

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
TARIFF COMMISSION



REPORT
ON THE
CONTINUANCE OF PROTECTION
TO THE
OIL PRESSURE LAMPS INDUSTRY

BOMBAY,
1954

PRINTED IN INDIA BY THE MANAGER, GOVT. OF INDIA PRESS, NEW DELHI
DESIGNED BY THE MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS, DELHI, 1955

Price Rs. 1 or 1sh. 6d.

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MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

RESOLUTION

(TARIFFS)

New Delhi, the 31st December, 1954

No. 46(1)T.B./54.—The Tariff Commission has submitted its Report on the continuance of protection to the Oil Pressure Lamps industry, on the basis of an inquiry conducted by it in terms of sections 11(e) and 13 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951. Its recommendations are as follows:—

- (1) The existing protective duty of 30 per cent. *ad valorem* (exclusive of surcharge) on oil pressure lamps should be continued for a further period of three years, i.e., upto 31st December, 1957.
- (2) The protective duty should apply to all hurricane and hanging types of oil pressure lamps without any distinction of candle power.
- (3) Standard specifications should be formulated as soon as possible by the Indian Standards Institution.
- (4) Effective steps should be taken to stop the practice of marking indigenous oil pressure lamps and mantles in such a way as to create the impression that they are of foreign origin and thereby mislead the consumers.
- (5) The industry should diversify its production by producing lamps of over 400 candles power of both hurricane and hanging types.

2. Government accept recommendations (1), (2) and (3) and steps will be taken to implement them.

3. As regards recommendation (4), Government take a serious view of the marking of indigenous oil pressure lamps and mantles to suggest that they are of foreign origin and will take necessary steps to prevent such use of a false trade description.

4. The attention of the industry is drawn to recommendation (5).

ORDER

ORDERED that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to all concerned and it be published in the Gazette of India.

K. B. LALL, Jt. Secy.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

NOTIFICATION

(TARIFFS)

New Delhi, the 31st December, 1954.

No. 46(1)T.B./54.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (XXXII of 1934), the Central Government hereby directs that with effect from the 1st January, 1955, there shall be levied on the articles specified in column (1) of the Table hereto annexed when imported into India the duty of customs specified in the entry in column (2) thereof.

THE TABLE

Name of article (1)	Amount of customs duty inclusive of the duty chargeable under sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 and any additional duty leviable under any other law for the time being in force. (2)
Oil Pressure Lamps, Hurricane and Hanging types, irrespective of candle power.	31½ per cent. <i>Ad valorem</i>

K. B. LALL, Jt. Secy.

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REPORT ON THE CLAIM FOR CONTINUANCE OF PROTECTION TO OIL PRESSURE LAMPS INDUSTRY

1. The claim of the oil pressure lamps industry was referred for the first time to the Tariff Board in April, 1949. **Origin of the case** After investigation, the Board recommended that the then existing revenue duty of 30 per cent. should be converted into a protective duty at the same rate and that it should remain in force upto 31st December, 1953. Government accepted this recommendation in principle and decided that a review of the progress made by the industry during the first year of protection should be undertaken by the Tariff Board and if no tangible progress in the improvement of the quality of the products is shown by the industry, the Government would have to seriously consider the withdrawal of all the concessions and assistance granted to it. In view of this conditional acceptance of the Board's recommendation, the Board reviewed the progress made by the oil pressure lamps industry during the first year of protection and recommended that the then existing protective duty of 30 per cent. *ad valorem* exclusive of surcharge should be continued for the remaining period of protection i.e., upto 31st December, 1953. This recommendation was accepted by Government. Pending a detailed inquiry into the industry, the Government in consultation with the Tariff Commission extended the period of protection upto 31st December, 1954 by the Indian Tariff (Third Amendment) Act, 1953. The Commission has now examined, under the powers conferred on it by Sections 11(e) and 13 of the Tariff Commission Act, whether the protection or assistance granted to the oil pressure lamps industry should be continued beyond 31st December, 1954 and if so, what the period and quantum of protection should be.

2. (a) On 24th November, 1953 special questionnaires were issued to known producers, importers, consumers and their Associations. **Method of inquiry** A press note was issued on 26th November, 1953 inviting producers, importers, consumers, their associations and others interested in the industry to obtain copies of the questionnaires from the office of the Tariff Commission and submit their replies thereto. The Industrial Adviser (Engineering), Development Wing of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India was requested to furnish a memorandum on the subject of the inquiry. The Directors of Industries of Bombay and West Bengal were addressed for information about the present position of the industry in their respective States with particular reference to the assistance rendered by them to the industry, the availability of the raw materials required by the industry, the quality of the indigenous products, the question of continuance of protection, and State assistance to the indigenous industry and steps taken by them to implement the recommendations made by the Tariff Board in its Report. The Director, Indian Standards Institution, Delhi, was requested to inform if any standard specifications had been formulated by the Institution in respect of oil pressure lamps. The Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi, was addressed for information regarding the import control policy adopted by the Government of India since 1951. The Director General, Supplies

and Disposals, Government of India, Bombay, was consulted with regard to the purchase policy of the Government in respect of oil pressure lamps. A list of persons or bodies to whom the questionnaires and letters were issued and from whom replies or memoranda were received is given in Appendix I.

(b) Shri B. N. Adarkar, Shri B. N. Das Gupta and Shri C. Ramasubban, Members, accompanied by Shri B. R. Sehgal, Assistant Director, visited the factories of M/s. Prabhat Products Co. Ltd. and New Bombay Mechanical Works on 29th May, 1954. Shri B. N. Das Gupta visited the factories of Krudd Industries Ltd. on 22nd May, 1954 and Dazzle Products and Shipla Peeth Ltd., Calcutta on 24th May 1954. Shri B. R. Sehgal visited the factory of M/s. C. S. Pochee & Son on 14th May, 1954.

(c) Shri S. V. Rajan, Assistant Cost Accounts Officer visited the following factories:—

- (i) M/s. Prabhat Products Co. Ltd.
- (ii) M/s. Dazzle Products Ltd.
- (iii) M/s. Krudd Industries Ltd.

for investigating the cost of production of oil pressure lamps.

(d) The Commission's public inquiry was held on 31st May and 1st June, 1954. A list of persons who attended the public inquiry is given in Appendix II.

3. The scope of the inquiry in 1950 was confined to all types of oil pressure lamps having candle power of 100 to 400. Oil pressure lamps having candle power over 400 were not included in the scope of the inquiry because such were not being manufactured in the country. The industry represented that the exclusion of lamps of over 400 candle power from the scheme of protection had adversely affected the interests of the industry, since the foreign manufacturers had so changed the design of certain lamps of over 400 c.p. as to enable such lamps to be imported into India in substantial quantities at prices similar to those at which lamps below 400 c.p. were formerly imported. During 1952 and 1953 there was considerable fall in demand for indigenous lamps, as large stocks of imported lamps were available in the market. In several cases, imported lamps having less than 400 c.p. were marked as having more than 400 c.p. in order to evade import restrictions and this was confirmed by tests carried out at the Alipore Test House. The British Oil Burning Apparatus Association, Birmingham, have also expressed the view that such imports of oil pressure lamps above 400 c.p. have been too large in relation to the possible demand for such lamps in India which is believed to be not more than 10 per cent. of the total. The importers maintained that there was considerable scope for difference of opinion about the exact candle power of a lamp since the results of a laboratory test were often materially affected by the conditions under which the tests were carried out. There is, no doubt, some force in this contention. It is because of the possibility of disputes in regard to candle power that no candle power is now mentioned in some of the well known foreign specifications. While the bulk of the indigenous production is still upto 300 c.p., we feel that the scheme of protection is likely to become ineffective, in view of the administrative difficulties in verifying the candle power, if the scope is limited to this range only.

After a careful consideration of the evidence before us, therefore, we have come to the conclusion that the scope of our inquiry should not be limited with reference to candle power. The manufacturers stated that besides oil pressure lamps of this type, they also produce hanging types of 200 to 400 c.p. They also claimed to be able to produce lamps of higher candle power if there were demand for such lamps. We have, therefore, decided that the scope of the inquiry should include all hurricane and hanging types of oil pressure lamps without any distinction of candle power.

4. (a) The Tariff Board made the following recommendations in its 1950 Report on this industry:—

“(i) The existing revenue duty of 30 per cent. *ad valorem* should be converted into a protective duty at the same rate. There are no imports of this article from Burma and hence the preferential duty of 12 per cent. *ad valorem* may be retained for imports from Burma in order to maintain the *status quo*. The duties should remain in force upto 31st December, 1953.

(ii) Should the c.i.f. price of imported oil pressure lamps and lanterns fall appreciably below Rs. 30-2-6 per piece and should large imports begin to enter the country at such lower price at any time during the period of protection as to jeopardise the position of the indigenous industry, the industry may approach the Board for necessary adjustments in the rates of protective duty under Section 4(1) of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934.

(iii) A new tariff item should be opened in the Tariff Schedule as below :

71 (II)	Pressure lamps of 100 to 400 candle power all sorts.	Protective.	30% ad valorem	December, 31st, 1953.
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(iv) Imports of oil pressure lamps should be recorded separately in the Sea-borne Trade Accounts.

(v) The Indian Standards Institution should formulate standard specifications for the products of this industry and the manufacturers should conform to such specifications when formulated.

(vi) Government should give reasonable facilities to the manufacturers for the procurement of improved machinery and appliances.

(vii) Government Departments should obtain their requirements of oil pressure lamps of 100—400 candle power from indigenous manufacturers provided the quality is satisfactory and the price is reasonable.

(viii) The Ministry of Industry & Supply, or the State Government as the case may be, should make a liberal allocation of mild steel sheets of the required gauges and specification to meet the requirements of this industry.

(ix) The industry should arrange to pool together their requirements of brass sheets, rods, etc. of all units and place bulk orders on manufacturers.

(x) There is a considerable scope for improvement in the quality of indigenous lamps. The industry should, therefore, remove the following defects as early as possible:

- (a) Lack of high degree of precision and conformity to recognised standards in the manufacture of different parts;
- (b) Internal plating corrosion and saw dust in "Vap tubes";
- (c) Variation in the shape of veporised coil;
- (d) The upper end of coil protrudes into the Vap tube fouling the picker on about 10 per cent. of the tubes.

(xi) Arrangements should be made in each factory to have the lamps carefully tested before despatch.

(xii) The question of transport facilities and concessions to the industry should be taken up by Oil Pressure Industries Association directly with the Railway Board.

(xiii) The industry should apply to the Director General of Industry & Supply for necessary guidance and/or assistance in technical matters.

(xiv) All the units manufacturing oil pressure lamps should become members of the Oil Pressure Industries Association (India), Calcutta, which should collect data regarding production, imports, etc. of the industry.

(xv) A suitable marketing organisation should be set up by the industry.

(xvi) Units which have attained the necessary standard of efficiency should, in their own interest, explore new markets in neighbouring countries and assistance in this regard should be given through the Indian Government Trade Commissioners abroad.

(xvii) All the units should submit annual progress reports to the Board by 31st January of every year giving information regarding production, sales, stocks, cost of production and selling prices. Such reports should also contain information regarding supply of raw materials, landed costs and selling prices of the imported products and other factors that may have a bearing on the competitive position of the industry."

(b) The Government of India announced their decision on the Board's recommendations in the Ministry of Commerce Resolution (Tariffs) No. 46(1)-TB/50, dated 13th January, 1951 and accepted recommendation No. (i) in principle but decided that a review of the progress made by the industry during the first year of protection should be undertaken by the Tariff Board, and if no tangible progress in the improvement of the quality of its products was shown by the industry, the Government of India would have to seriously consider withdrawing all concessions or assistance granted to the industry. Government of India also accepted recommendations (ii) to (viii) and stated that steps would be taken to implement them as far as possible. Industry's attention was drawn to recommendations (ix) to (xvii) as these concerned the industry.

In view of the conditional acceptance by the Government Board's recommendation No. (i) stated above, the Board

the progress made by the oil pressure lamps industry during the first year of protection, and in its letter No. TB/R/67/1951, dated 31st December, 1951 to Government, it made the following recommendations:

(i) The existing protective duty of 30 per cent. *ad valorem* exclusive of surcharge should be continued for the remaining period of protection, i.e., upto 31st December, 1953. If, however, at any time during this period, the c.i.f. price of imported lamps falls appreciably below Rs. 30-2-6 per lamp, it will be open to the industry to apply for a revision of the duties under Section 4(1) of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934.

(ii) The Director General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Calcutta, should record imports of oil pressure lamps in numbers as well as in value.

(iii) The Indian Standards Institution should take up the question of evolving standard specifications for the products of this industry at an early date; and

(iv) The Customs authorities should examine the allegations that lamps of less than 400 c.p. are branded by foreign manufacturers as lamps of over 400 c.p., with a view to circumventing the import control policy."

The Government accepted the above recommendations.

5. (a) As stated earlier, the recommendation of the Tariff Board in regard to the conversion of the then existing duty of 30 per cent. *ad valorem* into a protective duty at the same rate was duly implemented. The action taken on other recommendations is described below:

(b) *Modification in the Indian Customs Tariff Schedule [Recommendation (iii)]*.—The Board's recommendation that a new tariff item should be opened in the Tariff Schedule was implemented by the Government and oil pressure lamps of 100 to 400 c.p. are now shown under Item 71(11) of the Indian Customs Tariff Schedule.

(c) *Separate statistics of imports [Recommendation (iv)]*.—The Director General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Calcutta started publishing separate statistics of oil pressure lamps from April 1952. He has also been furnishing to the Commission statistics of imports of oil pressure lamps having 100 to 400 c.p. in value only from May 1951.

(d) *Standard specifications [Recommendation (v)]*.—It is understood that the Oil Pressure Lamps Industries Association (India) took up this matter with the Indian Standards Institution, Delhi after the last tariff inquiry. The Indian Standards Institution is now formulating the standards of oil pressure lamps. The Institution has made considerable progress with this work but it has not yet been completed.

(e) *Facilities to be given by Government for the procurement of improved machinery and appliances [Recommendation (vi)]*.—The industry has experienced no difficulties in this respect.

(f) *Government patronage [Recommendation (vii)].*—It is understood that in accordance with this recommendation Government have been purchasing some of their requirements of oil pressure lamps from the indigenous sources.

(g) *Liberal allocation by Government of mild steel sheets of the required gauges and specifications to meet the requirements of this industry [Recommendation (viii)].*—The Development Wing of the Ministry of Commerce & Industry have stated that they have not received any complaint in regard to the supply of mild steel to the oil pressure lamps industry.

(h) *Pooling of requirements of raw materials [Recommendation (ix)].*—The producers have stated that their requirements of brass sheets have been fully met by the Indian Copper Corporation, even in cases where the orders were very small and hence, there was no necessity for making any co-operative arrangements among the producers.

(i) *Quality of the indigenous product and their testing before despatch [Recommendations (x) and (xi)].*—We understand that the leading producers have made arrangements to test their products by means of air compressors and also by carrying out burning test before they are certified as ready for sale.

(j) *Necessary guidance and/or assistance in technical matters [Recommendation (xiii)].*—The Development Wing of the Ministry of Commerce & Industry have informed us that wherever necessary, all possible guidance and assistance in technical matters for improvement in the quality of the indigenous products was given to the producers.

(k) *Members of the Association [Recommendation (xiv)].*—The producers have formed themselves into an Oil Pressure Lamps Industries Association (India), Calcutta. At present the Association has ten members on its list.

(l) *Marketing Organisation [Recommendation (xv)].*—As recommended by the Board, the producers have made arrangements for marketing their goods at different consuming centres.

(m) *Exploring of foreign markets by units which have attained the necessary standard of efficiency [Recommendation (xvi)].*—Some of the manufacturers have been trying to develop an export trade particularly with British East Africa, Burma, Malaya, Thailand, Ceylon and Middle East countries like Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran, etc. 1,313 lamps valued at Rs. 46,692 were exported in 1953 (January-September).

(n) *Submission of data to the Commission [Recommendation (xvii)].*—Important manufacturers have been furnishing information regarding their monthly production, stocks, sales, etc. to the Commission.

(o) *Marking of imported lamps.*—The Board had recommended that the Customs authorities should examine the allegation that lamps of 400 c.p. were sometimes branded by foreign manufacturers as having more than 400 c.p. with a view to circumventing the import control policy. The Collector of Customs, Calcutta, issued a notification in March, 1953 warning the importers that serious action

would be taken and the articles concerned confiscated if oil pressure lamps of less than 400 c.p. were imported against licences issued for lamps of over 400 c.p.

6. The Tariff Board estimated the domestic demand of oil pressure lamps in 1950 at 90,000 lamps per annum. Of this, it was estimated that about 10 per cent. would be for oil pressure lamps of more than 400 candle power. In the course of the present inquiry, the Commission has received varying estimates of demand. The estimates of demand received from producers for lamps having less than 400 c.p. range from 50,000 to 80,000. The Oil Pressure Lamp Industries Association, Calcutta, have estimated the current demand at 80,000, the consumers at 1 lakh to 2 lakhs and the importers at 1 lakh to 3 lakhs. The Government of West Bengal have estimated the annual demand at 75,000. The Development Wing of the Ministry of Commerce & Industry are of the opinion that the pattern of demand has continued to be substantially the same as given in the 1950 Report. The above estimates were discussed at the public inquiry. As stated in paragraph 4, imports of oil pressure lamps began to be recorded separately only from April, 1952. The available data regarding imports of oil pressure lamps, therefore, do not afford an adequate basis for estimating the demand. Statistics are, however, available showing the total value of imports of hurricane lanterns, oil pressure lamps and other lamps, and it is possible to estimate the imports of oil pressure lamps from these statistics, since imports of hurricane lanterns have been separately recorded since 1950 and those of other lamps are estimated at about 5 per cent. of the total imports of lamps excluding hurricane lanterns. On this basis and assuming the average c.i.f. price of oil pressure lamps at Rs. 36 per lantern, we have estimated the imports of oil pressure lamps as follows:

			<i>Number of lamps.</i>
1950	...	...	47,750
1951	...	...	47,711
1952	...	...	29,992
1953	...	...	1 07,544

The average annual imports of oil pressure lamps during the above period may be estimated at 58,000. Domestic production during the same period was as follows:

			<i>Number of lamps.</i>
1950	...	...	40,682
1951	...	...	67,248
1952	...	...	41,959
1953	...	...	32,924

The average domestic production during the above period was 46,000 lamps. The sum total of imports and domestic production, thus, works out to 104,000 per annum. This includes all types of oil pressure lamps including the hanging type irrespective of candle power. Imports were exceptionally heavy in 1953 and it is difficult to estimate the carry-over at the end of that year. The producers maintain that large stocks of oil pressure lamps are still available in the market. The importers, on the other hand, have stated that the stocks of imported lanterns are low and that this is corroborated by the prevailing high prices. After considering all these factors, we estimate the annual demand for oil pressure lamps at 1 lakh pieces, out of which 90 per cent. would be for lamps below 400 c.p. and 10 per cent. for lamps above 400 c.p. We recommend that the producers should try to diversify their production by producing lamps of over 400 c.p. of both hurricane and hanging types.

7. (a) *Number of factories and capital invested.*—In 1950, eight factories were engaged in the manufacture of oil pressure lamps of which four were in Calcutta, three in Bombay and one in Delhi. After the grant of protection in 1951, two factories, viz., M/s. Starlight Industries, Delhi and Esbee Engineering Works, Ltd., Calcutta, went out of production and five new units, four in Bombay and one in Bihar came into existence. At present there are eleven factories manufacturing oil pressure lamps. Six factories are situated in Bombay State, four in West Bengal and one in Bihar. During the course of the last inquiry, the Tariff Board estimated the total capital invested in the industry at Rs. 13 lakhs. The evidence received at the present inquiry shows that the total capital invested in the industry is Rs. 32 lakhs. The number of workers at present engaged in the industry is estimated to be about 450.

(b) *Rated capacity.*—At the time of the last inquiry held in 1950, the annual rated capacity on single shift basis of eight factories, then in existence, was 86,500 lamps (excluding lamps of the hanging type). The annual rated capacity on a single shift basis of 10 units for which information is now available is 147,300 lamps of the hurricane type (*vide* Appendix III). The increase in capacity is due to (i) the expansion of M/s. Krudd Industries Ltd., Calcutta, whose capacity has increased from 27,000 to 60,000 lamps; and (ii) the establishment of new factories since the grant of protection. As regards hanging lamps, these are manufactured by only two factories, viz., Shilpa Peeth Ltd., Calcutta and Metro Engineering Works, Bombay and their rated capacity is 4,800 lamps (*vide* Appendix III).

(c) *Production.*—In 1948, seven factories were reported to have produced 38,302 lamps. Production declined to 33,600 lamps in 1949. In the following two years, it increased again; in 1950, eight factories produced 40,682 lamps and in 1951, ten factories produced 67,248 lamps. In 1952, the total production of the ten factories dropped to 41,959 and although in 1953, the number of factories increased to eleven, their production was lower at 32,924 lamps only. This fall in production was principally due to a shrinkage of demand caused by the large influx of imports. Only a small proportion of the total production pertains to hanging type. The production of the hanging type lamps amounted to 463 in 1950; 391 in 1951; 252 in 1952 and 694 in

1953 (upto September only). A statement showing the names of factories, their location, capital invested, the number of workers employed, the annual rated capacity and production for the last four years is given in Appendix III.

8. In its 1950 Report, the Tariff Board referred to some of the defects of indigenous oil pressure lamps to which its attention was drawn by consumers. These were (i) that some Vap tubes had plating corrosion internally and some had saw dust in them; (ii) that the vapourised coil varied in shape; and (iii) that the upper end of coil protruded into the Vap tube fouling the picker on about 10 per cent. of the tubes. The Board considered that with improved equipment, better technical supervision and adequate provision for research, the industry should be able to remove the defects and also effect further improvement in the quality of its products. In 1951, when the Board reviewed the progress of the industry, it came to the conclusion that the defects observed in 1950 had been removed to a large extent since the last inquiry. Some of them have installed automatic machines and improved tools and these have enabled them to obtain a high degree of precision in the manufacture of the different parts of the oil pressure lamps. Of late, Krudd Industries Ltd., Calcutta have started manufacturing nipples with the help of a Swiss expert. They also solder their lamps with the help of up-to-date electric equipment. Prabhat Products Co. Ltd., Bombay have made arrangements to remove internal plating corrosion and defects in soldering Vap tubes. They are trying to install a die casting machine for die casting the lower part of the vapouriser air key and certain other components. The producers have also improved the quality of their oil tanks, washers and fireclay. The major producing units have assured us that lamps are thoroughly checked by burning and air pressure tests before they are packed for final despatch. The industry at present manufactures lamps according to the specifications of the German 'Petromax' lamp as the Indian Standards Institution has not yet finalised its specifications. Most of the consumers have given a favourable opinion about the quality of indigenous lamps. From the evidence received by us, however, we find that there is still considerable scope for improvement. The majority of the producers prefer to use mica chimneys because of their cheapness, but this affects the candle power. The pressure gauge used with indigenous lamps is not satisfactory and needs improvement. The actual candle power of indigenous oil pressure lamps is in most cases below the candle power marked on the lamps. It is essential that the industry should take steps to remove these defects. We recommend that the standard specifications may be laid down as soon as possible by the Indian Standards Institution. We understand that some of the producers and distributors of indigenous oil pressure lamps and mantles mark their products in such a way as to create the impression that they are of foreign origin and thereby mislead the consumer. We recommend that effective steps should be taken to stop this practice.

9. (a) *Imports.*—In accordance with the Board's recommendation, imports of oil pressure lamps are being recorded separately since April 1952. According to published accounts, 37,893 oil pressure lamps valued at Rs. 15,86,837 and 111,389 lamps valued at Rs. 44,53,020 were imported in 1952-53 and during the period April, 1953 to February, 1954 respectively. The Director General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics

Imports and Import Control Policy

has furnished the Commission with the following figures of imports of oil pressure lamps having candle power from 100 to 400:—

Origin of import	1951 May-Dec.	1952	1953
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	20,585	17,538	23,458
Hong Kong	558	3,693	..
Sweden	3,01,518	10,302	67,550
Italy	1,92,541	75,618	1,43,171
Western Germany	1,40,644	1,39,970	1,07,500
Switzerland	60,925	87,720	1,15,915
Other countries	2,918	4,761	..
	<u>7,21,689</u>	<u>3,39,602</u>	<u>4,57,594</u>

(b) *Import control policy.*—The import control policy in respect of oil pressure lamps and their parts during the licensing periods from January-June, 1951 to July-December, 1954 was as follows:—

During January-June 1951, soft currency licences for imports of incandescent lamps of the lantern type having not more than 400 c.p. were issued to establish importers on the basis of a quota of 50 per cent. of half of their best year's imports of all types of incandescent lamps from all sources excluding Afghanistan and Pakistan. Soft currency licences were also issued to established importers for imports of the following parts only, namely (i) pump valves with head washers, (ii) brass nipples or injectors, and (iii) clay mantle holders, on the basis of a quota of 50 per cent. of half of their best year's imports of all parts of incandescent lamps from all sources excluding Afghanistan and Pakistan.

During July-December 1951, the January-June, 1951 licences were made valid for double the original value and extended by six months with the following changes:—

- (i) against licences issued for imports of incandescent lamps of the lantern type having more than 400 c.p., spare parts of such lamps were also allowed to be imported, and
- (ii) Spare parts of Tilley lamps were allowed to be imported against licences issued for imports of parts of incandescent lamps.

It was later announced by Government that 20 per cent. of the face value of licences could be used for the importation of incandescent lamps of the hanging type (i.e., lamps in which the incandescent mantle is below the fuel reservoir) of not more than 400 c.p. and that the balance could be used for imports of the lantern type or the hanging type lamps above 400 candle power.

During January-June, 1952 period, soft currency licences were issued to established importers to the extent of 100 per cent. of half of their best year's imports. Not more than 5 per cent. of the face value of the licences, however, could be utilised for imports of

the following items taken together: (a) hurricane lanterns, (b) incandescent pressure lamps of upto 400 c.p., and (c) lamps other than incandescent pressure lamps above 400 c.p. Only the following spare parts could be imported against the licences, namely (i) pump valves with head washers (ii) brass nipples or injectors, (iii) clay mantle holders, and (iv) spare parts of Tilley lamps. Later Government announced the following concessions:—

- (i) spare parts of incandescent lamps other than reservoirs and reflectors were allowed to be imported to the extent required against the licences issued for the January-June, 1952 period to the established importers for S. Nos. 271 and 272 of the Import Trade Control Schedule, and,
- (ii) established importers were also allowed to import heat resisting glass strips required for use in incandescent lamps to the extent of 20 per cent. of the value of spare parts of lamps imported by them against such licences.

It was further stated that manufacturers of incandescent lamps who had obtained licences for the import of parts for the manufacture of incandescent lamps were also allowed to import heat resisting glass strips upto the extent of 20 per cent. of the value of spares imported by them.

During July-December, 1952 period, the same licensing arrangements as those for preceding period continued except that the quota of established importers was reduced from 100 per cent. to 50 per cent. of half of their best year's imports.

During January-June 1953 period, the import quota for oil pressure lamps remained the same as in July-December 1952, namely, 50 per cent., but licensing arrangements were as follows: (a) the licences were not valid for imports of hurricane lanterns, and (b) not more than 5 per cent. of the face value of the licence could be utilised for the import of (i) oil pressure lamps of the hurricane type, (ii) incandescent pressure lamps upto 400 c.p., and (iii) lamps other than incandescent pressure lamps upto 400 c.p. A note was further added that incandescent oil pressure lamps whose c.i.f. value was below Rs. 40 each only could be imported under the 5 per cent. quota mentioned above. As regards spare parts, the following items only could be imported against these licences (i) pump valves with head washers, (ii) brass nipples or injectors, (iii) clay mantle holders, (iv) spare parts of Tilley lamps, and (v) spare parts of incandescent lamps other than reservoirs, and reflectors. Further, not more than 20 per cent. of the face value of the licence could be utilised for the import of heat resisting glass including chimneys, gloves and strips for use in incandescent lamps.

During July-December 1953 period, no change was made but the following conditions were laid down:—(a) licences were not valid for the import of hurricane lanterns of wick type, and (b) not more than 5 per cent. of the face value of the licence could be utilised for the import of incandescent oil pressure lamps of the hurricane type upto 400 candle power. As regards the import of spare parts, the same policy as in January-June 1953 was continued except that 'burners for use in lamps of types other than hurricane lanterns and incandescent pressure lamps' could also be imported against these licences. During January-June, 1954, the policy remained unchanged except

that not more than 5 per cent. of the face value of the licences could be utilised for the import of oil pressure lamps of the hurricane type irrespective of the candle power.

During July-December 1954 period, the same licensing arrangements were continued with the modification that the quota for established imports was reduced from 50 per cent. to 33½ per cent. of half of their best year's imports.

10. Oil Pressure lamps are assessed to duty under item No. 71(11) of the First Schedule to the Indian Customs Tariff (Thirty-eighth Issue), the relevant extract from which is given below:—

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is of the produce or manufacture of :			Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The U.K.	A British Colony	Burma	
71(11)	Oil pressure lamps of of 100 to 400 candle power, all sorts.	Protective.	30 per cent ad-valorem plus 5 per cent of the total duty.	..	..	..	*December 31st, 1953-

*The duration of the protective duty was extended upto 31st December, 1954 by the Indian Tariff (Third Amendment) Act, 1953.

11. The Cost Accounts Officer attached to the Tariff Commission visited the factories of (i) M/s. Krudd Industries Ltd., Calcutta, (ii) M/s. Dazzle Products Ltd., Calcutta, and (iii) Prabhat Products Ltd., Bombay, for investigating the cost of production of oil pressure lamps. In the case of Krudd Industries, as the firm shifted to its new-premises since January, 1953 and as the production was very meagre in comparison with its capacity of 60,000 pieces per year, and also irregular, no accurate cost of production could be found out for the year 1953. In the case of the other two units, cost of production was investigated for nine months ending 31st March, 1954 and for the year ended 31st March, 1954 respectively. Dazzle Products produce 6,719 lamps during the nine months as against their capacity of 24,000 pieces, which means only about one-third of the capacity was utilised. Prabhat Products Co. produced 6,927 pieces during 1953-54, which was slightly more than one-half of their capacity of 12,000.

In the present state of the market and particularly in view of the keen competition which prevails among the various units, it is not likely that either Dazzle Products or Prabhat Products will be able to utilise a substantially large proportion of their capacity in the immediate future. We have, therefore, based our estimate of fair ex-works price on their actual costs.

Dazzle Products produce oil pressure lamps and a small number of oil stoves. A small portion of the common expenses, has, therefore, been allocated to stoves and then the balance has been divided

by the production irrespective of candle-power. In the case of Prabhat Products, in addition to manufacture of oil pressure lamps, the firm manufactures stoves, mantles and spare parts. In finding out the cost of production of oil pressure lamps, due share of the common expenses, based on the ratio of turnover has been taken into consideration. Depreciation has been allowed at income-tax rates on the written down values. Interest on working capital has been allowed at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on an amount equivalent to three months' cost of production and return at 10 per cent. on the original value of the block.

The following gives a summary of the cost of production per oil pressure lamp of 300 c.p. along with the Tariff Board's estimate in 1950:—

	Board's estimate in 1950	Dazzle Products	Prabhat Products
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brass sheets	6.58	6.44	7.92
Brass rods	2.01	3.10	1.52
Brass tubes	1.17	1.82	0.94
M.S. Parts	0.39	0.54	0.18
Boughtout parts	6.85	3.10	3.97
Total	17.00	15.00	14.53
Less credit for materials	1.61	0.75	2.00
Net material cost	15.39	14.25	12.53
Labour	6.92	9.43	8.21
Other conversion charges	7.07	14.12	8.30
Packing materials	1.54	1.24	2.71
Total	30.92	39.04	31.75
Interest on working capital	0.31	0.43	0.35
Return on block	1.42	2.00	1.70
Fair ex-works price	32.65	41.47	33.80

It will be seen that the net material cost has shown a reduction as compared with the Board's estimate, which in the case of Dazzle Products, is mainly due to the fall in the prices of brass parts. In the case of Prabhat Products, the lower cost of mantles is mainly responsible for the reduction in the material cost. The increases in labour cost and other items are mainly due to the low volume of production. The average of the fair ex-works prices for the two units come to Rs. 37.63 per lamp. A detailed report on the cost investigation is being forwarded to Government separately as a confidential enclosure to this report as the producers desired that the details of cost of production should be kept confidential.

The evidence received by us leaves no doubt that indigenous oil pressure lamps still suffer from prejudice on the part of the consumers. There is usually considerable scope for prejudice in the case of durable consumer goods of this kind. Moreover, the consumers of oil pressure lamps mostly belong to a class which can afford to ignore a small difference in price. In view of these facts, we consider it necessary to allow for prejudice to the extent of 25 per cent. of the fair ex-works price. The allowance comes to Rs. 9.41 per lamp.

12. A statement showing the c.i.f. prices and landed costs, of different types of oil pressure lamps is given in Appendix IV. As the cheaper varieties of Petro-max lamps offer the severest competition to the domestic industry, we have adopted the latest c.i.f. price of Petromax lamps of 200 c.p. for the purpose of comparison with the fair ex-works price of indigenous lamps. The c.i.f. price adopted by us is Rs. 35-8-0 per lamp.

13. The following statement gives a comparison of the fair ex-works price of the indigenous product with the landed cost ex-duty of the imported product:

	Rs.	A.	P.
(i) C.i.f. price	35	8	0
(ii) Clearing charges	0	12	0
(iii) Landed cost without duty	36	4	0
(iv) Fair ex-works price plus allowance for prejudice	47	0	0
(v) Difference between fair ex-works price and landed cost ex-duty	10	12	0
(vi) Above difference as a percentage of c.i.f. price		30	3

14. It will be seen from the above comparison that a duty of 30.3 per cent. is necessary to afford adequate protection to the domestic industry. The existing duty is 30 per cent. ad valorem plus 5 per cent. of the total duty. During the last four years the industry has taken various steps to improve the quality of its products and we consider that a further period of protection is necessary to enable the industry to consolidate its position. We, therefore, recommend that the existing protective duty should be continued upto 31st December, 1957. The duty should apply to oil pressure lamps of hurricane and hanging types.

15. If our recommendation to include within the scope all hurricane and hanging types of oil pressure lamps without any distinction of candle power is accepted, the relevant item in the Customs Tariff Schedule should be amended as under:

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of	Duration of Protective rates of duty
				The U.K.	A Bri-tish Co-lony
7I(11)	Oil Pressure Lamps, Hurricane and Hanging types.	Protective	30% ad valorem plus 5% of the total duty	..	Decem-ber 31st, 1957.

16. Our conclusions and recommendations are summarised
Summary of conclusions and recommendations below:—

(i) The scope of the inquiry should include all hurricane and hanging types of oil pressure lamps without any distinction of candle power.

[Paragraph 3.]

(ii) The domestic demand for oil pressure lamps is estimated at 100,000 lamps per annum.

[Paragraph 6.]

(iii) The industry should diversify its production by producing lamps of over 400 c.p. of both hurricane and hanging types.

[Paragraph 6.]

(iv) The annual rated capacity of the industry on a single shift basis is 147,300 lamps of the hurricane type and 4,800 lamps of the hanging type.

[Paragraph 7(b).]

(v) Standard specifications should be formulated as soon as possible by the Indian Standards Institution.

[Paragraph 8.]

(vi) Effective steps should be taken to stop the practice of marking indigenous oil pressure lamps and mantles in such a way as to create the impression that they are of foreign origin and thereby mislead the consumers.

[Paragraph 8.]

(vii) Although the quality of indigenous oil pressure lamps has improved since the last inquiry, there is still scope for further improvement.

[Paragraph 8.]

(viii) The existing protective duty of 30 per cent. *ad valorem* (exclusive of surcharge) on oil pressure lamps should be continued for a further period of three years, i.e., upto 31st December, 1957.

[Paragraph 14.]

17. We wish to express our thanks to the representatives of the manufacturers, importers, consumers and their Associations and the various Government Departments for their co-operation in carrying out this inquiry. Our thanks are also due to Shri S. C. Banerjee, Deputy Development Officer (Mechanical), Ministry of Commerce & Industry, New Delhi, for his assistance in connection with this investigation.

B. N. ADARKAR, *Member.*

B. N. DAS GUPTA, *Member.*

C. RAMASUBBAN, *Member.*

D. K. MALHOTRA, *Secretary.*

BOMBAY;

Dated the 2nd November, 1954.

APPENDIX I

[Vide paragraph 2(a)]

List of persons or bodies to whom the Commission's questionnaires or letters were issued and from whom replies or memoranda were received.

* Indicates those who replied or send memoranda.

** They have stopped production.

@ They are not interested.

A. PRODUCERS:

- *1. Dazzle Products Limited, 42/1, Chetla Road, Alipore, Calcutta.
2. Dhalbhum Trades & Industries Ltd., Ghatsila (Bihar).
- *3. Esbee Engineering Works, 25-B, Beniatolla Lane, P.O. Amherst St., Calcutta.
4. Jivraj Shah Company, Annesly Road, Bombay-7.
- *5. Krudd Industries Ltd., 20-21, Stephen House, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta-1.
- *6. Metro Engineering Works, 14-15, Bombay Municipal Chawl, Sabu Siddick Street, Bombay.
- *7. The New Bombay Mechanical Works, Khetwadi 10th Lane, Bombay-4.
8. New Royal Company, Shahru Castle, Mohemadalli Road, Bombay-3.
- *9. C. S. Pochee & Sons, 586, Chira Bazar, Girgaum Road, Bombay-2.
- *10. Prabhat Products Company, Noble Chambers, Parsee Bazar St., Bombay-1.
- *11. Shilpa-Peeth Limited, 111-1, Gopal Lal Thakur Road, Alambazar, Calcutta.
- *12. Naran Lala Metal Works, Near Railway Station, Navsari.

B. IMPORTERS:

- *1. Abbas & Company, 313, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay-3.
2. Addison & Company, 158, Mount Road, Madras.
- *3. Asian Importers, 6-A, Surendra Nath Banerjee Rd., Calcutta.
4. Bombay Stove & Hardware Depot, T. G. Shah Building, Pydhonie Junction, Bombay-3.
- *5. Hugo Wachsmann (India) Ltd., Fern House, Colaba Causeway, Bombay-1.
6. Mr. J. K. Chaterjee, P.B. No. 599, 6-A, Surendra Nath Banerjee Road, Calcutta.
- *7. Roberts McLean & Co., Ltd., 31, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.
- *8. G. Melnikoff, Vithal Sayane Building, P.O. Box 77, Lohar St., Bombay.
- *9. Mohamed Jaffer Nassur & Co., 31/43, Chakla Street, Bombay.
- *10. F. Racek & Company, Lohar Chawl, P.B. No. 2006, Bombay.
11. K. S. Shivji & Company, Broadway, Madras-1.
12. Poppat Jamal & Sons, Broadway, Madras-1.
- *13. Vulcan Trading Co. Ltd., Indian Mercantile Chambers, P.O. Box No. 254, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay-1.

C. CONSUMERS:

- *1. The Associated Agencies & Distributors, 33-B, Ezre Street, Calcutta.
2. M. J. Bhavnagarwala, Pydhonie Junction, Bombay-3.
- *3. Britannia Stores, 2, Portuguese Church Street, Calcutta.

- @4. Cheap Light House, Sadar Bazar, Delhi.
- *5. Controller of Stores, Western Railway, Bombay.
- *6. Controller of Stores, Central Railway, V.T. Bombay.
- *7. Controller of Stores, North-Eastern Railway, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
- *8. Controller of Stores, Southern Railway, Perambur, Madras.
- *9. Controller of Stores, Bombay Port Trust, Mazagaon, Bombay-10.
- *10. Controller of Stores, Bombay Municipality, 566, Delisle Road, Bombay-11.
- 11. H. T. Shah, Gol. Pitha, Ahmed Building, Bombay.
- 12. Kasim Chacko, 288, China Bazar Road, Madras.
- *13. A. R. Khaleel & Sons, 743, Chickpet, Bangalore City.
- *14. I. B. Misra & Company, Sadar Bazar, Delhi.
- 15. Behre Mullajis Shop, Itwari, Nagpur City.
- *16. New India Trading Company, 46, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
- @17. F. Racek & Company, Lohar Chawl, P.B. No. 2006, Bombay.
- 18. Som Chand Bros., 12/14, Mangesh Senoy Street, Fort, Bombay.

D. ASSOCIATIONS:

- 1. The Secretary, All-India Manufacturers' Organisation, Industrial Assurance Building, Opp. Churchgate, Bombay.
- 2. The Secretary, Association of Indian Industries, Industrial Assurance Building, Churchgate, Bombay.
- *3. The Secretary, Bombay Light Merchants' Association, C/o Jivraj & Sons, Vithal Sayane Building, Lohar Chawl, Bombay-2.
- @4. The Secretary, Engineering Association of India, 23-B, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.
- *5. The Secretary, Oil Pressure Industries (India), 42/1, Chetla Road, Calcutta.
- *6. The Secretary, Oil Pressure Lamp Industries Association (India), 138, Canning Street, Calcutta.
- *7. The Secretary, Oil Burning Apparatus Association, Chamber of Commerce, 95, New St., Birmingham-2 (P.O. Box 6).
- *8. The Secretary, Bombay Glassware Merchants' Association, Sheriff Devjis Street, Bombay-3.

E. CENTRAL/STATE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS:

- *1. The Director, Indian Standards Institution, 19, University Road, Civil Lines, Delhi-8.
- *2. The Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi.
- *3. The Director of Industries, Government of Bombay, Bombay.
- *4. The Director of Industries, Government of West Bengal, Calcutta.
- *5. The Industrial Adviser, Ministry of Commerce & Industry (Development Wing), Government of India, New Delhi.
- *6. Director of Supplies & Disposals, Sapt Building, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

APPENDIX II

[Vide paragraph 2(d)]

List of persons who attended the Commission's public inquiry on 31st May, 1954 and gave evidence

Name of the representative	Name of the firm
(A) PRODUCERS:	
1. Shri H.L. Chakraborty	Representing Dazzle Products Ltd., 42/1, Chetla Road, Alipore, Calcutta.
2. „ B. Chakraborty	„ Dhalbhum Trade and Industries Ltd., Ghatsila (Bihary).
3. „ Ballabhdas Agarwal	} „ Krudd Industries Ltd., 20-21, Stephen House, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
4. „ Shyamlal Aggarwal	
5. „ Taher Ali G. Kachwalla	} „ Metro Engineering Works, 14-15, Bombay Municipal Chawl, Sabu Siddick Street, Bombay.
6. „ B. V. Malavya	
7. „ P. J. Pandya	} „ New Bombay Mechanical Works Khetwadi 10th Lane, Bombay-4.
8. „ K. V. Dandekar	
9. „ Dhunjishaw S. Pochee	} „ C.S. Pochee & Sons, 586, Chira Bazar, Girgaum Road, Bombay-2.
10. „ Dara Navroji Panthaki	
11. „ Burjori K. Fitter	} „ Prabhat Products Co., Noble Chambers, Parsee Bazar Street, Bombay-1.
12. „ K. M. Sharma	
13. „ B. R. Misra	} „ Shilpa-Peeth Ltd., 111-1, Gopal Lal Thakur Rd., Alambazar, Calcutta-35.
14. „ B. M. Desai	
15. „ P. K. Dutta	
(B) RAW MATERIALS/PRODUCER:	
1. Shri P.C.N. Majumdar	} „ Kamani Metals & Alloy, Ltd., Kamani Chambers, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
2. „ D.K. Bhatt	
(C) IMPORTERS:	
1. Mr. G. Melnikoff	} „ G. Melnikoff, Vithal Sayane Building, P. O. Box 77, Lohar St., Bombay.
2. „ V. Melnikoff	
3. Shri Y.H. Nassur	„ Mohamed Jaffer Nassur & Co., 31/43, Chakla St., Bombay.
4. „ J.N. Gagrati	} „ F. Racek & Co., Lohar Chawl, P.B. No. 2006, Bombay.
5. „ W.L. Racek	
6. „ T.N. Sen	

Name of the representative	Name of the firm
(C) IMPORTERS— <i>contd.</i>	
7. Mr. B. Astington . . .	Vulcan Trading Co. Ltd., Indian Mercantile Chambers, P. O. Box No. 254, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
8. „ F.N. Sahiar . . .	
} Representing	
9. „ Hugo Wachsmann . . .	Hugo Wachsmann (India) Ltd., Bombay.

(D) CONSUMERS :

1. Shri N. C. Killawalla . . .	Controller of Stores, Western Railway, Bombay.
2. „ B. D'Souza . . .	Controller of Stores, Central Railway, Bombay.
3. „ Franklin D'Souza . . .	Controller of Stores, Bombay Municipality, Bombay.
4. „ Nagindas H. Shah . . .	H. T. Shah, Gol-pitha, Ahmed Building, Bombay.
5. „ Dharmsee . . .	Som Chand Bros., 12/14, Mangesh Senoy St., Fort, Bombay-1.

(E) ASSOCIATIONS :

1. Shri K. Ganguli . . .	Oil Pressure Lamp Industries Assn. (India), 138, Canning St., Calcutta.
2. „ M. Natarajan . . .	Bombay Light Merchants' Assn. C/o Jivraj & Sons, Vithal Sayane Building, Lohar Chawl, Bombay-2
3. „ Samant M. Shah . . .	
4. „ Jivraj Sanghavi . . .	Bombay Glassware Merchants' Assn., 116, Abdul Rehman, Bombay-3.
5. „ N. K. Kalyan . . .	}
6. „ I. H. Padamsee . . .	
7. „ N.A. Padamsee . . .	

(F) GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS:

1. Shri S. C. Banerjee (Dy. Representing Development Officer (Mech.))	Industrial Adviser, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Development Wing, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi.
2. Shri K. B. Vagholkar . . .	Director of Industries, Bombay,
3. „ J. N. Joshi . . .	Collector of Customs, Customs House, Bombay-1.

(G) OTHERS:

1. Shri M.S. Panthaki . . .	Western India Light Co., 17 Abdul Rehman St., Bombay.
2. „ D.R. Wagle . . .	D. R. Wagle Esq., Opp. Majestic Cinema, Giragaum, Bombay.

APPENDIX III

[Vide paragraph 6(c)]

Statement showing capital invested, rated capacity, actual production, etc., for 13 factories which are known to be producing Oil Pressure Lamps in the country

Name and address of manufacturer	Location of factory	Date of commencement of production	Capital invested	Number of work-ers em-ployed	Annual rated ca-pacity	ACTUAL PRODUCTION (in Numbers)							Remarks
						1950	1951	1952	1953	1954 (Jan.-April)			
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
	(a)		Rs.	(b)	Nos.			(c)		(d)			
1. Krudd Industries Ltd., Calcutta.	140, Howrah Road, Howrah	1948	11,45,000	108	60,000	14,067	19,457	9,159	7,077	1,185	(a) This factory has now been shifted to 22, Ferry Fund Road, Panihati, 24 Parganas. Production in new factory started from April, 1953.		
2. Dazzle Products Ltd., Calcutta.	7 & 8 Goko May Road, Howrah	1941	3,49,950	105	24,000	12,668	20,289	14,256	8,394	2,965			
3. Prabhat Products Co., Bombay	222, Bellasis Road, Bombay-8	1942	(c) 4,07,500	70	12,000	3,290	10,112	2,553	7,415	2,101			
4. C.S. Pochee and Son, Bombay.	586, Chira Bazar, Girgaum Road, Bombay-2	1937	2,20,554	41	6,000	3,977	5,543	4,231	3,004	591	(b) At present 56 on an average.		
5. New Bombay Mechanical Works, Bombay,	Khetwadi Lane, Bombay-4.	1921	2,70,000	12	6,600	4,057	5,047	5,082	2,586	988	(c) Due to strike, factory was closed from Dec. '51 to Feb. '52.		
6. Shilpa-Peeth Ltd., Calcutta.	111/1, Gopal Lal Thakur Road, Calcutta	1949	1,31,315	46	(f) 2,400	463	391	204	350	217	(g) On account of shifting of factory from Howrah to Panihati, factory was closed from Nov. '52 to March '53.		

Dhalbhum Trades and Industries Ltd., Ghatsila, Bihar.	1951	N.A.	N.A.	7,200	..	1,130	4,600	1,400	200	(e) This covers the production of Gas mantles and Kerosene pressure stoves also.
8. Metro Engineering Works, Bombay.	14-15, Municipal Chawl, Sabu Siddick St., Off Palton Road, Bombay-1.	Apr., 1946	(i) 60,000	31	(i) 6,000	1,410	3,604	1,578	734	(f) The rated capacity will be 1,200 Nos. per annum when they manufacture products other than hanging & hurricane but if factory is switched on to pressure lamps only then 2,400 Nos. per annum. They produce only hanging type lanterns.
9. Jivraj shah Co., Bombay.	4, Annesley Lane, Bombay-7.	1953	6,00,000	39	6,000	..	..	347	..	
10. New Royal Co., Bombay.	Shahru Castle, Mohemadali Rd., Bombay-3.	1953	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	439	121	
11. Naran Lala Metal Works, Navsari.	Near Rly. Station, Navsari District, Surat	1953	N.A.	N.A.	12,000	..	..	150	100	(g) Upto March 1904 (h) Semi-complete. (i) This covers the production of stores also.
12. (1) Esbee Engineering Works, Calcutta.	25-B, Beniatolla Lane, Calcutta-9.	1941	50,000	N.A.	6,000	N.A.	892	168	..	
13. (1) Star Light Industries, Delhi.	X/1545, Suinalan, Delhi-6.	1948	55,000	N.A.	4,500	750	782	128	..	(i) They manufacture hanging type lamps also.
TOTAL										(k) They manufacture other products also in addition to oil pressure lamps. The capital of Rs. 1,31,315 include these products also.

(2) These two factories have completely stopped production of oil pressure lamps since middle of 1952.

APPENDIX IV

[Vide paragraph (12)]

Statement showing the break-down of landed costs into c.i.f. prices customs duty and clearing charges of different types of Oil Pressure Lamps and Lanterns

S. No.	Source of information	Origin of import	Date of import	Type and specification	C.i.f. price	Customs duty	Clearing charges	Landed cost	Selling price
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(a) HAND TYPE									
1.	Hugo Wachsmann (India) Ltd., Bombay.	Germany	May 1954	"STANDARD" Regd. No. 5102M-500 C.P.	35 9 9*				
2.	Collector of Customs, Cochin.	Do.	5 4 54	Original "PETROMAX" lantern No. 821-200 C.P.	35 6 2				
3.	Collector of Customs, Madras.	Do.	31 3 54	Incandescent pressure lamp upto 400 C.P.	36 7 0	..	..	48 0 0	..
4.	Do.	Sweden	22 20 54	"RADIUS" lantern 300 C.P.	36 14 0	..	..	48 6 0	..
5.	Do.	Do.	15 2 54	Incandescent pressure lantern upto 400 C.P.	36 14 0	..	..	48 6 0	..
6.	F. Racek & Company, Bombay.	Germany	10 12 53	"PETROMAX" 826-E/450 C.P. lantern	40 9 0	12 11 0	14 0 0	54 2 0	58 0 0

7.	Asian Importers, Calcutta.	U.K.	25	11	53	"TILLEY" Storm lantern Model X 246-300 C.P.	29	10	0	9	6	0	1	0	0	40	0	0	73	0	0	(less trade discount)
8.	Mohamed Jaffar Nas- sur and Co., Bom- bay.	Germany	4	11	53	"PETROMAX" Hurricane type 450 C.P.	40	9	3	13	3	0	..	..	..	53	12	3	56	0	0	
9.	G. Mechnikoff, Bombay.	Do.	25	9	53	Incandescent pres- sure lantern—Hur- ricane type.	40	0	0	12	10	0	1	1	0	53	11	0	57	0	0	
10.	Collector of Cus- toms, Madras.	Do.	9	9	53	Hurricane type-200 C.P.	36	11	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	4	0	..	..	..
11.	Do.	Sweden	28	8	53	"PRIMUS" Hur- ricane type-200 C.P.	38	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	1	2	..	..	..
12.	Abbas & Co., Bom- bay.	Do.	27	8	53	Lantern over 400 C.P.	40	5	10	12	9	11	0	6	8	53	6	5	55	0	0	
13.	Collector of Cus- toms, Madras.	U.K.	16	8	53	"TILLEY" Hurri- cane type 300 C.P.	29	13	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	5	6	..	..	..
14.	Vulcan Trading Co. Ltd., Bombay	Sweden	8	6	53	"PRIMUS" 1082-S over 400 C.P.	40	5	5	11	7	8	0	4	8	52	1	9	49	0	0	
15.	Mohamed Jaffar Nassur & Com- pany, Bombay.	Do.	25	3	53	"PRIMUS" Hur- ricane types 450 C.P.	40	1	10	13	0	9	..	..	..	53	2	7	48	0	0	
16.	Abbas & Co., Bom- bay.	Do.	3	12	51	Lantern-300 C.P.	45	13	0	14	7	8	0	11	2	60	15	10	75	0	0	and 80 0 0

(b) HANGING TYPE

1.	Hugo Wachsmann (India) Ltd., Bom- bay.	Switzerland	May 1954	60	0	0*	"STANDARD" Regd. No. 200A- 250 C.P.
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APPENDIX IV—*contd.*

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Hugo Watchmann (India) Ltd., Bombay	Switzerland	May 1954	"STANDARD" Regd. No. 400A- 450 C.P.	70 8 11*				
3.	Mohamed Jaffar Nassur & Co., Bom- bay.	Do.	5 11 53	"STANDARD" Hanging type 250 C.P.	55 4 6 17 15 6	..	73 4 0 110 0 0		
4.	Roberts, McLean & Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	U. K.	1952	"TILLEY" Indus- trial pressure lamp O.L. 50-300 C.P.	79 14 0 25 0 0 2 10 0 107 8 0 137 8 0				
5.	Do.	Do.	1950	"TILLEY" Indus- trial pressure lamp "CHALLOW" 300 C.P.	107 0 0 33 7 0 3 8 0 143 15 0 160 0 0				
(c) HANDY TYPE									
	Roberts, McLean & Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	U. K.	1952	"TILLEY" Indus- trial pressure lamp A.L. 21-2000 C.P.	70 5 0 22 0 0 2 5 0 94 10 0 120 0 0				
(d) TABLE LAMP TYPE									
	Asian Importers, Calcutta.	U. K.	25 11 53	"TILLEY" Table Lamps Model TL 106-300C.P.	36 0 0 11 8 0 1 0 0 48 8 0 100 0 0				(less trade discount).
(e) WALL LAMP TYPE									
	Asian Importers, Calcutta.	U. K.	25 11 53	"TILLEY" Wall Lamps Model WL 25-300 C.P.	35 0 0 11 0 0 1 0 0 47 0 0 90 0 0				(less trade discount.)

(F) MISCELLANEOUS

Roberts, McLean & Co., Ltd., Calcutta.	U. K.	1953	"TILLEY" Indus- trial pressure lamp F.L.6-5000 C.P.	118	3	0	36	15	0	3	14	0	159	0	0	250	0	0
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* These prices are C&T Bombay and a cash discount of 2½ per cent. is given by the suppliers for payment by letter of credit. The import duty is 31½ per cent. *ad valorem* on all lamps and their spare parts and the clearing charges amount to about 1½ per cent.

