfg. & Trading in tea.
628	Radha Krishna Mills Ltd.	1,46	Mfg. Cotton yarn.
629	Raghuvansi Mills Ltd.	2,03	Mfg. Cotton yarn and art silk fabrics.
630	Rai Saheb Rek Chand Mohta Spg. & Wvg. Mills (P) Ltd.	1,21	Mfg. Cotton Textiles.
631	Raigarh Jute Mills Ltd.	1,19	Mfg. Jute goods.
632	Raipur Mfg. Co. Ltd.	2,26	Mfg. Cotton textiles.
633	Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills Ltd.	1,50	Mfg. Cotton textiles.
634	Rajalakshmi Mills Ltd.	1,07	Mfg. Yarn.
635	Rajesh Textile Mills Ltd.	2,41	Mfg. Cotton piece-goods & yarn.
636	Rajnagar Spg., Wvg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	2,17	Mfg. Cotton cloth and yarn.
637	Rallis India Ltd.	7,17	Pharmaceutical Mfrs. & Traders.
638	Rama Krishna Industrial Pvt. Ltd.	1,05	Mfg. Cotton yarn & ginning cotton and printers & publishers.
639	Ramkola Sugar Mills Co. Ltd.	1,20	Mfg. sugar.
640	Ramnugger Cane & Sugar Co. Ltd.	1,19	Mfg. sugar.
641	Raniganj Coal Association Ltd.	1,58	Coal/Mining.
642	Ratnakar Shipping Co. Ltd.	3,16	Coastal and overseas shipping.
643	Ravalgaon Sugar Farm Ltd.	1,92	Mfg. sugar, confectionery and sugar candy & sugar machinery.
644	Raymon Engineering Works Ltd.	1,66	Mfg. Railway Wagons, components of rolling stock, point & crossing, structural fabrication.
645	Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd.	4,10	Mfg. Woollen & worsted yarn, fabrics and hosiery goods and engineers steel files.
646	Raza Buland Sugar Co. Ltd.	1,71	Mfg. Sugar.
647	Raja Textiles Ltd.	1,73	Mfg. cotton textiles & hosiery goods.
648	Reckitt & Colman of India Ltd.	1,52	Mfg. Robin Ultramarin, Cherry, Cobra and Parrot Boot Polishes, Dettol, Robinson and Purity Barley.
649	Refinance Corpn. for Industry Ltd.	26,02	Finance.
650	Reliance Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	1,52	Mfg. Jute goods.
651	Remington Rand of India Ltd.	3,58	Mfg. Typewriters, ribbons an carbons, and sales and services.
652	Rewa Coalfields Ltd.	1,23	Coal mining.

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653	Richardson & Cruddas Ltd. . . .	3,84	Constructional & Mechanical engineers, Iron & Brass founders, sanitary engineers etc.
654	Rohit Mills Ltd.	3,61	Mfg. cotton textiles.
655	Rohtas Industries Ltd.	16,82	Mfg. Paper, Sugar, Cement, Vanaspati & Soap, Asbestos Cement Products, Chemicals etc.
656	Rustom Jehangir Vakil Mills Co. Ltd.	1,19	Mfg. cotton cloth.
657	Ruston & Hornsby (I) Ltd. . . .	2,22	Mfrs. of Diesel Engines & Pumps.
658	S.L.M. Maneklal Industries Ltd. .	1,26	Mfg. diesel engines, roots blowers, water ring pumps.
659	Sahu Jain Ltd.	1,44	Mg. Agents and investment.
660	Salarjung Sugar Mills Ltd. . . .	1,02	Mfg. sugar.
661	Salem Erode Electricity Distribution Co. Ltd.	1,09	Generation & Distribution of electricity.
662	Samla Collieries Ltd.	1,61	Collieries.
663	Sankey Wheels Ltd.	1,94	Mfg. Wheels for use of vehicles of all kinds and in particular for use of motor cars, trucks, etc.
664	Sara Bhai Merck Ltd.	1,53	Mfrs. of Pharmaceuticals & Chemicals.
665	Sarangpur Cotton Mfg. Co. Ltd. . .	4,88	Spg., Wvg. & manufacturers of textiles.
666	Saraspur Mills Ltd.	1,77	Mfg. cotton textiles.
667	Saraswati Industrial Syndicate Ltd. .	4,17	Mfg. Sugar.
668	Saroja Mills Ltd.	1,48	Mfg. Cotton textiles.
669	Sasson Spg. Wvg. Co. Ltd.	5,57	Mfg. Cotton textiles.
670	Sasson J. David & Co. Ltd.	2,48	Investments.
671	Saswad Mali, Sugar Factory Ltd. . .	1,45	Mfg. Sugar.
672	Saurashtra Cement & Chemical Industries Ltd.	2,95	Mfg. Cement.
673	Saxby & Farmer (I) Pvt. Ltd. . . .	2,61	Mfg. Railway Safety Equipment.
674	Sayaji Mills Ltd.	8,47	Mfg. Starch and starch derivatives & cotton textiles.
675	Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. . .	43,16	Shipping.
676	Scindia Workshops Ltd.	1,06	Ship Repairs & General engineers.
677	Sen-Raleigh Ltd.	6,12	Mfg. bicycle, bicycle components and accessories.
678	Seshasayee Industries Ltd.	2,12	Mfg. insulators electrical porcelain & matching hardware, Malleable & Grey castings.
679	Seshasayee Paper & Boards Ltd. . .	7,56	Mfg. Paper & Boards.
680	Setabgung Sugar Mills Pvt. Ltd. . .	1,15	Mfg. Sugar.
681	Shah Construction Co. Ltd.	2,06	Builders, suppliers & contractors.
682	Shalimar Paint Ltd.	2,37	Mfg. Paints, Enamels, Varnishes.
683	Shalimar Tar Products (1935) Ltd. . .	2,48	Mfg. Tar, Tarfelt bitumals, prestressed concrete & civil Engineering works.
684	Shalimar Works Ltd.	1,08	Ship Bldg. & Repairing, machinery Mfg.
685	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	7,69	Mfg. Chemicals, jute & engineering goods.
686	Shervani Sugar Syndicate Pvt. Ltd. . .	1,19	Sugar Manufacture.
687	Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.	1,02	Manganese Ore Mining.
688	Sholapur Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd. . . .	1,27	Mfg. Cotton Textiles.

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689	Shree Ambica Tubes Ltd.	2,32	Mfg. Black & Galvanized steel pipes.
690	Shree Arbuda Mills Ltd.	1,64	Mfg. Cotton textiles.
691	Shree Digvijay Cement Co. Ltd.	8,05	Mfg. Cement, asbestos and cement products.
692	Shree Digvijaya Woollen Mills Ltd.	1,83	Mfg. Woollen fabrics & yarn.
693	Shree Gopal Paper Mills Ltd.	7,89	Mfg. Paper & Vanaspati.
694	Shree Hanuman Sugar Mills Ltd.	1,84	Mfg. Sugar.
695	Shree Krishna Gyanoday Sugar Ltd.	2,03	Mfg. sugar & alcohol.
696	Shree Niwas Cotton Mills Ltd.	4,90	Mfg. Cotton, Yarn and Cloth.
697	Shree Ram Mills Ltd.	5,17	Mfg. Cotton Textiles.
698	Shree Rishabh Investment Ltd.	1,50	Trading in Shares & Securities.
699	Shree Sadul Textiles Ltd.	1,33	Mfg. Cotton Textiles.
700	Shree Sajjan Mills Ltd.	1,62	Mfg. Cotton Textiles.
701	Shree Shadilal Sugar & General Mills Ltd.	1,49	Mfg. Sugar & allied products.
702	Shree Shakti Mills Ltd.	2,83	Mfg. Artsilk and synthetic fibres.
703	Shree Shublxami Mills Ltd.	1,33	Spg., Wvg. of cotton textiles.
704	Shree Sitaram Mills Ltd.	2,45	Mfg. Cotton Textiles.
705	Shree Vallabh Glass Works Ltd.	1,64	Mfg. Sheet glass, wired and figured glass and glass building blocks and tightened safety glass.
706	Shri Vivekananda Mills Ltd.	1,51	Cotton textiles.
707	Shree Yamuna Mills Co. Ltd.	1,02	Mfg. Cotton Textiles.
708	Shri Ambica Jute Mills Ltd.	2,76	Jute Manufacturing.
709	Shri Ambica Mills Ltd.	6,89	Mfg. Cotton Textiles.
710	Shri Bhavani Cotton Mills Ltd.	2,23	Spinners & manufacturers of cotton goods.
711	Shri Changdeo Sugar Mills Ltd.	1,75	Mfg. Sugar, cane sugar plantation.
712	Shri Gouri Shanker Jute Mills Pvt. Ltd.	1,46	Mfg. jute and jute goods.
713	Shri Madhusudan Mills Ltd.	4,23	Cotton textile & trading.
714	Shri Venkatesa Mills Ltd.	1,36	Spinners, weavers and bleachers.
715	Sidhapur Mills Co. Ltd.	1,15	Mfg. cotton textiles.
716	Siemens Engineering & Mfg. Co. (I) Ltd.	9,29	Mfg. Electrical machinery.
717	Silver Cotton Mills Co. Ltd.	1,39	Cotton Textiles.
718	Simplex Mills Ltd.	2,86	Mfg. textile fabrics.
719	Simpson & Co. Ltd.	7,66	Mfg. P6V Perkins Automotive tractor, Perkins P6, P3, P4 industrial diesel engines and body building and light engineering specialists.
720	Sindhu Resettlement Corpn. Ltd.	1,63	Mfg. of R.C.C. pipes and poles.
721	Sir Sarupchand Hukumchand Ltd.	1,45	Mfg. edible oil.
722	Sirpur Paper Mills Ltd.	6,96	Mfg. paper.
723	Sirsilk Ltd.	7,90	Mfg. of synthetic yarn fabrics and chemicals.
724	Smith Stainstreet & Co. Ltd.	1,15	Mfg. Chemicals & Pharmaceutical.
725	Sone-Valley Portland Cement Co. Ltd.	1,88	Mfg. Portland cement.
726	South Asia Industries Pvt. Ltd.	2,84	Financing, Investment, and dealers in auto repairing workshop, Auto parts and furniture.
727	South India Corpn. Pvt. Ltd.	1,82	Investment.

1	2	3	4
728	South India Steel & Sugars Ltd. . . .	1,07	Merchants, dealers, traders, exporters, importers, distributors, stockists, dealers & commission agents of steel and iron goods.
729	South India Viscose Ltd.	8,33	Mfg. Staple fibre and rayon.
730	South Madras Electric Supply Corporation Ltd.	2,78	Generation & supply of electricity.
731	Southern Roadways Pvt. Ltd.	2,65	Passenger & goods transport.
732	Southern Structurals Ltd.	2,41	Mfg. & assembling railway wagon & carriage.
733	Special Steel Ltd.	1,64	Mfg. Steel Products.
734	Spencer & Co. Ltd.	3,49	General Merchants, wholesale and retail traders of commodities (foodstuffs and others), manufacturers of gas & pharmaceuticals.
735	Sree Meenakshi Mills Ltd.	4,20	Mfg. Cotton textiles.
736	Sree Rajendra Mills Ltd.	1,24	Mfg. Cotton textiles.
737	Sree Sivakami Mills Ltd.	1,21	Mfg. Cotton textiles.
738	Sri Annapurna Cotton Mills Ltd.	1,65	Mfg. Cotton textiles.
739	Sri Krishnarajendra Mills Ltd.	1,47	Textile & Hosiery Mfrs.
740	Sri Rama Sugars & Industries	1,01	Mfg. Sugar.
741	Sri Sarvaraya Sugars	1,25	Mfg. Sugar.
742	Standard Batteries Ltd.	1,30	Mfrs. & dealers in lead acid batteries and their components.
743	Standard Mills Co. Ltd.	6,17	Mfg. Cotton Textiles.
744	Standard Motor Products of India Ltd.	2,99	Mfg. Automobiles.
745	Standard Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1,49	Mfg. Pharmaceuticals.
746	Standard Refinery & Distillery Ltd.	1,38	Mfg. Sugar.
747	Star Paper Mills Ltd.	5,88	Mfg. paper like writing, printing and packing paper.
748	Statesman Ltd.	1,48	Newspaper publishing, printing process engraving, etc.
749	Steel Rolling Mills of Hindustan Pvt. Ltd.	1,88	Stainless Steelware & products.
750	Sterling Investment Corp'n. Pvt. Ltd.	2,37	Investors & Financiers.
751	Straw Products Ltd.	8,43	Mfg. Strawboards, straw paper & paper.
752	Structural Engineering Works Ltd.	3,62	Mfg. large diameter pipes and heavy and light steel structurals.
753	Suhrid Geigy Ltd.	3,36	Mfg. pharmaceuticals & chemicals.
754	Sundaram Finance Ltd.	4,84	Financing under hire purchase.
755	Sundaram Industries Pvt. Ltd.	1,29	Motor body builders & tyre retreaders & mfrs. of automobile rubber parts & tread rubber.
756	Sundaram Motors Pvt. Ltd.	1,63	Dealers in Motor Cars, trucks and their parts.
757	Surat Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Pvt. Ltd.	1,92	Mfg. cotton textiles.
758	Surat Electricity Co. Ltd.	1,88	Generation & supply of electricity.
759	Sutlej Cotton Mills Ltd.	7,08	Mfg. Textiles.
760	Surendra Overseas Ltd.	5,84	Shipping.
761	Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills Ltd.	1,36	Mfg. yarn and cloth.
762	Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd.	11,86	Mfg. and Processing cotton and staple fibre yarn & cotton fabrics.
763	Swadeshi Mills Co. Ltd.	5,38	Mfg. Textiles.

1	2	3	4
764	Swan Mills Ltd.	2,15	Mfg. Cotton Textiles.
765	Swastik Oil Mills Ltd.	2,51	Mfr. and sale of Oils, cakes, soaps, hair oils, synthetic detergents etc.
766	Swastik Rubber Products Ltd.	1,85	Mfg. rubber products.
767	Synbiotics Ltd.	2,70	Mfg. chemicals & antibiotics.
768	Synthetics & Chemicals Ltd.	20,32	Mfg. Synthetic rubber.
769	T. Maneklal Mfg. Co. Ltd.	1,47	Engg. & rubber goods mfrs.
770	T. V. Sundaram Iyengar & Sons Pvt. Ltd.	4,63	Mg. Agents, Automobile dealers and repairers.
771	Tarun Commercial Mills Ltd.	1,63	Mfg. Cotton Textiles.
772	Tata Chemicals Ltd.	10,15	Mfg. Soda ash, sodium bicarbonate, benzene hexachloride, Zinc chloride, Caustic Soda.
773	Tata Engineering & Locomotive Co. Ltd.	58,49	Mfg. diesel vehicles, locomotives, excavators & industrial shunters.
774	Tata Finlay Ltd.	1,11	Mfg. & distribution of packet tea & instant tea.
775	Tata Fison Ltd. (Changed to Tata Fison Industries Ltd.).	1,94	Mfg. insecticides, fungicides & weed-cides.
776	Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.	11,10	Generation and supply of electricity.
777	Tata Industries Pvt. Ltd.	1,47	Mg. Agents, Secretaries & Treasurers.
778	Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	159,24	Mfg. Iron & Steel & Steel products.
779	Tata Mills Ltd.	5,10	Mfg. Textiles.
780	Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd.	9,39	Mfg. soap & oils etc.
781	Tata Power Co. Ltd.	26,30	Generation and supply of electricity.
782	Tata Sons Pvt. Ltd.	8,94	Finance & Investment.
783	Tatanagar Foundry Co. Ltd.	1,66	Mfg. cast iron sleeper plates for the Railways, C.I. pipes & specials and General Engineering castings.
784	Tea Estates (I) Pvt. Ltd.	2,65	Tea cultivation, manufacture & sale.
785	Tensile Steel Ltd.	1,14	Mfg. high tensile steel wire.
786	Textile Machinery Corpn. Ltd.	13,07	Mfg. machine rolling stock, boilers, steel fabrication & foundry.
787	Textool Co. Ltd.	3,43	Mfg. Textile Machinery, railway signalling equipment & diesel engine.
788	Thakurdas Sureka Iron Foundry Ltd.	1,59	Engineering.
789	Thiru Arooran Sugars Ltd.	2,37	Mfg. Sugar.
790	Thomas Duff & Co. (I) Pvt. Ltd.	1,71	Engaged in wholesale trade.
791	Tinplate Co. of India Ltd.	5,81	Mfg. Tinplate.
792	Titaghur Paper Mills Ltd.	10,99	Mfg. paper.
793	Tractors & Farm Equipments Ltd.	1,91	Mfg. tractors.
794	Tractors (I) Ltd.	1,70	Trading.
795	Travancore Cements Ltd.	1,14	Mfg. portland cements.
796	Travancore Rayons Ltd.	4,87	Mfg. rayon yarn & cellulose film.
797	Travancore Sugars & Chemicals Ltd.	1,32	Mfg. sugar and alcohol.
798	Tribeni Tissues Pvt. Ltd.	3,87	Mfg. Cigarette and other tissues.
799	Triveni Engineering Works Ltd.	1,23	Mfg. sugar machinery, steam turbines.
800	Tube Investments of India Ltd.	8,49	Mfg. Bicycles, bicycle components, electrical resistance welded steel tubes, cold roll steel strips, etc.
801	Tungabhadra Industries Ltd.	1,43	Mfg. Vanaspati refined oils & by products.

1	2	3	4
802	Turner Morrison & Co. Ltd.	5,79	Mg. Agency, Shipping & Insurance Agents & Trading.
803	Ugar Sugar Works Ltd.	2,91	Mfrs. of sugar.
804	Union Carbide India Ltd.	12,23	Dry cell batteries, Flashlights, Polyethylene and Chemicals Mfrs.
805	Union Jute Co. Ltd.	1,94	Mfg. Jute goods.
806	Union Trust Pvt. Ltd.	1,26	Investment.
807	United Breweries Ltd.	1,86	Mfrs. of alcoholic drinks.
808	United Collieries Ltd.	1,15	Coal Mining.
809	United Provinces Electric Supply Co. Ltd.	4,35	Generation and supply of electricity.
810	Universal Cables Ltd.	2,38	Mfg. paper insulated lead covered cables.
811	Upper Doab Sugar Mills Ltd.	2,75	Crushing of cane & mfg. of crystal sugars.
812	Upper Ganges Sugar Mills Ltd.	2,50	Mfg. sugar.
813	Upper India Sugar Mills Ltd.	2,60	Mfrs. of sugar.
814	Usha Sales Pvt. Ltd.	3,66	Trading.
815	Utkal Machinery Ltd.	4,20	Mfg. Heavy industrial machinery.
816	Vasanta Mills Co. Ltd.	1,22	Spinning, weaving and manufacture of hosieries.
817	Vazir Sultan Tobacco Co. Ltd.	5,00	Manufacture, sale and distribution of cigarettes.
818	Victoria Mills Co. Ltd.	2,20	Mfg. Cotton cloth & yarn.
819	Vijaya Mills Co. Ltd.	2,15	Mfg. Cotton Textiles.
820	Vikram Mills Ltd.	2,01	Mfg. Cotton textiles.
821	Vissanji Sons & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	1,02	Mg. Agents & trading.
822	Voltas Ltd.	21,69	Mfg. air conditioners, water coolers, switchgears, electric starters & sundry mining equipment & traders.
823	Vulcan Trading Co. Pvt. Ltd.	2,07	Mfg. Machinery.
824	W. H. Brady & Co. Ltd.	2,42	Mg. Agents & Trading.
825	Walchand Co. Pvt. Ltd.	1,43	Mg. Agents & Insurance Agents.
826	Walchandnagar Industries Ltd.	7,15	Mfg. Sugar & industrial alcohol, sugar machinery and plastic goods.
827	Wallace Flour Mills Co. Ltd.	4,03	Flour Milling.
828	Waterfall Estates Ltd.	1,23	Production of Tea & Coffee & Coffee Curing.
829	West Bokaro Ltd.	1,96	Coal Mining.
830	West Coast Paper Mills Ltd.	6,39	Mfg. pulp and paper.
831	Western Bengal Coalfields Ltd.	1,48	Coal Mining.
832	Western India Match Co. Ltd.	7,75	Mfg. safety matches, potassium chlorates, glue and paper, salt & marine chemicals.
833	Western India Plywood Ltd.	1,48	Mfrs. and marketers of plywood and hardboards.
834	Western India Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	2,07	Mfg. Cotton textiles.
835	Western India Theatres Ltd.	1,04	Exhibition & distribution of cinematographic films.
836	Wheels India Ltd.	1,53	Mfg. wheels for commercial vehicle & trucks.
837	Williamson Magor & Co. Ltd.	1,02	Mg. Agents.
838	Zenith Steel Pipes	2,56	Mfg. steel pipes.