JILTA

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Since 1950

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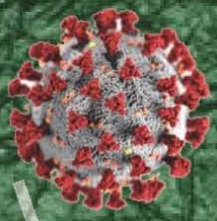

Our Activities

- An Association with over 600 members from India and abroad working since last 68 years for the growth and development of Leather and its allied industries.
- Organize seminars, symposiums, workshops in order to share information, knowledge & latest development and interactions for the benefit of all concerned.
- Organize Human Resource Development programmes on regular basis.
- Publish for over 60 years, a technical monthly journal namely "Journal of Indian Leather Technologists' Association" (JILTA), widely circulated through out the World.
- Publish books for the benefit of the students at various levels of study, for the Research Scholar and the Industry.
- Work as interface between Industry and the Government.
- Assist Planning Commission, various Government Institutions, Ministry and autonomous bodies to formulate appropriate policies for the growth of the Industry.
- Assist small and tiny leather goods manufacturers in marketing their products by organizing LEXPOs in Kolkata and different parts of India.

Indian Leather Technologists' Association

[A Member Society of International Union of Leather Technologists' and Chemists Societies (IULTCS)]

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JOURNAL OF INDIAN LEATHER TECHNOLOGISTS' ASSOCIATION (JILTA)

Indian Leather Technologists' Association is a premier organisation of its kind in India was established in 1950 by Late Prof. B.M.Das. It is a Member Society of International Union of Leather Technologists & Chemists Societies (IULTCS).

The Journal of Indian Leather Technologists' Association (JILTA) is a monthly publication which encapsulates latest state of the art in processing technology of leather and its products, commerce and economics, research & development, news & views of the industry etc. It reaches to the Leather / Footwear Technologists and the decision makers all over the country and overseas.

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(Member Society of International Union of Leather Technologists and Chemists Societies)

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(Member Society of International Union of Leather Technologists and Chemists Societies)

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JOURNAL OF INDIAN LEATHER TECHNOLOGISTS' ASSOCIATION (JILTA)


Leather Fraternity 71 years of service to the International

As an active proponent of responsible chemistry, Stahl has established the Stahl Campus® training institute in its Center of Excellence for sustainable leather technologies in Kanpur. With our Stahl Campus® Leather Modules, we can offer training and information, such as responsible chemistry and sustainability in leather production. We believe that in this way, we facilitate transparency that inevitably will lead to a better supply chain with responsible chemistry.

Our approach is modular, making it easy to tailor learning programs to specific needs. Stahl Campus® has at its core the drive to unlock human potential and make that new competitive advantage. By providing the possibility of sharing knowledge, we embrace our role in the dynamic leather and chemical industry. Stahl Campus® is a great opportunity to strengthen skills and capabilities in order to make working methods more efficient by sharing experiences and studying products and procedures.

If you're interested to receive more information on Stahl Campus®, please contact Prasanna Maduri (**Prasanna.maduri@stahl.com**).

If it can be imagined, it can be created.

campus.stahl.com

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Tanners are facing growing environmental challenges as the market increasingly demands that high-quality leathers are produced more responsibly. Contributing to a more ecological leather production process, our responsible beamhouse portfolio helps tanners meet these challenges without compromising on the quality of the leather.

The Stahl BeTan® portfolio consists of a complete range of responsible solutions for every step in the beam house and tanning process, from soaking to liming and bating. Using the best-in-class responsible technologies from the Stahl BeTan® portfolio, tanners can reduce their water consumption and the amount of sulfides, solids and salt used during leather production.

Moreover, it can result in a shorter production process. Building on years of experience in beam house operations and acquiring the best technical experts in the world, Stahl has become the go-to partner when it comes to sustainable beam house and tanning solutions. Our Stahl BeTan® solutions demonstrate Stahl's continuous commitment to Responsible Chemistry, aimed at reducing the environmental impact of leather-making.

If you would like to know more about Stahl BeTan®, and what we can do for your business, visit **stahl.com** or contact **david.sabate@stahl.com**

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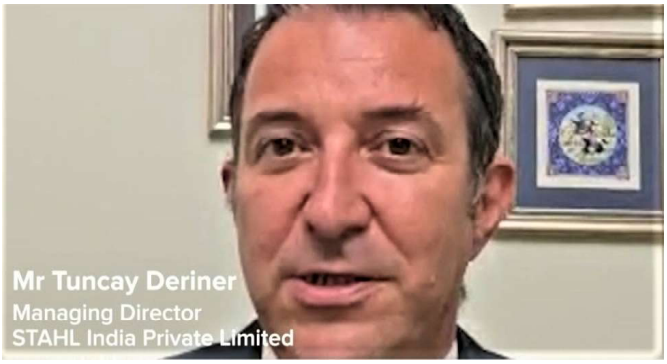
MAYTHREE Episode 6: CLRI DESIGN & FASHION STUDIO CONNECTING WITH YOU ! STAHL INDIA LTD., 7 JUNE, 2021



"Last year, we have opened Centre of Excellence (CoE) in Kanpur which focuses on sustainable leather technologies. The mission of CoE is to support the introduction of environment-friendly technologies and process methods. Customers request us to develop different types of articles, fashion articles and sustainable leathers and CoE and our experts are facilitating those requests." says Mr Tuncay Deriner, Managing Director, STAHL India Limited.

"CLRI is playing a key role in creating a bridge between Tanneries, Chemical Houses and Stake-Holders. There is a lot to do in co-operation between STAHL and CLRI for the future. This will benefit not only the Industry as a whole, but also in mutual understanding and in reaching out the technologies to the Industry," says Mr Prasanna Kumar Maduri, Campus Manager, STAHL India, Kanpur

STAHL LAUNCHES BLOCKCHAIN-BASED COLLABORATIONS WITH EXTERNAL PARTNERS TO DRIVE SUPPLY CHAIN TRANSPARENCY

Stahl has taken an important step toward enabling end-to-end supply chain visibility by actively engaging with external partners on blockchain readiness and implementation. As a first stage, Stahl has collaborated with KRAHN Chemie, an independent chemical distributor, to certify key raw materials from the point of origin onward. In the coming months, Stahl will encourage more partners to scale up blockchain readiness across its network and beyond.

With end-consumers, leading brands and regulatory bodies increasingly concerned about the provenance, safety and environmental impact of manufactured goods, supply chain transparency is key to more effective risk management and clearer accountability. Among other solutions, blockchain technology enables the creation of immutable digital records that ensure traceability, authenticity, and data security across the chain of custody. The Aura Blockchain Consortium, for example, uses blockchain technology to allow consumers to access product history and proof of authenticity of luxury goods.

Following an internal pilot of Finboot's blockchain-based traceability system, Stahl is now launching a proof of concept with external suppliers. Specifically, KRAHN Chemie has been integrated into the blockchain traceability environment. This step enables the traceability of key raw materials throughout the supply chain, from the point of origin to finished product. In the next 12 to 24 months, Stahl will work collaboratively with more suppliers and partners to drive blockchain maturity, activate more nodes in the network, and deliver greater supply chain transparency.

John Fletcher, Chief Innovation Officer Stahl:"The collaboration with KRAHN Chemie underlines our wider commitment to tackling the chemical industry's lack of supply chain transparency. By adopting blockchain-based technology, enabled by Finboot's MARCO platform, we can simplify and improve governance, due diligence, risk avoidance and supply chain visibility. Moving forward, I encourage more of

our suppliers and partners to come forward and work with us: together, we can improve the quality of our products and shape a better world for more people."

MARCO is an ecosystem which brings blockchain technology under one roof by connecting multiple ledgers simultaneously. It can also provide a bridge between different blockchain solutions in the same supply chain.

Juan Miguel Perez, CEO and Co-founder of Finboot said: "We are delighted to have supported Stahl on this ground-breaking pilot which is now being expanded into its supply chain. Forward-thinking and forward-acting companies like Stahl are securing a competitive edge, as well building trust in their supply chain through blockchain. We are pleased to play a role in accelerating Stahl's digital transformation."

Cristian Groenewegen, Managing Director KRAHN Chemie Benelux and Chief Sustainability Officer KRAHN Chemie Group: "At KRAHN Chemie, we highly value supply chain transparency and we are very pleased to collaborate with Stahl on this innovative approach. We are always euphoric to be part of such projects and would like to encourage our customers to discuss with us what can be realized in terms of sustainability and digital services."

To collaborate with Stahl on blockchain traceability technology, please reach out to Emilie Musso, Stahl's Digital Transformation Project Manager.

(Source: STAHL News Room – 03/06/2021)

STAHL INTRODUCES A RENEWABLE CARBON PRODUCT PORTFOLIO TO OPEN NEW SUSTAINABLE LEATHER POSSIBILITIES

Stahl announced the launch of Stahl Ympact®, a family of leather chemical solutions made with renewable feedstocks. As a first step, Stahl introduces its first product portfolio of renewable carbon polyurethanes for base- and top coats in leather finishing. These products originating from biomass feedstock and carbon-captured CO2 with a content of up to 70% will help tanneries to reduce their environmental footprint without compromising on quality or performance.

Around the world, tanneries are under increasing pressure from consumers and regulatory authorities to improve the environmental profile of their products and services. To address these issues, and to support its customers in seizing the commercial opportunities of defossilization, Stahl is launching Stahl Ympact®. As a first step, seven product solutions of renewable carbon polyurethanes for base- and top-coats are being initially introduced. Later in 2021, a further two products will be introduced. All Stahl Ympact® solutions deliver an equal or improved functional performance to conventional alternatives and require no retooling.

Building on Stahl's strong track record in co-creation and open innovation, Stahl Ympact® has been developed in close collaboration with a range of partners. Indeed, to ensure transparency and accountability toward all downstream partners, the products in this family have been tested and certified using the ASTM D 6866 carbon isotope method for bio-based carbon content.Stahl Ympact® incorporates only future-ready chemical components and all products are compliant with the Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals (ZDHC)'s Restricted Substance List (MRSL 2.0) and contain less than 1% volatile organic compounds.

Joachim Henkmann, Global Market Director Leather Chemicals at Stahl: "The launch of Stahl Ympact® underlines our commitment to responsible chemistry and to supporting the leather industry in reducing its environmental footprint. This renewable carbon product portfolio will enable our customers to – easily and effectively – embrace sustainability, seize new commercial opportunities, and enter new markets. Moving forward, by working together with our partners, we will further support the defossilization of the leather industry, and offer solutions from beamhouse to finishing with material resources from renewable feedstocks. Making Stahl Ympact®flthe technology of tomorrow, today"

For more information on Stahl Ympact®, please visit: https://www.stahl.com/leather-brands/stahl-ympactfl

(Source: STAHL News Room – 01/06/2021)

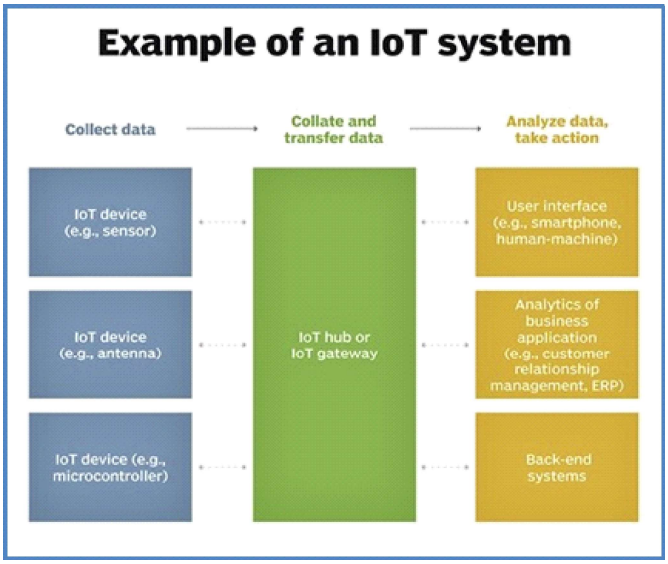
Application and Proliferation of IoT

(Part I)

The proliferation of IoT products has dramatically increased expectations for ease-of-use. When industrial controls are as clear as a smartphone app, operators work quicker with fewer errors. When a consumer device is sleek and intuitive, brands shine and sales increase and when there is a choice between a tactile touch screen and a traditional interface, buyers choose what is innovative.

The internet of things, or IoT, is a system of interrelated computing devices, mechanical and digital machines, objects, animals or people that are provided with unique identifiers (UIDs) and the ability to transfer data over a network without requiring human-to-human or human-to-computer interaction. A *thing* in the internet of things can be a person with a heart monitor implant, a farm animal with a biochip transponder, an automobile that has built-in sensors to alert the driver when tire pressure is low, anti collision device or any other natural or man-made object that can be assigned an Internet Protocol (IP) address and is able to transfer data over a network. Increasingly, organizations in a variety of industries are using IoT to operate more efficiently, better understand customers to deliver enhanced customer service, improve decision-making and increase the value of the business.

An IoT ecosystem consists of web-enabled smart devices that use embedded systems, such as processors, sensors and communication hardware, to collect, send and act on data they acquire from their environments. IoT devices share the sensor data they collect by connecting to an IoT gateway or other edge device where data is either sent to the cloud to be analyzed or analyzed locally. Sometimes, these devices communicate with other related devices and act on the information they get from one another. The devices do most of the work without human intervention, although people can interact with the devices — for instance, to set them up, give them instructions or access the data. The connectivity, networking and communication protocols used with these web-enabled devices largely depend on the specific IoT applications deployed. IoT can also make use of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning to aid in making data collecting processes easier and more dynamic.



The internet of things helps people live and work smarter, as well as gain complete control over their lives. In addition to offering smart devices to automate homes, IoT is essential to business. IoT provides businesses with a real-time look into how their systems really work, delivering insights into everything from the performance of machines to supply chain and logistics operations. IoT enables companies to automate processes and reduce labor costs. It also cuts down on waste and improves service delivery, making it less expensive to manufacture and deliver goods, as well as offering transparency into customer transactions.

As such, IoT is one of the most important technologies of everyday life, and it will continue to pick up steam as more businesses realize the potential of connected devices to keep them competitive.

The internet of things offers several benefits to organizations. Some benefits are industry-specific, and some are applicable across multiple industries. Some of the common benefits of IoT enable businesses to:

- monitor their overall business processes;
- improve the customer experience (CX);
- save time and money;
- enhance employee productivity;
- integrate and adapt business models;
- make better business decisions; and
- generate more revenue.

IoT encourages companies to rethink the ways they approach their businesses and gives them the tools to improve their business strategies. Generally, IoT is most abundant in manufacturing, transportation and utility organizations, making use of sensors and other IoT devices; however, it has also found use cases for organizations within the agriculture, infrastructure and home automation industries, leading some organizations toward digital transformation. IoT can benefit farmers in agriculture by making their job easier. Sensors can collect data on rainfall, humidity, temperature and soil content, as well as other factors, that would help automate farming techniques. The ability to monitor operations surrounding infrastructure is also a factor that IoT can help with. Sensors, for example, could be used to monitor events or changes within structural buildings, bridges and other infrastructure. This brings benefits with it, such as cost saving, saved time, quality-of-life workflow changes and paperless workflow.

A home automation business can utilize IoT to monitor and manipulate mechanical and electrical systems in a building. On a broader scale, smart cities can help citizens reduce waste and energy consumption.

IoT touches every industry, including businesses within healthcare, finance, retail and manufacturing industry including leather industry.

Some of the advantages of IoT include the following:

- ability to access information from anywhere at any time on any device;
- improved communication between connected electronic devices;
- transferring data packets over a connected network saving time and money; and
- automating tasks helping to improve the quality of a business's services and reducing the need for human intervention.

Some disadvantages of IoT include the following:

- As the number of connected devices increases and more information is shared between devices, the potential that a hacker could steal confidential information also increases.
- Enterprises may eventually have to deal with massive numbers — maybe even millions — of IoT devices, and collecting and managing the data from all those devices will be challenging.
- If there's a bug in the system, it's likely that every connected device will become corrupted.
- Since there's no international standard of compatibility for IoT, it's difficult for devices from different manufacturers to communicate with each other.

Goutam Mukherjee

Dr. Goutam Mukherjee
Hony. Editor, JILTA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Solidaridad Network is a global civil society organization providing efficient, scalable and economically effective and innovative sustainability solutions in various agricultural and industrial commodities such as:

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From the desk of General Secretary

POSTPONEMENT OF ELECTION FOR CONSTITUTING THE OFFICE BEARERS & EXECUTIVE COMMIITTEE OF ILTA FOR THE TERM 2021 – 2023

A long discussion had taken place in the 540th meeting of the Executive Committee on the possibility of conducting the Election for reconstitution of the New Office Bearers & Executive Committee of ILTA for the term 2021–2023.

After thorough discussion, it is concluded that holding Election with our existing constitutional system of casting of votes by physical presence of the Members under Kolkata, Howrah & both 24 Parganas jurisdiction, is not suitable.

It was therefore unanimously resolved that, due to new wave of acute Pandemic COVID, the present situation to conduct Election for constitution of the Executive Committee of ILTA for the term 2021-2023 is not at all suitable for casting votes physically as per our constitution.

Hence, it was decided by the Committee to postpone the Election process till the situation become normal and suitable to conduct the Election. Till then the present Committee both Central & Regional will continue to function as it is. The committee would review the situation on regular interval and try to start the Election process as early as possible depending on the situation.

A letter of intimation regarding postponement of Election was posted to all the Members and the Presidents of the Regional Committees of ILTA and RoC, on **12th May' 2021**.

LEXPO IN KOLKATA AND SILIGURI

- The Kolkata LEXPO – XXXXI has been proposed to be organized at Kolkata Ice Skating Rink from 18th to 26th September' 2021, 11.00 am to 8.00 pm every day. We have already deposited the booking money for the fair to the KISR authority.

- The Siliguri LEXPO – XXVI has been proposed to be organized at Kanchanjunga Krirangan adjacent Ground, Siliguri from 26th December'2021 to 10th January' 2022. Provisional allotment of the ground has been obtained and the final ground allotment confirmation is expected to receive after lockdown is over.

However, latest progress and status report regarding organizing both the proposed fairs will be informed in due course.

(***Susanta Mallick***)

YOUTUBE CHANNEL & FACEBOOK PAGE OF ILTA

An official **YouTube Channel** of our Association **(ILTA Online)** has been launched from November' 2020.

Also a **FaceBook Page** of our Association **(Indian Leather Technologists'Association)** will be launched within a short while.

You may find all the video recordings of different Seminar & Symposiums on both of these social media along with our website **www.iltaonleather.org** time to time.

You are requested to kindly do '**Like**' & '**Subscribe** the Youtube Channel and **''Follow**' the FaceBook Page to get regular updates on the activities of our Association.

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In case we do not receive any communication from you for a hard copy, we will continue sending e-copy of the same to your email id available with us. You may please verify your email id with our office at the earliest.

PUBLISH YOUR TECHNICAL ARTICLE

Faculties, Research Scholars and students of various Leather Institutes may wish to publish their Research / Project papers in an Article form in this monthly technical journal, JILTA.

Interested author may sent their paper (in MS Word format) along with a PP Photograph and Contact details like Email, Mobile etc. to our email IDs : admin@iltaonleather.org / jiltaeditor@gmail.com

Members are requested to :-

a) Kindly inform us your '**E-Mail ID**', '**Mobile No**', '**Land Line No**', through E-Mail ID: admin@iltaonleather.org or over Telephone Nos. : 24413429 / 3459. This will help us to communicate you directly without help of any outsiders like Postal Department / Courier etc.

b) Kindly mention your **Membership No.** (If any) against your each and every communication, so that we can locate you easily in our record.

x

Read and Let Read :-

JILTA

General Secretary and the Members of the Executive Committee are available to interact with members at 19.30 hrs, over Phone / Conference call on every Thursday

How Italians have managed to create the universally recognized "*Italian brand*"

Mr. Gualtieri Gualberto

CEO, C & E Ltd. Chennai

How Italians have managed to create what is universally recognized, in the global market, as the sound of the Italian brand.

To understand how this happened it is necessary, first of all, to talk about Made in Italy, which is the real driving force of this buster.

If we talk about Made in Italy, in the collective imagination, the reference goes immediately to the big fashion brands like Armani, Fendi, Ferragamo, Gucci, Prada, Tod's, Valentino, Versace, etc. - and of course on Ferrari, that is considered universally the flag of the country.

The "Made in Italy" concept can't be define in a unique sense, because it is extremely more structured fact and, the Made in Italy is not just a label, it's much more, it is an author' signature, it is a distinctive trademark that recalls the idea of a unique and special product. In the Italian case, the products that take more benefit from the "country effect" are those of the sectors of fashion, furniture and food, the three "F" of "Made in Italy". Another element of great value, is the fact, that Italians have developed what is called "an art of living", which has become in the collective imagination an expression of elegance and quality.

But where does Made in Italy get its origins?

Well to understand the development process and the success of "Made in Italy", it is necessary to consider the historical period in which this evolution has started and the establishment of the industrial network that allowed the production of the goods that be part of that label. The basis of this evolution, takes place in the period from the 1950s until the Bretton Woods international agreements came to the end, and from here a further transformation will begin.

Of particular importance is the historical period from 1958 to 1963, which is called the "Italian economic miracle". This period was a fundamental stage in the development of the network companies that, even today, give a life to the products that are symbols of the "Made in Italy".

The characteristics of these products, in fact, are closely linked to the special feature of the production structure and the economic framework that was developed in Italy during that period. As I said the "Made in Italy" was born in a particular historical moment, at that time the network was consisting of small sized enterprises, very often of a family character, which over the further decades have evolved and adapted to operate in a global market subject to rapid changes.

This process of building the Italian industrial apparatus began with the gradual disappearance of small traditional enterprises (carpenters, blacksmiths, cobblers, etc.) and their transformation into small manufacturing enterprises. Guido Carli who was an famous Italian economist, governor of the Bank of Italy and minister of the treasury claims that the development of this network of industries through the twenty years 1950-1970 represents "the most important economic and social fact of our Italian history".

The transformation of these activities into more structured forms of enterprise was a natural development of them, without losing their fundamental characteristics. In these new companies, what was shifted, has been only how the production process was organized: it was moved from a production in the workshops into a new well-organized and structured plants, the production increased, but without missing the focus on both quality of products and raw materials. Gucci and Ferragamo

Corresponding author E-mail : gualberto.gualtieri@sixfeeling.com

and the districts of the Arno Valley with its tailoring, tanners, manufacturers of accessories and machineries, etc. are the evidence of the change described and still represent an indispensable supply chain for the fashion sector starting from leathers to the final products, in summary the "Renaissance" applied to the fashion that contaminates the whole world, the art of doing well industrialized.

During the seventies started a new evolution chapter of the Made in Italy, there has been a progressive loss of weight in the "traditional" industrial sectors, to the advantage of the goods sectors that, are come under the "Made in Italy" label. What happened was that in the most developed countries, the new emerging classes, starting to have higher incomes, and they start looking for goods that becoming "symbol" of their new state of prosperity and, to obtain them, were willing to pay higher prices. In this period the mass production of standardized products, typical of the Fordist model, were no longer suitable to meet the new needs of customers.

In this historical moment, companies realized that it was no longer enough to offer output at low prices, but that it was necessary to offer consumers a range of products to meet the specific needs of each. In this context, the Italian district companies found themselves at an advantage over the others, since they were ready, thanks by their nature, to offer products that responded to those new needs.

The Italian industrial districts were the best well prepared to enter in this new niche market, where they managed to gain a stable leadership position. Another important point has been the fact that addressing to these new types of customers, the district enterprises did not suffer from the competition of the coming low-cost products from the emerging countries and succeeding to guarantee also good profit margins….There's a famous GUCCI' advertising example that said.." quality is remember long after price is forgotten".

Well, the Italian manufacturing companies, managed to fit into the dynamics of the world markets using their natural strengths: the quality of their products and attention to the customers. It is in this context that the "Made in Italy" becomes synonymous of quality, craftsmanship and sophistication of products, also helped by remarkable attention from the media around the world.

During the seventies and eighties the Italian prêt-à-porter won the international leadership to the detriment of the rivals of ever, the French, so much so that in 1980, the International Herald Tribune wrote: The race between Milan and Paris was in full progress and Milan was in a clear improvement; Paris provided the inspiration and direction, Milan reached the reality of the interpretation and manufacturing...France earned the glory, but the Italians are good in making money.

The nineties was the time in which we have seen the worldwide definitive success of the "Made in Italy". It has been estimated, that if the "Made in Italy" was a "brand", in the true sense of the term, it would be placed in third place in the ranking of the most famous "brands" in the world, positioning itself after Coca Cola and Visa. Personally I think that is probably one of the reasons that pushed the big world players to buy important shares of "Made in Italy". We have to take in mind that the export of Made in Italy referred to clothing, accessories and footwear, is worth more than 50 billion euros per year.

In conclusion we can say that the following words well represented the "Made in Italy" focus :

- Sound that recalls the idea of a unique and special product.
- Obsessive attention to the quality of products which depend on raw materials, production processes, machines and operators
- Great consideration to the customers' needs.
- Credibility
- Traceability of the supply chain
- Environmental sustainability
- Great attention on the delivery chain
- Sense of the above points by the target customers.

Shiladitya Deb Choudhury

(17th October' 1958 - 21st May' 2021)

Shiladitya Deb Choudhury, an enigmatic personality has left for his heavenly abode on 21st May 2021.

He was born on 17th October, 1958 to Late Prafulla Deb Choudhury and Late Uma Deb Choudhury in Banamalipur, Agartala, Tripura. His childhood was quite cosy and he did his schooling in Vivekananda Vidya Niketan in Agartala and passing out higher Secondary Education in 1975 got enrolled in College of Leather Technology, presently, Government College of Engineering and Leather Technology, Kolkata for his B.Sc (Tech) course which he completed in the year 1979.

After that he got employed in TEEDEE Associates and then East Point Skin Corporation. He was a Consultant to some Chemical organizations and Leather Expert organizations for some years and joined OXFORD TANNERS in 2002 and continued till his last.

He was the man of all humility and all his life acted as a bridge between his seniors and juniors alike. There was never a social program of the Technocrats where he did not have a pivotal role. He was an avid sports lover and a sportsman himself, also his cultural leanings was quite great. Photography was one of his passion and he was well connected through social websites and had a great following Pan India.

His commitment and social values are so enormous that he was connected to plenty of Associations.

- He was a founder member of GCELT Alumni Association and was part and parcel of the Executive Committee till the end.
- He was incumbent President of Vivekananda Vidya Niketan Alumni Association Kolkata chapter.
- After completing his B.Sc (Tech) course, he was attached with Indian Leather Technologists' Association actively and from 1995 onwards, he was an Executive member of ILTA in different capacities like EC member, Treasurer and Joint Secretary. Also, he had been the convener of different LEXPOs. He was the incumbent Joint Secretary of the current session at the time of his death. His contribution to the technical fraternity was immense due to his public relations and many people have benefitted through his interactions.

It is most unfortunate that at the age of 62 years he succumbed to Covid-19, the pandemic which was very untimely. He has left behind his spouse, Nandini, who is equally belligerent and humble and compliments his lifestyle and his only son, Shantanab, a Research Analyst in EMBRY-RIDDLE Aeronautical University in USA. His passing away had created a void which is next to impossible to fill in.

We pray to almighty to bestow enough courage to his family and near and dear ones to bear with this untimely bereavement and let his soul rest in peace.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF LEATHER TECHNOLOGISTS AND CHEMISTS SOCIETIES

News Release from the IULTCS

IULTCS information - Results of Voting and Addis Ababa Congress Information

Results of voting

The voting for the IULTCS Merit Award 2021 and the location of the 2025 IULTCS Congress closed on 26th March. Many thanks to the large number of members who voted.

The **IULTCS Merit Award 2021** is awarded to **Dr T. Ramasami** of India. Our sincere congratulations to Dr Ramasami. The presentation of the Merit Award is scheduled for the 2021 IULTCS Congress in November.

The **2025 IULTCS Congress** is awarded to **AFICTIC France** and in 2025 will be held in Lyon. Congratulations to our colleagues in France and we are sure they will organize an excellent Congress.

News releases announcing these decisions will be prepared in the near future.

2021 IULTCS Congress in Addis Ababa, 3rd - 5th November 2021

The officers of the IULTCS Executive Committee recently held a virtual meeting with the organizers of the 2021 IULTCS Congress in Addis Ababa. They confirmed the Congress will proceed in November as a **hybrid virtual/presence Congress**.

With the Covid-19 pandemic continuing to cause problems for travel in many countries, the decision to have virtual participation in the Congress and to make presentations virtually is most welcome. Now abstracts for the Congress can be submitted without concern about what the travel situation will be in November. We encourage you to inform your scientists and members to submit abstracts for Congress presentations as soon as possible.

Please use the Congress website : **www.iultcs2021africa.org**

You can also link through to the Addis Ababa Congress website from the banner on the homepage of the IULTCS website , www.iultcs.org

Information about the dates of future IULTCS Congresses and Regional Conferences

2021 - 36th IULTCS Congress, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 3rd - 5th November 2021
2022 - 3rd IULTCS Euro Congress, Vicenza, Italy, 18th - 20th September 2022
2022 - 12th AICLST Asian Conference, Queenstown, New Zealand, 18th - 22nd October 2022
2023 - 37th IULTCS Congress, Chengdu, China, end of October 2023
2025 - 38th IULTCS Congress, Lyon, France.

Updated list of Executive Committee members

Attached is an updated list of the IULTCS Executive Committee members.

Su Chaoying, the CLIA China representative for many years, will shortly retire and Chen Zhanguang is now the CLIA Member Representative.

We wish Su Chaoying good health and a long and happy retirement.

(Source : Email from Campbell Page – 29/03/2021)

XXXVI IULTCS Congress and 5th World Leather Congress becoming HYBRID events

Africa Leather and Leather Products Institute (ALLPI), in conjunction with the Government of Ethiopia, is excited to announce that the 36thInternational Union of Leather Technologists and Chemists Societies (IULTCS) Congress, and the 5thWorld Leather Congress (WLC) are becoming HYBRID events, to offer participants the choice of how they prefer to attend these important international congresses.

Both events will be held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 01- 05 November 2021.

With the backdrop of mounting COVID-19 pandemic-related restrictions, the hybrid mode will allow all those who are not able to attend in person, to be able to participate from the comfort of their own workplace or home, from anywhere in the world.

The video recordings from the congresses will also be made available on an online platform for 30 days, to ensure that all the conference registrants can access the presentation materials of speakers, researchers and sponsors without being constrained by time zones and/or internet connectivity problems at the time of the events.

The two Congresses (XXXVI IULTCS and 5th WLC) are expected to leave delegates with great insights and informative actions that delegates could use in their respective institutions and/or enterprises.

Registration for the congresses has commenced and a new registration fee structure for remote registrations is in place – with the ability to 'upgrade' to in person attendance if travel restrictions allow. Abstract submission is open until 31August 2021 – with the option to submit to present a remote paper, allowing current global research to be shared, even if the presenter cannot be in attendance.

The link **https://www.iultcs2021africa.org/home** will provide more information on registration and guidelines for submission of Abstracts.

There are also opportunities to support these high-profile, globally attended events by becoming sponsors, as it is critical to our industry that we continue to share our knowledge, research and best practice – various packages are available to suit all budgets.

Summary Information :

5th World Leather Congress: 01 November 2021
XXXVI IULTCS Congress: 03 - 05 November 2021
Venue: Ethiopian Skylight Hotel, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Working Language : English
ALLPI Website: https://www.allpi.int

(Source : Email from Christine Anscombe – 09/04/2021)

AICC - Italian Leather Chemists Association free webinar

The Italian Leather Chemists Association (AICC) is pleased to invite all members of the IULTCS Societies of Leather Technologists and Chemists to participate in a free webinar to be held on 29 April 2021, at 17.30 - Rome time.

Organoleptic Leather Properties - Odor: evaluation and possible odour sources

Presented by Dr Michael Holzwarth, Head of Competence Center VIAQ, VOC, Odor IMAT-UVE

During the Webinar the following topics will be covered :

1. Introduction: the olfactory sense (25min)
   a) physiology & psychophysics of the human olfactory sense
   b) cultural differences in odor perception

2. Odor evaluations for product qualification (20min)
   a) methodology
   b) odor panel quality management

3. Identifying odor sources (10min)
   a) odorants elucidation
   b) prospect

4. Conclusion(s) (5min)

For the registration use this suitable link :

https://us06web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_Pyeno5q3S42jQDTLIdrdWA

Registration is mandatory by **April 27th**.

The presentation will be held in **English**, with instantaneously translation in Italian. To use the translation service, it is necessary to have Zoom updated to the latest version, here the link to download it. Zoom Download Center

For other information send an e-mail to: comunicazione@aicc.it

(Source : Email from Adriano Peruzzi – 13/04/2021)

INVITATION FROM IULTCE TO ITS MEMBER SOCIETY ILTA

Dear INDIAN LEATHER TECHNOLOGISTS' ASSOCIATION,

The XXXVI IULTCS Congress will be held during the 3rd – 5th November 2021 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The Organizers, therefore, invite Member Societies, Associate Members and Individual Members to send abstracts of their original scientific research findings to be presented in form of an oral lecture or visual display during the Congress.

Kindly also share this call to your networks so that they can submit abstracts and participate in this global leather event.

The submission of the abstracts has started and ends on 30th July 2021.

Theme of the XXXVI IULTCS Congress is "Greening the Leather Value Chain".

Thematic Areas: The following are the thematic areas of paper submissions:

1. Scientific Researches of leather
2. Leather chemicals
3. Cleaner technologies for leather processing;
4. Composite materials and utilization of leather waste resources;
5. Environmental Management Technologies in the ,leather industry;
6. Novel detection techniques in the processing of leather;
7. Leather industry entrepreneurship and progress towards sustainability;
8. Intelligent manufacturing of leather products;
9. Fashion, life style leather products and design innovations;

You may copy & paste the following link on your browser to get the details:-

https://www.iultcs2021africa.org/event/ff8cfe3d-41d4-4b7a-95f2-1b917fa314b4/websitePage:8bb9b5dc-e171-493e-beeb-fc63d51dbf77?RefId=thematic

In case you would like to have additional information regarding thematic areas for your scientific paper preparation please contact:

Prof. Mekonnen Hailmariam
E-mail: mekonnenh@allpi.int
Tel: +251-911-662669

We appreciate you in advance for your anticipated positive response and look forward to hearing from you soon

Prof. (Dr5) Mwinyikione Mwinyihija
President of ICT / IULTCS Congress President
Africa Leather and Leather Products Institute
executive.director@allpi.int
P.O.Box : 2358 Code 1110
Fax : 251-11-4390900
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Value Crisis in Contemporary Indian Society

Dr. Buddhadeb Chattopadhyay

Former Principal of Govt. College of Engineering & Leather Technology, Kolkata & MCKV Institute of Engineering, Howrah

"There is a long tradition behind the life in India" said Richard Phillip Feynman, "that comes from a religion and culture thousands of years' old." Now coming to the topic, in view of the recent happenings shocking revelation of the darkest side of the animal character followed by the media trail thereby, I thought, if, we can delve deeper insight into it and try to understand our predicament, double standards, it could be helpful for onward criticism of this article by the readers, assuming that there exists reader to read my big articles with interests.

All of us at whatever our positions in the society, wants to live in a just society, a happy society and a good society anywhere we may stay in the globe. But the entire world is not my concern at present, my focal point is the contemporary Indian society.

It is a mammoth task to examine the nature of today's society in the back drop of the recent incidents that has hit the newspaper, e-media and social networking sites, which even before the victims were produced to defend in the court proceedings were declared People's verdicts in various inhuman ways, beyond the scope of criminal proceedings.

Going to the discussions there are value crisis at the individual level. The worldly success to day is defined in terms of material possession, acquisition of money, power and prestige only and we crave for that. The upbringing of our children is in the encouragement into the fierce competition and enculturation has tuned them for single minded pursuit of career growth and economic success. All other life values relegate, which gave meaning, worth and fullness to human existence. These are viewed as unnecessary roadblocks and diversion from highway of material success. Recalling Mark Twain, who said, "Parents these days, rarely groom up their children; they finance them."

So, the concept of good life simply restricted to unlimited quest of material comforts, fulfillment of unlimited desire targeted to enjoy unlimited luxury. "Neighbour's envy; owner's pride" is the false benchmark of success. How can "unlimited" in its own right and merit sustain in an after all "limited" life?

I am not saying that these are useless quest but I am saying that are they only and most importantly significant component? Can a material make you happy forever? Had it been so, we could never see the explosion of materials/gadgets in the market. We could never see the development of material science, as we see it today.

Modern value crisis at the Individual level is due to undue and also overplay of the importance of material value of life, and consequently, downplaying of the other equally and perhaps longer lasting values of life viz. the moral, aesthetic and spiritual values.

The related dimension of this value crisis is the increasing respectability of selfish individualism. The single query before undertaking any kind of new venture is, "what is it for me? How is it going to benefit me?" such selfish persons use their friends, parents, relatives and all other human relationship merely as a mean for personal advancement. They develop their skills, knowledge and talents not for making a good society, happy society and a just society but for their own individual advancement. The contradictions lie there.

Another dimension of the value crisis is at the individual level, the steep rise of the right-consciousness, accompanied by a steeper decline of duty consciousness.

The third dimension of the value crisis is adopting double standard of value judgement; much higher one for others, while at the same time much lower one for ourselves.

Next paradigm is the value crisis at the societal level. Indian society has traditionally been a group-oriented society. This oneness and the common feeling have declined to a great extent

particularly in the middle class and elites. Nor has it been replaced by a larger social consciousness. We have to understand and recognize that all individuals have been derived from and nourished by the society. It is this consciousness reminds us that our individual accomplishments have should only be validated by the society. "What do you care what other people think?" is the famous book of the great Nobel laureate, Richard Phillip Feynman. We are entitled to fulfillment of our rightful expectation only when we perform our social duties and obligations efficiently and enthusiastically.

Deadening our social consciousness has reduced our sensitivity to a variety of evils like, poverty, injustice, exploitation, caste creed and gender inequalities, child labour, sexual harassment, child sex etc. The better endowed citizens, whose sensitivity and attitudes affect social transformations have closed their eyes to those problems and retreated into their own citadels of comfort and prosperity. The political leaders who were expected to act as a societal changing agent has washed their hands only to equate the poll gains.

At deeper level we identify more closeness with our society when we say, "it is our society". This emotional identification serves as a psychological need for a larger group identity. It generates a sense of pride in achievement of glory and common thread with the society. This also inculcates the sense of responsibilities to level out the social inequalities as stated.

Indian constitutions evolved on three independent pillars; executive, legislature and judiciary. No attempts so far have been made to examine the underpinning values of the modern era, to harmonize them with our own core value system and by and large to assimilate them into our societal and intellectual temper. The exercise of power and authority by the different organs of the state machine retained the arrogant, coercive, exploitative character of the colonial period. The sense of fair play, concern for common good, check and balance to ensure accountability, could not be woven and embedded into our sociopolitical fabric.

Coupled with this, little was done to educate little minds in the process of grooming to develop their social consciousness, right temper and communication attitude. Undoubtedly, we need a democratic country and we are proud to be the second largest in the world; but more so, we need the democratic society, democratic temper of every person belonging to our society. Without the penetration of democracy up to the individual levels the State democracy is bound to be dominated by the state-sponsored lumpens.

The two most devalued words in our society today are politicians and politics. Political pursuits have become unscrupulous manipulation for grabbing power and using it for selfish, partisan gains. Political parties failed to attract talent pools today. Most of the young minds boosts to be politically neutral, unconcerned and uninterested.

The third paradigm of the value crisis in the contemporary Indian society lies at the intellectual levels. The intellectual benchmark of assessment and temper are set by the writers, poets, thespians, academicians, philosophers and other intellectuals of the society. The records of dramatic developments in these areas over the past 50 years are not glorified again. The young minds don't have a morally strong intellectual role model to follow. At intellectual level we feel shy of questioning the doctrines, adopting as it is the values of the west. The contemporary intellectual temper is mainly critical, imitative and reactive rather than creative, corrective and proactive.

Fragmentation of knowledge into almost water-tight academic compartments can only produce narrowly focused specialists and hyper-specialists, from them it is unlikely to gain any holistic contributions for changes. This intellectual vacuum space gives visa for entry of the narrowly minded political opportunists, business-leaders, various economic scam stars and even the film stars to set the new norms and standards. Ernest Hemmingway once commented that, "the first panacea of a mismanaged Nation is inflation of currency; the second is the war. Both bring temporary prosperity both brings permanent ruins. But both are the refuge of political and economic opportunists."

Unfortunately, modern intellectual accord does not give due importance to the exploration of aesthetic, ethical, spiritual and religious experience of life. In their place it emphasizes social sciences like, psychology, anthropology and sociology etc. as repositories of true and objective and hence valid nature of human nature and human societies. However, since they are all

under the cap of science, they exclude all normative aspects from their nature of enquiry.

Another paradigm is the cultural crisis. The contemporary value crisis in Indian society can, therefore, be understood as cultural crisis. This crisis is reflected in the confusing, ambivalent attitudes in educated Indians towards our cultural heritage, which once praised by no less an Physicist than Feynman himself. Indian culture is an unbroken living tradition spanning several millennia. In its evolution over the perhaps longest span, with ups and downs, it has generated a variety of ideas, philosophies, religious beliefs and social customs. One of the peculiar characteristics is the tolerance of these varieties. The newer strands of ideas always overlaid the older one without smothering them. Some has seen them as a virtue constituting, "Unity in diversity"; to some others the concurrent existence of bewildering variety of ideas, many contradictory and contesting to each other is confusing and frustrating – particularly to those who seek human values contents relevant to modern day living.

One pole of modern attitude to Indian culture is the strong sense of pride in it. For a large number of person, it is emotional response satisfying the psychological need for a cultural identity and a sense of belongingness. While another pole is the modernist views that the ancient cultural tradition is more of a burden, a source of conflicts and a hindrance of progress into a modern society.

The point of current cultural crisis is the fast-changing life styles, particularly amongst the urban middle class. Food habits, dress, forms of greetings, common courtesies, mode of entertainment, interpersonal relationship – particularly between opposite sexes have all dramatically changed. Some of these changes are due to changing of socio-economic conditions but many are the copying the Western modes. The youth belonging to well-off economic class are hunting after the endless pursuits of glamour, the fun and freedom without any discipline as promised by the modern culture. They reject the traditional restrains on pursuits of sensuous pleasure as old fashioned and unnecessarily restrictive. But who would disagree the basic question – can unrestrict freedom without any discipline brings good to the society at large and for a long time?

We do not have a role model as a social reformer to moderate all these levels of value crisis in the contemporary Indian society in order to make a paradigm shift and enforce a happy society, good society and a just society. We need to do ourselves from our homes, our schools, our colleges and our Universities, if, we wish to produce and live amidst a good social environment otherwise, those evils will persist and we shall fail to transform them.

Human value system is the foundations on which stand the two mighty pillars do's and don'ts, called together as ethics. Since human being is the incredible animal species of the Nature; we must inculcate within ourselves incredible human values and ethics in order to differentiate us from the other animal species. The flagship store for human being is the human values and all other values should go coaxial with it, without any dichotomy or hypocrisy.

COVID 'INFECTS' SHIPMENT OF LEATHER EXPORTERS

Skeletal staff and shortage of sea containers is a concern despite exporters having enough orders.

Leather exporters have enough orders on hand, but skeletal staff strength and shortage of sea containers is threatening to delay the shipment to global customers. Every year, April to June is the peak running time for leather units and export shipment starts from June 15. However, leather units are worried that this will get delayed this year.

"We have enough orders in hand, but there are no workers. They have all gone back home fearing getting infected by coronavirus. Those who are in need of money are willing to work," said Ajay Kumar Singh, Managing Director of Chennai-based Shivam Apparels.

Shortage of containers is another major problem. "Also, there is a lot of delay in getting import materials as containers are stranded at various ports across the country," he added.

Sanjay Lulla, Managing Partner at SM Lulla Industries Worldwide, said exporters have been allowed to work but there are many absentees due to fear of getting infected. Container shortage is a huge issue, he said.

Better planned

The leather export units during the current Covid-19 lockdown are braving many challenges. "However, unlike the first lockdown, the units have better planned this time in terms of rotating their staff; vaccinating them and ensuring that exports are sent on time," said M Israr Ahmed, Regional Chairman (South), Council for Leather Exports, and Director of India Shoes Exports Pvt Ltd.

The industry associations spoke to the government to ensure that everything was smooth, and employees are allowed to come to work by showing their ID cards, if stopped by the police, he said.

"We cannot run the unit with 100 per cent production due to physical distancing and issues like transportation of people. The average production should be around 70 per cent," he said.

Meanwhile, due to an increasing number of the Covid-19 cases, and challenges due to restrictions in transportation, the Pallavaram Tanners' Association urged its members to close the units between May 17 and May 24.

(thehindubusinessline.com – 21/05/2021)

LOCKDOWN TEARS INTO LEATHER, APPAREL, HANDLOOM EXPORTS

Shortage of labour, disruption in logistics delay shipments to major markets. The lockdown has crippled leather, apparel and handloom exports due to shortage of labour and disruption in logistics, delaying shipments to major markets like Europe and US.

The leather industry had suffered nearly $1-billion export order losses due to the Covid-19-induced lockdown. Shipments for Christmas and New Year and crucial samples for the Spring (new) collection in Europe are being delayed, said industry sources.

April to August are crucial months during when shipments for the festival season, and for the new Spring collections are despatched. However, this has not yet happened, said Jay Kumar Singh, Managing Director of Chennai-based Shivam Apparels.

"Any further lockdown will be a disaster for the industry," he said. In Chennai, there are 75-100 units manufacturing leather products like garments, bags, and wallets, said Singh.

Echoing a similar view, Sanjay M Lulla, Managing Partner at SM Lulla Industries Worldwide, a Chennai-based exporter of leather garments, said orders have come from European clients but there is a shortage of labour. Several of them have left for their native places with no indication of when they will return. The lockdown restrictions have made it difficult for local employees to come to factories.

The government has allowed units to function, but the staff need to stay at the factory or nearby. This is not possible, given that over 85 per cent of employees are women, he said.

Many orders have been cancelled due to lockdown in Europe, followed by lockdown in India. Global clients work on dual sourcing policy. If Indian companies cannot supply, they will source from China or Taiwan, he said.

High freight cost

The lockdown restriction has also affected movement of goods by sea. "We are planning to ship goods by air to save time. However, this is going to escalate the operations cost significantly due to high freight cost, which has increased by three to four times," he said.

The lockdown has created so much uncertainty even as clients are demanding supply on time, said M Israr Ahmed, Regional Chairman (South), Council for Leather Exports, and Director of India Shoes Exports Pvt. Ltd. Any further extension of the lockdown will cripple the industry, he added.

Major markets of Europe and the US (to which 70 per cent of leather exports are sent), have now opened up and buyers have placed export orders. However, exporters need to ensure that the products are shipped per commitments. Else, further orders will be lost to China or Vietnam, he added.

Cancellation of orders

Prabhu Damodaran, convenor of Indian Texpreneurs Federation (ITF), that represents the textile industry of Tamil Nadu, told a news channel that a complete lockdown should be avoided at a time when exports are recovering. It will affect the economy badly. After two months, many factories are now working with half the employee strength, he said.

Nishanth Jain, Secretary, Apparel & Handloom Exporters Association, the industry body for over 400 MSME apparel exporters from Tamil Nadu, said during the lockdown from March till mid-May, the industry suffered huge losses on account of order cancellations by many international clients.

The current lockdown in Chennai, Kanchipuram, Chengalpattu and Thiruvallur districts has caused immense delays with the international clients not being able to get the deliveries of goods they were supposed to get by the end of June. This will now have a cascading effect on the deliveries of goods in July, August and September.

The goods being manufactured have to be exported between June and September so that they can be put up in the overseas shops overseas from August to November in time for the holiday season and Christmas, he said.

Any further lockdowns in Chennai and its surrounding districts will result in a very huge number of large-scale order cancellations (about $150 million) for exporters. Buyers will move to the competing countries to source their goods, said Jain.

(thehindubusinessline.com – 09/06/2021)

MARKET INTELLIGENCE: MORE COURAGE REQUIRED OVER SUSTAINABILITY

A new issue of the Leatherbiz Market Intelligence fortnightly newsletter, with our exclusive Leather Pipeline report on the leather supply chain, went live on the website on June 8.

The report claims that the wider leather industry has "lacked the courage" to make its sustainability credentials clear and to highlight the many excellent examples that tanners and finished product manufacturers across the world provide.

It warns that the industry must find ways to present its case more effectively in the face of ongoing attacks on leather from groups, including those that oppose livestock-farming and the consumption of meat. "Leather remains a central target for these movements," the report says.

(Leatherbiz.com – 08/06/2021)

INDIA'S LEATHER EXPORTS DECLINE 28.3% TO $3.3 BILLION IN 2020-21

India's export of leather and leather products declined about 28.3% to $3.3 billion in 2020-21 from $4.6 billion in 2019-2020 owing to the COVID-19 impact on key markets of the European Union, the U.K. and the U.S., according to the Council for Leather Exports. "Most of the sales in the overseas markets are happening through e-commerce mode and hence there is a vast change in the customer requirements as malls and shops are closed in our overseas markets and hence customers do not want to pile up inventories," Shai Aqeel Ahmed Panaruna, chairman, Council for Leather Exports, said. On account of the changed market scenario, customers were now demanding quicker delivery of products as well. However, there was a shortage of containers which was a" ecting the shipments, he pointed out. Mr. Panaruna said major markets were opening up, but the industry was concerned about the impact of surging COVID-19 cases in India on exports. The government had announced submission of application for incentives under the Merchandise Exports for India Scheme (MEIS) for 2019-2020 till September 30, 2021, as the industry was facing working capital problems, he said. The Council for Leather Exports had sought a facility for online applications under MEIS for the period April-December 2020. It had asked for early notifi cation of rates under the Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RODTEP), which came into e" ect from January 1, replacing the MEIS and also extension of the Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS 2.0) to the leather and leather products industry. "These two support measures are crucial for our export revival and for the sustainability of our exports. We are also expecting a favourable Foreign Trade Policy for complete revival of exports as the existing policy has been extended further till September 2021," Mr. Panaruna said. He said India was the world's second largest producer of footwear (both leather and nonleather). There was a positive demand for local supplies and hence more and more brands were now looking to manufacture in India for domestic sales, instead of importing footwear from other countries, he added.

(The Hindu - 28/05/2021)

TAMIL NADU LEATHER INDUSTRY MEMBERS CONTRIBUTE TO COVID RELIEF FUND

Conglomerate, Larsen and Toubro (L&T) has started supplying oxygen to a government hospital at Ponneri in Tiruvallur district in the southern state of Tamil Nadu. The company is in the process of commissioning five more plants for various government hospitals. Several industries have contributed financially to make this possible, including those within the local leather industry.

L&T, an Indian multinational technology, engineering, construction, manufacturing and financial services conglomerate headquartered in Mumbai, has been distributing oxygen plants, ventilators, mobile X-ray units and oxygen concentrators as part of its Covid-19 relief work, under its Corporate Social Responsibility initiative. It supplied to government hospitals in Madurai, Tuticorin, Tirunelveli, Virudhunagar, and Covid-19 Care Centres in the city. This equipment is valued at INR8.5 crore (US$1.2 million).

The Council for Leather Exports (CLE), which is headquartered in Chennai, the Ranipet Tannery Effluent Treatment Company and the association of leather units at Pallavaram have collectively donated INR1.6 crore (US$200,000) to the Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund (CMPRF).

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Design & Development of Shoe Prototype Through Additive Manufacturing for Hammer Toe & First Metatarsal Phalangeal Joint

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ABSTRACT

Lesser toe surgery is among the most interposition in general orthopedic practice. However, the definitions of Bunion and hammer toe are not uniform. The objective of this study is to suggest a clear definition for such kind of deformities to establish precise communication with the use of Rapid prototyping and desktop fabrication machines which have gained a lot of attention and popularity in the era of producing fashionable Goods at a very good speed.

In an attempt to make the technology affordable and reachable to the masses, we have designed a single model of Bunion and Hammer toe diseases from FDM process- eliminating all the wastages of material, producing high precision and accuracy, and a lot of time is saved during the manufacturing of prototype.

Key Words

Bunion, Metatarsal Phalangeal Joint, Hammer toe, Corn, Claw toe, Mallet toe

INTRODUCTION

The incidence of hammer toe, mallet toe, and claw toe comes in the literature range from 2% to 20%. In general orthopedic practice, the surgery for such kind of deformities is among the most commonly conducted interventions. There are many variations of the definitions of hammer toe, mallet toe, and claw toe in the scientific literature, which is remarkable for such a common orthopedic problem. These terms are used interchangeably, and there seems to be a lack of uniformity.

We have performed a literature search to identify the variations in the applied definitions of Bunion, hammer toe, mallet toe, and claw toe. The objective of this literature study is to proposed a clear definition of Bunion, hammer toe, mallet toe, and claw toe. Only then, we can communicate about such type of deformity and talks about it. The uniformity in definitions of Bunion, hammer toe, mallet toe, and claw toe are compulsory in communications and give directions to the treatment of these abnormalities.[1]

Features

Advantages over other conventional methods:

- We need only a design file and rest of the work is done by the machine
- The perfect solution for personalized and customized fabrication
- Lead time for the production is very less
- It is cheaper in cost
- It serves to several industries
- It is easy to use
- Eliminating all the wastages of material

WHAT IS 3D PRINTING

Additive manufacturing or 3D printing is a process of making 3-D solid prototype from a single digital file. The creation of a 3D printed prototype is achieved by using the additive process. In additive process, the object is created layer by layer until the

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entire prototype is created. Each of these layers can be seen as a thinly sliced horizontal cross-section of the same object.[2]

HOW 3D PRINTING WORKS

It starts with making a virtual 3-D design of the object that you want to create. This virtual design is made in CAD (Computer Aided Design) file using a 3D modeling software program (i.e. for the creation of totally a new object) or we can use the 3D scanner (to copy an existing object). The advantage of the scanner is to make a 3D digital copy of an object and put it in a 3D modeling program.

Now we use some slicing software for 3D modeling program for printing, this software slices the final model into hundreds or thousands of horizontal layers. Now the prepared file is ready and uploaded in the 3D printer and the printer creates the object layer by layer without wasting the material.

METHODS AND TECHNOLOGIES OF 3D PRINTING

There are different 3D printers which are using the same technology to realize their objects. There are number of ways to do it and all these available as mainly in the way to build and create the final object. Some different methods use melting or softening the material to produce the layers. Selective laser sintering (SLS) and fused deposition modeling (FDM) are one the most common technologies that are using this way of printing. Now, another method of printing is to lay the liquid materials that are cured with different technologies. The most common technology of using this method is called stereo lithography (SLA).

How does FDM (Fused Deposition Modeling) works?

- A spool of the thermoplastic filament is very first loaded into the printer. Once the nozzle has reached to the desired temperature than the filament is fed into the extrusion head and in the nozzle where it starts to melt.

- Now, the extrusion head is attached to a 3-axis system that allows it to move in the X, Y and Z directions. The melted material is extruded in thin strands and is deposited layer-by-layer in predetermined locations, where it cools and solidifies. Sometimes we need to accelerate the cooling of the material with the use of cooling fans attached on the extrusion head.

- To fill an empty area, the multiple passes are required (similar to coloring a rectangle with a marker). When a layer is finished, the build platform moves down (or in other machine setups, the extrusion head moves up) and a new layer is deposited. This process is repeated until the part is complete.[3]

APPLICATIONS

Some applications include the design visualization, prototyping/ CAD/CAM, metal casting, in architecture, **footwear industry, last making industry**, education, healthcare and entertainment/retail.

Other applications would include reconstructing the fossils in paleontology, replicating the ancient and priceless artifacts in archaeology, for the reconstructing of bones and body parts in the forensic pathology and to reconstruct the heavily damaged evidence acquired from crime scene investigations.

Design of Extruder

If you have a 3D printer based on FDM technology you probably know that how the extruder heating works and the design principle has not changed for many years. The common extruder hot end is totally based on resistive heating where DC electric current causes heating up of a heater element. This solution is simple, researched well and cheap but it is bulky and takes a lot of time to reach the desired set temperature

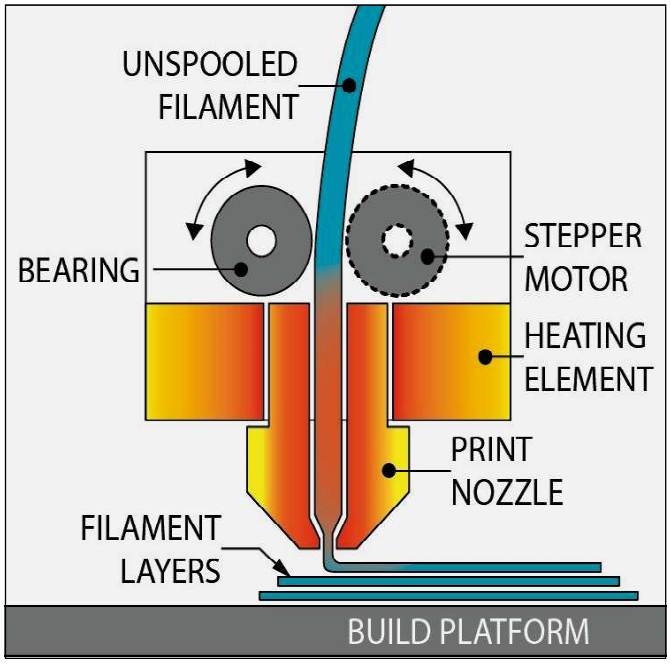

Fig.1: Extruder working [1]

What is hammer toe?

A hammer toe is such kind of deformity in which your toe tends to bend or curl downwards instead of pointing forward. This deformity can affect any of your toe on your foot. It mostly affects the second or third toe. Although, it may be present at birth. It usually develops over time due to arthritis or wearing some ill-fitting shoes, such as tight, pointed heels. In most of the cases, a hammer toe condition is treatable.[4]

Fig.2: Foot having Bunion and Hammer toe disease [2]

Fig.3: Arrangement of Bunion and Hammer toe disease [3]

What causes a hammer toe to form?

In toe, we have two joints which allow it to bend at the middle and at the bottom. When the middle joint becomes flexed or bent downward, a hammer toe occurs.

Some of the common causes of this include:

- A traumatic toe injury
- Arthritis
- Unusual high foot arch
- After wearing shoes which don't fit properly
- Tightened ligaments or tendons in the foot
- The pressure from a bunion, when your big toe points inward toward your second toe

Note- Spinal cord or peripheral nerve damage may cause all of your toes to curl downward.

Signs and symptoms

During walking, a hammer toe causes you discomfort. It can also cause you severe pain when you will try to stretch or move the affected toe or those around it. The Hammer toe symptoms may be mild or severe.

Mild symptoms

- A toe that bends downward
- Corns or calluses
- Difficulty in walking
- Inability to wiggle your toes
- Claw-like toes
- We need to consult with orthopedic surgeon or podiatrist right away if you see any of these symptoms.

Claw toe

It affects the four smaller toes at a same time. It is bend at the joint where the foot and the toes meet. It is bend down at the middle joints and at the joints which is nearest to the tip of the toes. As a result, it causes the toes to curl down towards the floor.

Fig.4: Foot having Claw toe disease [4]

Mallet toe

This toe is bend down at the joint which is closest to the tip of the toe. It affects the second toe, but there is a chance of occurring in the other toes too.

Fig.5: Foot having Mallet toe disease [4]

What are the risks of hammer, claw, and mallet toe?

Hammer, claw, and mallet toes might cause discomfort, severe pain, and make it hard to walk. The Shoes may rub on your toes, causing pain, blisters, calluses or corns. Diabetic person is advised to avoid walking after wearing tight fitting shoes which affect the foot if a person has the aforesaid problem.

How are they treated?

We can treat our toe joint problem simply at home. If we are not delaying, we may be able to avoid the problem of surgery.

- **Changing of footwear-** We need to choose shoes carefully with proper toe box having a low heel and a good arch support inside it. Open footwear like sandals or athletic shoes which don't rub the toe may be a good option. Customized shoes are also a very good solution to avoid discomfort.

- **Stuffing-** We need to provide the cushion system inside it so that the toe holds the foot in a more comfortable position. In this way, we can support the arch and the orthotics problem. So, we can treat the problem of flexible toe and also provide better relief for a fixed toe.

- **Infection-** If we are trying to neglect the problems of diabetes, as a result this will lead to infection in the feet. So, we need counter treatments which may help to relieve from pain.

- **Consult with doctor-** Always adhere to doctor's advice whether in medicine, footwear, or diet etc. Be safe with medicines and read all instructions printed on the label.[5]

If the toe joint is flexible, we can also try:

- We need to cover the hammer toe. We can wrap it with tape under the big toe or which is closest to the hammer toe, we need to apply a gentle force to the hammer toe into a normal position. But there is no chance for straightening the toe permanently.

- Regular exercises help to keep the toe joints flexible and stronger. Your doctor or a physical therapist may be able to suggest some more exercises.

- Gently pull the toes to stretch the bent joints. For example, if a joint bends it up, gently stretch it down. Now hold for several seconds. You should feel a long, slow, gentle pull. Work with one joint at a time. You have to do this several times in the morning and in the evening.

- We need to put a towel flat under your feet and slightly use the toes to crumple it.

- If possible, use your toes to pick up the marbles and simply drop them in a cup.

Cost Analysis of 3D Printed model

Till now, we have provided the great insight of 3D printing basics, its techniques and the assembly. Now the next thing to look upon is the cost analysis of 3D printed model. For building the 3D printed model, the most important thing is the filament (PLA or ABS) and a 3 -D file. These parts are listed in detail below, along with their quantities required and their cost.

As far as the cost is concerned, we do not incur any cost from the 3D printed parts as they were printed from the FDM Machine installed in our Faculty of Engg. DEI. The CAD files for these parts were designed on the 3D CAD modeling software **Shoe Master** with the desired specifications or we can scan

the foot too from the 3-D scanner to get the actual shape and specification and were converted into the. STL format. All the 3D printed parts were made of the ABS material on the FDM Machine by the maker *MOJO* and *FORTUS.* Once the 3D parts got printed, the support material has to be removed before taking them into use. Hence *SR30* is used as a chemical solvent for the purpose. Once the support material gets removed, they are ready for use. There can be many other alternatives for those 3D printed parts but for the sake of economy, we decided to get those parts printed from our college as we incur zero cost for the same.

Fig.6: 3D Printed Shoe last (Prototype)

Result and Discussion

We have several definitions of lesser toe deformities in the literature study. We have proposed that the metatarsophalangeal joint is the main discriminating factor and essential characteristic for a claw toe. Claw toe and hammer toe can be identified by flexion in the proximal interphalangeal joint, which is only the single criteria for a hammer toe deformity. The flexibility of these joints will be a basic factor in discriminating the deformities. The development of these deformities should be regarded as one of the most challenging factors for a continuous and for the same pathophysiologic process.

The discrimination between the hammer toe and the claw toe is to be performed on the basis of the state of the metatarsophalangeal joint. It also accounts for gradation of these deformities by describing the position and flexibility of the proximal interphalangeal and metatarsophalangeal joints. A fixed flexion deformity at the proximal interphalangeal joint is defined as a hammer toe as long as the metatarsophalangeal joint is flexible. However, claw toe is defined as an extension contracture in the metatarsophalangeal joint with a decline in function.

Future Scope of Work

We can modify the present design in various ways as there is no end to innovation. This will help to achieve accuracy and increase the usefulness of the machine. We can differentiate the model with subtractive manufacturing technique i.e. how much time is consumed to make with accuracy, by what amount the material is waste, and what is the cost of the final model during the manufacturing with subtractive manufacturing technology by using CNC machine.

So, in this way we also get about the idea of manufacturing accuracy i.e. Additive v/s Subtractive.

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A STUDY OF THE SOLUBLE AND INSOLUBLE SALTS IN SOME VEGETABLE TANNING MATERIALS.

PART—VII

N. N. Guha

(Continued from May issue)

DIFFERENT EXTRACTION PROCEDURES

Preparation of the tanning materials :—

The materials were prepared for analysis as described in the official method. They were ground in a Wiley mill, yielding proportions of different mesh sizes as shown below. All the materials passed through the coarsest sieve (5 wires/linear cm.)

	Passed through 10 wires/linear cm. % of original	Did not pass through 10 wires/linear cm. % of original
Mimosa	89	11
Sumac	100	nil
Chest nut	97	3
Myrabolam	98	2
Valonia	90	10

The final samples consisted of well mixed portions of each mesh size in the proportions in which they occured in the original material. The final samples were placed in stoppered bottles.

The detailed previous history of the tanning materials was not known but they were considered to be typical of the materials in common use in Great Britain.

Procter method of extraction of tanning materials—

Continuous Procter extraction (official method) seems to give through extraction of tannins and so it was proposed in this work to examine its effectiveness in extracting acids and salts. The official SLTC method was adopted. The bath was electrically heated and a thermo-regulator was used to maintain a temperature of 50°C. for the first half of the extraction.

Aqueous infusions of myrabolam and valonia deposit ellagic or chebulinic acids and so they were not soaked overnight. The extraction of these two materials was commenced at 50°C and after 1 litre had been extracted at this temperature, the extraction was completed as near the boiling point as possible. Chestnut wood was extracted

in such a manner that the 2 litres were secured by uniform extraction during 7 hours instead of 4.

Because of the difficulty of separating the spent material from the sand used in the extraction beakers the spent material was not analysed. Unless the material could be quantitatively recovered free from sand it would be difficult accurately to calculate results obtained on the spent material on the basis of 100 gms. original material.

Therefore the results for insoluble salts by the Procter method which will be given later, were obtained by subtracting the soluble salts from the total salts.

For the large scale soxhlet extractions, sand was not present and the spent material was recovered quantitatively. This material could, therefore, be analysed directly and no difficulties experienced in calculating the results back to the weight of original material.

Exhaustive small scale soxhlet extraction for the determination of total soluble salts and acids :-

A small scale extraction trial with reduced quantities of tanning materials was conducted so as to examine the efficiency and completeness of salt and acid extraction. This method is likely to give a through extraction of acids and salts thus serving as a guide to check the efficiency of the other extraction procedures.

5 gms. of each of the materials sumac, myrabolams and valonia were taken in the soxhlet apparatus and extracted each for 4-6 hours. For mimosa and chestnut, 10 gms. of each material was taken and extracted for 8 hours and 6 hours respectively. The tanning materials were placed in Whatman ashless paper thimbles.

After removal of the first extract for analysis, a further extraction for 2-3 hours was given to each material and this was continued for the third time if appreciable quantities of salt or acid were found in the second extract. In this way the method was thoroughly exhaustive in nature.

The first extract was made upto 100 ml, and separate aliquots were taken for the determination of acids and salts. The second extracts (and third for Sumac) were titrated for acidity and then the whole solution evaporated and ashed for salt determination. A correction was made for the caustic soda added during the determination of acidity.

Large scale soxhlet extraction of tanning materials.

It was hoped that this soxhlet extraction would give sufficient yields of extracts and residual materials for a comprehensive scheme of analysis for the individual cations present as soluble and insoluble salts to be undertaken.

In order to avoid blockage of the syphon and prolonged heating of the extract, the earlier fractions were collected separately. removed and the extraction continued with fresh distilled water with the remaining solid. All the portions of the extract were combined and evaporated first on the steam bath and finally dried in the vacuum oven. The airdry extract was weighed, and also the total solids were determined on a small aliquot of the combined liquid extracts (after making upto 500 ml.) before evaporation.

This last determination gave a check on the weight of extractable solids, in addition to the actual weights of airdry extract obtained. It was thought that this migat be required in comparing results obtained by the soxhlet procedure described here and the Procter method. In the event no significant differences were obtained between the actual yields of soxhlet extracts and those calculated from the total solid determinations. A small correction however was necessary later in calculating the yields of total soluble salts because of the small amount of liquor which was used in the determination of total solids.

The completeness of the extractions was judged by the absence of colouration of the final extracts and was also tested by determining the total solids and ash contents of extracts (called the 'after extract') removed in a further 2-3 hour period. The relevant figures are shown below :—

Material	Total solid of 'after' extract as % of original material	Ash content of 'after' extract as % of original material
Mimosa	1.38	.025
Sumac	2·50	.090
Chestnut	0.38	.007
Myrabolam	0.80	.020
Valonia	1.36	.033

In view of the above results it was considered that the extraction of soluble solids and salts was reasonably complete. This was largely substantiated later by comparison with the figures obtained in the Procter-and small scale soxhlet extractions.

It may be mentioned that the large scale soxhlet extraction procedure used here was not encountered in the rate of syphoning which was often slow, a defect persisted even after extensive lagging of the apparatus.

Electro-thermal heaters were found inferior to bunsen burners for this work. It was found advantageous to place the solid material in Whatman ashless filter thimbles from which the spent material was easily recovered,

A very long period of 30-40 hours was found necessary under the conditions used where relatively large quantities (50-100 gms.) of tanning materials were employed. For Chestnut, which has only small quantities of salts, two portions of 65 gms.each were separately extracted and the resulting solutions combined before evaporation.

In spite of the difficulties mentioned above it was thought that the extracts and residual spent materials finally obtained would be the correct starting materials for the determination of the different types of soluble and insoluble cations. The general distribution of specific cations would not be affected by any small loss during the procedure described above.

Results for extractable solids and soluble solids.

Table – I.

Weights of Original materials taken for extraction.

Material	Procter extraction.	Large Scale soxhlet extraction.	Small Scale soxhlet extraction
Mimosa	28 gms.	60 gms.	10 gms.
Sumac	32 ,,	50 ,,	5 ,,
Chestnut	80 ,,	130 ,, (in 2 lots)	10 ,,
Myrabolam	28 ,,	100 ,,	5 ,,
Valonia	30 ,,	60 ,,	5 ,,

Table—2.

Yields of extracts and residual materials (Large scale soxhlet extraction)

Material	Extract (in gms)	Residual material (in gms)
Mimosa	28.6 (9.4%)	30.0 (11.6%)
Sumac	20.0 (7%)	26.5 (5.4%)
Chestnut	27.7 (9.4%)	107.0 (10.6%)
Myrabolam	68.0 (4.6%)	34.0 (26%)
Valonia	24.7 (7.6%)	32.0 (11%)

The figures in the parenthesis are the moisture content of the materials.

Table—3.

Extractable solids in gms./100gm. original airdry material

Material	Procter method	Large scale soxhlet extraction method*	Small scale soxhlet extraction method
Mimosa	44.3	43.2	46.2
Sumac	44.7	37.2	52.8
Chestnut	12.8	19.3	22.2
Myrabolam	63.3	64.9	70.8
Valonia	45.5	38.0	48.0

* These figures (in Table 3) are obtained from the actual yields of extracts after correcting for their moisture contents which were in the range of 4.6—9.4%. The other figures are calculated from the total solid determinations on the extracts.

Table—4.

Procter extract

Soluble solids (filtered through Whatman no. 11 paper)

Material	Soluble solids/100 gm air dry material
Mimosa	42.6
Sumac	42.8
Chestnut	12.3
Myrabolam	58.7
Valonia	43 2

Comments on Tables 1-4.

The amounts of materials extracted in the Procter method were governed by the tanning contents of the materials and were chosen by reference to the tables provided in the SLTC Official methods

Large amounts were taken for the large scale soxhlet extractions in order to obtain reasonable amounts of extract and residual material for further study. In the case of the small scale soxhlets, the minimum amount of material was taken to increase the efficiency of the extraction.

It can be seen from Table 3, that the % extractable solids show significant differences except for Mimosa for the different methods. The most striking point here is perhaps the Chestnut extractions, where the Procter method only removed little more than 50% of the solids extracted in the small scale soxhlet.

SOLUBLE SALTS

Table—5

Procter Method.

Mgm. equlv./100 gm Original air dry material—

Material	Total soluble salts Resin colum method To pH 5.8	To pH 6.5	$BaCl_2$ Sulphated ash method	Salts of week acids by alkalinity of ash method
Mimosa	18	19	16	12
Sumac	37	40	35	30
Chestnut	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.2
Myrabolam	41	39	42	27
Valonia	36	35	34	28

Table—6

Large scale soxhlet extraction.

Mgm. equiv./100. Original material (air dry)

Material	Resin Column method TopH 5'8	ToqH 6'5	Resin shake method on sulphated ash	Salts of week acids by alkalinity of ash method.
Mimosa	21	22	20	15
Sumac	39	40	36	33
Chestnut	8.7	7.2	5.9	3.7
Myrabolam	43	45	42	33
Valonia	35	36	34	25

Table—7

Small scale soxhlet extraction

Mgm. equiv./100gm. Original material (air dry)

Material	$BaCl_2$ Sulphated ash method. 1st extract	2nd extract	3rd extract	Total
Mimosa	18	0.5	—	18.5 (19)
Sumac	37	2.4	0.3	39.7 (40)
Chestnut	5.0	0.8	—	5.8
Myrabolam	42	0.8	—	42.8 (43)
Valonia	36	1.3	—	37.3(37)

Soluble salts

The results given below were obtained from the same determinations as those given in Tables 5-7, but are calculated as mgm. equiv. per 100 gm. extractable solids.

Table—8

Procter method.

Mgm. equiv./100 gm. extractable solids.

Total soluble salts

Meterial	Resin column method		$BaCl_2$ Sulphated ash method.	Salts of weak acids by alkalinity of ash method.
	PopH 5.8	TopH 6.5		
Mimosa	41	42	36	27
Sumac	82	90	78	67
Chestnut	27	26	23	17
Myrabolam	64	61	65	43
Valonia	78	77	75	61

Table—9

Large scale soxhlet extraction Mgm. equiv./100 gm. extractable solids

Material	Resin column method		Resin shake method on sulphated ask.	Salts of weak acids by alkalinity of ash method.
	TopH 5.8	TopH 6.5		
Mimosa	48	50	45	35
Sumac	103	105	97	89
Chestnut	44	38	31	19
Myrabolam	66	69	65	49
Valonia	91	93	88	66

Table—10

Small scale soxhlet extraction.

Mgm. equiv./100 gm. extractable solids.

Material	$BaCl_2$ Sulphated ash method.
Mimosa	39
Sumac	70
Chestnut	24
Myrabolam	59
Valonia	75

Figures for the 2nd (and 3rd extract of Sumac) could not be calculated as total solids were not determined.

Comments on Tables 5—10.

Tables 8-10 are analogous to table 5-7, but the results are expressed differently. It is useful to record the results per 100 gm.

of original material as this gives the correct analytical picture for the raw material and also allows results obtained directly on the latter to be compared with the sum of the results for the extracts and residual materials. On the otherhand, when expressed on the basis of 100 gms. extractable solids, a better idea is obtained for the composition of the extract itself.

Because of the different amounts of extractable solids in the tanning materiats the order of the figures for soluble salts given in Tables 8-10 is different from those given in Tables 5-7 and the differences between the extraction procedures are generally exaggerated by the former method of expression of resuts. It is obvious that the percentage of salts in an extract on a total or soluble solids basis, will be very much influenced by the method of extraction, certainly on the laboratory scale. This effect is much larger than the differences between the absolute amounts of salts removed from the original materials as given in Tables 5-7. The exception is Chestnut where the extractable solids and salts run roughly paralled and expressing the results on the extractable solids basis has a levelling effects.

Efficiencies of extraction of salts :-

It can be seen from Table 5-7 that relatively small differences were obtained for soluble salts by the three extraction procedures for Mimosa, Sumac, Myrabolams and Valonia. The defferences here are generally much smaller than the differences in the extractable solids given in Table 3. This is certainly true for Myrabolams and Valonia. The results for Chestnut are however quite different. Twice the amount of salts were removed by the soxhlet procedures compared with the figures obtained for extractable solids for this material.

In the small scale soxlets, the extraction of soluble salts is seen to be virtually complete as judged by the very small amounts removed in the second extraction. For Sumac, it was considered worthwhile to extract for a third time, but only a trace of salts was removed by this further extraction.

It can be seen that as with the original material, the greater proportion of the salts of the exracts are salts of weak acids.

In Tables 8-10, it is seen that some of the trends which were found in the raw materials (as reported in part III) also appear in the extracts. Mimosa extracts however is found to contain appreciably lower amounts of total salts and salts of weak acids than Myrabolams and Valonia, which is in accordance with the usual classifications.

Perhaps even more striking is the fact that certain Sumac extracts contain only about the same quantity of soluble salts as Myrabolams and Valonia extracts. This last result is however much dependent on the method of extraction, as in large scale soxhlet experiments, the Sumac extract was appreciably richer in salts of weak acids.

This is not due to the more efficient extraction of salts in this particular method, as it can be seen from Tables 5-7 that there is little difference in the absolute amounts of salts procedures. The difference is due to the smaller amount of extractable solids removed from Sumac in the large scale Soxhlet compared with the other procedures, as shown in Table 3,

Insoluble Salts

Table—11

Total Insoluble Salts.

Large Scale Soxlet Extraction

Mgm. equiv./100gm. original material (air dry).

Material	Resin shake method on sulphated ash.	Salts of weak acids by alkalinity of ash method.
Mimosa	20	17
Sumac	59	54
Chestnut	5.0	4.3
Myrabolam	1.9	Nil*
Valonia	5.6	5.1*

The above results were determined directly on the spent materials which were ashed in duplicate, except for those marked* which were obtained by difference.

Table—12

Total Insoluble salts (By difference)

Mgm. equiv./100 gm. original material (air dry)

Material	Procter extraction (Total salt in original material – soluble salt in the extract.	Small Scale soxhlet extraction Total salt in original material – soluble salt in the extract.	Salts of weak acids, (Procter extraction (By difference.)
Mimosa	23	20	20
Sumac	66	60	57
Chestnut	10	7	6
Myrabolam	4	2	4
Valonia	7	4	2

Insoluble salts

Table—13

Total Insoluble salts

Large Scale Soxhlet Extraction

Mgm. equiv/100 gm. (dry) spent material

Material	[illegible] on sulphated ash	Salts of weak acids by [illegible] ash method.
Mimosa	45	39
Sumac	114	107
Chestnut	6.8	5.8
Myrabolam	7.8	nil *
Valonia	12	11 *

The above results were determined directly on the spent materials which were ashed in duplicate, except for those marked * which were obtained by difference.

Table—14

TOTAL IN SOLUBLE SALTS

(By difference)

Mgm. equiv./100 gm. (dry) spent material—

Material	Procter extraction Total salt in Original material – soluble salt in the extract	Small scale soxhlet extraction Total salt in the original material – soluble salt in the extract.
Mimosa	54	49
Sumac	138	154
Chestnut	13	10
Myrabolam	12	11
Valonia	18	11

Comments on Tables 11—14

It can be seen from these Tables that all the materials contain salts which are not removed by the extraction procedures, even the exhaustive small scale soxhlet extraction. These salts may thus be termed "insoluble".

Myrabolams and Valonia contain only a small proportion of insoluble salts (5-15% of the total) but of the total salts in Mimosa about 50% are insoluble. Sumac also contain a high proportion of insoluble

salts (about 60%) and although the total salt content of Chestnut is very low, the small scale soxhlet extraction removed only about half of the total.

When the results for insoluble salts are expressed as a percentage on the spent material, the differences are again exaggerated as can be seen in Table 13 and 14. The figures for Sumac show this effect to a marked degree. These tables show very well that the percentage of salts in a spent tanning material varies very much with the nature of the material as well as with the method of extraction.

Again it is found that a very large proportion of the salts are salts of weak acids.

Table—15

Mgm. equiv./100gm. Original material (air dry) Large scale Soxhlet experiments.

Material	Soluble salts (Resin shake method) I	Insoluble satts (Resin shake method) II	I + II	Total Salts	
				Resin shake method	$BaCl_2$ sulphated method
Mimosa	20	20	40	37	39
Sumac	36	59	95	—	100
Chestnut	5.9	5.0	10.9	—	13
Myrabolam	42	1.9	43.9	44	45
Valonia	34	5.6	39.6	—	41

The above Table is a summary of the main results for the determination of salts in the large scale soxhlet experiments. On the whole the agreement between the sum of the soluble and insoluble salts obtained by direct analysis agrees well with the total salt figure. It can therefore be considered that no serious loss of salts occured in the isolation of the extracts and spent materials in this procedure and they can thus be used with confidence as starting materials for the determination of the soluble and insoluble specific cations.

It has already been shown that the extent of extraction of soluble salts in the large scale soxhlet method compares well with the proved efficiency of the small scale procedure.

(To be continued)

SCARY! DOUBLE-DIGIT UNEMPLOYMENT RETURNS

May 2021 will end with double-digit unemployment rate, falling employment rate and substantial loss of employment, points out Mahesh Vyas.

The unemployment rate has moved into double-digits. This is not normal for India. The only time the unemployment rate lurched into double-digits was when India was shut down by a stringent nationwide lockdown during April and May 2020. There is no similarly draconian lockdown now although there are several local restrictions that restrain mobility in varying but distinctly milder degrees.

The double-digit unemployment rate seen in recent times indicates that even these restrictions are taking a toll on the economy. The unemployment rate touched 14.5 per cent in the week ended May 16, 2021. In the week ended May 23 it was even higher at 14.7 per cent. Earlier, in the week ended May 9, it was 8.7 per cent.

Evidently, the last two weeks have seen a sudden spike in the unemployment rate. Weekly estimates are useful early indicators of the possible estimate for a month well before the month is concluded. The unemployment rate was 8 per cent in April 2021.

Gleaning the weekly rates during the current month, it seems that May 2021 could end with an unemployment rate of over 10 per cent. By one measure, the unemployment rate crossed the 10 per cent mark on May 21. The 30-day moving average of the unemployment rate was 10.3 per cent on the day and it has remained there since then. By May 23, it had reached 10.6 per cent.

The 30-day moving average is like a monthly estimate but it is generated every day using data of the preceding 30 days. The unemployment rate has been rising in both, rural and urban regions. Usually, the urban unemployment rate is much higher than the rate in rural India.

Urban unemployment entered the double-digit zone on May 6 when its 30-day moving average rate was 10.2 per cent. It has risen steadily since then. By May 20 it touched 12 per cent and as of May 23 it was 12.7 per cent. Urban unemployment rate, therefore, would most likely be in double digits in the month of May 2020. This would be the first time that the urban unemployment rate would cross double digits since the April-June 2020 period.

The urban unemployment rate has been on the rise since early April 2021. On April 1, the 30-day moving average urban unemployment rate was 7.2 per cent. By May 1, it had reached 9.6 per cent and then by May 23 it was 12.7 per cent.

In contrast, the rise of unemployment in rural India is a more recent phenomenon. Its sharp ascent began in May. During April, the unemployment rate rose from 6.2 per cent as of April 1 to 7.1 per cent by May 1. Then, it fell to 6.7 per cent by May 7 before it began its steep rise. By May 23 it reached 9.7 per cent.

Employment in rural India in April received substantial support from the central government's MGNREGS. The scheme employed 341 million during the month. This was the highest since July 2020. Given that the average unemployment rate in rural India has been around 6 per cent in recent years and the monthly unemployment rate touched 8 per cent rarely in rural India before the lockdown, this 9.4 per cent rate is rather high. It warrants a greater deployment of the **MGNREGS.**

The steady and substantial rise in the unemployment rate in May 2020 is likely to be the result of loss of employment during the month — some people who had employment already are losing it. We say this because there is no increase in the labour participation rate that could have also caused an increase in the unemployment rate.

If the unemployment rate were to rise along with an increase in the LPR, then it could be inferred that an increase in the unemployment rate is because there is an increase in the number of people who are seeking employment but are failing to find work.

But, this is not the case. The LPR has not risen perceptibly. Its increase is visible only at the second decimal place. The LPR was 39.98 per cent in April 2021. By May 23, it was 40.01 per cent. And so, the rise in the unemployment rate reflects a fall in employment during the month. This could be stressful.

We see evidence of loss of employment in the steady fall in the employment rate during May 20. The employment rate was 36.8

per cent in April 2020. The 30-day moving average employment rate on May 23 was 35.8 per cent. This 100 basis point fall in the employment rate translates into a fall in employment of the order of 10 million. This would be much more than the 7.35 million fall in employment recorded in April 2021.

Employment has been falling since January 2021. It had fallen by about 10 million between January and April 2021. May 2021 could see a similar fall. May 2021 will end with double-digit unemployment rate, falling employment rate and substantial loss of employment.

(Business Standard – 02/06/2021)

INDIA MAY HAVE LOST 10-12% OF GDP GROWTH FOREVER

India's likely medium-term potential growth will almost certainly be markedly lower than that experienced in pre-pandemic years, predicts Shankar Acharya, former chief economic adviser to the Government of India.

Almost exactly a year ago, hardly three months into the Covid pandemic in India and seven weeks after the imposition of a national lockdown, I had projected that GDP in the first quarter (Q1) of 2020-2021 would crash by 25 per cent (y-o-y) and full year GDP could plunge by 11-14 per cent. At that time, the government, international organisations like the IMF/World Bank, leading investment banks and credit rating agencies were still expecting positive growth in 2020-2021! In the event, 2020-2021 Q1 GDP did crash by 24 per cent.

However, thanks to a remarkably swift recovery in Q2 and Q3, following the lifting of the lockdown, the full year GDP drop was contained to 8 per cent, still a record decline for post-Independence India. Today, more than two months into the devastatingly ferocious 'Second Wave' of the pandemic and six weeks into the new financial year, what can we speculate about the economic outlook?

At present, the earlier referred cast of institutional projectors still expect current year GDP growth of around 9-12 per cent (essentially driven by recovery from the previous year's low base). But now, two months later, that expectation looks decidedly optimistic.

March and April have been deadly months as officially tallied, daily infections and deaths have soared to levels of more than 400,000 and 4,000, respectively, (both numbers considered serious underestimates by many experts) the national health infrastructure has crumbled under impossible stresses, and a sluggish, supply-constrained vaccination programme has not done much to mitigate the ongoing health disaster.

Inevitably, regional lockdowns and curfews have proliferated, especially in some of the most economically productive states like Delhi, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. After the disastrous economic impact of the spring 2020 national lockdown, the central government has, so far, wisely resisted imposition of another national lockdown, despite substantial pressures for such a measure from both medical and political quarters.

The economic impact of the surging pandemic and regional lockdowns is already visible in the high frequency economic indicators for April. Fresh vehicle registrations have fallen to a nine-month low. Google data on visits to retail and workplace show sharp declines. Power generation and fuel demand have dropped.

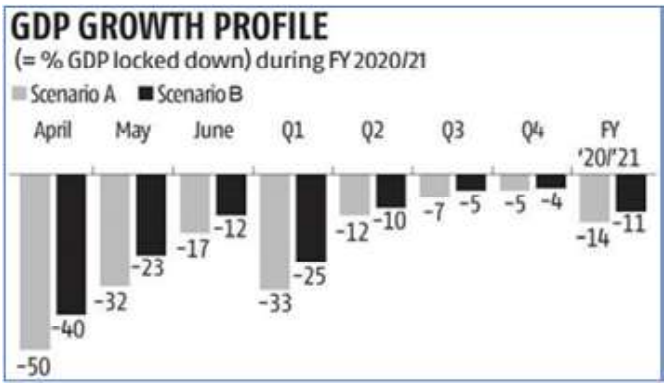
The overall employment rate (total employment divided by working age population) is at its lowest level since June 2020, with over seven million people losing jobs during April according to CMIE data. The number of households availing of the national rural employment guarantee programme in April was about 80 per cent higher than a year ago.

Economic distress among the poorer half of the population is clearly on the upswing, and this after the huge shock suffered by them in spring-summer of 2020. With the second wave of the pandemic raging pretty much out of control, and the prevailing pattern of rolling, temporary, regional lockdowns likely to continue, it is extremely difficult to predict the trajectory of economic activity over 2021-2022.

That trajectory will be determined by the interaction between the evolving pattern of supply restrictions, the health and

commercial risks perceived by economic agents and the emerging profile of major demand aggregates, that is, consumption, investment, net government expenditure and net exports. The outlook for all of these is uncertain and subdued.

Nevertheless, at the risk of being foolhardy, here are a couple of guesstimates for now. Real GDP in Q1 of the present year is likely to grow by around 15-20 per cent (y-o-y) from the deeply depressed trough of 2020-21 Q1. This compares with earlier expectations of 25-30 per cent growth.



Basically, I foresee a significant dip from the GDP levels achieved in Q3 and Q4 of last year, perhaps in the order of 5-10 per cent. So, when the National Statistical Office releases their Q1 estimates at end-August, the high growth will find many cheerleaders in government and outside. But it will represent an appreciable drop in the level of economic activity from that enjoyed in the last quarter of 2020-2021.

Importantly, GDP in 2021-2022 Q1 is likely to be significantly below the level in 2019-20 Q1. For the full year, 2021-2022, projections are even more dicey, given the prevailing massive uncertainties about the course of the pandemic, the vaccination programme, the possible proliferation of dangerous new virus variants, the governmental policy responses at all levels and global economic and political events.

Still, following on the path of foolhardiness, I would be surprised if economic growth in 2021-2022 is much outside the range of 6-8 per cent. While one can readily anticipate the proud headlines of 'fastest growing large economy', let us not lose sight of the harsh reality represented by such numbers.

They would mean that the level of real GDP in 2021-2022 was still below that enjoyed in 2019-2020 (a 9 per cent growth would bring GDP up to that level). What's more, compared to the likely pre-pandemic trajectory of output and growth, India would have lost at least 10-12 per cent of GDP increment forever.

Furthermore, since the pandemic and lockdowns will inflict deep scars on the society and the economy, India's likely medium-term potential growth will almost certainly be markedly lower than that experienced in pre-pandemic years. What about policy to promote a better outcome than the one outlined above? By far and away the best policy is a greatly ramped up programme of vaccination against Covid.

It is a tragedy that vaccine production, distribution and injection has not proceeded at a much faster rate. That would have helped mitigate the severity of the second wave and its unfortunate health, mortality and economic impacts. To the extent the programme can be substantially accelerated, its beneficial effects on health, lives, livelihoods and overall economic activity could be quite large. After the massive expansions of fiscal deficits and monetary liquidity in the past year, the scope for further increases is extremely small, without seriously risking financial stability, debt sustainability and damaging levels of inflation.

(Rediff.com – 28/05/2021)

MSME NEEDS 'CONCENTRATED, RIGHT KIND' OF RELIEF PACKAGE: ASSOCHAM

Industry body Assocham has demanded from the government a 'concentrated and right kind' of relief package for MSME sector, which was most affected by covid-19 pandemic.

"Yes, there is a need for a relief package which has to be directed very carefully. We at Assocham believe that both the Centre and the states need to come together with certain plans, so that we can give a concentrated, focused and the right kind of relief to whoever needs it the most," Assocham president Vineet Agarwal told PTI on Sunday.

Suggesting some measures, he said banks should increase working capital limit of MSMEs by 20 per cent but not charge any extra collateral.

Secondly, re-classification of NPAs of MSMEs should be done, Agarwal said. Thirdly, street vendors, small shopkeepers should be provided with some sort of relief, direct benefit, working capital loan, he added. As last time some relief measures were taken specifically for the rural sector, a similar step once again should be taken, the Assocham president said.

"Certainly, there is a need for some kind of impetus at various levels and definitely more at the MSME level," said Agarwal, who is also the managing director of Transport Corporation of India Limited (TCIL).

On the impact of the second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economy, he said, "As we saw during the first wave as well, the larger companies were able to come out of it much faster. We are seeing that MSMEs are facing a brunt of issues now. So many of them are facing demand cuts. Some of them are not receiving their payments on time.

"We also know that the commodity cycle has increased i.e., the prices of commodities have increased, which is impacting their cost structure. Overall, on MSMEs the impact has been disproportionate in the economy."

In the services sector, especially hospitality and tourism, contact industries, the challenges are much, much more. "But simultaneously we are seeing that most of the factories, industries are running to great extent, some factories where there was rise in number of Covid cases might have shut operations, but the supply chains have not been disrupted to that extent, as it happened in the first wave," he explained.

So, it is more stable in terms of impact, but there is definitely an impact, Agarwal noted.

On the recent meeting of industry bodies including Assocham with the RBI Governor, Agarwal said, "The meeting was essentially centred around discussion with industry as part of pre-monetary policy committee meeting.

We had shared some of these suggestions with the RBI Governor. The idea is that we need to keep doing something, the RBI had been very proactive last time and that helped save many industries and businesses. I think similarly, the proactiveness the RBI has already started showing should continue."

From preparation perspective to contain the third wave of Covid, as cautioned by scientists, he suggested, "There is a need to increase the number of beds, more at rural, semi-rural and semi-urban areas and district level."

There is a need to increase the number of labs to conduct genome sequencing under the Indian SARS-CoV-2 Genome Sequencing Consortia (INSACOG) to measure the variants that are coming, he added. "We need to evaluate the strains and react proactively. Most importantly, vaccination needs to be accelerated to prevent third wave."

(Economic Times – 23/05/2021)

RBI TO EXTEND RS.16,000 CR. SPECIAL LIQUIDITY FACILITY TO SIDBI: MSMES & OTHER BUSINESSES TO GAIN

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has decided to extend a special liquidity facility of ₹ 16,000 crore to the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) to support the funding requirements of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), particularly smaller MSMEs and other businesses, including those in credit-deficient and aspirational districts.
SIDBI can tap this facility for on-lending / refinancing through novel models and structures.

"This facility will be available at the prevailing policy repo rate for a period of up to one year, which may be further extended depending on its usage," RBI Governor Shaktikanta Das said. RBI had extended fresh support of ₹ 50,000 crore on April 7, 2021 to all-India financial institutions (AIFIs) for new lending in 2021-22. This included ₹ 15,000 crore to SIDBI.

With the new facility announced on Friday, the total liquidity support to SIDBI goes up to ₹31,000 crore. Krishnan Sitaraman, Senior Director & Deputy Chief Ratings Officer, CRISIL Ratings, said: "The ₹16,000-crore special liquidity facility through SIDBI will provide some cash-flow relief to MSMEs and small borrowers through refinancing / on-lending.

"This will help beneficiaries recover and stabilise operations once the lockdowns start easing and the business environment improves."

(The Hindu Business Line – 04/06/2021)

EXPORTS JUMP 69.35% IN MAY; TRADE DEFICIT WIDENS

India's exports rose by 69.35 per cent to $32.27 billion in May, driven by healthy growth in sectors such as engineering, petroleum products and gems and jewellery, even as trade deficit widened to $6.28 billion, according to government data released on Tuesday.

Exports in May last year stood at $19 billion, and in May 2019 it was at $29.85 billion, the data showed.

Imports too grew in May 2021 by 73.64 per cent to $38.55 billion — leaving a trade deficit for the month being reviewed at $6.28 billion. India's imports in May 2020 were at $22.2 billion. In May 2019, imports stood at $46.68 billion. Trade deficit in May 2020 stood at $3.15 billion.

Exports during April-May this year have jumped to $62.89 billion, as against $29.41 billion in the same period last year.

Imports during April-May 2021 were recorded at $84.27 billion, an increase from $39.32 billion in the same two months of 2020.

The trade deficit during the said period came in at $21.38 billion as against $9.91 billion in April-May 2020. Oil imports during May 2021 rose to $9.45 billion, as compared to $3.49 billion in the same month of 2020.

Gold imports increased to $679 million during the month under review from $76.31 million in May 2020. Exports of engineering, petroleum products and gems and jewellery in May stood at $8.64 billion, $5.33 billion and $2.96 billion, respectively.

(PTI – 15/06/2021)

ECONOMY LIKELY CONTRACTED 12% IN Q1: REPORT

Lockdowns imposed by the states in April and May to contain the second wave of the deadly COVID-19 pandemic has likely led to the economy contracting 12 per cent in the June quarter as against 23.9 per cent contraction in the same quarter in 2020, says a brokerage report.

The economy had its worst contraction on record in FY21 at 7.3 per cent as the 2.5 months of unplanned lockdown announced by the centre with just a four-hour notice had crippled the economy in the first quarter with a massive 23.9 per cent contraction, which improved to -17.5 per cent in the second quarter.

But the economy showed a sharp V-shaped recovery from the second half when it posted a 40 bps positive growth and in Q4 clipping at 1.6 per cent, containing the overall contraction at 7.3 per cent for the year.

This 12 percentage point contraction will have the economy missing a sharp V-shaped recovery this time around, unlike seen last year after the national lockdown was lifted, as consumer sentiment remains very weak this time around as people are more worried about the pandemic than last year, says Swiss brokerage UBS Securities India.

Quoting in-house data from UBS-India activity indicator, Tanvee Gupta Jain, the economist at the Swiss brokerage, says the indicator suggests that economic activity has contracted an average of 12 per cent in the June 2021 quarter as against 23.9 per cent in June 2020 quarter.

This is despite the indicator rebounded to 88.7 in the week to June 13, up 3 per cent week-on-week after many states eased localised mobility restrictions from the last week of May. Though the brokerage expects a sequential pick-up in economic activity from June, it believes that the economy may gain traction only from the second half.

Unlike the V-shaped recovery in 2020, we expect the economy to have only a gradual recovery this time, as consumer sentiment remains weak on pandemic-related uncertainties. That said, we expect economic recovery to gain momentum from H2 as we see vaccination ramp up and the resultant control of the pandemic lifting consumer and business confidence from them, she said.

The lockdown in the second wave lasted for slightly more than a month as against 2.5 months in the first wave and industrial/ construction activities were allowed at a limited scale this time. We still expect only a sequential pick-up in economic activity from June and not a V-shaped recovery as in 2020, she added.

Significantly, there is positive momentum on the ground on the vaccination front which has improved to 3.2 million doses daily in the week to June 13 from 2.5 million as of end-May.

(PTI – 17/06/2021)

JOB LOSSES: YOUNGEST, OLDEST EMPLOYEES WORST HIT IN 2ND WAVE

When it comes to losing a job permanently, the youngest and the oldest segments in the workforce have reported an increase in setbacks in the second wave of the pandemic, a survey of by a Fortune500 company has said.

The survey, conducted in April this year, covered 2,000 persons in India. Six per cent of those over 55 years of age reported having permanently lost their job, as against 4 per cent last year. In those aged under 24, the proportion reporting a permanent job loss has increased to 11 per cent from 10 per cent in the year-ago period, the survey done by financial technology company FIS said.

The Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy in May estimated that over 1 crore Indians have been rendered jobless because of the second wave of the pandemic and the unemployment rate had touched a 12-month high of nearly 12 per cent. It said that across all the other buckets of age groups, there was a dip in the number of people reporting a permanent loss of employment in 2021 as compared to the year-ago period.

Apart from the permanent job loss, nine per cent of those aged 18-24 said they have faced temporary layoff as against 21 per cent last year, while in the case of those over 55, the incidence

came down to seven per cent from last year's 13 per cent. Meanwhile, the pandemic and its economic impact – the GDP contracted by 7.3 per cent – also seems to be driving up incidents of frauds with one third of those polled saying they experienced a fraud in the last 12 months.

Among the 18–24-year-olds, 38 per cent said they witnessed fraud in the last 12 months while the same went up to 41 per cent in the case of those aged between 25 and 29.

"The financial frauds were mostly through phishing, followed by QR code/ UPI scams, but consumers were also victims of card scams and skimming," a company statement said.

(Financial Express – 16/06/2021)

ALMOST 92% CASUAL WORKERS DIDN'T GET WAGES DURING LOCKDOWN: SURVEY

A Covid widow, who lost her job due to the pandemic, saw her five children being admitted to a hospital in Aligarh on June 15 for apparently going without food for days, according to PTI.

After the news surfaced, district magistrate Chandra Bhushan Singh rushed a team of officials to investigate the matter and extend relief. The report said that after losing her job, Guddi 's eldest son Ajay (20) started working as a daily wage construction worker but due to the lockdown in April during the second wave of coronavirus, he, too, lost his job and all sources of income dried up.

According to the latest report from Stranded Workers Action Network (SWAN), a voluntary effort started in March 2020 to mobilise relief for stranded migrant workers, almost 92 per cent workers, whom the group contacted between April 21 and May 31, had not received any money from their employer. This was after restrictions were imposed and work had stopped.

The survey, which was conducted among 1,396 worker groups, adding up to 8,023 people that included 4,836 women and children, showed that 76 per cent of the workers had less than Rs 200 left with them. Also, 6.34 per cent of the workers were not paid their pending wages for completed work and 13 per cent of them were paid only partially.

It also showed that around 56 per cent of workers reported that their work had stopped for more than a month. Sixty per cent of the callers in the SWAN survey comprised daily wagers, like Guddi, while 6 per cent were non-group based daily wage earners like drivers, domestic helps and so on. Around 16 per cent were self-employed.

Advocating a holistic approach to deal with the humanitarian crisis inflicted due to the Covid lockdowns, SWAN said that beyond the necessary focus on vaccination and health systems, a rapid macroeconomic recovery requires an urgent response in the form of a national relief and recovery package to (a) protect life, (b) partially compensate for lost livelihoods and income, and (c) boost demand in the economy for faster overall recovery.

The measures suggested by the group include expanding the free food grains scheme to non-ration card holders till November 2021, undertaking cash transfers of Rs 3,000 per month for the next six months to the poor and expanding MGNREGA work entitlements to at least 150 days along with initiating immediate public work programmes in urban centres.

"For income, the proposed crisis cash transfer must leverage existing direct benefit transfer systems (NREGA, PM-KISAN, PMJDY, NSAP) with new decentralised systems of direct distribution from ration shops, post offices, panchayats and other local institutions," SWAN said.

It said the proposed income transfer will cost the central government an additional Rs 4.44 trillion, or 1.97 per cent of the projected 2021-22 GDP.

(Business Standard – 17/06/2021)

INDIA'S EXPORTS UP 46% TO $14 BN DURING JUNE' 1-14

India's exports rose by 46.43 per cent to USD 14.06 billion during June 1-14 on account of healthy growth in shipments in sectors such as engineering, gems and jewellery and petroleum products, according to preliminary data of the commerce ministry.

Imports too rose by 98.33 per cent to USD 19.59 billion during the period, the data showed. Exports of sectors such as engineering, gems and jewellery and petroleum products are recording healthy growth rates.

The exports grew by 52.39 per cent to USD 7.71 billion during the first week of this month and by about 40 per cent to USD 6.35 billion during the second week of this month, according to the data.

Exports during Apr-May this fiscal year have jumped to USD 62.89 billion, as against USD 29.41 billion in the same period last year.

(Financial Express – 16/06/2021)

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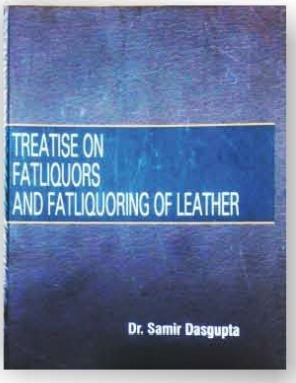

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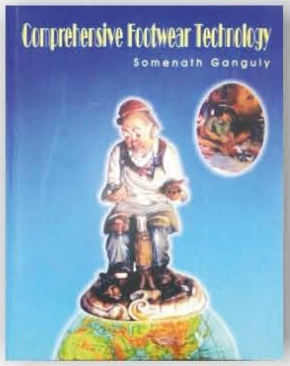

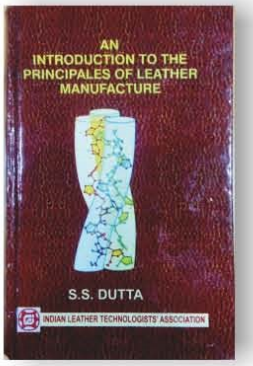

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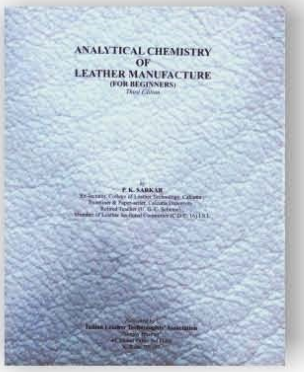

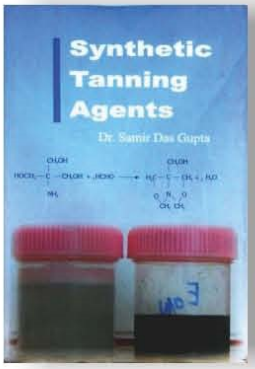

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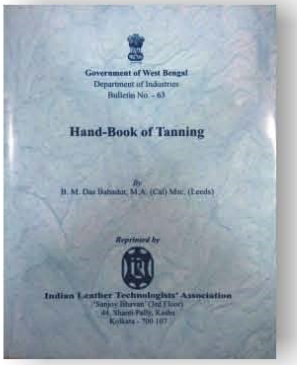

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Indian Leather Technologists' Association

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Registration No. KOL RMS/074/2019-21

History and Activities of Indian Leather Technologists' Association

The Indian Leather Technologists' Association (ILTA) was founded by Late Prof. B. M. Das, the originator of Das-Stiasny theory and father of Indian Leather Science on 14th August' 1950.

The primary objectives of the oldest Leather Technologists' Association which celebrated its Diamond Jubilee year in the 2010, are :

- To bring all concerned with the broad spectrum of the leather industry under one umbrella.
- To organize seminar, symposium, workshop in order to create information, knowledge and latest development for the benefit of all concerned. To offer a common platform for all to interact with each other in order to understand each other's problems and prospects.
- To publish monthly journal as a supplement to those above objectives. The monthly journal of ILTA is known as journal of Indian Leather Technologists' Association and is the most widely circulated technical journal concerning leather technology.
- To publish text books for the benefit of students at various levels of study, for the researchers and industry.
- To have interface between urban and rural sector.
- To assist Planning Commission, various Government institutions, Ministry and autonomous bodies to formulate appropriate policies acceptable and adoptable to the industry.
- To organize practical training and to provide skilled manpower and to motivate good students for study.
- To conduct activities related to the growth of the export of leather and leather goods from India.
- As the part of many social activities ILTA has donated Rs. 1 lac to Consul General of Nepal towards relief of earthquake effected of Nepal on 15th Sept, 2015.

INTERNATIONAL & NATIONAL SEMINAR

- ILTA is the Member Society of International Union of Leather Technologists & Chemists Societies (IULTCS), a 115 years old organization and for the first time the IULTCS Congress was organized in January 1999 outside the developed countries in India jointly by ILTA and CLRI.
  2017 IULTCS Congress is scheduled to be held in India again.
- 5th Asian International Conference on Leather Science & Technology (AICLST) was organized by ILTA in 2010 during its' Diamond Jubilee Celebration year.

SEMINAR & SYMPOSIUM

ILTA organizes Seminar & Symposiums on regular basis to share information, knowledge & latest development and interactions for the benefit of all concerned. Few are as under :

- Prof. B. M. Das Memorial Lecture every year during the Foundation Day Celebrations on 14th August every year.
- Sanjoy Sen Memorial Lecture on 14th January every year, the birthday of our late President for several decades.
- Prof. Moni Banerjee Memorial Lecture on 15th March every year, the birthday of this iconic personality.
- Seminar on the occasion of India International Leather Fair (IILF) at Chennai in February every year.

It has also organized :

- Prof. Y. Nayudumma Memorial Lecture.
- Series of Lectures during "Programme on implementing Emerging & Sustainable Technologies (PrIEST)".
- Seminars in occasion of India International Leather Fair, 2014 and 2015 at Chennai etc. Many reputed scientists, industrialists and educationists have delivered these prestigious lectures. Foreign dignitaries during their visits to India have addressed the members of ILTA at various times.

PUBLICATION

ILTA have published the following books :

- An Introduction to the Principles of Physical Testing of Leather by Prof. S. S. Dutta
- Practical Aspects of Manufacture of Upper Leather by J. M. Dey
- An Introduction to the Principles of Leather Manufacture by Prof. S. S. dutta
- Analytical Chemistry of Leather Manufacture by P. K. Sarkar
- Comprehensive Footwear Technology by Mr. Somnath Ganguly
- Treatise on Fatliquors and Fatliquoring of Leather by Dr. Samir Dasgupta
- Synthetic Tanning Agents by Dr. Samir Dasgupta
- Hand Book of Tanning by Prof. B. M. Das

ILTA has a good Library & Archive enriched with a few important Books, Periodicals, Journals etc.

AWARDS OF EXCELLENCE

- ILTA awards Prof. B. M. Das Memorial, Sanjoy Sen Memorial, J. M. Dey Memorial and Moni Banerjee Memorial Medals to the top rankers at the University / Technical Institute graduate and post graduate levels to encourage the brilliants to evolve with the Industry.
- J. Sinha Roy Memorial Award for the author of the best contribution for the entire year published in the monthly journal of the Indian Leather Technologists' Association (JILTA).

LEXPOs

To promote and provide marketing facilities, to keep pace with the latest design and technology, to have better interaction with the domestic buyers, ILTA has been organizing LEXPO fairs at Kolkata from 1977, Siliguri from 1992 and Durgapur from 2010. To help the tiny, cottage and small-scale sectors industries in marketing, LEXPO fairs give the exposure for their products. Apart from Kolkata, Siliguri & Durgapur, ILTA has organized LEXPO at Bhubaneswar, Gangtok, Guwahati, Jamshedpur and Ranchi.

MEMBERS

The Association's present (as on 31.03.2018) strength of members is more than 600 from all over India and abroad. Primarily the members are leather technologists passed out from Govt. College of Engineering & Leather Technology, Anna University, Chennai, Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur, B. R. Ambedkar National Institute of Technology, Jalandhar and Scientists from Central Leather Research Institute.

ESTABLISHMENTS

In order to strengthen its activities, ILTA have constructed its own six storied building at 44, Shanti Pally, Kasba, Kolkata – 700 107 and have named it "Sanjoy Bhavan".
This Association is managed by an Executive Committee duly elected by the members of the Association. It is absolutely a voluntary organization working for the betterment of the Leather Industry. None of the Executive Committee members gets any remuneration for the services rendered but they get the satisfaction of being a part of this esteemed organization.

ILTA
Since 1950

Indian Leather Technologists' Association
[A Member Society of International Union of Leather Technologists' and Chemists Societies]

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