



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
TARIFF COMMISSION

Report on The Continuance of Protection to the Pickers Industry



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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
RESOLUTION

TARIFF

New Delhi, the 1st December, 1954

No. 26(1)-T.B./54.—The Tariff Commission has submitted its Report on the Continuance of Protection to the Pickers Industry on the basis of an inquiry undertaken by it under sections 11(e) and 13 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951. On the main question before it the Commission has reported that as the fair ex-works prices of indigenous pickers are lower than the landed costs, ex-duty, of imported pickers, the industry is no longer in need of tariff protection. The protection granted to the industry will, therefore, not be continued beyond the 31st December, 1954.

2. The Commission has made some ancillary recommendations to help the industry. These are :—

- (1) The State Governments of Bombay, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Saurashtra should take steps to improve flaying of hides at Slaughter houses as well as in villages.
- (2) The Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India should examine the question of devising a scheme to help the manufacturers of pickers to obtain hides of proper quality, in consultation with the manufacturers and evolve a scheme for ensuring regular supplies of hides of suitable quality required by the pickers industry.
- (3) It is imperative that the members of the All India Picker and Leather Manufacturers' Association should adhere strictly to the standards of the Indian Standards Institution and give up the production of sub-standard pickers altogether. To ensure this, the Association should take the following steps :—
 - (i) No unit should be qualified to become a member of the Association unless it is able and willing to adopt the I.S.I. standards ;
 - (ii) The Association should make arrangements for inspection of the member units with a view to ensuring observance of I.S.I. standards ;
 - (iii) Arrangements should also be made to introduce a system of performance test and the products of each manufacturer should bear his trade mark ; and
 - (iv) The practice of selling large quantities of unmarked products should be given up.
- (4) For the performance test referred to in item (iii) under recommendation (3) above, the Association should try to make arrangements with recognised laboratories like the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay; Ahmedabad Textile Industry Research Association (ATIRA), or the Textile Institute, Kanpur.

(ii)


- (5) The consumers of pickers should take effective steps to see that their purchasing officers or agents buy pickers only from the approved factories.
- (6) Since hides constitute the principal raw material required in the manufacture of pickers and the supply of heavy hides in the country is not adequate to meet domestic requirements, the import of hides should continue to be on Open General Licence.

3. Government have taken note of these recommendations and propose to pursue the points raised further. They are particularly concerned with the production in appreciable quantities of sub-standard pickers by the domestic industry and propose to take necessary steps to see that the quality of indigenous products is improved. The attention of the Textile industry is drawn to recommendation (5).

ORDER

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

K. B. LALL,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.



सत्यमेव जयते

PERSONNEL OF THE COMMISSION

| | | | | | |
|--|----|----|----|----|-----------|
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| SHRI B. N. DAS GUPTA, B.A., A.S.A.A. (LONDON), F. C. A. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Member |
| SHRI C. RAMASUBBAN | .. | .. | .. | .. | Member |
| DR. D. K. MALHOTRA, M.A., Ph. D. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Secretary |

PERSONNEL OF THE PANEL WHICH HEARD THE CASE

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|----------------------|----|----|----|----|--------|
| SHRI B. N. ADARKAR | .. | .. | .. | .. | Member |
| SHRI B. N. DAS GUPTA | .. | .. | .. | .. | Member |
| SHRI C. RAMASUBBAN | .. | .. | .. | .. | Member |



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REPORT ON THE CONTINUANCE OF PROTECTION TO THE PICKERS INDUSTRY

Previous tariff inquiries

1. The claim of the indigenous pickers industry to protection or assistance was first referred to the Tariff Board for investigation by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce by their Resolution No. 218-T(55)/45 dated 12th October 1946. After conducting necessary inquiries, the Board submitted its Report in 1948 in which it recommended that the then existing revenue duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* should be converted into an equivalent protective duty and that the duty should remain in force up to 31st March 1951. This recommendation was accepted by Government and the protective duty came into force from 1st April 1949. Before the expiry of the period of protection the Board conducted an inquiry into the question of continuance of protection to the industry and made the following recommendations in its Report submitted to Government on 30th January 1951 :—

- (1) The fair selling prices of indigenous pickers are lower than the landed costs of imported pickers; nevertheless, having regard to the existence of a strong prejudice against the indigenous product, and in order to encourage further investment in the industry, it is recommended that the existing protective duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, which is due to expire on 31st March 1951, should be continued for a further period of two years.
- (2) The small units should be encouraged to re-organise themselves so as to be able to adopt improved processes of manufacture and the State Governments should be requested to give them the necessary assistance for the purpose.
- (3) (i) The manufacturers should make more efficient arrangements for the selection of their raw materials ;
(ii) The State Governments should be requested to arrange for the proper grading of hides, and
(iii) The All-India Picker Manufacturers' Association should take steps to prevent the production of sub-standard pickers by any of its members.
- (4) The lack of uniformity which is the principal defect of all varieties of indigenous pickers can be remedied only by an effective enforcement of standards. Adequate arrangements should be made, in consultation with the industry, to ensure that the standard specifications being formulated by the Indian Standards Institution are strictly adhered to. The All-India Picker Manufacturers' Association stated at the public inquiry that if a Government Inspectorate were established for the proper implementation of the standards, the manufacturers would be prepared to bear a part of the expenditure involved.
- (5) The manufacturers should take note of the defects pointed out by consumers and take concerted steps to remove them.

- (6) The Textile Commissioner has suggested that a list should be prepared of factories which are well equipped and are capable of producing pickers in accordance with the I. S. I. standards and that such factories should be given all facilities to augment their production. This suggestion should be put into effect as early as practicable.
- (7) The Collectors of Customs and the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics should be requested to maintain separate statistics by weight and numbers, as well as by value, for import of pickers used in (a) the cotton mill industry, (b) the jute mill industry, and (c) other textile industries.
- (8) It should be examined whether, within the existing scheme of import control, an indication could be given to all concerned regarding the import control policy with regard to pickers for at least a year ahead, so as to enable the industry to plan its production.
- (9) The industry may be allowed to import small quantities of Batavian hides which it requires for the manufacture of certain special varieties of pickers.
- (10) The picker manufacturers who have not yet started the manufacture of glue out of waste hide cuttings should take early steps to do so.

Recommendation (1) was accepted by Government of India by their Resolution No. 26 (1)—T.B./51 dated 20th April 1951. Recommendations (3) (ii) and (8) were said to be under examination. The other recommendations were accepted in principle and it was stated in the Resolution that steps would be taken to implement them as far as possible, wherever necessary. The attention of the industry was invited to recommendations 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 10.

After consulting the Board, the period of protection was extended up to 31st December 1952 by the Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Act, 1951. From 1st April 1951 the protective duty on pickers was raised to 10½ per cent. *ad valorem* by the imposition of a revenue surcharge of 5 per cent. under the Finance Act, 1951, which has been continued under the subsequent Finance Acts. Pending a detailed inquiry into the industry, protection was extended in consultation with the Tariff Commission, first up to 31st December 1953 by the Indian Tariff (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1952 and subsequently, up to 31st December 1954 by the Indian Tariff (Third Amendment) Act, 1953.

Present inquiry

2. The present inquiry was undertaken under Sections 11 (c) and 13 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951 under which the Commission has been empowered to inquire into and report on any further action required in relation to the protection granted to an industry.

Method of inquiry

3. (a) In August 1953, a special questionnaire for producers of pickers was issued to 66 known producers. The importers' questionnaire was issued to 19 importers and the consumers' questionnaire to certain major textile mills, the associations of cotton textile mills and the Indian Jute Mills Association, Calcutta. Information regard-

ing the c.i.f. prices was sought from the Collectors of Customs and importers. The All-India Picker Manufacturers' Association (now renamed as the All-India Picker and Textile Leather Manufacturers' Association), Ahmedabad, the Textile Commissioner to the Government of India, Bombay, and the Development Wing of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry were requested to furnish memoranda on the present position of the industry. The Directors of Industries with the State Governments of Bombay, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Saurashtra were also addressed for information about the present position of the industry in their respective States. On 3rd September 1953 a Press Communique was issued stating that, since the protection granted to the industry was due to expire on 31st December 1953, the question of continuance of protection to the industry beyond that date was under investigation and that the manufacturers, importers, consumers and others interested in the industry who desired that their views should be considered by the Commission should obtain copies of the relevant questionnaires from the Secretary to the Commission and submit their replies or memoranda. A list of persons or bodies to whom the Commission's questionnaires were sent and those who replied thereto or submitted memoranda is given in Appendix I.

(b) As many of the producing units in the Bombay State had not replied to the Commission's questionnaire, the Director of Industries with the Government of Bombay was requested on 23rd November 1953 to assist the Commission in obtaining the necessary information in respect of these units. As the hides required by the pickers industry are obtained to a large extent from Uttar Pradesh, the Director of Cottage Industries, Kanpur, was addressed on 19th February 1954 regarding the steps taken for grading the hides supplied from that State and for generally improving their quality. On 24th March 1954 letters were issued to all producers asking them to furnish supplementary information. The importers and the Collectors of Customs were also addressed for information on the c.i.f. prices of pickers imported into the country in recent months. The Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, was consulted on certain issues which arose during the public inquiry into the industry.

(c) Shri B. N. Adarkar and Shri C. Ramasubban, Members of the Commission, visited the factory of Pickers Ltd., Ahmedabad, on 17th April 1954. Shri B. N. Das Gupta, Member and Dr. P. V. Gunishastri, Assistant Director (Reviews), visited the factory of Western India Tanneries, Bombay, on 20th April 1954. Shri B. N. Das Gupta visited the factory of Beta Picker Works, Kanpur, on 20th May 1954. Shri S. K. Basu, Cost Accounts Officer, visited Pickers Ltd., Ahmedabad, from 29th to 31st March 1954 and the Western India Tanneries Ltd., Bombay, on 2nd and 6th April 1954 for examining the costs of production of pickers manufactured by these factories.

(d) A public inquiry into this industry was held on 21st April 1954 at the Commission's office in Bombay. A list of persons who attended the inquiry is given in Appendix II.

Implementation of the Tariff Board's recommendations

4. The extent to which the recommendations of the Tariff Board in its 1951 Report have been implemented is indicated below:

(a) *Recommendation (1).*—As already stated in paragraph 1 above, Government extended the period of protection up to 31st December 1952.

(b) *Recommendation (2).*—We have been informed by the Textile Commissioner to the Government of India, Bombay, that an attempt was made by him to reorganise and consolidate the small units through the medium of the All-India Picker Manufacturers' Association, Ahmedabad, but this did not succeed. The Association has also informed us to this effect separately in its memorandum explaining that the smaller units feel that they are better off, as they are, with the advantage of not having to adhere to the standard specifications and yet getting a ready market for their cheap products.

(c) *Recommendation (3) (i).*—Raw buffalo hides are the most important raw material required for the manufacture of pickers. Pickers Ltd., Ahmedabad, and a few other major producers have informed us that they have appointed their own hide selectors in various hide producing centres for the purchase of hides of suitable quality and that this arrangement is working satisfactorily. The Beta Picker Co., Ltd., Kanpur, purchase their requirements of hides through their sister concern, Cooper Allen & Co. They select hides of suitable quality for the manufacture of pickers, while the rest are consumed by Cooper Allen & Co. in the manufacture of other leather products.

(d) *Recommendation (3) (ii).*—The Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives & Village Industries, Government of Bombay, has stated in his memorandum that the question of bringing hides within the purview of the Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939, is under the consideration of the Government of Bombay. We have not, however, heard anything in this regard from the Governments of Saurashtra, West Bengal, and Uttar Pradesh.

(e) *Recommendation (3) (iii).*—The All-India Picker Manufacturers' Association has informed us that its members have passed a resolution to adhere to the I.S.I. standards and have been trying to implement it.

(f) *Recommendation (4).*—We understand that in December 1950 the Development Wing of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry made a proposal to the All-India Picker Manufacturers' Association for establishing an Inspectorate for surveying and categorising the cotton and jute picker factories and also to keep a check on their quality. The Association, however, was not prepared to meet the entire expenditure connected with the Inspectorate. The Government of Bombay also was reported to have taken up with the Association the question of appointment of inspectors but did not succeed owing to lack of agreement amongst the members of the Association on the apportionment of the cost. The Joint Registrar of Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries who is responsible for the organisation and development of cottage industries in the Bombay State, is stated to be considering whether the observance of the I.S.I. standards by the cottage scale manufacturers could be ensured by organising industrial co-operatives; and how far the cottage industry could be developed on the lines of the "Quality Mark Scheme". At the public inquiry, the Association contended that it was not possible for its members to bear the entire cost of the Inspectorate, since this would enhance the cost of production for the members of the Association and thus increase their competitive disadvantage in relation to non-members who would continue to produce cheap sub-standard products.

(g) *Recommendation (5).*—Some of the units in the industry have taken steps to modernise their equipment. Pickers Ltd. who had completely modernised their machinery in 1949-50, have appointed

a foreign technician to train their labour. Hides and Leather Products Ltd., Ahmedabad, installed in 1951 a power-operated hydraulic pickers press imported from Switzerland. A special coiling machine has also been imported by them from the U.K. Swastik Textile Trading Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad, imported in 1953 a hydraulic press from the U.K. A pressure impregnating plant has also been installed by them.

(h) *Recommendation (6).*—The All-India Picker Manufacturers' Association has informed us that a list of producers who are manufacturing pickers according to the I. S. I. standards is always available with them for the use of consumers. We have, however, been informed by the Director of Industries, Bombay, that his attempts to prepare a reliable list of manufacturers producing standard pickers failed owing to the absence of proper testing facilities and of arrangements for enforcing the standards. This question was discussed at the public inquiry, when it was revealed that none of the producers has any testing facilities. The Textile Commissioner to the Government of India, on the other hand, has stated in his memorandum that steps are being taken by him to classify factories on the basis of their production.

(i) *Recommendation (7).*—This recommendation has been partly implemented by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta. He has been furnishing to the Commission since January 1952 monthly statements of imports by weight and value of (a) cotton pickers, (b) jute pickers, and (c) other pickers.

(j) *Recommendation (8).*—This recommendation has not been implemented. The import control policy in respect of pickers continues to be on a half yearly basis.

(k) *Recommendation (9).*—Hides were placed on O.G.L. XXX from 16th March 1953 to 20th September 1953 on O.G.L. XXXII from 21st September 1953 to 30th September 1954, and on O.G.L. XXXVI from 1st October 1954 to 30th September 1955 for imports from all countries except the dollar area and South Africa.

(l) *Recommendation (10).*—Pickers Ltd., Ahmedabad, have taken some steps for the manufacture of glue and gelatine from waste hide cuttings. They have invited tenders for the supply and erection of necessary plant. As manufacture of glue is not integrally related to manufacture of pickers and requires separate plant and machinery, many manufacturers are not prepared to undertake it. Moreover, it was stated at the public inquiry that the industry has had no difficulty in obtaining its requirements of glue and has also been able to realise an economical price for waste hide cuttings. In view of this we consider that it is not necessary to insist on the industry taking up the production of glue and gelatine.

Raw materials

5. The raw materials required in the manufacture of pickers are (i) raw buffalo hide, (ii) sperm oil, (iii) sodium sulphide, (iv) wires and wire nails, (v) panel pins, (vi) lime, (vii) sulphuric acid, and (viii) caustic soda. All the raw materials with the exception of sperm oil are available in the country.

Some of the producers have represented to us that heavy buffalo hides required for the manufacture of jute and other special types of pickers are not available in the country in adequate quantities. In the past, the manufacturers used to obtain heavy buffalo hides

from Peshawar but this source of supply has been cut off since partition. The manufacturers, however, have had no difficulty in obtaining the heavy hides from imports as this article has been placed on O.G.L. since March 1953. Since hides constitute the principal raw material required in the manufacture of pickers and the supply of heavy hides in the country is not adequate to meet the domestic requirements, we recommend that import of hides should continue to be on O. G. L.

Some of the manufacturers have pointed out certain defects in indigenous buffalo hides, such as (i) non-availability of requisite quality, weight and thickness, (ii) decomposition of hides before they reach the consuming factories, and (iii) presence of redundant matter such as flesh, horns, tails, etc. Some of these defects can be removed by proper grading and standardisation. As already stated in the preceding paragraph, with the exception of the Government of Bombay, who are considering the question of bringing hides within the purview of the Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939, no concrete steps seem to have been taken by other State Governments to improve the quality of indigenous hides. During the public inquiry a suggestion was made that with a view to improving the quality of indigenous hides, the butchers should be licensed and that the slaughtered buffalo should be hoisted as in England before flaying. We understand that a system of licensing butchers was in force in the U. K. and that it became redundant after a few years as the quality of hides improved. In this country, where the butchers are mostly illiterate, it seems impracticable to introduce a system of this kind. The representative of the Government of Bombay, who attended the public inquiry, stated that at the slaughter houses in big cities flaying is done fairly satisfactorily but improvement is needed in the practices followed in the villages. The Government of Bombay, were, therefore, organising some flaying centres where the butchers would be given the necessary training. We recommend that the State Governments of Bombay, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Saurashtra should take steps to improve flaying of hides at slaughter houses as well as in villages. The introduction of a proper grading of hides would also be of considerable assistance to the pickers industry. Both the Development Wing of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, however, are of the opinion that since the demand for hides from the picker industry is relatively small and is of a special nature, it is not practicable to introduce a system of grading to meet the requirements of this industry only. If, however, there is an all round demand for the grading of this article from the majority of indigenous tanners, the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture would make the necessary arrangement for grading.

One of the producers has suggested the establishment of a Central Hide Organisation at Ahmedabad on a co-operative basis for ensuring availability of quality hides. This question was discussed at the public inquiry and the general opinion of the producers was that this suggestion was impracticable. It was pointed out that during the last war a Central pool was created in the U. K. but that there were difficulties about the allocation of hides as hides are a perishable commodity and the quality varies from one consignment to another. Furthermore, in a co-operative organisation of the type suggested by the producer,

there are likely to be difficulties about provisions of credit facilities without which many of the indigenous producers will be unable to carry on their business. We understand that the Government of Bombay have set up a co-operative organisation in Bombay for the purchase and distribution of hides required by small scale tanneries and that the scheme has been working satisfactorily. This organisation extends credit facilities to the tanners wherever necessary. The Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, has informed us that he would be prepared to discuss with the manufacturers of pickers the question of devising a scheme to help them to obtain hides of proper quality. We recommend that the Agricultural Marketing Adviser should examine this question in consultation with the manufacturers and evolve a scheme for ensuring regular supplies of hides of suitable quality required by the picker industry.

The Beta Picker Co. have represented to us that wire staples of the correct quality and dimensions are not available in India and have, therefore, asked for this article to be put on O. G. L. We are unable to support this request since we understand that most of the picker manufacturers make their own staples from steel wire and there is no reason why Beta Picker Co. should not be able to do likewise.

Domestic demand

6. At the last inquiry in 1951, the Tariff Board estimated the domestic demand at 37,750 gross for cotton pickers, 3,500 gross for jute pickers and 750 gross for other types of pickers, making up a total of 42,000 gross per annum. In connection with the present inquiry we have received divergent estimates of demand. The Textile Commissioner to the Government of India, Bombay, has placed the current demand for cotton pickers at 37,500 gross. The All India Picker and Textile Leather Manufacturers' Association has estimated the total demand at 39,200 gross with the following breakdown: 35,000 gross for cotton pickers, 3,500 gross for jute pickers and 700 gross for other types of pickers. The Director of Industries, Bombay, has estimated the demand for cotton pickers at 36,000 gross. The Indian Jute Mills Association, Calcutta, has estimated the requirements of jute mills at 3,200 gross on the basis of their present working of 42½ hours per week with 12½ per cent. of the looms sealed. The other estimates received by us range from about 30,000 gross to 48,000 gross in the case of cotton pickers and from 6,000 to 11,000 gross in the case of jute pickers. The estimates were discussed at the public inquiry on the basis of the number of looms installed in the consuming industries, the average number of shifts worked by them and the estimated life of pickers. Taking all these factors into account, it was agreed that the annual demand for cotton pickers might be estimated at 37,500 gross and that for jute and other types of pickers at 3,200 and 750 gross, respectively. During the last three years there has been a total ban on imports of jute pickers while the average domestic production of this type of pickers has amounted to 990 gross per annum. The fall in consumption of jute pickers during this period was mainly due to the fact that the jute mills were carrying heavy stocks and many of them did not have to make any purchases since 1950. The demand is, however, likely to improve in future and the above estimate of 3,200 gross for jute pickers is, therefore, considered reasonable.

Rated capacity and production

7. At the last inquiry in 1951, the Tariff Board estimated the total number of units engaged in the manufacture of pickers at about 70; but, many of them were small units working on a cottage scale in and around Ahmedabad and Thangadh (Saurashtra) and only 16 of them were large units. Some of the small units are now reported to have closed down. According to the information furnished by the Textile Commissioner, only 60 units are now in production. We have been able to obtain information for 26 units out of 60. A statement showing the available particulars in respect of these units is given in Appendix III. It will be seen from the statement that 16 units are located in Ahmedabad, 6 in Bombay, 1 in Bhavnagar, 1 in Kanpur and 2 in Calcutta. The units in Bhavnagar and Kanpur came into existence in 1951. At present 17 units manufacture only cotton pickers, 2 jute pickers and the remaining 7 units manufacture cotton, jute and other kinds of pickers such as, woollen and silk pickers.

The annual rated capacity of the 23 factories which produce cotton pickers amounts to 59,225 gross of 4B round foot pickers and 4,815 gross of drop box pickers while that of the factories which produce jute pickers is 7,288 gross. The annual rated capacity for the manufacture of other kinds of pickers (silk and woollen) is estimated at 4,341 gross per annum. Thus, the total rated capacity of the 26 units for which information is available comes to 75,669 gross per annum for all kinds of pickers. This capacity is far in excess of the domestic demand as estimated earlier.

The production data given in Appendix III relate to 19 factories for 1951, 22 factories for 1952 and 25 factories for 1953. The production of different types of pickers by these units since 1951 was as under:

| Year | | | | (In gross.) | | |
|-------|----------------|----------|--------|--------------|-------------|--------|
| | Cotton pickers | | | Jute pickers | Other kinds | Total |
| | 4B Round foot | Drop box | Total | | | |
| 1951 | 28,637 | 694 | 29,331 | 668 | 142 | 30,141 |
| 1952 | 26,803 | 449 | 27,252 | 1,110 | 276 | 28,638 |
| 1953 | 26,379 | 683 | 27,062 | 1,193 | 216 | 28,471 |
| TOTAL | 81,819 | 1,826 | 83,645 | 2,971 | 634 | 87,250 |

Quality of the indigenous pickers

8. The All-India Picker and Textile Leather Manufacturers' Association has claimed that all its members produce pickers according to the specifications formulated by the Indian Standards Institution. The general opinion among the consumers, including the consumers' associations, however, seems to be that while the indigenous product has shown some improvement in quality since the last inquiry, it is still below the requisite standard. The Millowners' Association, Bombay, has pointed out certain defects in the indigenous pickers, namely, inconsistency in the size of pickers, use of improper

hides, unsatisfactory fixing of staple, lack of finish in the picking band slot, sharpness of slot edges resulting in excessive consumption of picking bands, lack of uniformity in the quality of the material and breakage near the spindle hole. The Millowners' Association has also complained of lack of uniformity in the supplies made by the picker manufacturers. The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association has attributed the slow progress of the industry to the poor quality of indigenous hides. The Mills Stores Sub-Committee of the Indian Jute Mills' Association has expressed the view that the jute pickers made on modern plant have shown a definite improvement. According to them there are three different qualities of indigenous jute pickers as follows:

(a) *Those made from imported Batavian hide and on modern plant.*—Such pickers are considered to be equal in performance and appearance to the imported ones.

(b) *Those made from selected Pakistan/Indian hides and on modern plants.*—These pickers are considered to be slightly inferior in performance to the imported pickers although of good appearance.

(c) *Those made from 'fallen' as against 'slaughtered' animals and made on modern plants.*—These are considered to be much inferior both in performance and in appearance to the imported pickers and also to those mentioned in (a) and (b) above. The average life of the indigenous pickers is stated to be much lower than that of the imported ones. According to the Millowner's Association, Bombay, the average working life of indigenous pickers is about 50 per cent. of that of English pickers. The other estimates of the average life of the indigenous pickers received by us range from 150 hours to 350 hours, while the average life of imported pickers is estimated by some at 400 hours and by others at 600 hours. It was also pointed out at the public inquiry that until 1952 indigenous pickers gave very satisfactory service but since that year there has been a marked deterioration and the life went down to 360 hours. This deterioration has coincided with the total ban on imports which came into force from the latter half of 1952. The representative of the All-India Picker and Textile Leather Manufacturers' Association explained that many mills purchased sub-standard pickers just because they were cheap and such mills naturally got poor results. He maintained that the millowners would have no ground for complaint if they took steps to see that only standard pickers were purchased by their mills. He admitted, however, that the members of his Association also produced sub-standard pickers in addition to standard pickers and he sought to justify this on the ground that there was a definite demand for the former. He contended that the members of the Association were obliged to produce sub-standard pickers to satisfy the demand for such products from certain consumers who cared more for price than for quality, as otherwise the demand would be readily met by the large number of units outside the Association. His view was that consumers, themselves should refuse to buy sub-standard products and thereby eliminate the demand for such products. We are not convinced by the arguments put forward by the Association. Indeed, if this plea were accepted, it would provide a blanket justification for the production of sub-standard articles in almost every industry. The Association's admission that its members produced sub-standard as well as standard

products creates serious doubts as to the relative proportions of these two types in the total production of such members. We recognise that no industry, howsoever efficient, can be certain of getting a hundred per cent. of its output up to the requisite standard, but any manufacturer who cares for the reputation of his product is expected to sell his sub-standard production as scrap. It would have been one thing if the members of the Association had sought to justify their sub-standard production up to a small percentage of their total production on the ground that it was technically unavoidable, but it is quite another when the main reason put forward for sub-standard production is the competition from the units outside the association. The industry has enjoyed a completely sheltered market for some time past owing to import control. The industry could be said to need this direct form of protection only if it could be shown that consumers in India cared more for the reputation of a product irrespective of price and would, in the absence of import control, buy an imported product of established reputation, even at a higher price, in preference to the indigenous product. The arguments put forward by the Association indicate an exactly opposite state of affairs and thereby weaken its case for continuance of the present ban on imports. When imports of good quality pickers are totally shut out, it becomes difficult to establish whether the continued production of sub-standard pickers is due to consumers' willingness to buy such pickers in preference to standard pickers or to lack of sufficient incentive for manufacturers to produce standard pickers, since the consumers would in any case have to buy whatever is available in the country. We, therefore, consider it imperative that the members of the Association should adhere strictly to the standards of the I.S.I. and give up the production of sub-standard pickers altogether. To ensure this, the Association should take the following steps:

- (i) No unit should be qualified to become a member of the Association unless it is able and willing to adopt the I.S.I. standards;
- (ii) The Association should make arrangements for inspection of the member units with a view to ensuring observance of I.S.I. standards;
- (iii) Arrangements should also be made to introduce a system of performance test and the product of each manufacturer should bear his trade mark; and
- (iv) The practice of selling large quantities of unmarked products should be given up.

For the performance test referred to above, the Association should try to make arrangements with recognized laboratories like the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay; Ahmedabad Textile Industry Research Association (ATIRA); or Textile Institute, Kanpur. On the basis of the test reports a list should be prepared of the approved manufacturers who are capable of producing pickers in accordance with the I.S.I. standards. The consumers on their part, should take effective steps to see that their purchasing officers or agents buy pickers only from the approved factories.

Import control policy and imports

9. (a) *Import control policy*.—The imports of jute pickers have been banned since 1950. As regards other types of pickers, during January-June, 1951 a quota of 33 1/3 per cent. of one half of their

best year's imports was fixed for established importers for imports only from soft currency areas. The quota was raised to 70 per cent. in the following licensing period, namely July-December, 1951. Actual users were also granted soft currency licences on an *ad hoc basis* during both these periods. The soft currency quota of the established importers was reduced to 30 per cent. in the first half of 1952 during which period actual users were also given soft currency licences generally to meet their six months' requirements. During the subsequent five licensing periods, namely, July-December, 1952; January-June, 1953, July-December, 1953; January-June, 1954, and the current period of July-December, 1954 imports of pickers have been banned except for licences issued to actual users for leather pickers for automatic looms

(b) *Imports*.—A statement showing the imports of pickers into India by quantity and value from 1950 is given in Appendix IV. According to this statement, the imports of pickers into India amounted to 1,589 cwts. valued at Rs. 7.09 lakhs in 1950, 607 cwts. valued at Rs. 4.32 lakhs in 1951, 1,580 cwts. valued at Rs. 11.6 lakhs in 1952, and 203 cwts. valued at Rs. 1.38 lakhs in 1953. While the breakdown of these imports is not available in the published Trade Accounts, the Commission has been receiving this information from the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics since January, 1952. According to this source, out of 1,580 cwts. of pickers imported in 1952, 1,166 cwts. were cotton pickers, 9 cwts. were jute pickers, 405 cwts. were other types of pickers; and out of 203 cwts. imported in 1953, 178 cwts. were cotton pickers, 5 cwts. were jute pickers and 20 cwts. were other types of pickers. The United Kingdom has been the principal source of supply accounting for 90 per cent. of the total importers in 1950, 82 per cent. in 1951, 52 per cent. in 1952 and 53 per cent. in 1953.

Existing rate of duty

10. Pickers used in the textile industry are assessed to duty under Item No. 72(33) 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 the produce or manufacture of | | | Duration of protective rates of duty |
|----------|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|---|------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | The U.K. | A British Colony | Burma | |
| 72(33) | Pickers used in textile industries. | Protective | 10½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> | .. | .. | Free | December 31st, 1953* |

* The duration of the protective duty has been extended up to 31st December, 1954 by the Indian Tariff (Third Amendment) Act, 1953.

C.i.f. prices and landed costs

11. A statement showing the c.i.f. prices and landed costs as furnished by the Collector of Customs, Cochin and certain importing firms is given in Appendix V. The data were discussed at public inquiry and in consultation with the representatives of the various

interests the following c.i.f. prices and landed costs were adopted for the purpose of comparison with the fair ex-works prices of indigenous pickers :

| | (Per gross) | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-----|-----|--------------|-----|-----|
| | Cotton Pickers | | | Jute Pickers | | |
| | Rs. | As. | Ps. | Rs. | As. | Ps. |
| (i) C. i. f. price | 219 | 7 | 2 | 516 | 9 | 7 |
| (ii) Customs duty @ 10½% | 23 | 0 | 8 | 54 | 3 | 11 |
| (iii) Clearing charges | 2 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 4 |
| (iv) Landed cost with duty | 244 | 10 | 11 | 576 | 6 | 2 |
| (v) Landed cost without duty | 221 | 10 | 3 | 521 | 12 | 7 |

Commission's estimate of cost of production and fair ex-works price

12. (a) At the previous two inquiries, the cost data relating to Pickers Ltd., Ahmedabad were adopted as the basis for estimating the cost of production of the industry as a whole. Since Pickers Ltd. continue to be one of the leading units in respect of both size and efficiency, we selected this firm again for the purpose of cost investigation. Western India Tanneries, Bombay was also costed in order to obtain a comparative idea of costs. Our Cost Accounts Officer has examined the cost data relating to these two units and has built the estimate of cost for both of them.

(b) Pickers Ltd. is a public limited company with a paid-up capital of Rs. 9.3 lakhs as against a paid-up capital of Rs. 8.6 lakhs at the time of the last inquiry. The present capacity of this unit is estimated at 7,620 gross per annum on single shift basis. During 1953, the firm produced 3,592 gross of 4B round foot pickers, 349 gross of drop box pickers, 490 gross of jute pickers and 6 gross of silk pickers. During 1954-55, the company expects to produce 5,000 gross of 4B round foot pickers, 400 gross of drop box pickers and 800 gross of jute pickers.

(c) The Western India Tanneries Ltd. is a public limited company with a paid-up capital of Rs. 7 lakhs. The manufacture of pickers forms a small part of its activities, its main business being the production of picking bands and different tannery products. The pickers are manufactured out of such hides as are found unsuitable for the manufacture of picking bands. The company does not use much machinery and has declared its rated capacity at 3,000 gross per annum. Its actual production during 1953 was only 752 gross. At the time of the visit of the Cost Accounts Officer, the company was producing at the rate of about 120 gross of 4B round foot pickers per month but it expected to increase its production in future to 150 gross per month. In view of this, the estimate of production for 1954-55 has been taken at 1,800 gross per annum of 4B round foot pickers.

(d) While examining the cost data of Pickers Ltd., our Cost Accounts Officer noticed certain lacunae in the records maintained by the firm, particularly the following:

- (i) the quantities of hides issued were not recorded separately for each kind of pickers;

- (ii) production of each kind of picker from Indian hides and Batavian hides was not separately recorded; and
- (iii) the weight of the hides after curing and drying was not recorded.

We suggest that the firm should record these particulars in future so that the cost of raw materials which forms a significant element in the total cost of production may be accurately determined for each type of picker. As regards (i) (ii) above, it will be helpful if separate figures are maintained for Indian and Batavian hides in terms of their cured weight. As regards (iii) the weight of the cured hides should be recorded separately for Indian and Batavian hides together with the number of pieces of raw Indian or Batavian hides issued for curing.

(e) Tables I and II appended hereto show the estimated costs of production and fair ex-works prices for Pickers Ltd. and Western India Tanneries Ltd. for 1954-55.

TABLE I

Commission's estimate of the cost of production and fair ex-works price of 4B round foot pickers (per gross) for 1954-55.

| Name of the firm | Western India Tanneries Ltd. | Pickers Ltd. | | Board's estimate for 1951-52 for Pickers Ltd. | |
|---|------------------------------|--------------|---------------|---|---------------|
| Estimated Production | 1,800 gross | 5,700 gross | | 6,200 gross | |
| | Indian hide | Indian hide | Batavian hide | Indian hide | Batavian hide |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Material : | | | | | |
| (a) Hides | 97.88 | 92.28 | 107.17 | 104.00 | 132.50 |
| (b) Sperm Oil | 1.44 | 1.38 | 1.38 | 1.95 | 1.95 |
| (c) Wire Staple | 1.29 | 1.48 | 1.48 | 1.48 | 1.48 |
| Total Materials | 100.61 | 95.14 | 110.03 | 107.43 | 135.93 |
| Less credit for cuttings | 4.14 | 2.88 | 2.88 | 2.44 | 2.44 |
| Net Material Cost | 96.47 | 92.26 | 107.15 | 104.99 | 133.49 |
| 2. Power and Fuel | 0.45 | 1.37 | 1.37 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| 3. Wages & Fy. Staff | 16.62 | 15.82 | 15.82 | 16.00 | 16.00 |
| 4. Repairs & Maintenance | 0.32 | 2.05 | 2.05 | 5.50 | 5.50 |
| 5. Consumable Stores | 2.93 | 2.58 | 2.58 | | |
| 6. Establishment | 6.24 | 4.32 | 4.32 | 5.85 | 5.85 |
| 7. Depreciation | 0.65 | 4.99 | 4.99 | 3.99 | 3.99 |
| 8. Other Overheads | 3.93 | 10.77 | 10.77 | 7.19 | 7.19 |
| 9. Packing Materials | 1.10 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| | 128.71 | 135.06 | 149.95 | 145.52 | 174.02 |
| 10. Interest on working capital | 2.88 | 2.96 | 3.30 | 2.91 | 3.48 |
| 11. Return on block | 1.61 | 9.15 | 9.15 | 6.28 | 6.28 |
| Fair ex-works price | 133.20 | 147.17 | 162.40 | 154.71 | 183.78 |

TABLE II

Commission's estimate of the cost of production and fair ex-works price of Jute pickers (per gross) for 1954-55.

| Name of the firm | Pickers Ltd. | | Board's estimate for 1951-52 | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| | 800 gross | | 1,000 gross | |
| | Indian hide | Batavian hide | Indian hide | Batavian hide |
| Estimated production | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Materials: | | | | |
| (a) Hides | 249.19 | 284.72 | 234.00 | 300.00 |
| (b) Sperm Oil | 2.76 | 2.76 | 3.90 | 3.90 |
| (c) Rivets | 12.50 | 12.50 | 13.44 | 13.44 |
| (d) Wooden pegs | 5.42 | 5.42 | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| Total material cost | 269.87 | 305.40 | 255.34 | 321.34 |
| Less credit for cuttings | 5.76 | 5.76 | 5.69 | 5.69 |
| Net material cost | 264.11 | 299.64 | 249.65 | 315.65 |
| 2. Power and Fuel | 2.74 | 2.74 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| 3. Wages and Factory staff | 31.64 | 31.64 | 32.00 | 32.00 |
| 4. Repairs and maintenance | 4.11 | 4.11 | 11.00 | 11.00 |
| 5. Consumable stores | 5.16 | 5.16 | .. | .. |
| 6. Establishment | 8.63 | 8.63 | 11.70 | 11.70 |
| 7. Depreciation | 9.98 | 9.98 | 7.98 | 7.98 |
| 8. Other overheads | 21.54 | 21.54 | 14.38 | 14.38 |
| 9. Packing materials | 1.87 | 1.87 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| TOTAL | 349.78 | 385.31 | 330.71 | 396.71 |
| 10. Interest on working | 7.65 | 8.45 | 6.61 | 7.93 |
| 11. Return on block | 18.30 | 18.30 | 12.56 | 12.56 |
| Fair ex-works price | 375.73 | 412.06 | 349.88 | 417.20 |

A detailed report on the cost of production of these two units as prepared by our Cost Accounts Officer is being forwarded separately as a confidential enclosure to this Report. In the case of Pickers Ltd. it will be observed that while the costs of production in all cases except jute pickers made of Indian hides show a considerable improvement upon the Tariff Board's estimates for 1951-52, there is considerable increase in some individual heads, viz., 'wire and wire staples' and 'other overheads'. Regarding the first of these two items, the

company explained that the rise was due to their using English staples instead of Indian staples. They have, however, agreed to use only Indian staples in future and we have, therefore, reduced the cost of this item, to the level adopted by the Tariff Board in its estimates for 1951-52. As regards the increase in overheads, it is partly due to the fact that the production assumed by us for 1954-55 is lower than that assumed by the Board for 1951-52, and partly due to the rise in expenses under various heads, such as insurance, stationery advertisement, etc.

(f) In the above estimates, the amount of working capital required has been taken as equal to six months' cost of production and interest has been allowed thereon at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. The return has been allowed at 10 per cent. on the gross block as at the last inquiry.

(g) After examining the data for both the firms, we have decided to take the estimates for Pickers Ltd. as representative for the industry as a whole. Indigenous cotton pickers are mostly made from indigenous hides, while Batavian hide is the principal material used for indigenous jute pickers. Since Batavian hides are also used by some manufacturers for production of cotton pickers and since foreign pickers are made of Batavian hides only, we have adopted the fair ex-works price based on cost of Batavian hides for cotton pickers for the purpose of comparison with the landed cost. Likewise, we have adopted the fair ex-works price based on cost of Batavian hides for jute pickers also.

Quantum of protection

13. The following table gives a comparison of the fair ex-works prices of indigenous pickers with the landed costs of imported pickers:

| | 4B round foot Cotton pickers | Jute pickers |
|--|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Rs. As. Ps. | Rs. As. Ps. |
| (i) Fair ex-works price | 162 6 5 | 412 1 0 |
| (ii) C.i.f. price | 219 7 2 | 516 9 7 |
| (iii) Customs duty @ $10\frac{1}{2}\%$ | 23 0 8 | 54 3 11 |
| (iv) Clearing charges @ 1% | 2 3 1 | 5 2 8 |
| (v) Landed cost ex-duty | 221 10 3 | 521 12 3 |
| (vi) Difference between (i) and (v) above | 59 3 10 | 109 11 9 |
| (vii) Above difference as a percentage of c.i.f., i.e., item (ii) | 27.0 | 21.2 |

It will be seen that the landed costs without duty of both cotton and jute pickers are higher than the fair ex-works prices of the corresponding types of indigenous pickers and that the margin in favour of the indigenous industry works out to 27 per cent. on the c.i.f. price in the case of cotton pickers and 21 per cent. on the c.i.f. price in the case of jute pickers. With this margin, the industry should be able to face foreign competition without difficulty and we have, therefore, come to the conclusion that the industry is no longer in

need of tariff protection. If the industry could only maintain a high standard of quality, its favourable position in respect of cost of production should enable it to develop an export market for its products and some of the units are already making efforts in this direction. It is true that there is still some prejudice on the part of domestic consumers against the quality of the indigenous product, but the industry should be able to overcome this by strict adherence to I.S.I. standards. The evidence received by us does not show that the industry has yet taken adequate steps in this direction, although the ban on imports which has been in force for some time gave it a splendid opportunity to do so. We think that the industry should be expected to do what lies in its own power to win the confidence of consumers, instead of relying on continuance of protection for an indefinite period. Units like Pickers Ltd. have already built a strong reputation for their products which actually sell at premium as compared with the products of some of the other units. We feel that the manufacturers who maintain the same standard of efficiency as Pickers Ltd. should have no difficulty in meeting foreign competition. We recommend, therefore, that the protection granted to the industry need not be continued beyond 31st December, 1954. If at any time in future, the industry finds itself unable to meet foreign competition, it may apply to Government for a revision of its case.

Other assistance asked for by the industry

14. The industry has asked for continuance of ban on imports. It is clear that this ban has not acted in any way as an incentive to the industry. While restrictions on imports were imposed, the industry was engaged in the production of sub-standard articles and the manufacturers still maintain that there is a ready market for such articles. We are, therefore, unable to support the request of the producers that the ban on imports should be continued.

Summary of conclusions and recommendations

15. Our conclusions and recommendations are summarised as under:

(i) Since hides constitute the principal raw material required in the manufacture of pickers and the supply of heavy hides in the country is not adequate to meet domestic requirements, the import of hides should continue to be on O.G.L.

[Paragraph 5.]

(ii) The State Governments of Bombay, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Saurashtra should take steps to improve flaying of hides at Slaughter houses as well as in villages.

[Paragraph 5.]

(iii) The Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India should examine the question of devising a scheme to help the manufacturers of pickers to obtain hides of proper quality, in consultation with the manufacturers and evolve a scheme for ensuring regular supplies of hides of suitable quality required by the pickers industry.

[Paragraph 5.]

(iv) The annual demand for cotton pickers may be estimated at 37,500 gross and that for jute and other types of pickers at 3,200 gross and 750 gross respectively.

[Paragraph 6.]

(v) The total rated capacity of the 26 units for which information is available comes to 75,669 gross per annum for all kinds of pickers. This capacity is far in excess of the domestic demand as estimated earlier.

[Paragraph 7.]

(vi) It is imperative that the members of the All-India Picker and Leather Manufacturers' Association should adhere strictly to the standards of the Indian Standards Institution and give up the production of sub-standard pickers altogether to ensure which the Association should take the steps suggested in paragraph 8.

(vii) For the performance test referred to in paragraph 8(iii), the Association should try to make arrangements with recognised laboratories like the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay; Ahmedabad Textile Industry Research Association (ATIRA), or the Textile Institute Kanpur.

[Paragraph 8.]

(viii) The consumers of pickers should take effective steps to see that their purchasing officers or agents buy pickers only from the approved factories.

[Paragraph 8.]

(ix) The protection granted to the industry need not be continued beyond 31st December, 1954.

[Paragraph 13.]

Acknowledgements

16. We wish to acknowledge the co-operation received by us from the producers, importers and consumers of pickers and the various Government Departments in conducting this inquiry. We also wish to express our thanks to Shri P. C. Basu, Development Officer (Leather), Development Wing of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India for his assistance in connection with this inquiry.

B. N. ADARKAR, *Member.*

B. N. DAS GUPTA, *Member.*

C. RAMASUBBAN, *Member.*

D. K. MALHOTRA, *Secretary.*

BOMBAY ;

Dated the 30th October, 1954.

APPENDIX I

[Vide para. 3 (a).]

List of persons to whom questionnaires were issued and those who replied thereto or submitted memoranda

A. PRODUCERS

- ‡1. Ahmedabad Chrome Tanning Company, Outside Jamalpur Gate, Ahmedabad.
- †2. Ahmedabad Pickers Works, New Vadaj, Sorabji Mistry's Place, Ahmedabad.
- ‡3. A. K. Parmar & Company, Narotam Building, Kapasia Bazar, Ahmedabad.
4. Arun Industries Ltd., Khokra Mohamadabad, Ahmedabad.
- ‡5. Bhurat Pickers Works, Amraiwadi Road, Ahmedabad.
- *6. Chandabhai Bros. & Company, P. B. No. 34, Ahmedabad.
- ‡7. Chagan Arjan Pickers Workshop, Amraiwadi, Ahmedabad.
8. Darbar Pickers Works, C/o Mr. Rathod Rupsing Rajabbai, New Vadaj, Sorabji Mistry's Place, Ahmedabad.
- ‡9. D. Mangaldas & Company, Darapur Hatas Chora, Ahmedabad.
- ‡10. Gujarat Pickers Works, Outside Gomatipur Gate, Behind Topi Mills, Ahmedabad.
- ‡11. C. H. Parmar Pickers Works, New Vadaj, Post Sabarmati, Ahmedabad.
- ‡12. Gujarat Textile Products, 1685, Near Dinkwa Chowky, Ahmedabad.
- *13. Graduate Pickers Works, P. B. No. 91, Dabgarwad, Ahmedabad.
- ‡14. Hides and Leather Products Ltd., Reid Road, Shorkotda Chowky, Ahmedabad.
- ‡15. Hathila & Company, Chookanta Road, Ahmedabad.
- *16. H. Mansuri & Sons, P. O. Box 84, Khodi Anli, Ahmedabad.
- †17. The Petex (India) Pickers Manufacturing Co., Outside Jamalpur Gate, Ahmedabad.
18. Imperial Trades and Industries, Raipur, Makariwad Bari, Ahmedabad.
- †19. Jay Hind Leather Industries Ltd., Reid Road, Makariwad Bari, Ahmedabad.
- †20. Makwana Pickers Works, Outside Gomatipur Gate, Ahmedabad.
- ‡21. Mohanlal Prabhudas & Co., Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
- *22. The Mansuri Picker Works, P. B. No. 92, Khodi Anli, Ahmedabad.
- †23. Patel & Parmar Picker Works, Sorabji Mistry's Place, Post Sabarmati Road, Ahmedabad.
- *24. Pickers Ltd., Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.
- †25. P. V. Parmar Picker Works, Outside Gomatipur Gate, Missis Chowki, Ahmedabad.
26. Bharat Picker Works, Dharavi, Bombay—17.
- †27. Bombay Picker Works, Dharavi, Bombay—17.
- ‡28. G. Badat Rahimtolla & Co., 1st Floor, Sir Vithaldas Chambers, Apollo Street, Bombay.
- ‡29. Golden Pickers Manufacturing Co., 125, Jakaria Masjid Street, Bombay.
30. Hasambhai Pradhan, 148, Dabu Street, Bombay—3.

*Those who have replied.

†Particulars in respect of these were obtained through the Director of Industries, Bombay.

‡Factories closed or stopped production.

- †31. Indian Pickers Manufacturing Co., Kala Kila, Dharavi Road, Bombay—17.
- ‡32. K. R. Lakhani, 77, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
- ‡33. Mohain Picker Works, 132, Surti Mohalla, 2 Tanks, Bombay.
- *34. National Leather Industries, 105, Sir Vithaldas Chambers, Apollo Street, Bombay—1.
- ‡35. Original Hindustan Picker Works, Dharavi, Bombay—17.
- ‡36. Textile Leather Works, Ltd., Lalgiri Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Bombay—1.
- †37. Textile Picker Works, 7, Dean Lane, Bombay—1.
- ‡38. Universal Tanneries Ltd., Dharavi Bombay—17.
- †39. United Picker Manufacturing Co., 141, Sayee Bhuvan, Lohar Street, Bombay.
- *40. Western India Tanneries Ltd., Dharavi, Bombay—17.
41. Gulamhusen Chhagan, Thangadh.
- ‡42. Jivanbhai Nagabhai, Makwaba, Raipur.
43. Mulji Kanji, Thangadh.
- *44. Mukund N. Mashruwalla, 1286, Kalupur, Ahmedabad.
- ‡45. Parmar Picker Works, Chuda.
46. Ramniklal Pickers Works, Joravernagar (W. Rly.)
47. Sun Pickers & Industrial Works, Thangadh.
48. Vinod Kasha Picker Works, Thangadh.
49. Vyas Brothers, Thangadh.
- ‡50. Cottage Tanning Institute, 15, College Square, Calcutta.
51. Habib & Co., Station Road, Godhra.
52. Hindustan Pickers Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Dhansna Road, Kalol, (North Gujarat).
53. National Chamois Works (1949) Ltd., 6, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
- †54. Shafi Brothers & Co., 5A, Gopal Chandra Road, Calcutta.
- *55. New India Picker Works, Outside Jamal Gate, Ahmedabad.
- *56. Swastik Industries, P. O. Maninagar, Ahmedabad.
57. S. A. Parmar & Co., Amarciwadi, Ahmedabad.
58. The Hindustan Tannery Co., Windsor House, P—14, Bentick Street, Calcutta.
59. Nazir & Co., 10—C, Bolai Dutt Street, Calcutta.
60. S. K. Guha & Co., 14, Bechlai Road, Entally, Calcutta.
- *61. Textile Leather Manufacturing Co., 60/2, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta—13.
- *62. National Tannery Co. Ltd., Mercantile Building, Lalbehari Street, Calcutta.
- *63. The Beta Picker Co. Ltd., P. B. No. 417, Kanpur.
- *64. Swastik Textile Trading Co. Ltd., Motilal Hirabhai Market, Railwaypura Post, Ahmedabad—2.
- †65. G. A. Galiakotwala & Co. Ltd., 125, Meadows Street, Bombay—1.
- *66. The Bhavanagar Picker Works, Nari Road, Bhavanagar.
- *67. The All-India Picker & Textile Leather Manufacturers' Association, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad—6.

*Those who have replied.

†Particulars in respect of these were obtained through the Director of Industries, Bombay.

‡Factories closed or stopped production.

B. IMPORTERS

1. Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd., 103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
2. Bird & Company, 14, Chartered Bank Building, Calcutta.
3. B. N. Modi & Company, 14/35, Clive Lines, Kanpur.
4. Consolidated Mills Supplies Ltd., Co-operative Insurance Building, Sir, P. M. Road, Bombay.
- *5. Gannon Dunkerly & Co. Ltd., and Reduced, Chartered Bank Building, Bombay—1.
6. J. Bracewell Ltd., 103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
- *7. McGregor & Balfour Ltd., 18, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.
8. McGavin & Company, 30, Strand Road, Calcutta.
- *9. Nowrojee Wadia & Sons Ltd., Neville House, Ballard Estate, Bombay—1.
10. Ormerods (India) Ltd., Bank of Baroda Building, Apollo Street, Bombay—1.
- *11. Roberts McLeon & Co. Ltd., 31, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.
- *12. Simpson & Munro Ltd., 4, Lyons Range, Calcutta.
- *13. The Sizing Materials Co. Ltd., Jeroo Building, 137, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay.
14. Textile and General Supplies Ltd., 2nd Floor, Savoy Chambers, Wallace Street, Bombay—1.
15. Buffalo Picker Manufacturers Association in the U.K., Manchester, C/o. Leather Belting & Industrial Leather Association (Fowler & Co.) 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
16. M/s. Ivan Jones Ltd., Pollock House, 18-B, Brabourne Road, Calcutta.
17. Edgar Handley & Co. Ltd., Sekseria Chambers, 135, Medows Street, Bombay—1.
18. M/s. McNeil & Barry Ltd., P. B. No. 15, Calcutta —1.
19. Swastik Textile Trading Co. Ltd., 11, Vithaldas Chambers, 16, Apollo Street, Bombay—1.

C. CONSUMERS

- *1. Ahmedabad Manufacturing & Calico Printing Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 12, Ahmedabad.
- *2. Arvind Mills Ltd., Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.
- *3. Tata Industries Ltd., Bombay House, Bruce Street, Bombay—1.
- *4. B. & C. Mills Co. Ltd., P. O. Box 66, Madras.
- *5. Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ltd., Najafgarh Road, Delhi.
6. India United Mills Ltd., India House, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
7. Manhar Mills Ltd., Framji Petit Mills Premises, Reay Road, Bombay—10.
- *8. The Swadeshi Mills Co. Ltd., Bombay House, Bruce Street, Bombay.
- *9. Gaikwad Mills Ltd., 79-91, Apollo Street, Bombay—1.
- *10. The British India Corporation Ltd., P.B. No. 77, Kanpur.
11. Western India Spinning & Weaving Co. Ltd., Chinchpockly, Kalachowki, Bombay.
- *12. W. H. Brady & Co. Ltd., Royal Insurance Building, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
13. Cawnpore Textile Ltd., Cooperganj, Kanpur.
14. Dayalbagh Textile Mills Ltd., Dayalbagh, Agra.
15. Elgin Mills Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 11, Kanpur.
- *16. J. K. Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd., Amarganj, Kanpur.

*Those who have replied.

17. The Moradabad Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd., Moradabad.
- *18. The Muir Mills Co. Ltd., Agnes Shan Road, Kanpur.
- *19. The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Lal Darwaja, P. O. Box No. 7, Ahmedabad.
- *20. The Millowners' Association, Elphinstone Building, Churchgate Street, Bombay—1.
21. Madhya Pradesh Millowners' Assn., Dhanwatay Chambers, Gita Grounds, Sitabuldi, Nagpur.
- *22. The Southern India Millowners' Assn., Race Course, Coimbatore.
- *23. Bengal Millowners' Association, 2, Church Lane, Calcutta.
- *24. Indian Jute Mills Association, Royal Exchange, P. B. No. 280, Calcutta.
25. Association of Merchants & Manufacturers of Textile Stores & Machinery, 16, Apollo Street, Bombay—1.

E. GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

- *1. The Textile Commissioner, Witter Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay—1.
- *2. The Director of Industries, Bombay.
- *3. The Jt. Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives & Village Industries, Poona—1.
4. The Director of Industries, Calcutta.
5. The Director of Industries, Govt. of Saurashtra, Rajkot.
- *6. The Director of Cottage Industries, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Kanpur.
- *7. The Industries Adviser (Chemicals), Development Wing (Leather), Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi.

*Those who have replied.



APPENDIX II

[Vide para. 3 (d).]

List of persons who attended the public enquiry

PRODUCERS

- | | | |
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| 1. Shri D. C. Karaka | Representing | The All India Pickers and Textile Leather Manufacturers Association, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad 6 and Pickers Ltd., Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad—6. |
| 2. F. D. Gheyara | „ | The All India Picker and Textile Leather Manufacturers Association, Ahmedabad. |
| 3. Shri James W. Stott | „ | Pickers Ltd., Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad. |
| 4. Shri S. P. Pandit | „ | Western India Tanneries Ltd., Dharavi, Bombay—17. |
| 5. Shri W. W. Sutcliffe | „ | The Beta Picker Co. Ltd., Post Box No. 417, Kanpur, U.P. |
| 6. Shri A. S. Authan | „ | National Leather Industries Ltd., 105 Sir Vithaldas Chambers, Apollo Street, Bombay. |
| 7. Shri R. T. Desai | „ | Swastik Industries, P. O. Maninagar, Ahmedabad—8. |
| 8. Shri Kalyanbhai M. Makram | „ | The Bhavnagar Picker Works, Nari Road, Bhavnagar. |

IMPORTERS

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--|
| 1. Shri N. J. Ruwalla | Representing | Nowrosjee Wadia & Sons Ltd., Nevell House, Ballard Estate, Bombay. |
| 2. Shri E. A. Allen | } | „ The Sizing Materials Company Ltd., 137, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay—1. |
| 3. Shri D. P. Patrao | | |

CONSUMERS

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|---|
| 1. Shri R. K. Parekh | Representing | The Millowners' Association, Elphinstone Building, Veer Nariman Road, Bombay—1. |
| 2. Shri V. N. Sardesai | } | „ Association of Merchants and Manufacturers of Textile Stores and Machinery, Sir Vithaldas Chambers, 16 Apollo Street, Bombay—1. |
| 3. Shri Hiralal L. Shah | | |

OFFICIALS

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|--|--------------|---|
| 1. Shri P. C. Basu | Representing | Development Wing, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi. |
| 2. Shri A. N. Das, Assistant Director | „ | Textile Commissioner, Government of India, Bombay—1. |
| 3. Shri B. K. Kale Tanning & Leather Expert. | „ | The Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries, Government of Bombay, Poona—1. |

APPENDIX III

(Vide Paragraph 7)

Statement showing rated capacity and actual production of Picker Manufacturers

| Name of the factory | Rated capacity on single shift | | | | | | | | | | Actual production in 1951 | | | | | | | | | | Actual production in 1952 | | | | | | | | | | Actual production in 1953 | | | | | | | | | | Remarks | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | Cotton pickers 4B Rd. foot. | | | | | Jute pickers | | | | | Drop Box pickers | | | | | 4B Rd. Foot pickers | | | | | Other kinds of pickers | | | | | Jute pickers | | | | | Drop Box pickers | | | | | 4B Rd. Foot pickers | | | | | | Other kinds of pickers | | | | | Jute pickers | | | | | Drop Box pickers | | | | | 4B Rd. Foot pickers | | | | | Other kinds of pickers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Swastik Textile Trading Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad. | 1,800 | 240 | 240 | 600 | 240 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 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APPENDIX IV

[Vide para. 9 (b)]

Statement showing Imports of Pickers, by quantity and value, from 1950

(i) Quantity (in cwt.)

| Country of origin | 1951 | | | | 1952 | | | | 1953 | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|------------|----------|-------------|--------------|------------|----------|-------------|------------|--------|------|-------------|
| | 1950 | Cotton | Jute | Other kinds | Total | Cotton | Jute | Other kinds | Total | Cotton | Jute | Other kinds |
| U. K. | 1,396 | 533 | 9 | 265 | 807 | 99 | .. | 10 | 109 | .. | .. | .. |
| Netherlands | 23 | 50 | .. | 47 | 97 | 13 | .. | 4 | 17 | .. | .. | .. |
| Japan | 170 | 168 | .. | 93 | 261 | 60 | 5 | 6 | 71 | .. | .. | .. |
| Germany (Western) | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Switzerland | .. | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| U. S. A. | .. | 9 | .. | .. | 415 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Italy | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| Czechoslovakia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| TOTAL | 1,589 | 607 | 9 | 405 | 1,580 | 178 | 5 | 20 | 203 | | | |

(ii) Value (in Lakh rupees)

| Country of origin | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | | | 1953 | | | | |
|-------------------|------|------|--------|------|-------------|-------|--------|------|-------------|-------|
| | | | Cotton | June | Other kinds | Total | Cotton | June | Other kinds | Total |
| U. K. | . | . | 4.86 | 0.01 | 1.60 | 6.77 | 0.59 | .. | 0.03 | 0.67 |
| Netherlands | . | 0.11 | 0.32 | .. | 0.33 | 0.65 | 0.09 | .. | 0.02 | 0.11 |
| Japan | . | 0.90 | 0.09 | .. | 0.02 | 1.87 | 0.46 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0.57 |
| Germany (Western) | . | 0.02 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Switzerland | . | 0.14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| U. S. A. | . | 0.04 | 2.37 | .. | .. | 2.37 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Italy | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.01 | .. | .. | 0.01 |
| Czechoslovakia | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.02 | .. | .. | 0.02 |
| TOTAL | 7.09 | 4.32 | 8.54 | 0.01 | 3.11 | 11.66 | 1.17 | 0.03 | 0.18 | 1.38 |

APPENDIX V

[Vide paragraph 11]

Statement showing *c. i. f.* prices and Landed costs of Imported Pickers

| [In Rs. as, ps. per gross pickers.] | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|----------------|----------------------------|--|------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Source of information | Origin of import | Date of import | Specification | c. i. f. price | Customs duty | Clearing charges | Landed cost | Remarks |
| Mrs. Robert McLean & Co., Calcutta | U. K. | Jan-Dec. 1952 | 4B Rd. Foot pickers | Rs. As.Ps. Rs. As.Ps. Rs. As.Ps. 323 1 0 33 15 0 3 0 0 (Highest) | Rs. As.Ps. 360 0 0 (Highest) | | | |
| | | | | 282 0 0 29 10 0 3 0 0 (Lowest) | | | 314 10 0 (Lowest) | |
| | " | " | Jute pickers | 831 0 0 87 4 0 3 0 0 (Highest) | | | 921 4 0 (Highest) | |
| | | | | 540 0 0 56 11 0 3 0 0 (Lowest) | | | 599 11 0 (Lowest) | |
| Gannon Dunkerly & Co. Ltd., and Reduced, Bombay. | " | May, 1952 | Rd. foot Wool-len pickers | 556 11 0 58 7 0 3 10 0 | | | 613 12 0 | |
| | " | " | Slot whip wool-len pickers | 767 0 0 80 9 0 5 0 0 | | | 852 9 0 | |
| | " | " | Drop Box 3 slot pickers | 589 5 0 61 14 0 3 6 0 | | | 654 9 0 | |
| Ditto | " | May 1953 | Drop Box pickers | 417 0 0 43 13 0 3 10 0 | | | 464 7 0 | |
| | " | " | 4B. Rd. foot pickers | 109 3 0 20 15 2 5 0 0 | | | 224 0 0 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------|---|-----|----|---|----|----|----|---|----|---|-----|----|----|--|
| M. G. G. & Balfour Ltd., Calcutta . | " | Sept. 1953 . | Jute pickers . | 516 | 9 | 7 | 54 | 3 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 576 | 0 | 2 | Only a quotation 9 shillings per lb. l.o.b. |
| Nowrosjee Wadia & Sons Ltd., Bombay | " | 12-3-1953 (Invoice date) | 4B. Round foot pickers. | 300 | 14 | 7 | 31 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 336 | 8 | 1 | |
| " | " | " | Drop pickers. | 600 | 3 | 3 | 63 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 667 | 3 | 7 | |
| Simpson & Munro Ltd., Calcutta . | " | Sept. 1953 . | Jute pickers . | 516 | 9 | 7 | 54 | 3 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 576 | 0 | 2 | Only a quotation 9 shillings per lb. l.o.b. |
| The Collector of Customs, Cochin . | " | 2-11-1953 | Loader pickers for automatic replenishing looms. | 334 | 12 | 0 | 37 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 14 | 0 | 395 | 14 | 0 | |
| The Collector of Customs, Calcutta . | " | 14-1-54 | Jute pickers (old). | 274 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 8 | 306 | 7 | | |
| The Sizing Materials Company Ltd., Bombay. | " | July 1953 (Quotation) | 4B. Rd. foot pickers. | 219 | 7 | 2 | 23 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 244 | 10 | 11 | Quotation of Henry F. Cockill and Sons Ltd., Clock- heaton and Hill, Yorks (U.K.) 48h. 3d. per lb. l.o.b. (38 lbs. per gross) or Rs. 209/- l.o.b. per gross. |



सत्यमेव जयते