PRODUCTION OF DIESEL ENGINES FOR THE YEAR 1956.

Sl. No.	Name of the firm	Sanctioned capacity	Jan. H	Jan. V	Feb. H	Feb. V	March H	March V	April H	April V	May H	May V	June H	June V	July H	July V	August H	August V	Sep. H	Sep. V	Oct. H	Oct. V	November H	November V	December H	December V	TOTAL
1.	M/s. Cooper Engg. Ltd., Satara. (Acme Mfg. Co.Ltd.)	2500	185	-	174	14	210	31	149	16	194	6	157	9	167	5	175	9	157	9	204	8	191	5	206	12	2293
2.	" M/s. Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd., Poona.	3000	-	510	-	465	-	489	-	560	-	492	-	465	-	634	-	534	-	522	-	666	-	541	-	586	6464
3.	" Indian Commercial Co. Ltd., Bombay.	3600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	" Ruston & Hornsby (I) Ltd., Bombay.	1800	83	-	72	-	80	-	94	-	153	-	127	-	134	-	63	-	41	-	66	-	120	-	63	-	1096
5.	" Mazagaon Dock Ltd., Bombay.	1000	15	-	11	-	15	-	12	-	11	-	17	-	26	-	24	-	22	-	24	-	27	-	26	-	230
6.	" Packo Engg. Ltd., Kolhapur.	200	20	-	26	-	23	-	20	-	29	-	26	-	27	-	16	-	20	-	25	-	16	-	19	-	267
7.	" Kulko Engg. Works Ltd., Kolhapur.	200	24	-	31	-	27	-	26	-	29	-	44	-	44	-	44	-	44	-	45	-	48	-	54	-	460
8.	" Indian National Diesel Engine Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	1560	30	-	25	-	28	-	28	-	28	-	10	-	-	-	20	-	20	-	25	-	38	-	32	-	284
9.	" Modern Engg. & Moulding Co. Ahmedabad.	300	8	-	9	-	-	-	2	-	6	-	8	-	5	-	4	-	5	-	5	-	1	-	4	-	57
10.	" Hindustan Motor Corpn., Ltd., Calcutta.	3000	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	16	-	1	-	21	-	16	-	20	-	20	-	-	-	14	-	115
11.	" Dandayudhapani Fdy. Ltd., Coimbatore.	150	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	9
12.	" Textool Co. Ltd., Coimbatore.	240	-	16	-	4	-	1	-	2	-	4	-	8	-	8	-	35	-	34	-	94	-	-	-	-	206
13.	" Machines & Spares (India) Ltd., Delhi.	200	11	-	10	-	5	7	5	15	5	20	7	13	9	9	6	6	6	5	9	-	9	-	10	-	167
14.	" Oriental Engg. Works Ltd., Ambala.	75	8	-	6	-	6	-	8	-	9	-	8	-	8	-	7	-	7	-	8	-	6	-	6	-	87
15.	" Laxminatan Engg. Works., Delhi.	1800	8	-	13	-	10	-	2	-	9	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	-	-	-	96
16.	" Patel Mavji Kanji & Bros. Rajkot.	144	9	-	5	-	12	-	8	-	12	-	10	-	11	-	12	-	11	-	12	-	8	-	13	-	123
17.	" James Beechy & Co. Ltd., Bombay.	2400	(Commenced production w.e.f. from Apl.56)						10	-	8	-	3	-	4	-	1	-	10	-	8	-	6	-	9	-	59
																										GRAND TOTAL:	12015

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-3-'58.

PRODUCTION OF DIESEL ENGINES FOR THE YEAR 1957.

	Name of the firm	Sanction Capacity	January H	January V	February H	February V	March H	March V	April H	April V	May H	May V	June H	June V	July H	July V	August H	August V	September H	September V	October H	October V	November H	November V	December. H	December. V	TOTAL:
M/s.	Cooper Engg.Ltd., Satara.	2500	129	4	159	5	195	8	213	2	330	2	226	-	186	20	141	19	233	29	250	13	162	22	360	10	2584
"	Acme Mfg. Co. Ltd., Bombay.		34	-	23	-	49	-	35	-	18	-	46	-	57	-	25	-	26	-	38	-	41	-	54	-	444
"	Indian Commercial Co.,Ltd., Bombay.	3600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	Ruston & Hornsby India Ltd.,Bombay.	1800	62	-	73	-	53	-	181	-	160	-	200	-	247	-	283	-	264	-	241	-	196	-	244	-	2204
"	Mazagon Dock Ltd., Bombay.	1000	26	-	28	-	30	-	30	-	27	-	23	-	24	-	22	-	22	-	29	-	43		40	-	344
"	Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd.,Poona	3000	-	579	-	549	-	636	-	754	-	619	-	630	-	667	-	682	-	691	-	913	-	857	-	669	8146
"	James Beechey Ltd., Bombay.	2400	5	-	11	-	11	-	4	-	8	-	12	-	30	-	24	-	14	-	25	-	29	-	-	-	173
"	Kulko Engg. Ltd., Kolhapur.	200	54	-	45	-	45	-	57	-	77	-	79	-	70	-	75	-	72	-	100	-	150	-	94	-	918
"	Packo Engg. Ltd., Kolhapur.	200	24	-	31	-	47	-	45	-	44	-	49	-	48	-	47	-	34	-	46	-	60	-	78	-	553
). "	Modern Engg. & Moulding Co. Ahmedabad.	300	1	-	4	-	2	-	2	-	3	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	5	-	12	-	10	-	4	-	48
1. "	Patel Mavji Kanji Bros. Rajkot.	144	15	-	13	-	11	-	15	-	12	-	16	-	12	-	13	-	17	-	14	-	15	-	26	-	179
2. "	Hindustan Motor Corpn. Ltd.,Calcutta.	3000	45	-	4	-	11	-	18	-	5	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	10	-	4	-	6	-	-	-	133
3. "	Indian National Diesel Engine Co. Ltd.,Calcutta.	1560	37	-	37	-	36	-	35	-	21	-	16	-	19	-	40	-	20	-	21	-	37	-	28	-	347
4. "	Pandayathapani Fd-y. Ltd.,Coimbatore.	150	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	13
5. "	Textool Co. Ltd., Coimbatore.	240	-	10	-	9	-	23	-	32	-	7	-	12	-	28	-	22	-	29	-	28	-	23	-	30	253
6. "	Laxmiratan Engg. Works Ltd.,Faridabad.	1800 (1200 V)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60.	60 Dec 57
7. "	Machines & Spares (I) Ltd.,Delhi.	200	10	-	11	2	12	-	12	-	12	2	11	2	9	1	6	1	7	1	9	1	11	-	15	-	126
18. "	Oriental Engg. Works Ltd.,Ambala.	75	6	-	8	-	7	-	6	-	8	-	9	-	7	-	5	-	7	-	7	-	5	-	5	-	80
	TOTAL:	22169																									1660

PRODUCTION OF DIESEL ENGINES FOR THE YEAR 1951.

S. No	Name of the firm	Sanctioned Capacity.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1.	M/s. Ruston & Hornsby (India) Ltd., Bombay.	550	41	50	44	50	53	31	52	52	25	50	35	53	536
2.	" Cooper Engg. Ltd., Satara Road.	2500	183	193	206	199	173	114	78	70	186	308	270	324	2304
3.	" Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd., Poona (Kirkee)	3000	355	370	313	125	291	333	402	440	516	210	371	408	4134
4.	" Kulko Engg. Works Ltd., Sholapur.	200	22	16	12	18	20	12	12	12	16	17	18	25	200
5.	" Oriental Engg. Works Ltd., Delhi (Sahadra).	75	5	6	6	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	72
	TOTAL:	6325													7246

* M. L. *
27.2.'58.

PRODUCTION OF POWER DRIVEN PUMPS FOR THE YEAR 1951.

S No.	Name of the firm	Sanctioned Capacity.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
1.	M/s. Jyoti Ltd., Baroda.	2460 (300)	169	152	148	89	158	85	107	128	263	234	275	223	2031 (128) Bracketed figures indicate production of Bore-hole Turbine Pumps.
2.	" P.S.G. & Sons, Industrial Institute, Coimbatore.	2400	186	190	122	148	142	137	174	96	176	163	150	172	1856
3.	" Kirloskar Bros., Kirloskarvadi.	12000	2030	2203	2513	1809	2036	1727	1597	2167	1616	1975	1699	1850	23222
4.	" Modern Engg. Co., Ahmedabad.	5400	396	372	353	168	225	209	219	181	308	270	351	306	3358
5.	" Bengal Iron Works, Howrah	1600	82	149	33	57	125	108	73	27	86	29	-	8	777
6.	" Argus Engg. Co., Coimbatore.	1200	29	25	26	36	32	36	7	12	28	19	28	25	303
7.	" Ruston & Hornsby (India) Ltd., Bombay.	840	59	64	47	64	61	77	51	63	50	62	57	53	708
8.	" Forge & Blowers, Ahmedabad.	7500	862	731	1024	636	702	870	773	630	527	288	939	1079	9062
9.	" Shri Ram Mills Ltd., Bombay.	1200	-	-	-	20	30	30	20	-	25	25	25	-	175
10.	" Vijaya Foundry, Coimbatore	Not assessed.	216	206	246	264	296	254	227	238	349	224	303	328	3151

Continued.....2.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
11.	M/s. Kumar Industries Ltd., Edartha.	Not assessed	33	22	37	30	48	34	38	53	9	26	37	55	392
12.	" Packo Engg. Ltd., Kolhapur.	-do-	70	39	16	15	14	98	44	12	-	8	14	120	450
13.	" Hindustan Foundry, Bombay.	-do-	134	181	232	135	75	53	44	3	14	34	3	17	925
14.	" British India Electric Construction Co.Calcutta.	-do-	-	-	38	40	22	44	54	59	125	44	138	115	679
15.	" Eastern Electrical Co., Coimbatore.	-do-	-	-	-	-	46	48	47	45	72	53	9	9	329
16.	" Raj Electrical Works, Delhi.	-do-	-	-	-	-	10	36	29	21	43	20	23	55	237
17.	" Associated Electrical Industries,Calcutta.	-do-	30	35	11	31	17	25	24	-	29	9	21	26	258
18.	" Electric Construction & Equipment Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	-do-	-	-	-	10	6	9	10	3	4	1	1	2	46
19.	" Central Provinces Ltd., Khandwa.	-do-	8	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	7	-	30
	TOTAL:	34600 (300)													47989 (128)

M.L.
27.2.58.

PRODUCTION OF POWER DRIVEN PUMPS FOR THE YEAR 1956.

S No	Name of the firm	Sanctioned Capacity.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
1.	M/s. Argus Engg. Co Ltd., Coimbatore.	1200	9	15	27	16	24	23	18	26	32	16	15	16	227
2.	" Best & Co. Ltd.,Madras.	3600	67	66	109	87	208	192	139	62	94	135	146	190	1495
3.	" Dandayuthapani Foundry Ltd. Coimbatore.	12000	791	819	986	968	1073	1002	1018	959	994	962	1052	1088	11712
4.	" Eastern Electrical Co., Coimbatore.	500	4	1	1	-	1	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	13
5.	" Kumar Industries, Edartha (S. Malabar)	500	30	27	30	17	22	32	24	9	2	6	5	2	206
6.	" P.S.G. & Sons, Charity Institute, Coimbatore.	2400	62	80	46	40	22	160	200	220	226	250	255	300	1861
7.	" Subiah Foundry,Coimbatore.	3000	190	229	195	191	220	172	178	234	180	101	105	115	2110
8.	" Vijaya Foundry,Coimbatore.	3500	114	160	198	193	286	191	237	262	270	236	270	239	2656
9.	" Addison & Co. Ltd.,Madras.	72	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	6
10.	" Associated Electrical Industries Manufacturing Co. Ltd. Calcutta.	300	33	42	42	50	20	54	34	-	53	-	24	84	436
11.	" Bengal Iron Works Ltd., Howrah.	1600	32	23	41	44	24	22	12	32	32	13	5	7	287
12.	" British Electrical Pumps Private Ltd., Calcutta.	600 (1200 from December, 1956)	(Taken from the list from Sept.1956)								48	50	49	85	232
13.	" Macneill-Barry's Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	720	65	60	60	54	60	42	50	62	68	32	87	103	743

Continued.....2.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
14.	M/s. Electrical Construction & Equipment Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	" Delta Engg. Works, Meerut.	780 (180)	11	7	15	5	10	9	6	11	20 (2)	27 (2)	17 (2)	15 (2)	153 (8)
16.	" Hindustan Industrial Corpn. Ghaziabad.	1660 (100)	15	20	20	30	8	5	-	-	-	17 (2)	20 (10)	20 (9)	155 (21)
17.	" Raj Electrical Works, Delhi.	300	13	22	95	86	89	154	37	-	30	-	-	-	526
18.	" Cooper Engg. Ltd., Satara.	1200	25	53	150	6	10	31	36	82	20	33	33	36	515
19.	" Forge & Blower Co., Ahmedabad.	7500	508	472	549	633	577	602	361	148	339	627	288	523	5627
20.	" Jyoti Ltd., Baroda.	2960	126	180	187	164	143	161	165	190	269	158	177	208	2128
21.	" Kirloskar Bros. Ltd., Poona.	12000	842	1167	1142	1188	987	1358	1009	1253	959	1360	1465	1026	13756
22.	" Modern Engg. & Moulding Co., Ahmedabad.	5400	27	20	-	18	5	10	3	4	38	10	21	18	174
23.	" Packo Engg. Ltd., Kolhapur.	600	9	12	9	12	2	21	-	8	-	6	23	23	125
24.	" Ruston & Hornsby (India) Ltd. Bombay.	1800 (200)	125	149	163	116	152	136	169	168	134	42	176	185	1715
25.	" National Electrical Industries Ltd., Bombay.	2400	(Taken	on	the	list	from		December		1956	)	3		3
26.	" Shri Ram Mills Ltd., Bombay.	1200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	" Omkar Iron & Brass Foundry, Ahmedabad.	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	" C.P. Industries Ltd. Khandwa.	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	" British India Electrical Construction Co. Ltd., Calcutta	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL:	67092													47768

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PRODUCTION OF POWER DRIVEN PUMPS FOR THE YEAR 1957.

S. No	Name of the firm	Sanctioned Capacity	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
1.	M/s. Ammis Engg. Works Ltd., Coimbatore	1200	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
2.	" Best & Co. Ltd., Madras	3600	222	340	330	353	208	239	282	360	243	295	408	450	3730
3.	" Dandayuthapani Foundry Ltd. Coimbatore.	12000	1059	1023	1064	1117	1107	866	1222	1054	1142	1135	1276	1276	13341
4.	" Eastern Electrical Co., Coimbatore.	500	-	-	-	2	-	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	11
5.	" Kumar Industries, Edartha, (S. Malabar.)	500	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	9	23
6.	" P.S.G. & Sons, Charity Industiral Institute, Coimbatore.	2400	300	315	326	350	373	400	475	510	525	530	531	540	5175
7.	" Subich Foundry, Coimbatore.	3000	175	152	102	147	115	120	182	193	200	163	201	172	1922
8.	" Vijaya Foundry, Coimbatore.	3500	254	181	260	330	240	277	305	261	312	254	321	330	3325
9.	" Addison & Co. Ltd., Madras	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	10
10.	" Associated Electrical Industries Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	300	31	72	78	64	90	40	21	65	32	17	46	76	632
11.	" Bengal Iron works Ltd., Howrah	1600	19	23	21	19	35	19	25	29	24	27	40	26	307
12.	" British Elect. Pumps Private Ltd., Calcutta.	1200	101	162	201	239	285	291	338	216	253	233	376	220	2915

Continued.....2.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
13.	M/s. Macneill Barry's Co.Ltd., Calcutta.	720	96	92	100	99	100	80	85	85	65	30	70	70	972
14	" Electrical Construction & Equipment Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	" Delta Engg. Works, Meerut.	780 (180)	11 (2)	21 (2)	15 (2)	19 (2)	19 (2)	20 (2)	10 (2)	9 (2)	24 (2)	16 (2)	19 (2)	19 (2)	202 (24)
16.	" Hindustan Industrial Corpn. Ghaziabad.	1660 (100)	19 (9)	2 (2)	2	19 (4)	2 (2)	7	36	21	6 (5)	-	2	49	165 (22)
17.	" Raj Electrical Works, Delhi.	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	4
18.	" Meameco Ltd., P.O. Kusanda, Distt. Manbhoom (Bihar)	24	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	-	1	1	2	-	15
19.	" Cooper Engg. Ltd., Satara.	1200	63	23	16	15	6	12	4	38	32	4	5	11	229
20.	" Forge & Blower Co., Ahmedabad.	7500	472	376	624	641	536	499	418	335	560	664	1146	1240	7511
21.	" Jyoti Ltd., Baroda.	2960 (800)	201 (71)	183 (74)	188 (76)	268 (88)	229 (84)	237 (74)	311 (85)	186 (82)	321 (79)	305 (100)	209 (9)	222 (86)	2860 (905)
22.	" Kirloskar Bros. Ltd., Poona	12000	1557	1367	1692	1672	1722	1841	1416	1647	1681	1079	1032	1510	18116
23.	" Modern Engg. & Moulding Co. Ahmedabad.	5400	2	4	4	2	1	3	6	-	5	14	10	3	54
24.	" Packo Engg. Ltd., Kolhapur.	600	23	7	13	25	15	-	16	25	9	10	15	37	195
25.	" Ruston & Horrsby (India) Ltd. Bombay.	1800 (200)	166	176	190	41	31	182	182	213	129	164	202	229	1905 (200)

Continued.. ...3.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
26.	M/s. National Electrical Industries Ltd., Bombay.	2400	-	7	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	33
27.	" Shri Ram Mills Ltd., Bombay.	1200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	" Omkar Iron & Brass Foundry, Ahmedabad	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	3	15
29.	" C.P. Industries Ltd., Khandwa.	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL:	68716													63676

* M.L.*
26-2-58.

PRODUCTION OF DEEPWELL TURBINE PUMPS FOR 1957.

S. No.	Name of the firm	Capacity	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1.	M/s. Jyoti Ltd., Baroda	800	71	74	76	88	84	74	85	82	79	100	9	86	905
2.	" Macneill Barry's Co.Ltd., Calcutta.	720	96	92	100	99	100	80	85	85	65	30	70	70	972
3.	" Hindustan Industrial Corporation, Ghaziabad.	100	9	2	4	2	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	22
4.	" Delta Engg. Works, Meerut.	180	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	24
5.	" Ruston & Hornsby (India) Ltd., Bombay.	200	Y E T	T O	C O M E	I N T O	P R O D U C T I O N.								
	TOTAL:	2000													1923

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*M. L. *
28-2-58.

AIR COMPRESSORS.

S. No.	Name of the firm	Date of Registration & Licence.	Sizes of Compressors	Capacity	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957.
1.	M/s. New Standard Engg. Ltd., Bombay.	Registered in Sep.1952.	7.5 & 15 c.ft. (Stationary)	96 Nos.	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
2.	" Kirloskar Brothers, Kirloskarvadi	L/16/4/53 dt. 21-12-53.	260 to 450 c. ft.(Stationary)	60 "	-	-	-	-	3 (Proto-type)	2	-
3.	" Shri Ram Mills Ltd., Bombay.	L/16/8/55 dt. 24-1-55	1.5 to 300 c.ft (Stationary)	300 "	-	-	-	-	9	21	11
4.	" K.G.Khosla & Co. Ltd., New Delhi.	L/16/33/56 dt.6-8-56	a) Above 100 to 500 c.ft.	96 "	Production not commenced.						
			b) 2.3.5 to 24 c.ft.(Stationary & Portable)	144 "							
5.	" *Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co. Ltd., Bombay.	L/36/18/56 dt.3-11-56	Above 100 to 500 c.ft. (Stationary)	96 "	-do-						
6.	" *Voltas Ltd., Bombay.	L/16/3/57 dt.23-1-57.	110 & 210 c. ft.(Portable)	240 "	-do-						
7.	" *Bird & Co., Calcutta.				The schemes are under consideration..						
8.	" *Atlas Copco Ltd.,Bombay.										
9.	" T.Manik Lal Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Bombay.										

*These firms have also programmes for the manufacture of Pneumatic Tools.

182.5

* M. L.*
1-3-'58.

BLOWERS AND EXHAUST FANS.

Name	Date & licence granted	Size	Capacity per annum.	Production during 1954	1955	1956	1957
1. New Standard Engg. Co; Bombay.	Registered Sept.52.	Blowers upto 10,000 c.f.m.	300	-	-	131	163
2. Forge & Blower Co;, Ahmedalad.	Registered		3	-	-	-	nil
3. P.S.G. & Sons, Coimbatore.	Registered	SH 21 & S H 24	120	1	1	-	nil
4. Western Mfg. Co., Bombay.	Registered	Single & Double stage MBB5,MBB6,MBB7,MBB8 MBB9,MBB10,& MBB11	360	-	12	14	23
5. Air Conditioning Corporation Calcutta.	(a)L/55(3)/H-4/57 dt: 27.11.57 (b)L/5(3)/N-5/57 dt: 18-12-57	(a) LL Fans 2LL - 18LL (b) LLD Fans 3LLD - 18 LLD (c) HVA., H.W. (d) Vancaxial & Tubeaxial Fans (e) Heavy duty propeller Fans - Package units.	180 Expended to 540 Nos. ultimately	78	67		137
6. M/s. Davidson of India (P) Ltd., Calcutta.		(under consideration)					

Presidential Speech of Shri C.N. Pradhan at the Fourth Annual General Meeting of the Indian Pumps Manufacturers Association held on Wednesday, the 12th February 1958, at New Delhi.

*****

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH, HONOURED GUESTS AND FRIENDS,

I have great pleasure in welcoming you all to this Fourth Annual General Meeting of the Indian Pump Manufacturers Association. I am particulary grateful to Shri Manubhai Shah, Union Minister for Industry, for kindly consenting to inaugurate this Session, despite heavy engagements.

Executive Council Report for the years 1955-56 & 1956-57.

In the past we were once late in holding our Annual General Meeting and thus we are lagging one year behind the schedule. The Executive Council has, therefore, decided to tie up the reports for the two years i.e. for 1955-56 and 1956-57.

The Report of the Executive Council and the audited statements of accounts have already been circulated to the members. The Report gives an account of our working during the period under view. The Association has been trying to render useful services to the industry and I am glad to report that these services have been of great help to the Pump Manufacturers in the country.

Progress of the Industry.

Out of the 27 registered firms engaged in the manufacture of Power Driven Pumps, 17 firms are the members of this Association. The total rateddcapacity of all pump manufacturers is about 65,500 pumps per annum. Of the registered firms, two are already manufacturing Borehole Turbine Pumps having a total installed dapacity of about 2,500 pumps per annum. Other three firms, already licensed for the manufacture of Borehole Turbine Pumps, are reported to have gone in production. When these new units work to their installed capacity, the total capacity available in the eduntry for these pumps may be estimated at about 3,000 pumps per annum. The following statement showing the production at the beginning of the First and Second Five Year Plans respec-

Continued.... 2.

tively and the target for the Second Five Year Plan will indicate the progress made and targets to be achieved:

	PRODUCTION	VALUE
1951	47,990 Nos.	Rs. 95,98,000
1955	34,441 "	Rs. 68,88,200
1956	46,861 "	Rs. 93,72,000
1957	57,920 "	Rs.1,15,84,000
Target set for 1960-61	86,000 "	Rs.1,15,84,000

The above figures clearly show that the overall production in 1956 has been about 33% higher than in 1955. I feel that the proposed target of 86,000 pumps per annum by the end of the Second Five Year Plan, can be achieved even by the existing units without much difficulty. It is to be hoped that the demand for pumps as assessed by the Planning Commission will continue in the years to come. At present the demand for Centrifugal Pumps appears to be satisfactory so as to utilise the installed capacity of most of the units. This is, however, not the case with Borehole Turbine Pumps whose demand has gone down considerably for the last few months though it is true that upto October 1957 the manufacturers of these pumps were working to their installed capacity. On a most optimistic estimate the demand for Borehole Turbine Pumps during the Second Five Year Plan is not likely to exceed 1,000 Nos. per annum and if this be so, the existing units will work hardly to half their installed capacity resulting in un-healthy competition to the detriment of the industry.

The important developments in the pump industry since the beginning of the last year are:

1. Self-sufficiency in Deep Well Turbine Pumps and in Centrifugal Pumps upto 12" size
2. The production of special duty pumps used for Cement and Paper industry.
3. The manufacture of a few sizes and types of pumps used in the Chemical Industry

Continued....:3.

4. Approval of the scheme to manufacture Kerosene and Petrol Pumps, and

5. Proposed approval of the scheme to manufacture low lift large capacity circulating water pumps in collaboration with a foreign manufacturer. When these schemes are full implemented, I feel that the pump industry will be one where we should be able to attain self-sufficiency.

The indigenous pumps industry is capable of manufacturing large size pumps for sewage and water works schemes and in fact one of the units has developed the largest pumps so far produced viz., 24" suction and 24" delivery size discharging 15,000 gallons per minute. This clearly shows that, given proper encouragement by way of orders sufficiently in advance, some of the indigenous manufacturers will be in a position to meet the country's demand for large size pumps.

Still there is a tendency in some Government Departments to formulate schemes based on specifications of existing foreign make pumps. This naturally compels the indigenous industry either to regret such enquires or to take to a number of varieties. This hampers bulk production, for, there is not necessarily a ready market for all types to justify economic production. I would, therefore, request Government Departments to study the specifications of indigenous pumps and to adjust their requirements accordingly.

Here I would specially draw the attention of the Govt. to the requirements of Submersible Pumps which may be used to advantage only in exceptional cases. Leaving aside the advantages and dis-advantages of the Submersible pumps, it should be noted that this involves a lot of foreign exchange even under the deferred payment schemes or payment acceptable in Indian Currency, which is the latest way of accommodating import of foreign goods. Deep well Turbine Pumps of indigenous make can be used in place of submersible pumps with advantage except in rare cases and I would request the Government to bring this point to the notice of Government Departments and direct

Continued....4.

them not to specify Submersible Pumps whenever possible. I would also urge on the industrial concerns likewise to bear this point in mind whenever Submersible Pumps are proposed to be included in the development programme of their industries. I may also point out that our industry will soon take up the manufacture of Submersible Pumps but this will take some time. Until then, the requirements should be adjusted by utilising Deep Well Turbine Pumps which are available in the country. itself. Such a step will save a lot of foreign exchange and will provide an impetus to the indigenous industry.

Supply of Pig Iron & Hard Coke.

Gentlemen, the shortage of Pig Iron, Cast Iron Scrap and Hard Coke continues and this creates a serious bottleneck to the progress of our industry. This point has been impressed upon the Government on a number of ocasions by other Associations also and, therefore, I would not like to go into further details of the harships xperienced by the Pump Industry. I would, however, request the Government to be more sympathetic towards the requirement of Pig Iron and Hard Coke by the small pump manufacturers who from a numberical majority among pump manufacturers in this country. Much of the cause of dis-satisfaction of these small manufacturers will automatically disappear when once it is realised that all the foundries have been fairly and equitably treated.

Issue of Import Licence to the Actual Manufacturers of Turbine Pumps.

Another difficulty I would like to mention here is in regard to the issue of import licence to the actual manufacturers of Borehole Turbine Pumps for the import of raw material and the few essential components. For the manufacture of Borehole Turbine Pumps, a number of sizes of column pipes, steel bars and oil tubes is involved. Now if licences are based on only three month's production, quantity against each size will be

Continued.....5.

so small that none of the foreign mills will be prepared to accept these orders. Even if the pump manufacturers get the foreign manufacturers to accept the small orders for these raw-materials, they will have to pay very high prices in order to adsorb the overheads involved. Further, after the receipt of import licence from the Government it normally takes 8-9 months before the material is made available to the factories. At present the best deliveries for the types of raw materials required by the manufacturers are 16-20 weeks ex manufacturer's works. It takes further 12-20 weeks for the material to ship from the exporting country to India and another 4-6 weeks before the material can be cleared from the docks through the customs. I would, therefore, request the Government to allow import of raw materials sufficient for at least 8 month's production.

Lack of orders of Borehole Turbine Pumps.

Gentlemen, the indigenous manufactuers of Borehole Turbine pumps are now placed in a difficult position on account of lack of sufficient orders. The installed capacity for these pumps as officially assessed by the Government is 2,000 Nos. per year. Actually, however, two manufacturers who are already in the field are together in a position to manufacture 2,500 pumps per year. These two manufacturers are already carrying substantial stock of Borehole Pumps in addition to the large number of components and also raw materials. With the orders on hand they are able to utilise hardly half their installed capacity.

The Government estimated the demand for 3,000 Borehole pumps per year during the First Five Year Plan but the actual requirement was much below this figure. I had pointed out during the last Annual General Meeting that there was no need for the establishment of new units for the manufacture of Borehole Pumps since the existing two units were capable of meeting

Continued.....6.

the total demand of the country. Inspite of this, the Government though advisable to licence these new units. When these units go into full production, the installed capacity would be about 3,000 Nos. per year. On account of lack of orders the existing units are not able to work to their installed capacity. If this trend continues, these factories and also the new units will have to face serious difficulties. It will then be no wonder if the progress of this important line in the pump industry, developed after years of hard labour, is stifled.

The requirement of Borehole Pumps during the Second Five Year Plan is not correctly known and, therefore, I would request the Government to assess the minimum anticipated requirement of Borehole Pumps during eavh year and furnish this information to the manufacturers to enable them to plan their production. In the past it has been our experience that the State Governments do not given any prior indication of their requirement but at the end of financial year they come out demanding their requirement immediately so as to utilise the funds available with them. It has also been found that some State Governments invite tenders for large number of pumps when in fact the actual requirement is much below that specified in the tender. The manufacturers naturally quote competitive prices looking to the large requirement as specified in the tender. Ultimately when the orders are received they are found for a less quantity. I would, therefore, request these State Governments to specify correct number of pumps that is required with the condition to vary this requirement upto plus 25% so that the manufacturers are able to assess the correct requirement and base their prices and production programme accordingly. In fact, if the requirement of Borehole Pumps of the State Governments are made known to the manufacturers well in advance, this will facilitate manufacturers to plan their production programme properly. I hope the Government will look into this important matter and take necessary action to remove the diffi-

Continued.....7.

culties of the Borehole Pump manufacturers.

Gentlemen, you are all aware of our acute foreign exchange position. Efforts are being made to raise loans from foreign countries and the World Bank. While loans are no doubt helpful and are, therefore, welcome, they have to be repaid with interest in course of time. The best way of overcoming the foreign difficulty is to step up country's exports. The Government of India are, therefore, giving special attention to develop the export of indigenous products. An Export Promotion Branch has been specially set up in the Ministry of Commerce & Industry to look after export promotion. The Government have already taken some steps to encourage export by giving a replenishment quota of pig iron and steel at the rate representing 1.1/3 of the physical weight on the export of manufactured articles. Lately the procedure for getting drawback of import duty used in the manufacture of articles which are actually exported has also been simplified and rebate is proposed to be given on an ad hoc basis. An Export Risk Insurance Corporation has been set up to cover risk connected with export. These facilities are available through Engineering Export Promotion Council which I would request all the members to join. We have, therefore, an obligation to further country's export, even if it has to be done at the cost of local demand and if necessary with very little or no profit. These measures will, no doubt, remove some of the handicaps but further delays in the implementation of this policy on the part of Government will act as a setback to our export trade. I would, therefore, request the Government for the immediate implementation of the measures already approved and in particular the proposals put forward by the conference of Engineering Industries and Trade convened by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry on the 21st and 22nd January 1958 at Calcutta.

It may be interesting to note that we have already made a beginning in exporting pumps to a number of neighbouring

Continued.....8

countries and the value of exports of Centrifugal Pumps from January to November 1957 is about Rs. 92,000/-. If we look at this export figure in the background of acute shortage of pig iron and other essential raw materials, high prices of pig iron and steel, transport and shipping difficulties and competition from highly industrialised countries, the beginning that we have made can be said to be promising. There is no doubt that we can substantially increase the export of pumps provided we are given further help by way of

1. Grant of concessional railway and shipping freights and priority of movement of export goods.

2. Tax free allowances on export turn over

and 3. Rebate intermediate material that go into the manufacture of exported articles.

The Government can also encourage the export of our goods by following the concessions given by other advanced countries for the export of their goods. In this connection I may give an example of a very well advanced country like Germany, where Government gives special export rebate to any individual or firm which can prove that it has exported German make goods. The point to be noted in this case is that without any red tape the Govermont allows and encourages the export drive by way of such export rebates in which any individual or firm can take part irrespective of whether they themselves are manufacturers or not. Such a rebate will reduce export prices of Indian goods. Even though this will entail some amount of expenditure on the part of Government, it certainly will be cheaper than to have to borrow money at heavy interest rates by way of deferred payment system. In the long run, India will stand to gain more by creation of the export trade which will earn valuable foreign exchange directly instead of merely putting off payment in foreign currency as is sought by deferred payment system for capital goods.

There is another aspect to which I would like to invite the attention of the fellow manufacturers. Our export so far

Continued.....9.

has been of horizontal centrifugal pumps only. There is a big demand for Borehole Turbine Pumps both suitable for being driven by oil engines and also vertical electric motors. The average price of a Deep Well Turbine Pump is about 10 times than that of a centrifugal pump and even if we made a beginning to export these pumps in small quantities, we can earn foreign exchange equivalent to that earned through the export of a large number of centrifugal pumps. Secondly, this way, we will be able to use the surplus capacity of our Borehole Turbine Pumps advantageously. I would, therefore, urge upon the manufactureers as well as the Engineering Export Promotion Council to explore the possibilities of exporting Deep Well Turbine Pumps.

Conclusion.

Sir, I have endeavoured to place before you some of the present day problems facing the Indian Pump Manufacturers. I look forward to a sympathetic understanding of our problems and this, we are sure, will bring forth adequate measures of assistance from Government.

Before I conclude, I wish to express to you, Sir, our gratitude for having accepted our invitation to inaugurate this session inspite of your numerous pressing engagements. I am grateful to my colleagues on the Executive Council for their assistance and co-operation in helping me to conduct the affairs of the Association. I should also like to thank the staff of the Engineering Association of India who have efficiently managed the affairs of the Association.

Gentlemen, as the Chairman of the Association, it was my privilege to serve you for two years. I congratulate you on your choice of the new Chairman Shri J.R. Bammi, to whom I extend my best wishes and under whose able guidance, I have no doubt, the Association will achieve noteworthy progress.

JAI HIND.

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* M. L.*
3-3-'58.

SPEECH OF SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH, UNION MINISTER OF INDUSTRY, AT THE ANNUAL SESSION OF THE INDIAN PUMP MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, HELD IN NEW DELHI ON TWELFTH FEBRUARY, 1958.

Mr. President and friends,

I am very glad to be with you today and to hear that in a very short time your association has grown to a stature as to have 17 organisations on your rolls. I would like to see that all the pump manufacturers enroll themselves as members of your association and I also wish that many such associations come into being in our country representing different industries. An association of manufacturers can play a vital part in the growth of the particular industry it represents. Not only such associations can give valuable assistance for the solutions of the various problems confronted by individual members within itself but also tackle such problems, that confront the industry as a whole, which no individual unit can solve itself.

2. Referring to the progress made by pump industry your President referred to the existence of 27 registered firms engaged in the manufacture of power driven pumps (including those for turbine pumps) with a registered overall capacity of 65,500 Nos. per annum. Of these, five are for the manufacture of Deepwell Turbine Pumps, two of which in actual production have an installed capacity of 2,500 Nos. per annum and three others who have yet to go into production. When the latter three units also go into production, the estimated capacity of the deepwell turbine pumps would be 3,000 Nos. per annum.

3. As against this, the total number of registered firms are now 30 units having a total capacity of approximately 69,000 Nos. Of these, five again are for deepwell turbine pumps. Two units were in production earlier and two others have gone into production lately. Four firms are, therefore, now in actual production. The total registered capacity of all these firms is 2,000 Nos. per annum.

4. We are also happy to know that the production of all varieties of pumps in 1957 was considerably higher than in 1956 or the previous years. The existing capacity is itself capable to achieve the target for 1960-61 without difficulty.

5. The performance of the firms engaged in the manufacture of Deepwell Turbine Pumps has been remarkable. The production has been as under:-

1951	..	128
1955	..	987
1957	..	1923

6. From the experience gained by several firms, it may not be very difficult for the existing firms, with facilities already available, to increase their production beyond the capacity for which the firms are registered so as to achieve the targets fixed for 1960-61 viz. 86,000 Nos. per annum. There is further possibility that the manufacturers can go into operation in more than one shift. Therefore, the question of the ability of the existing firms to meet the target is not doubted. All the same new units for the manufacture of pumps may have to be permitted provided that they do not draw upon the foreign exchange resources or specially such units come into the field for types of pumps not yet being produced in the country.

7. The demand for deepwell turbine pumps has been estimated to reach a figure of 2,000 Nos. by 1960-61. The President has expressed the fear that the demand for these pumps is not as much as 2,000 but only 1,000 and has drawn attention to the accumulation of stocks with the manufacturers. He has apprehended idle capacity would develop in the field resulting in unhealthy competition so as to make production uneconomical. He has also urged that no further units should be licensed for the manufacture of such pumps.

8. At a later stage of his address, referring to the exports, he mentioned that there would be a big demand for Borewell Turbine Pumps in the foreign market. He stated that the price of a Borewell Turbine Pump being 10 times costlier than an ordinary centrifugal pump; from the foreign exchange point of view he urged the manufacturers to consider the possibility to examine the question of export of these pumps.

9. It will be observed that the production of the Deepwell Turbine Pumps has recorded a figure of 1923 pumps in the year 1957. As indicated by the manufacturing units, the stock positions in recent months have been:

July 1957	...	46
August	...	66
September	...	26
October	...	34
November	...	36
December	...	104

The stock in December, even granting that the offtake is only 1000 Nos. per annum, is about 10% and is the requirement for only 1½ months of the country's needs, whereas one should expect stock for at least three months to be carried by the manufacturers to meet any sudden demands because of the very special nature of these pumps. The stock indicated, by no means, suggests that there exists idle or excess capacity.

10. Secondly, India is fast developing as a manufacturer of industrial goods. As pointed out, if the export possibilities are taken into account, the capacity already established in the field may just be sufficient for the time being. The firms may be able to produce more than registered capacity by working more than one shift to meet any eventuality. Therefore, the question of any new capacity can only be considered extremely carefully.

11. On the whole your industry has done very well inspite of many handicaps. Not only the production has been steadily increasing but also new types and sizes are being taken up for manufacture. I share with your views that we would be able to be self sufficient in respect of most of our pump requirements in the very near future. Over and above that, we shall also have a good export market.

12. As you know, a pump by itself is not enough. It needs a complimentary equipment to operate; may be an internal combustion engine, or an eletric motor. Therefore, for any new type of pump corresponding driving unit should also be available in the country. In other words, the development of the pump industry is linked with the development of the electric motor or engine industry; either one may precede the other. I am glad to tell you that the types and sizes of engines manufactured in the country are increasing; a short while ago production in the country was confined to engines between 5 to 30 BHP, though in one particular type, they were available in higher horse power also. The engines so produced were diesel. Now air-cooled petrol and kerosene engines of less than 5 H.P. and diesel engines of 3 H.P. are about to be manufactured. Engines over 30 H.P. in both the horizontal and vertical types are also being developed. Induction motors of fairly large sizes are being manufactured, the maximum size being as large as 275 H.P. You should therefore apply your minds also to these branches of manufacture so that the complimentary production of motive power is simultaneously maintained.

13. I am also happy that the pump industry is already taking advantage of the development of the complementary machinery. Few firms have already started making

self-priming pumps of small sizes which may require petrol and kerosene engines for operation and pumps requiring fractional horse power motors.

14. Now I will come to the major gaps which your industry has not taken up. The indigenous capacity for pumps such as for fire-fighting equipment, for crash tenders and trailors, for city water supply and large slurry pumps, and for large lift irrigation and pumps for boiler feeding have yet to be developed. Also the coal mining industry is a major sector of national development and the demand for mining pumps with flame proof motors is growing rapidly. Your industry should, therefore, take up these lines without any delay. A very wide scope of development exists in these lines and I do hope in the current year your industry will give its intensive attention to develop these lines of production.

15. Regarding specifications by +Government departments and others, for the different requirements of the country, I agree that it is neither good to follow too closely the specifications of foreign made pumps nor is it good for you to only cater for the existing varieties or the easy varieties of pumps. The best way for us is to keep abreast of the world trends in this direction so that low priced, high quality and efficient pumps and engines are manufactured in the country. The Government departments, the major users and your industry should sit together and through the Development Council for Internal Combustion Engines and Power Driven Pumps, and the Indian Standards Institution, you should endeavour to draw out workable, efficient specifications for your different items. I can assure you of the cooperation of all the Government departments, our Ministry and the user Ministries, and the Indian Standards Institution. Already the Indian Standards Institution, as you know, is doing excellent work in this connection.

16. Referring to the policy of issue of import licences for raw materials and for essential components to the manufacturers of Borewell Turbine Pumps, the President said that licences are issued only on the basis of three months requirements. This policy was followed for a brief period only when there was a change over of the licensing periods from the calender year to the financial year, i.e. between July-September 1957. The present policy is to issue licences on the basis of six months requirements assessed on past production.

17. Referring to the question of exports, you know the measures taken by the Government to promote the exports of Indian manufactured goods, such as replenish quota of pig iron and steel on a priority basis in proportion to the quantum of exports; draw-back of duty to the extent duties are paid on imported components involved in the exported articles; and Export Risk Insurance Corporation to cover risks connected with the exports. These measures are already being implemented. Some members of your association who have taken part in the export drive are already aware of the extent to which the measures have been implemented.

18. Earlier, you will remember, I mentioned that I would refer to the part your association could play for the benefit of the industry. While I welcome your representations on any matter that needs Government assistance, you have a more important role to play for the benefit of your member organisations. Your association can bring out a periodical publication of general interest to the users indicating new developments in design and material, new installations and their operations or on matters of technical problems either

solved for the benefit of other members or seeking solution from other readers; the publications can also bring out an account of any special research work carried out in any one of your member factory. As we all know your industry is rapidly progressing technologically in other countries, we should therefore not lag behind. Looking to your present progress and technical advancement, I have no doubt that you will keep abreast.

19. Your association can collect statistics of production of the various units and review the industry from time to time and also provide a platform for technical discussions which should give opportunities to the employees of your member organisations. We may invite our technical experts and foreign experts in the field to take part in your meetings so that 'Industrial Designing' is continuously maintained at a forward progressive line. You can publicize the various tenders issued from the consumer organisations so that every member would be aware of such tenders. The Association should also organise an upto-date technical library for the benefit of your members and act as liaison with the various educational and research institutions connected with your field of activity in the country.

20. Friends, even though the position of your industry and rhe part it has played is very satisfactory, we may entertain no complacency. There is plenty of room for improvement, and diversification. The quality should continuously improve and costs should come down. Particularly the after-care and maintenance services in the fields, to the agriculturists, to the Public utilities and the large number of users should be organised on a very efficient and ready-available basis.

21. I have full confidence that as in the past so in the present and the future your industry will maintain its high vitality in the development of the industry and our national economy.

Thanking you.

NO. DCL/PE/3(14)/58
Government of India
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
DEVELOPMENT WING
Development Council for Internal Combustion Engines
Power Driven Pumps, Compressors, Blowers & Fans.
-:-

'Udyog Bhavan', King Edward Rd.,

New Delhi, the 1st March, 1958.

Sub: 14th meeting of the Development Council to be held on the 11th and 12th March, 1958.

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Dear sir,

I am directed to refer to this office letter of even number dated 25th February, 1958 on the subject noted above under cover of which the Agenda for the meeting was sent to you and to forward herewith the following papers relating to it:

1) Review of the Industries coming under the purview of the Council:-

   i) Internal Combustion Engines (with month-wise production of firms for the years 1951, 1956 & 1957

   ii) Copies of the addresses of the President of the All India Pump Manufacturers Association and the Minister of Industries, Shri Manubhai Shah at the 4th annual meeting of the association. (A review of the industry has been made in these papers) The monthwise production of the firms in the year 1951, 1952 & 1957 is also given.

   iii) Air Compressor Industry

   iv) Industrial Fans & Blowers.

2) Suggestions received from the Secretary, Standing Metric Committee for adoption of the Metric System.

3) Papers relating to the annual plan of the Council for the year 1958-'59.

The Annual Administration Report of the Council will be forwarded in due course.

Yours faithfully,

N T Gopala Iyengar

(N. T. GOPALA IYENGAR)
Secretary, Development Council.

Encl: As above.

REVIEW OF THE INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE INDUSTRY.

The production of Stationary Diesel Engines since 1951 has been as under:

1951	....	7,246 Nos.
1952	....	4,347 "
1953	....	3,716 "
1954	....	8,654 "
1955	....	10,220 "
1956	....	12,015 "
1957	....	16,614 "

The production of automotive diesel engines since 1955 has been as under:

	1955	1956	1957
i) M/s. Simpson & Co. Ltd., Madras	3875	3236	3011
ii) M/s. Automobile Products of India Ltd., Madras. ...	-	144	322

(The above two firms have an annual sanctioned capacity of 3,000 Nos. of engines each)

It will be observed that the production in 1957 of stationary diesel engines has been the highest ever recorded by the indigenous industry. There has been a steep increase in production from year to year which shows the increasing demand.

2. At present there are 17 firms borne on the list of the Development W-ing for a total registered capacity of approximately 22,000 engines per annum. A statement giving the individual registered capacity and monthwise production in 1957 of each firm is placed in Appendix 'A'.

The above 17 firms can be grouped into two categories:

Category 1. Firms who have no foreign collaboration and generally do not approach the Development Wing for import of components.

Category 2 Firms who are collaborating with foreign firms and are manufacturing the engines according to an approved phased programme. They have, therefore, to import certain components.

The names of firms who fall under category '2' are given below:

Name of the firm (1)	Capacity per annum (2)	Production in 1957 (3)
1. M/s. Kirloskar Oil Engine Co. Ltd., Poona	3,000	8,146
2. " Cooper Engg. Co. Ltd. Satara Road.	2,500	3,028
3. " Ruston & Hornsby (India) Ltd., Bombay	1,800	2,204
4. " H-industan Motor Corpn.— Calcutta.	3,000	133

p.t.o.

(1)	(2)	(3)
5. M/s. Indian Commercial Co. Ltd., Bombay	3,600	Nil
6. " Jayems Beechey & Co. Ltd., Bombay	2,400	177
7. " Mazagon Dock Ltd., Bombay	1,000	344
8. " Indian National Diesel Engine Co. Ltd., Calcutta	1,560	347
9. " Lakshmiratan Engg. Works, Faridabad.	1,800	60
	20,660	14,435

The other 8 firms mentioned in Appendix 'A' fall under category (1). Their total registered capacity is 1,509 Nos. per annum and their production in 1957 has been 2,179 engines. These firms by and large are small and may require considerable capital investment to increase their production beyond what has been achieved by them. These firms may also be said to be of the kind who can cater to a limited market in their own area.

Firms under category (2) are 9 in numbers. T-heir total capacity is approximately 20,000 engines per annum. The total output of these firms in 1957 has been 14,435 engines.

M/s. Hindustan Motors, though having all the means to go out to a high rate of production even at a time when the market for diesel engines is so favourable, their production has been very low.

The Indian Commercial Co. by themselves have only an assembly shop and depend on other indigenous sources of supplies for components required by them. The question of revocation of the licence issued to the firm and also the renewal terms of collaboration were under consideration of the Ministry of Commerce & Industry during which time the firm were not issued with licences for imported components required. Therefore the firm did not produce any engine during 1957.

M/s. Jayems Beechey; though a firm that made a start in manufacture of engines as early as in 1951 had given up their activities and this was revived under a fresh licence under the Act in 1955. The firm have yet to establish themselves.

Referring to the performances in respect of Maza-gon Dock & M/s. Indian National Diesel Engines, though their production in relation to their registered capacity have not been so good as in the case of the remaining three firms, they are considered satisfactory in terms of the approved phased manufacturing programmes. These like other firms are issued with import licences for components for six months requirements on the basis of their past production. As the past production of these firms were fairly low, subsequent production has depended on the extent of licences received by them for component parts.

contd .. 3

M/s. Lakshmiratan Engineering Works are a new firm and they went into production only in December, 1957.

M/s. Kirloskar Oil Engine Co., Cooper Engineering Co. and Ruston & Hornsby have been able to manufacture engines beyond their respective registered capacities. It is understood M/s. Kirloskar Brothers are already working on three shifts and their machining capacity is being fully utilised.

Demand:

As earlier pointed out the demand for diesel engines for stationary purposes are increasing. The stocks of engines available with the manufacturers have been reported to be low. The Food & Agriculture Ministry have reported that there is an urgent demand of nearly 2000 engines. The demand for marine diesel engines between 20 to 30 H.P. has also arisen for mechanising the fishing industry.

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