Tamil Arasu

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CONTENTS.

	Pages
Tamil Nadu in War and Peace ..	4–9
Tamil Nadu Assembly Hails Bangla Desh ..	10–11
Our Cashew goes to 84 countries ..	12–14
Tamil Nadu Electricity Board ..	15–18
Geography of Bangla Desh ..	19–20
Care of Children's Health ..	21–23
Our Art Pottery	24–26
Education ..	27–29
World Food Problem Liquidated ? ..	30
Conjunctivitis ..	31
Sick Textile Mills Prosper ..	33
Background of Bangla Desh ..	36 38
The Tale of the Anklet ..	39–42
Tenders ..	43–82

Many, Many Happy Returns of the Day!



The Chief Minister greets Thiru K. Anbazhagan, Health Minister on his Fiftieth Birthday on 19-12-71.

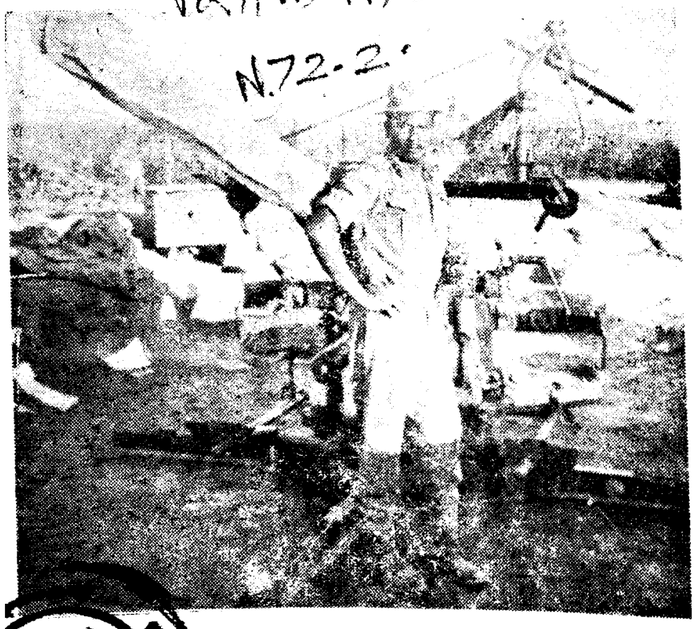
COVER PAGE.

The Indian Soldier having gone through the ordeal by re is respected for courage, consideration and character. He has obtained well-merited world recognition.



The Governor is presenting the President's Medal to Thiru K. R. Shenai, Commis-

V211 to 1172
N72-2



Gunner Perumalsamy who downed a Pakistani Plane despite a head injury to which he later succumbed, has already become a legend. His wife who is equally brave gave birth to a posthumous female child which was named In Hira at a Defence Day function in the presence of Thirumathi Sathiavani Muthu.

99204



At Thiruvarur, on 26-12-71 the Chief Minister presented the cash award of Rs. 5,000 and land patta to the mother of war hero Thirukadaiyur Panduranga.

Tamil Nadu the Land of the Brave and Fearless Fighters

Out of 10 lakhs men in the Defence Forces of India nearly a tenth hail from Tamil Nadu. In the recent war with Pakistan Tamil Nadu has lost 40 brave men of her soil. Tamil Nadu is justly proud of them and members of the bereaved families have been individually contacted by Chief Minister and other Ministers of the Government of Tamil Nadu. Due care will be taken of the members of the bereaved families, to assure them that the blood of the brave is not shed in vain nor shall they be ever forgotten.

Tamil Nadu Government on its own is giving Rs. 5,000 cash and land patta to members of soldiers who died in this war. This is apart from the usual Army benefits to such families.



DEFENCE DAY PROCESSIONS ALL OVER TAMIL NADU

C. M. PLEDGES Rs. 10 CRORES FOR NATIONAL DEFENCE FUND

Tamil Nadu went into tumultuous, yet orderly celebration of the country's achievement in the war nt. The Chief Minister's call to step up collections to the tune of Rs. 10 crores for the National fence Fund came as a sobering reminder that peace calls for an equal amount of sacrifice and that very is not confined to the war front ; but that we in the home front can be equally brave when the for resources is made upon us. Picture above is a procession taken out in Madurai on 26-12-71 part of Defence Day Celebration.



Gifts for Jawans from a Grateful Tamil Nadu

Thirumathi Dayalu Karunanidhi, wife of Chief Minister and wives of other Ministers as also prominent ladies made door-to-door collection for gifts.



At the instance of the Defence amenities Committee a State wide campaign was launched to collect gift articles for the brave Defence Forces of India. In the city a group of ladies led by the wife of the Chief Minister, was able to collect nearly 6 truck loads of articles like woollen sweaters, hand-kerchiefs, off duty apparel, pickled curries, coffee tins, and leisure utilities like playing cards, transistors, record-players and gramophone records. At a function organised in the City on 29-12-71, the gift articles were handed over to the Chief Minister who will hand them over personally to the Prime Minister at Delhi, as the first instalment of our affection for the brave defenders of our soil from wanton aggression.

Collection of such gift articles are continuing in all districts and intending donors may contact the Women's Welfare department for the nearest collection depot. The Collection depot for the city is located in the office of the Women's Welfare Department, where proper receipts are given for articles received.

The Committee feted the sailors of I.N.S. Vikrant when it docked at Madras Harbour on 31-12-71. Local cine artistes gave them not only the best of their performance, but also entertained the sailors to dinner in their own flight deck.









N APPEAL TO UNEMPLOYED ENGINEERS IN TAMIL NADU

The State Expert Committee on Unemployment, set
by the Government of Tamil Nadu, intends to assess
e exact extent of unemployment among engineering—
aduates/post-graduates in engineering in Tamil Nadu.
ll unemployed engineering graduates, post-graduates
engineering in Tamil Nadu are requested to furnish
e following particulars to assist the Committee
making a study of the problem in-depth :

(i) Name in Block letters :—
(ii) Address :
(iii) (*a*) Qualification : (Please specify the branch of engineering, class secured and institution in which you studied).
(iii) (*b*) Post-graduate qualification, if any (Please specify the subject of specialisation, class secured and institution) :
(iv) Age and date of birth :
(v) (*a*) Year of Graduation.
(*b*) Year of obtaining post-graduate qualification :
(vi) Details of work experience after graduation:
(vii) Whether unemployed now and seeking work:
(viii) Whether registered with the Employment Exchange and if so, the registration number:
(ix) Whether at present,
(*a*) undergoing apprenticeship ;
(*b*) Self-employed ;
(*c*) engaged in family enterprise ;
(*d*) in part-time emolpyment ;
(*e*) engaged in further studies ;
(*f*) contemplating to start your own enterprise, with loan facilities offered by nationalised banks to entrepreneurs :

The particulars may kindly be sent to the Director of Employment and Training, (State Employment Market Information Unit), Chepauk, Madras-5, on or before 5th January, 1972 with the covers superscribed "Depth Study on Engineering Personnel " on the top.

No. 125. **Director of Employment and Training.**

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Auction Notice

A public auction will be conducted for the disposal of the condemned type tractors T.D. 14 ..... No.. T.D. 9 ..... 1 No., T.D. 6. ..... Nos. 2, T-6.....4, Nos., and surplus new spare parts, plough spares of Bulldozers and Tractors (W-6, T-6, TD 9, and T.D. 14) in the premises of Government Agricultural Implements Workshop at Pavithiramanickam, Elavangargudi Post, Tiruvarur, Thanjavur District, Tamilnadu at 3 p.m. on 17th January 1972. Also unserviceable spares of tractors and bulldozers (original value) worth of Rs. 5 lakhs will be sold in public auction on the same day at 10 a.m. intending bidders may participate in the auction.

Particulars regarding the list of surplus new spares, conditions of auction sale may be obtained from the above office on payment of Rs. 1·04 (Rupee one and paise four only) by Money Order or Demand Draft (not refundable) from 1st January 1972 to 11th January 1972.

The condemned vehicles and the unserviceable spare may be inspected at the above premises during any working day between the office hours.

The undersigned reserves full rights either to accept or to reject any of the bids without assigning any reason thereof.

No. 123.

General Superintendent,
A.I.W., Tiruvarur.



Vice Admiral Krishna explaining a Chinese made weapon to the Chief Minister.

REASONS FOR THE ENHANCEMENT OF POWER RATES IN TAMIL NADU

General revision of the rates f supply of electricity by the amil Nadu Electricity Board was ist made in December, 1964. ince then the operating and aintenance cost of the Electriity Board have gone up due to arious factors including increase f wages as a result of Wage oard awards and cost of aterials.

The Electricity Board has also o purchase power at fairly high ost from Kerala and Mysore o meet the increasing demand f the consumers and avoid power ut. The cost of Neyveli power as also increased from 1968. s a result of all these and further scalation in cost, the cost of ower has increased since 1965 y about 40 per cent at the high ension end and 53 per cent at he low tension end.

The Electricity Board had been ncurring substantial loss from year to year. In the face of emergency and the cut in the Plan provisions the Electricity Board and the State Government have to raise additional resources for implementing the Plan. The Government has, therefore, decided to revise and rationalise the tariff structure of the Electricity Board.

In doing so the Government has taken into consideration the recommendations of the working group appointed to examine the structure of tariff. The Working Group had appointed a sub-Committee under Dr. B. Natarajan to make specific recommendations. These have been kept in mind in arriving at the final rationalised structure of tariff.

Revised Rates.

The revised rates are briefly indicated below.

High Tension Industrial Tariff.— Basic rate will be increased by 10 per cent and the present fuel surcharge in the thermal area and the 30 per cent surcharge in the hydel area will be merged in the tariff.

As regards high tension non-industrial tariff, the rates will be fixed at 25 per cent increase over the high tension industrial tariff as against the 20 per cent increase now obtaining.

Low Tension Tariff.— The overall rate for low tension agricultural service inclusive of tax will be fixed at 12 P per unit as against the present overall rate of 10·8 P per unit. This increase has become necessary as the cost of power at the low tension end is 20·2 P per unit. Even after the present increase, the Electricity Board will be suffering a loss of about Rs. 8 crores per annum for supply to agriculture.

The rates of some other States are much higher, i.e., they are 18 P in Maharashtra and Bihar. 16 P in Gujarat, Haryana and Assam. 15 P in UP and 12 P in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore. Compared to these rates, the rates in Tamil Nadu, even after increase, cannot be said to be high.

For low tension domestic supply, the overall rate inclusive of tax will be fixed at 35 P as against the existing rate of 35·2 P for the first 50 units and 30 P per unit for all in excess of 50 units per month.

The rate for domestic bulk supply will also be adjusted suitably.

The overall rate inclusive of tax and surcharge for general purpose low tension supply will be fixed at 45 P for the first 500 units as against the existing overall rate of 43·35 P for the first 100 units and 40·80 P for the next 400 units. The rates for all units in excess of 500 units will be fixed at 40 P per unit as against the existing overall rate of 39·25 P for the next 2,000 units and 33·15 P for over 2,500 units.

For low tension power load a flat rate of 18 P per unit inclusive of tax and surcharge will be fixed as against the obtaining overall rate of 16·20 P for the first 2,000 units and 14·08 P for all in excess of 2,000 units.

For low tension combined lighting and power load, an overall rate of 33 P per unit inclusive of surcharge and tax will be fixed as against the overall rate of 28·05 P now obtaining.

In respect of high tension supply 50 per cent of the electricity tax will be merged with the tariff and the remaining 50 per cent will continue as tax.

In regard to low tension supply the entire tax will be merged with the tariff.

The revised tariff will be applicable to the consumer to consumption from the date of taking meter reading on or after January 1972.

TAMIL NADU ASSEMBLY HAILS BANGLA DESH

The Tamil Nadu Legislature expressed and extended its felicitations to Bangla Desh that has emerged after a heroic and historic Freedom struggle involving astonishing sacrifices and appalling tragedies, during its winter session, which curiously enough commenced on 4th December 1971.

The Assembly expressed its warm felicitations to the Prime Minister on having rendered humane help to Bangla Desh and on having taught a fitting lesson to the warmongers of Pakistan. The resolution read as follows :—

"This August House pays homage to all the valiant soldiers who sacrificed their life and limb in the war and saved their nation and helped the emancipation of a new nation.

This House strongly pleads that all nations must make efforts to secure the immediate release of the Freedom fighter and leader of the new born Bangla Desh, Mr. Mujibur Rahman".

The non-co-operative and hostile attitude of countries like America was condemned and the helpful U.S.S.R. was appreciated by the House.

After the resolution was seconded by the leaders of all the political parties, the Chief Minister finally spoke as follows :—

"The Resolution introduced by me having been unanimously welcomed and seconded by the leaders of all political parties, I would like to express a few words.

When the banner of Free Bangla Desh was first hoisted, there was not even a fitting place for the historic event to take place, and the flag was first hoisted under the shadow of a tree in a garden.

When the freedom fighters named and nominated the President, Prime Minister and the Army Generals of Bangla Desh, they were mocked at by the discerning world with a ridiculing twinkle of eyes at their precocious dream of a new nation.

The photographs of the declaration function of the free Bangla Desh were published in newspapers and the scene is still visualised in our mind's eye. a table and a few broken chairs and a small audience to hear the leaders in a garden. The leaders have to-day become the protectors of more than six million people. Their flag that was hoisted in a place named after Mujibur is to-day fluttering over in Dacca, that was described by our Prime Minister as the free capital of a free country.

This is an evidence indicating to the world that though neglected, and depressed the freedom loving people shall one day democratically succeed, and realise their ideals.

Hon'ble Member Thirumathy Ananthanayaki said that the world has come to appreciate the greatness of womanhood. Yes, of course, though belatedly, the world has come to do it. Some of the countries in the world did not pay heed to the appeals and efforts made by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, yet she has taught a lesson to those countries that failed to respond to her appeal.

None should forget that though the war is fought in a remote corner of India, it will affect Tamil Nadu also. The States have all forgotten their differences and have united together as one man to defeat the enemy. The war is not actually fought in Tamil Nadu, yet Tamil Nadu is in the Warfront. To-day many of our Tamil soldiers have died in the battle field and their uniforms alone have been sent home, and we must remember that the tears of the bereaved mothers and wives must be wiped with tender solicitude that we show them.

War may end with victory but the post-war problems must be tackled wisely and we must also show that we are capable of doing it. As the Hon'ble Members of this House pointed out, all the legislators and the citizens must contribute their mite to help the soldiers. When the news of the death of a soldier is received, the Government intimates the authorities in the respective native areas of the late soldiers, and the officials go forward to console the bereaved family. Before the officials contact the bereaved family the representatives of the people like Panchayat Board member, President, Union Chairman, the local M.L.A., M.L.C. or M.P. may console the members of the soldier's family. Ministers must also go and console those families even before the officials do it. Then the members of the family



	சனவரி					பிப்ரவரி					மார்ச்				
ாயிறு	30	2	9	16	23	+	6	13	20	27	+	5	12	19	26
ங்கள்	31	3	10	17	24	+	7	14	21	28	+	6	13	20	27
்வாய்	+	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29	+	7	14	21	28
புதன்	+	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	+	1	8	15	22	29
ாழன்	+	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	+	2	9	16	23	30

would be made to feel that though their son or brother died in the war, there are so many sons and brothers to help them, and the spirit of brotherhood and oneness will be roused to sacrifice one and all for the nation.

Tamil Nadu is known for her heroism and the heroic mothers immortalised in the Sangam Literature. 'Purananuru' are not buried with the past. Our gallant heroes are fighting in the war to save our nation and honour.

"Gymnasium to us is the battle-field of death And blood-perfumed is our heroic breath", sang our revolutionary poet Barathidasan. True to the poet's verse is our land full of valiant fighters who have sacrificed their life in this war. They have shed their blood and lost their limbs and we pay homage to those heroes on behalf of this House.

The Government has arranged to honour those heroic soldiers with awards and rewards and though these are all inadequate we do it in grateful recognition of their service and indicate that our sympathetic hearts are behind them.

Dr. Hande asked me to read the letter about gunner Arumugam, a valiant fighter from Tamil Nadu who died in the battle. As the letter will rouse the sympathetic feelings of the Hon'ble Members and make them appreciate the heroic fight of gunner Arumugham, I am going to read a portion of the letter. The letter is as follows :—

"Unfortunately gunner Arumugam got a bullet hit in his head while fighting this action but he carried on his duties until he fell dead, in the service of our motherland. His bravery and courage has become an example and source of inspiration for the entire unit. Gunner Arumugam was recently married and leaves behind his widow who is understood to be in the family way. We are all concerned about her and are doing our best in all possible ways. However, I shall be very grateful if you could kindly keep a fatherly and protective hand on her and extend all possible assistance to her". (Since then, Arumugam's wife gave birth to a female child. Both mother and child are doing well.)

More and more of such letters may be received and thousands of Arumugams may die in the war. It is our responsibility to help the families of the Arumugams. Then alone the enemy will realise that the 55 crores of Indian people including 4½ crores of Tamils are actually fighting.

Even now, as I made it clear in my introductory speech, India has demonstrated beyond doubt that she has no designs on the territory of Pakistan and has voluntarily declared cease-fire. You can remember, I believe, that it was Pakistan that launched the aggression on our soil. Pakistan was the first to start the war. But India is the first to stop the war. If some of the nations that have taken unreasonable and unjust decisions against India fail to take to heart these facts and change their attitude, India is sure to teach them a lesson.

News from Newyork says that the neutral and just nations are on the side of India that has taken up the just cause. Extending our thanks to those neutral nations, I request that this resolution may be passed unanimously.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

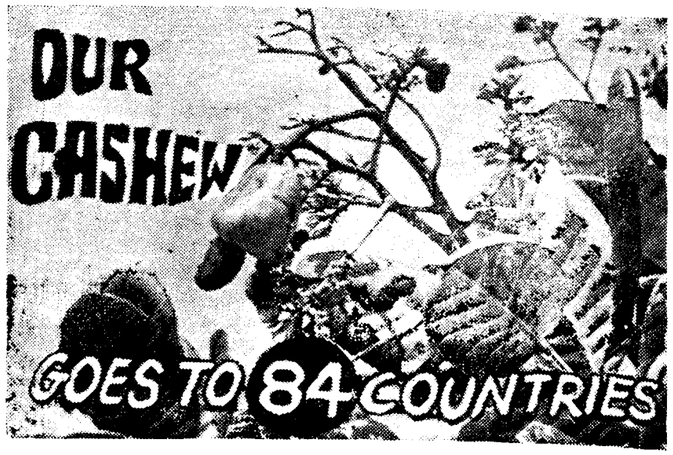
Public (Information & Public Relations) Department.

Applications are invited for the post of '**Commercial Accountant**' in the **Tamil Nadu Films Division in the scale of pay of Rs. 350—15—500—20—600.** The candidates should possess a Degree in Commerce of any recognised University and should be below 30 years. They should have not less than two years of experience in any Commercial concern, preferably in the Film Industuy. Persons with experience of Independent charge of Commercial Accounts in any Quasi-Government or in any Government Commercial undertakings will be preferred. Applications should reach the undersigned before 25th January 1972.

Those who are employed in Quasi-Government or Government Offices may be instructed to apply through Proper Channel.

Director of Information & Public Relations,
Public (I. & P.R.) Department, Madras-9.

No. 59.



To-day, cashewnut is a major foreign exchange earner for India, being exported to more than 50 countries. Though the cashew tree is met with in many other countries, till recently, only in India that raw cashewnut was collected and processed for marketing. We meet 84 per cent of the world demand for cashewnuts.

The cashew tree is native to North-Eastern Brazil where it occurs wild in extensive stands. In the 16th century Portuguese traders introduced the cashew tree into India, where it was planted along the shore to bind the soil and soon spread as an escape throughout India.

The cashew is now grown extensively in several parts of the country and occupies an area of about 2·6 lakh hectares. The cashew tree is drought-resistant and adaptable to different kinds of soils. It thrives under a variety of climatic conditions.

What distinguishes the cashew from other fruits is the growth of the nut at the apex of the "apple". This "apple" is the "false fruit", the swollen peduncle or hypocarp commonly known as the "cashew apple". The "cashew apple" is actually the receptacle for the true fruit, the cashew nut, which is lightly attached to its apex and which attains full size prior to the enlargement of the receptacle. The cashew apple is a juicy fruit rich in vitamin 'C'— It is used to make vinegar, pickles, jam and beverages.

The cashew kernel, extracted from the raw nut has a delicious taste, pleasing flavour and high nutritive values. Cashew kernels are consumed raw or fried, salted or sugared, and is an ideal snack. It is also used as a flavouring in confectionaries. The cashewnut can be regarded as a complete food in itself or as a highly nutritive ingredient in other dishes. Compared to other edible nuts, it contains a lower percentage of carbohydrates, fat and alkalinity. This gives it a definite advantage over other nuts.

But it contains a very high per centage of vitamin A, B1, B2, B6, D, E, PP and pentotenic acid.

Essential nutritive value of the cashewnut can be increased through careful roasting process. Recently, it has been made evident that the roasting or toasting process, besides increasing the characteristic aroma of the cashewnut, also provokes the formation of other important nutritive substances, for example, that of vitamin PP. In fact during roasting a part of the Trigonella Faenum Graecum L (an important food element widely diffused in vegetable matter) transforms into vitamin PP.

Another important factor has been brought to light in recent years, in that, the aroma have been better appreciated for their value as digestive assimilative stimuli. It is now recognised that the process of digestion not only takes place through 'taste' and by the secretion form the digestive glands but also by an enzymatic and bioregulative activity. Therefore on the basis of this new discovery, the cashewnut can be further appreciated for its aromatic value. In short, it may be stated that cashewnut is a precious shell of nutrition.

By-products.

The cashewnut yields a number of by-products of value to industries and in the export trade, the shell liquid being the most important. The nut has a shell o one-eighth inch thickness inside which is a soft honeycomb structure containing a dark reddish brown viscous liquid. It is called cashewnut shell liquid which is the pericarp fluid of the cashewnut. Cashewnut shell liquid is used in the manufacture of paints, varnishes, lacquers, brake-linings, lubricating oils, etc.

ıe shell liquid can be converted
:o solid or semi-solid synthetic
sins through polymerisation.
ıe resins are used as raw mate-
ıls in the paint and plastic
dustries. The liquid is also
rectly used as water-proofing
gent and preservative on boats,
shing nets and light wood work.

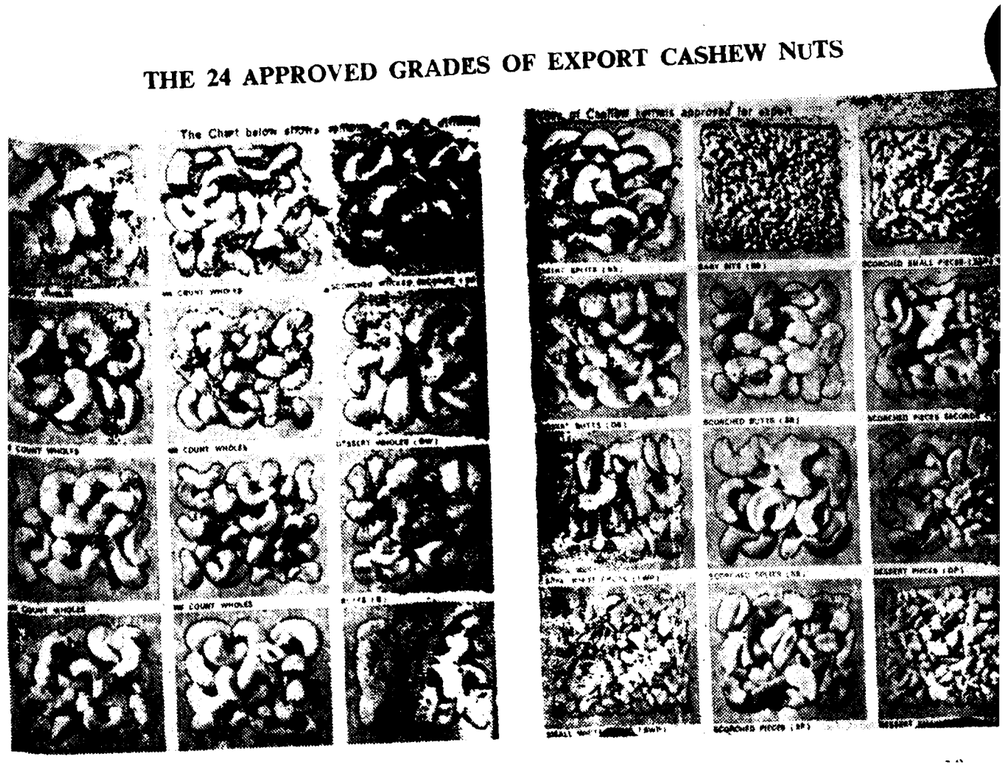
The demand for cashewnut
ernels in foreign markets started
ı early twenties. The first ship-
ıent of a little over 45 tonnes
vas sent to the United States in
923. The demand for cashew
:ernels as well as its shell oil
vent up only during the last 25
'ears.

The export increased both in quantity and value since 1955 when the Cashew Export Promotion Council was set up. From 31,000 tonnes valued at nearly Rs. 13 crores in 1955-56, the export have risen to 64,500 tonnes valued at Rs. 61·9 crores in 1968-69. Both in terms of quantity of cashew kernels exported as well as the foreign exchange earned, the export during 1968-69 have been an all time record for the Indian Cashew Industry. During the year 1969-70 the exports of cashewnuts were fallen down to 60,627 tonnes valued at Rs. 57·42 crores. Export of cashew kernels form India during the financial year 1970-71 again fallen down to 50,292 tonnes valued at Rs. 52·02 crores. This decline is due to the competition of some of the South African countries in cashew trade and inadequate import of African raw nuts.

Virtual Monopoly.

India although holds a virtual monopoly in cashew kernel trade in the world market, it depends heavily on the imports of raw nuts from East Africa, Tanzania and Kenya. The production of raw cashewnut in India is about

THE 24 APPROVED GRADES OF EXPORT CASHEW NUTS



one lakh tonnes. It is not sufficient to meet the full requirements of our 300 and odd cashew processing factories. Therefore, we had to import about two lakh tonnes of raw nut costing Rs. 30 crores annually from the East African countries like Tanzania and Mozambique. Failure of timely or adequate supplies paralysis Indian cashew Industry frequently.

Some of the African countries have started cashew processing factories adopting mechanical process. But we are using only the poor technology in the cashew Industry in India in which the operations are done manually that too with over 90 per cent women workers. With the perfection of mechanised processing in foreign countries. India is bound to face the danger of drastic reduction in imports.

Further, countries in Africa and the Far East and parts of Latin America are emerging as substantial growers of cashewnut using more efficient methods and will soon be able to outsell India, whose output remains static at about one lakh tonnes. It is therefore, absolutely necessary to step up indigenous production so as to achieve self sufficiency within a short span of time.

Cashewnut production in India has to increase, if we are to maintain the present level of exports. The more feasible method is to increase the per hectare production. This could be achieved through better plant types and adoption of a whole series of cultural practices.

It has been estimated, that an additional area of 2·4 lakh hectare is to be brought under cashew, if India is to maintain the level of exports at 65,000 tonnes per annum. Increasing the area has certain limitations as it not only takes time but denies that much area to other crops or industries, forests or other equally important purposes, all of which compete for the diminishing remnant of land surface available. The quicker way would be to increase per hectare production and it has been estimated that if it is possible to stabilise tree yield at 12 kg., it holds out prospects of meeting our raw nut requirements from a much smaller area of fresh plantings.

Cashew in Tamil Nadu.

Tamil Nadu has not been lagging behind in this great national task. Prior to the States reorganisation, Madras was the most important cashew growing State in India. But subsequently, Malabar and South Kanara, the two west coast districts rich in cashew, were separated. From about 27,000 acres under cashew in the rest of the state then, the area has expanded to 1,77,000 acres now. The cashew Development programme was launched in Tamil Nadu in January 1959 with the main object of expansion of area under the crop by offering loan assistance and supply of quality seednuts, pesticides and fungicides. This scheme was continued during the Third Plan period as well and is being continued in the Fourth Plan also. The Government of Tamil Nadu is taking necessary steps to raise fresh cashew plantation in 26,000 acres during the Fourth Plan period.

Loans and Subsidy available for Cashew.

1. At present the loan assistance is at Rs. 150 per acre (Rs. 100 first instalment and Rs. 50 second instalment) subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,000 per individual recoverable in five instalments commencing from the sixth year of planting. This loan facilities have been made available for Panchayats, Co-operatives and Temples also.

2. Under cashew and coconut development in Tirunelveli District, the loan assistance is at Rs. 370 per acre subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,500 for both cashew and coconut crops per individual.

3. Quality seednuts are supplied by the Agriculture Department at reasonable rates.

4. Pesticides and fungicides are supplied to the cashew growers at 15 per cent subsidised rates by the Agricultural Department.

5. Sprayers and dusters are supplied to the cashew growers at subsidised rates through the panchayat Unions.

6. Sprayers and dusters are hired to ryots at nominal rates. In case of ryots who laid demonstration plots, sprayers are supplied for spraying operations at free of cost.

7. A subsidy of Rs. 300 per demonstration plot is being given to ryots. But the subsidy will be in kind, i.e., fertilisers and plant protection chemicals.

8. A subisidy of Rs. 25 (in kinds) per acre towards the cost of plant protection chemicals for two rounds of spraying is being given to cashew growers.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has started a Research station at Vridhachalam in South Arcot District to tackle the problems of cashew. Cashew was brought under the perview of the regulated markets. Tamil Nadu is playing her just part effectively in this great national endeavour.

Achievements and Aspirations of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board

(*Speech of Thiru O. P. Raman, Minister for Electricity initiating the discussions in Tamil Nadu Legislature on the Annual Financial Statement for* 1971-72 *and the Supplementary Financial Statement for* 1970-71 *of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.*)

Recognising that Power is indispensable for development in agriculture and industry, programmes for generation and distribution of power have been assigned greater importance in our Plans. At the beginning of the First Plan there were only three hydel and two thermal stations with a total installed capacity of 156 M.W. During the First Plan period, the installed capacity was increased to 256 M.W. During the Second Plan period, the installed capacity was more than doubled to 570 M.W. The major weakness of the power system in Tamil Nadu apart from pronounced shortage of power (as evidenced by excess of peak demand over effective capacity) was the preponderance of hydel capacity which rendered the grid particularly vulnerable in years of poor rainfall and this made us ponder over the possibility of tapping alternate sources. With a view to correct the imbalance between hydel and thermal power and to overcome the shortage of power, emphasis was laid in the Third Plan on taking up new thermal schemes for execution. As a result, the Third Plan period witnessed the commencement of work on the 340 M.W. Ennore Thermal Station and also on the Madras Plant fourth stage extension scheme of 30 M.W. capacity and commissioning of 6 units at the Kundah Plants (245 M.W.), the Mettur Tunnel Scheme (200 M.W.), the fourth unit at Periyar Power House (35 M.W.), and one unit of the Parambikulam-Aliyar Project at Sarkarpathy (30 M.W.). With these, the installed capacity of the State Grid rose to 1,070 M.W., apart from the 300 M.W. thermal capacity at Neyveli.

The completion of the continuing schemes will naturally have to be given the first priority in the Fourth Plan. Keeping this objective in view, the Fourth Plan provides for investment, mostly on the continuing schemes for generation of power. Sizable allotments have also been made for Transmission and Distribution and Rural Electrification. The Plan also contemplates outlays for acquisition of electrical undertakings and investigation of new schemes.

The Fourth Plan envisages total outlay of Rs. 169·79 crores (excluding Rs. 18·75 crores under Rural Electrification to be met out of institutional loan finance). Out of this, an expenditure of Rs. 37·11 crores in 1969-70 and Rs. 30·13 crores in 1970-71 was incurred. The annual Plan for 1971-72 envisages an outlay of Rs. 26·76 crores. Of this, Rs. 939·40 lakhs will be on generation schemes while the outlay

for Transmission and Distribution and Rural Electrification programmes will be Rs. 750 lakhs and Rs. 875 lakhs respectively. A provision of Rs. 1,275 lakhs has also been made outside the Plan for rural electrification to be met out of institutional loan finance.

During the year 1970-71, an additional installed capacity of 85 M.W. was added to the Grid. This comprised of one 25 M.W unit at Sholayar Power House-II, under the Parambikulam Hydro-Electric Scheme and the Second 60 M·W. unit at Ennore Thermal Power Station. The installed capacity in the grid is at persent 2,075 M.W. including 600 M.W. at Neyveli. This is expected to increase to 2.185 M.W. by the end of 1971-72 with the addition of the first 110 M.W. unit (3rd Unit) at Ennore Thermal Power Station.

The State Grid is at present inter-connected with the neighbouring States of Kerala, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh by means of 230 K.V. lines. With the above 230 K.V. inter-State lines in service and the completion of Pamba-Kayathar and Ennore-Nellore 230 K.V. inter-State lines there would be more exchange of peaking power and energy among the Southern States during the Fourth Plan period, while in the Fifth Plan the integrated operations of the Power plans in the Southern Grid is expected to be achieved, with the resultant advantages to all the States of the region.

To develop the available power resources and make power available in a rational way at reduced cost and in abundance over the whole State, a vast net work of transmission and distribution lines covering the length and breadth of the State had been formed effectively. As on 31st March 1971 the Grid has 55,064 K.M. of E.H.T. and H.T. lines and 137,813 K.M. of L.T. lines. Power connections have been extended to 5,862 villages and hamlets during 1970-71 bringing the total number of villages and hamlets electrified 242. 229 during 1970-71. 59,268 agricultural pumpsets were energised making the total number of pumpsets energised as on 31st March 1971 to 530,044. Top Priority has been given for electrification of Harijan Colonies adjoining the villages. During 1970-71. 2,029 Harijan Colonies, the highest ever so far in a year, were electrified. Thus the number of Harijan Colonies electrified as on 1st April 1971 total to 11,905. It is programmed to electrify another 6,200 Harijan Colonies during 1971-72, and the balance during the period April 1972 to December 1972.

I would like to highlight the following special points in the Annual Financial Statement :—

I am glad to mention here that during the year 1970-71, the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited, approved seen rural Electrification schemes of the Board, costing Rs. 4·68 crores and disbursed a sum of Rs. 2·11 crores. During the current year, a further sum of Rs. 1·88 crores is expected to be disbursed. The Board will continue to send schemes to the Rural Electrification Corporation, Ltd., for sanction of further loans.

Capital Expenditure.

For the year 1971-72, the Budget Estimate provides for a capital expenditure of Rs. 39·39 crores. This includes Rs. 8·75 crores for Rural Electrification under 'Normal' programme and Rs. 12·75 crores under the "Special Programme".

Out of the estimated revenue receipt of Rs. 67·02 crores, the expenses of power generation including fuel cost are estimated to need Rs. 8.86 crores. For purchase of power from Neyveli, Mysore and Kerala Rs. 16·12 crores have been provided. After the usual contributions to the Depreciation Reserve and other Reserves, and after providing for interest on loans taken from L.I.C. and Banks and from the public and for the other charges in accordance with the prescribed priority, a sum of Rs. 6·49 crores is expected to be available for payment of interest to the Government. Thus, the Board will be contributing to the Government's revenue receipt a sum of Rs. 6·49 crores.

The progress of the various power schemes under execution and those contemplated are briefly as follows : Works relating to Kodayar Hydro-Electric Scheme in Kanyakumari district have been completed and the first power house with an installed capacity of 60 M.W. and the second power house with an installed capacity of 40 M.W. have been commissioned this year. The work on the Ennore Thermal Scheme is going apace and the 3rd unit of 110 M.W. capacity is expected to be commissioned in 1971-72 while the fourth unit will be put into operation in 1972-73.

New Power Schemes.

As regards other new schemes, the Naduvattam Diversion Scheme has already been taken up for execution. The scheme envisages diversion of the flows in the Naduvattam stream in the Nilgiris to the Pykara Reservoir resulting in additional generation of power at the existing Pykara and Moyar Power houses to the tune of 69 Million units per annum.

The Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme (Fourth stage extensions) which provides for installation of a third 60 M.W. generating unit at the existing Kundah Power House No. 3 and a second 50 M.W. unit at the existing Kundah Power House No. 4, has already been approved by the Planning Commission. Arrangements are being made to have the generating units imported from Canada. All efforts are being made to ensure that this scheme is taken up soon and completed by March 1975.

Pandiyar-Punnampuzha Hydro-Electric Scheme with an installed capacity of 100 M.W. is yet another scheme approved by the Planning Commission. This will be taken up for execution as soon as a decision is taken regarding the diversion of tail-race waters of the Power House for irrigation in Tamil Nadu in consultation with the Government of Kerala.

Preliminary works are in progress for the installation of the fifth unit of 110 M.W. at Ennore. Orders have been placed on Messrs. Bharat Heavy Electricals, Ltd., Tiruchirappalli and Hyderabad for the supply of the Boiler and the generating machinery.

It is estimated that in 1980-81 there would be a shortfall of about 3000 M.W. The 235 M.W. Kalpakkam Atomic Power Station will be commissioned at the beginning of the Fifth Five-Year Plan. The Government of India have accepted the installation of a second 235 M.W. at Kalpakkam. Although surplus power is now available in the neighbouring States of Kerala and Mysore, it will be unwise to continue to depend on them as they may require all the power produced by them for their own use consequent on further agricultural and industrial development in their States. It is therefore obvious that we should take up additionl power schemes in our State during the Fourth Plan itself in order to make up for the deficit expected at the end of the Fifth Plan. With this object in view, the State Government have been urging the Government of India for opening of a second mine cut and establishment of another power house of 600 M.W. capacity at Neyveli, and also installation of a thermal power station at Tuticorin of 600 M.W. capacity. Moreover, if the estimated shortfall in 1980-81 were to be wiped out and the supply of electrical energy stabilised, the establishment of a second atomic power station of at least 1000 M.W. capacity in one of the Southern districts of our State becomes a vital necessity.

The following hydro-electric schemes are also proposed to be taken up for execution during the Fourth Plan period itself for which Scheme reports have been forwarded to Government of India and the clearance from Central Water and Power Commission/Planning Commission is still awaited :—

(i) Surliyar Hydro-Electric Scheme in Madurai district (35 M.W. capacity).

(ii) Servalar Power Houes under Upper Thambaraparani Hydro Electric Scheme in Tirunelveli district (35 M.W. capacity).

(iii) Kadamparai Pumped Storage Scheme (400 M.W.).

(iv) Nellithorai Hydro-Electric Scheme in Coimbatore district (50 M.W. capacity).

(v) Paraliar Hydro-Electric Scheme in Kanyakumari district (35 M.W. capacity).

(vi) Cholatipuzha Hydro-Electric Scheme in Nilgiris (60 M.W.).

The Transmission and Distribution Project for which a provision of Rs. 750 lakhs has been made involves construction of 230 K.V., 110 K.V. and 33 K.V. transmission lines and sub-stations for distribution of power. Enhancement of power transformer capacities at Sub-Stations, provision of carrier and V.H.F. equipments for communication and various improvements to transmission lines and sub-stations are also envisaged under this head. It is proposed to add 2600 K.M. of E.H.T. and H.T. lines during 1971-72.

If the benefit of planning should result in higher productivity and the resultant improvement in the standard of living, then the impact of technology has to be felt at the rural level. Of the total population in the State nearly 70 per cent live in villages. It follows, therefore, that for development activities to have real impact on the State's population, electricity must be brought within the convenient reach of rural man. The Government therefore, has been attaching great significance to the rural electrification work in the State.

Notwithstanding the uneconomic nature of most of the rural electrification schemes, outstanding progress has been and is being made in the electrification of

rural areas, especially in the matter of providing street lights and domestic services.

At the instance of Doctor Kalaignar, the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, a special programme of electrifying all the villages and hamlets in the State with street lights and domestic services by the end of 1972 was launched during October 1969. Under this programme, street lights are also being provided in the villages and hamlets already electrified by way of agricultural pumpsets only. During 1970—71, 10,016 villages and hamlets were provided with street lights by the Board, which is an all-time record. As on 31st March 1971, a total of 21,035 villages and hamlets in the State are yet to be provided with street lights which includes 697 villages and hamlets lying in the Licensees' areas. Out of the 20,338 villages and hamlets in the Board's area, it has been programmed to electrify 9,000 villages and hamlets during the year 1971—72 and the balance during the nine months period from April 1972 to December 1972. Besides, the tempo of energisation of pumpsets will also be kept up during this period. The Licensees have also been urged to complete the electrification of all villages and hamlets lying in their areas before December 1972.

During 1970—71, a significant achievement was that all villages and hamlets in the districts of Chingleput, North Arcot, Tirunelveli and the Nilgiris Electricity Systems were completely electrified. During this year it has been programmed to complete electrification of all villages and hamlets in the districts of Madurai, Coimbatore, South Arcot and Kanyakumari. The remaining six districts will also be completely electrified by the end of December 1972.

Concessions to the Employees

The Electricity Board is one of the largest employers in Tamil Nadu employing over 84,000 persons comprising of various categories from unskilled labour to skilled artisans, Ministerial Staff, Supervisors, expert Engineers Accountants and others. It has been gratifying to note that all these various categories of personnel have been working as a team and the relationship between the Board and the employees has been harmonious and generally cordial during 1970 71, despite the multiplicity of trade unions.

All sections of employees benefited substantially as a result of the wage revision. Certain amendments to the Standing Orders for workmen has conferred a real benefit on a large number of temporary employees and Casual Workmen in projects and construction circles by way of liberalising the leave benefits and bringing them on a par with their counterparts in Operation and Maintenance System. The Board regularised a large number of temporary Junior Assistants, Typists and Cashiers numbering about 1,950 who were originally appointed on a temporary basis and allowed their continuance in employment by relaxing the Board's regulations. The benefits of C.P.F. have been extended with effect from 1st April 1969 to N.M.R. and T.C.L. workmen in Operation and Maintenance System who have worked for 240 days.

Eventhough a bonus of only 4 per cent was payable under the Bonus Act, as the Board was not making any profit, the Hon'ble Chief Minister was kind enough to order payment of bonus at 5 per cent to the Electricity Board Employees for 1970 71. The following other benefits were also extended to the employees of the Board by the Hon'ble Chief Minister. Temporary workers of the Board numbering about 31,000 will get an increase in wages of 25 Paise per day from June 1, 1971. The City Compensatory Allowance as applicable to the State Government employees will be extended to the employees of the Board from June 1, 1971. With effect from June 1, 1971 the hill allowance will be raised to 10 per cent of pay. Travelling and daily allowances will also be raised from October 1. The demand for a special grade for cashiers and Store-keepers has been accepted.

With the increase in the number of services every year and the corresponding increase in load, the employment potential also goes up and I hope that employment opportunities may be provided for 25,000 employees in the various categories during the next five years.

Rationalisation of the Department

The need for reorganising the functional level staff primarily to avoid inconvenience to consumers, has been engaging the attention of the Board. With a view to achieving this object it has been decided that Divisional Engineers and Assistant Engineers of an Operating System would be entrusted with all the works like construction, operation, maintenance, commercial, etc., in their areas, instead of the present system of separate divisions and sub-divisions for construction and operation maintenance. The reorganisation on territorial basis has been implemented from 15th July this year in Madurai System. The same will be extended to other Systems as and when the Special Rural Electrification programmes are completed in the System concerned.

An expert sub-committee consisting of economists and officers has gone into the question of rationalisation of the entire tariff structure of the Board. The report is now under consideration of the Working Group constituted by the Government.



(In kilometres.)

	River boundary.	Hill boundary.	Plain field boundary.	Total boundary.
1 Between Bangla Desh and West Bengal	352	..	1,572	1,925
2 Between Bangla Desh and Assam	303	599	890	1,791
3 Between Bangla Desh and Burma	74	196	10	280
4 Boundary by sea	..	..	..	716

Geography of Bangla Desh

The Independent, Sovereign State of Bangla Desh, with an area of 143,000 square kilometres (55,000 square miles) and a population of about 7.5 crores, lies between the Indian State of West Bengal to its north and west, the Indian State of Assam to its north and north-east, the Union Territory of Tripura in the east and Burma to its south-east.

Bangla Desh has a land and sea frontier of about 4,712 km. as detailed under the Map.

The population of Bangla Desh according to the 1961 census was 50·84 millions (26,349,000 males and 24,491,000 females). The demographic distribution of different religious groups was: Muslims 80·43 per cent, Hindus including Scheduled Castes 18·45 per cent, Christians 0·29 per cent, Buddists 0·74 per cent and others 0·09 per cent.

The density of population per sq. km. was 356 persons. The population of Dacca in 1961 was 557,000.

The 1971 pre-Independence population of Bangla Desh, estimated at about 7·5 crores, exceeded that of as many as 88 number-States of the United Nations.

Physical features.

Bangla Desh consists mainly of vast alluvial plains with only marginal hills in the east and south-east.

The plains area can be roughly divided into (1) the Plain of the Delta; (2) the Plain along and adjoining the Jamuna-Padma-Megana rivers; (3) the North Bengal Plain; (4) the Mymensingh Sylhet Plain and (5) the

Hills are found only along a part of the eastern margin of the plains in Sylhet (both north and south) and in the south-eastern corner in the districts of Chittagong and Chittagong hills tracts.

River System

This network of rivers plays an important role in the economic life of the people of Bangla Desh. They serve to water the plains, serve as drainage channels, ensure an abundant supply of fish and provide inexpensive and convenient means of transport and communication.

The Rivers of Bangla Desh can be divided into five systems, namely, (1) the *Ganga* or the *Padma* and its deltaic systems ; (2) the *Meghna* and the *Surma* system ; (3) the Brahmaputra's effluents and channels ; (4) the North Bengal rivers and (5) the rivers of Chittagong hill tracks and adjoining plains.

Claimate and Rainfall

Bangla Desh, generally has a tropical-monsoon climate with an excess of humidity. The temperature is moderately high for about eight months in the year with no extremes of heat and cold. The short winter lasts from about the end of November to the middle of February.

Heavy rainfall is characteristic of this land. With the exception of western parts of Rajshahi and Kushtia districts, where the annual rainfall is about 55 inches, no other part receives a rainfall of less than 60 inches. A large area in the south and south-east, comprising Khulna, Barisal, Noakhali, Comilla and Chittagong hill tracts, and to the north-east and north including Sylhet, Mymensingh, Rangpur and northern Dinajpur, receives from 80 to 100 inches of rainfall a year. The south-eastern extremity, the Cox's Bazar area, gets about 140 inches and north-eastern portions of Sylhet district receive from 150 to 200 inches.

The monsoon in Bangla Desh generally signifies rain from June to September or early October. For most of the area July is the rainiest month with slightly lower figures for June and August.

Seasonal rainfall is an important factor in crop production in Bangla Desh. Indeed the success or the failure of two major rice crops of *aman* (winter harvest) and *aus* (summer harvest) and of jute is inextricably linked with climatic and physiographic aspects.

The pre-monsoon months are characterised by frequent violent thunderstorms popularly known as '*Kol Baisakhi*' (calamities of the month of Baisakh, i.e., April-May).

The Fauna of Bangla Desh

Bangla Desh possesses a great abundance of wild life, including big game which is largely concentrated in jungles. It is estimated that there are 200 species of mammals, 750 of birds, 150 of raptiles and 200 of marine and fresh water fish.

Bengal tigers are found in the Sundarbans, marine crocodiles along the sea-shore of Barisal and Khulna, elephant herbs roam in the forests of Chittagong and north-eastern Sylhet, and leopards and various other species of the large cats are most common in the eastern Chittagong region.

Agriculture

Agriculture is of basic importance to Bangla Desh, because it provides most of its food requirements and gives employment to an overwhelming majority of its rural population. It also furnishes raw materials which constitute the backbone of the Bangla Desh economy. Out of the total area of 35.3 million acres, about 22.4 million acres (63 per cent of the total) used to be under cultivation ; 5.3 million acres (15 per cent) under forests ; 6.5 million acres (18 per cent) uncultivated and 1.1 million acres (4 per cent) cultivable waste.

Among the food crops, rice is the most important. The annual average production of rice used to be over 10 million tons (10,995,000) tons in 1967-68. Other major crops include sugarcane (7.6 million tons), wheat (58,000 tons), gram (47,000 tons) and tea (29,000 tons).

Bangla Desh produces about 80 per cent of the worlds' production of raw jute ; the area under jute in 1967-68 was about 2.40 million acres and the production 1,223,000 tons.

Forests

The total area under forests is 22,000 sq. km., with an annual output of timber of nearly 15 million cubic feet. Among minor forest products are 76.5 million stems of bamboos and 6,500 maunds of honey annually.

Fishery

Bangla Desh is preeminently a fish producing area and possesses great possibilities for the manufacture of various oils and fish products. The estimated annual production of fish is about 65,000 metric tons.

Industry

About 11,100 industrial establishments employed a little over 2 lakh workers in 1966-67. Of these, the more important ones were 22 textile mills, 7 sugar factories, 18 match factories, glass works, 178 hosiery factori a paper mill, 29 jute mills, aluminium works and a ceme factory. There were also newsprint factory, a fertilize factory, a shipyard and a doc yard. Jute factories, in 1966-6 had 15,614 looms and produce 403,700 tonnes, of which 80 p cent was exported. Productio of cotton fabrics totalled 70 million yards in 1966-67, an of cotton yarn 74.3 million lb Production of paper in 1966-6 was 26,500 tons and of news print 36,500 tons.

CARE OF CHILDREN'S HEALTH

he children of today, are the ers of tomorrow. What your d is tomorrow, depends, to rge extent, on what you feed today, and what you fed yesterday. Yes, unseen by the child's brain is slowly loping right from the time s conceived. By five years ge, 9/10ths of the brain has dy developed. Only a diet is properly balanced can re the steady and healthy th of the child's brain and

t is a balanced diet ?

ch food you eat offers a in nutritive value, depend- on how much it contains of 5 major ingredients of nutri- -Proteins, Fats, Carbo- ates, Vitamins and Minerals. et that gives you the right int of all these ingredients he correct proportions, is l a balanced diet. During iancy, while nursing, and in childhood, special demands nade on the body, and the for a balanced diet is the est.

Remember :

A large section of the population suffers from malnutrition. Why ? Because their diet suffers from insufficiency of the essential items of supplementary and protective foods such as proteins, vitamins and minerals.

A housewife may feel that a balanced diet is an expensive diet! It need not necessarily be so. She can fit this in the limited budget available at her disposal by preparing low-cost balanced diets and avoiding waste. Certain desirable changes in food habits would also give encouraging results.

Certain methods of cooking foods by prolonged boiling, etc., result in considerable loss of proteins, vitamins and minerals. Scientific methods of preparation and utilisation of food help in preventing these losses.

The Five Basic Ingredients of Good Nutrition :

Proteins are essential body builders. Most of the cells in your body and brain are built from proteins. Proteins regulate body processes, provide resistance to infection. All living matter contains proteins. Protein is life itself and this is available in abundance quantity and quality in eggs, dal and pulses, meat, fish, groundnuts and beans, milk products, fortified bread (like Modern Bread), rice with dal (khichri or iddlies), fortified atta, balahar, multipurpose food, etc.

Carbohydrates is the body's basic fuel. They are the most commonly found and inexpensive sources of energy. Potatoes and other roots, sugar, jaggery, sweets Cereals (iddlies, chappatis, bread, rice), bananas provide us with abundance supply of Carbohydrates.

Fats like carbohydrates, also provide energy. But, weight for weight, they deliver twice as much energy as Carbohydrates. Fats are also essential for absorbing important nutrients, like Vitamin A, which may be got in oil-seeds, vegetable oils, coconut, whole milk, fat (butter, ghee, meat fats) and nuts.

Vitamins are substances that are required in small quantities by the human body. But vitally necessary because the body cannot function properly without them. Vitamin A is essential for good eyesight. Vitamin B Complex is necessary for utilisation of Carbohydrates and for prevention of diseases like 'beri beri', 'pellagra', anaemia and certain skin disorders. B Complex includes vitamins like thiamine, riboflavin, niacin, pantothenic acid and B12. Vitamin C builds resistance to infection. Vitamin D is for strong bones and teeth. Vitamin A is to be got in milk and milk products, butter, eggs, animal liver, spinach, carrots, mango, papaya, tomato, fish-liver oil ; Vitamin B Complex abounds in foodgrains, nuts, pork mutton, liver, fish, fresh peas and beans, potato yeast, fortifiedbread, bajra, parboiled rice, lentils, milk ; Vitamin C can be had from amla (Indian gooseberry), citrus fruit (lime and orange) pineapple, guava, papaya, cashew fruits, leafy vegetables (cabbage, cauliflower, radish) tomato, drumstic leaves ; and Vitamin D is abundant in sunshine, eggs, milk and milk products, fish-lives oil.

Minerals are equally important to good health. Some of the important mineral nutrients include calcium, phosphorus, potasium, sulphur, sodium, iodine, flourine, chlorine, magnesium and iron. They help regulate important body balances -water balance, acid balance and oxygen balance. Also, iron is absolutely essential for health blood, and calcium for bones. Minerals are got in milk and milk products, fish, dried fruits and leafy vegetables, cereals, oil seeds, ragi, fortified foods like Modern Bread, Balahar, etc.

The Four Critical stages in your Child's growth.

Before birth.—During the full nine months the baby is in your womb, his well-being depends completely on your diet. It is at this time that your nutritional requirements are increased as your body has to sustain itself as well as nourish the child.

The importance of proteins at this stage cannot be over-emphasised. Lack of proteins in your diet can permanently impair the formation of your baby's brain body tissues. It can lead to both mental and physical retardation. And cause further complications in your baby's health after birth.

As the need for extra proteins is the greatest your diet should include a large amount of milk, curds, cheese, eggs, meat or special protein preparation, etc. Green leafy and other vegetables, and fresh fruits are also necessary for their vitamin and mineral content.

Birth to six months.—Till your baby is six months old your milk is certainly the best food for him. But remember, he can only be as well fed as you are, for the nourishment in your milk depends on the nourishment you take. During the lactation period, the need for a nutritious, well-balanced diet is greater, as your body has to sustain itself as well as nourish your child.

Added amounts of proteins, carbohydrates, Vitamins and fats are required. A large amount of milk and milk products, vegetables, eggs, meat, fish, rice, wheat and other cereals, fresh fruit juices, should comprise the major part of your diet.

It is probably at this time that your baby is closest to you, and needs you all the time he's awake. A schedule of his feeding times should be slowly formed, because it is adviseable to train your baby to a regular feeding schedule from the start.

By making a schedule, you not only discipline your baby, but also make it easier for yourself. A baby fed regularly and receiving a sufficient amount of breast milk, needs little else to keep him healthy and happy for the first few months.

After your baby is two months old, he needs increased amounts of certain nutrients, not available in breast milk, which are necessary for the formation of strong bones and teeth. You should give him a little fruit juice for extra vitamins. Plus a little egg, any cereal and soup. These additions in your baby's diet are specially necessary if you are not feeding him yourself. Multivitamin drops and cod-liver oil are also essential for your baby, especially in winter. You should give Vitamin C drops too. They protect the child from coughs and colds.

Your baby should also be given some boiled, cooled water before he is put to bed at night. This is all the more important in summer.

Between six months and one year

After the first six months, your milk is not able to provide sufficient amounts of all the nutrients needed to maintain your baby's growth. By this time the output of mother's milk diminishes.

A recent survey showed that Indian mothers tend to overlook this fact and insist on feeding their babies, sometimes up to 18 months. If your baby is to maintain the expected rate of growth and remain healthy and well-nourished, supplementary feeding has to be resorted to from about the sixth month. Your baby should be slowly trained to take animal milk. He should be given at least 16 ounces or 2 glasses of animal milk right through early and late childhood. Fresh fruit juice such as orange juice should also be given. It serves to supplement some of the protective nutrients not present in milk. Mashed, boiled vegetables, soft khichri, egg, mashed bananas can also be added to your baby's diet, around the 7th or 8th month.

When your baby starts cutting his teeth, it is time to change him over to chopped or lumpy food. Chopped vegetables, minced, meat, soft cooked rice and a piece of toast or hard biscuit would be ideal for him to chew. Don't forget the need for plenty of water. It is also better to allow your baby some choice in his food. A baby's appetite varies from meal to meal and from day to day. There is no harm in occasionally allowing your baby to eat larger amount of some food he prefers. Neither should you worry when your baby develops a temporary dislike to any particular food. Forcing him to eat can lead to vomiting, and unnecessarily upset your baby.

Teething, a cold or other monor illnesses may have affected his appetite. If his appetite does not return to normal soon, it is advisable to consult a doctor.

Between one and five years.

All the rest of your child's life will only be as complete as the diet he gets during these important years. There should be a fairly strict feeding schedule, without either too long or too short an interval between successive feeds. As your child grows, his meal times can follow those of the rest of the family. The foods your child needs now can be classified under four groups. This provides an idea of the relative importance of the different types of foods his diet should contain.

Group I: Milk, at least 2 glasses a day. Dal, beans, meat or fish boiled, at least once a day. Egg prepared in any form-one a day or a minimum of four eggs a week. These are sources for the body-building proteins.

Group II and III: Green leafy and other vegetables, cooked, twice a day. Fruit stewed, mashed or as juice, once a day. Extra fruit may be substituted for vegetables and vice versa. These are the vitamins and minerals for protection and resistance against infection.

Group IV: Two servings of rice or wheat, bread and potatoes twice a day. These are the energy giving carbohydrates. One teaspoon a day of fish liveroil should also be given. As your child is now using up a great deal of physical energy, the carbohydrate content in his diet should be increased. It is advisable not to give the following foods to children below 5 years of age:

1. Over-pungent curries and highly spiced dishes.

2. Fried or roasted foods of any kind.

3. Excess sugar, sweet foods and sweet meats.

4. Tea, coffee and other stimulants.

Build the foundation of your child's health in the first five crucial years.

It is vitally important to plan your child's diet with care, from the very beginning, and to give him the proper nutritious foods, that he needs. With just a little planning you can get a good balance in both your child's existing diet and your own. The symptoms of malnutrition may show only when it is too late. Act now! And ensure a bright future for your child.

(Low-cost recipes in next issue.)

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Sarath



Pottery has grown with man. The ceramic pottery of Harappa testify to this fact. The Harappan pottery is essentially symbolic though embellished with skilful patterns. But pottery as an art has survived only because it produced utility articles. But when we see the simple tools of the potter, even the ordinary clay pot assumes the proportions of a work of art. Outside the utilitarian field, the Indian potter has truly revelled in an exuberance of classical forms displaying amazingly mature tastes, if we take our terrecotta art forms also into account.

It was however given to the Moghuls to give pottery a new meaning and they were responsible for the introduction of art-ware in pottery and to this end they introduced glazing to the potter's craft. The cultural impact of Babylon and Ninevah gave us glazed tiles and table-ware of glazed clay. Even the Karigiri (North Arcot district) glazed pottery-ware is attributed to the influence of the Arcot Nawabs. South Indian pottery is chiefly of plain terracotta in red and comes in graceful shapes. The articles are purely utilitarian in nature. The high water mark of utility pottery-ware is reached in the 3-piece refrigerator tubs made by potters in Karu Kurichi in Tirunelveli District.

In spite of the very simple tools available to him, the South Indian potter has managed to project remarkable artistic qualities in his pottery-wares. Beauty of form gains precedence over colour and ornamentation ! The exception, of course, is the Moghul influenced Karigeri potter who imparts intricate ornamentation and glazing, even in an ordinary water jug.

The creative instinct of the potter and his amazing skill in exploiting the potentialities of symmetry have stood him in good stead from Harappa to this day. The only difference today is that the art of glazing or ceramics has given him a wider avenue. Ceramics is a big industry which exploits the innate skill of the potter to the utilities of present day civilization. Sanitary fittings and electric insulation are two avenues which exercise considerable demands on ceramics.

China clay, the basic raw material of ceramics was found to occur in large quantities in the Neyveli area and Vridhachalam became, therefore, the focal point of a large ceramic industry, a good number in the private sector. The foundation for this large growth however was laid by the Tamil Nadu Government when in 1959 it established the Ceramic Factory-*cum*-Training Centre. The trainees of this centre are able to man almost all the ceramic units which have sprung up around Vridhachalam. In fact the biggest ceramic based industry established with foreign collaboration. the W. S. Insulators, offers every year awards to the best of the Vridhachalam trainees. This has established an enviable rapport between industry and technical training. The humble potter is becoming the hub of a prosperous new industry, in the State. The ceramic training includes teaching of subjects like, Chemistry, Physics, Geology, Book-keeping, Factory laws. Industrial Relations, Business Management, Machine Drawing Furnace Designing, etc. Great care is taken to see that the students who undergo training in this school get ample opportunity to work in the commercial units. This enables them to familiarise themselves throughly with the various types of raw-materials, methods of manufacture employed and to surmount normal technical difficulties.

The ceramic laboratories attached to the school undertakes twisting of war-materials, development of new products, testing of finished products, etc. Development of carbon crucibles with locally available raw-materials, development of colours for facing bricks, insulators for waters, wire wound resisters, fire clay crucibles with high thermal shock resistances, ceramic spoons to replace imported ones, ceramic bases are some of the important works done in the ceramic training school.

Not content with providing the skilled manpower for the new industry, the Ceramic Factory has also branched out into glazed pottery utilities and when these were put on sale in Delhi recently they took the capital by storm as it were. The salt-glazed pipe factory started with German collaboration is standing firm against the P.V.C. incursion into its markets. So much so, the department has been able to found a functional industrial estate for ceramic units in Vridhachalam which provides common facilities to 30 small enterpreneurs.



The poor man's refrigerator.

The Salt-glazed pipe factory went into production in 1964. Stoneware pipes ranging from 4" dia up to 15 dia-pipes are manufactured in this unit. Pipes from Vridhachalam have earned a name in the market for high gloss, very low porosity, fine finish and good resistance to acid solubility. They easily withstand hydraulic pressure exceeding 50 lbs/sq. inch as against a minimum 20 lbs/sq. inch specified. The Salt-glazed Pipe Factory at Vridhachalam is the only unit in South at present

Old craft provides modern needs.



GLAZING AND FIRING







permitted to use 'ISI' marking on 4" and 6" dia pipes. Careful selection of raw materials. correct processing in modern machines and perfect firing in well designed kilns enable the unit to produce an average up to 90 per cent first quality products.

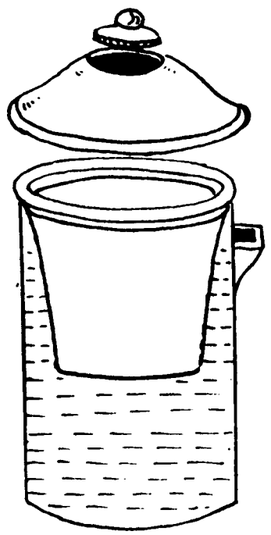
Commissioning of Art Pottery Section.

Art Pottery is a branch of Ceramic Industry which had not developed in the country especially in our State. To manufacture art pottery considerable technical knowledge and skill is required. To encourage this branch of ceramic industry. Government sanctioned in February 1960 the setting up of a small Art Pottery Unit at Vridhachalam to function as a section of the main ceramic factory.

The Unit was commissioned in 1965. This unit recruits every year 15 students, who have some aptitude in art. They are taught modelling, moulding, casting, glazing, firing, decoration, etc. The artists employed as regular staff of this unit are recruited from those who have come out with merit from the College of Arts and Crafts. Madras. After intensive training they are able to evolve beautiful designs in art as well as utility ceramics. The decoration work and the designs made in this unit have been very well appreciated in various exhibitions held all over the country. A few of the pieces were also selected for being displayed a broad and attracted plenty of orders. The units present capacities fully booked to meet indiegenous demand of crockery and insulator's Crockery items of this Unit are sold in Mysore, Delhi, Bombay, Kanpur, Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Indore and other important cities in the North.

In the book dealing with "Glazed Pottery of Karigeri" produced by the Census Department in 1961 the following account of pottery in Tamil Nadu is given which is worth reading in this context. It is reproduced below:

Pottery, in its widest sense, includes all earthenwares made of clay which has been hardened and cleaned by the action of heat in the potter's kiln. Therefore, it includes all kinds of artistic wares, jars, vases, bowls and jugs. Almost every household has earthenwares of one kind or the other. This may be black, brown or painted. The colour depends on the kind of clay used, the way in which it is fired and the colours used in it. Pottery



is used for all sorts of purposes—for storing food materials, cooking and for observance of rituals, etc. In the State of Tamil Nadu, every district has its quota of potters and there are a number of Co-operative Societies started at various headquarters in the State. "The master potters of the world are the Indians who have worked in clay to produce a remarkably beautiful style of Pottery" says Shanti Swarnp in his book Arts and Crafts of India and Pakistan.

"Truest to nature in the directness and simplicity of its forms and their adaptation to use, the purest in art of all its homely and sumptuary handicrafts is the pottery of India. It is also of the highest antiquity, since perhaps no feature of Indian art has such a long tradition of artistic achievement as Indian pottery. Way back to the Indus Valley Civilisation, glazed pottery of pleasing and varied shapes with rich, decorative designs in black or red, filled, enriched and illuminated our domestic life, although a higher development of the art of pottery has been confined mainly to the making of jars, flower vases, bowls and similar other objects on account of orthodox Hindus prejudices that pottery is easily defiled and must be destroyed when once used. A very high degree of exquisite craftsmanship can be discovered in other works as well of the artist potters. Today in every village the hereditary potter may be seen sitting by his wheel moulding the swift revolving clay by the natural curves of his hands turning out products in the same antique forms as represented in the paintings of Ajanta. In Madras, Vellore in North Arcot, Sankarankoil and Karukurichi in Tirunelveli district are famous places for both glazed black and red pottery. Black pottery painted with the special preparation of yellow earth mixed with other substances is also being made in Madurai for ages past. In all these modes of pottery, the Indian potter invariably maintains inviolate the beauty of forms, harmony and colouring of surface decoration together with perfect unity of purpose with a seeming premeditation as if the work were the creation of nature rather than of art, says George Birdwood, in his book Industrial Arts of India.

EDUCATION IN TAMIL NADU

By
K. S. HEGDE
(Principal, College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras)

Next to food and shelter, what is universally sought by man is good education for the young. Modern States have come to accept universal education for its people as a basic obligation that they have to carry out. A literate and educated citizen is considered to be the pillar of our social structure. Whatever be the structure of the governmental organisation. In the present day world, there is a direct relationship between the level of education a person has received and opportunities for a good life that are available to him. There is thus a demand, for more and more education, by more and more people.

Education has become one of the most massive corporate efforts of modern societies. It is by education and training that we equip our young to face the tasks and challenges of the adult world of tomorrow. We would be guilty of a serious breach of faith with posterity if we did not give of the best of training we are in a position to command, to our young because it is a universal aspiration that the generation to follow us will build well upon the foundations laid before, improve, innovate and ennoble all human institutions and its cultural and artistic heritage.

Obviously, it is not enough to be aware of the importance of education. We must be aware of its meaning and purpose, its objectives and mechanics, because only with such clear understanding will be able to decide what would be a good and worthwhile education that we should offer to our young and how we should organise and offer it so that the social values and institutions that we hold dear are not eroded or submerged in an avalanche of unreasoned and disorganised mass of information or skills. No country can long survive if all its people are trained only as very skilled surgeons or only as scholarly historians. The education and training must bear a relationship to our social needs just as it must have a relationship to the aptitudes and inclinations of the young who are being educated.

Not very long ago, we used to speak loftily of education for education's sake. We assumed that the only purpose and meaning of education was to let a young mind flower to its natural potential; learn the few basic skills needed to acquire information culture and pleasure on its own. In other words, teach a young one to read and write, to reason and argue, to relish poetry and savour philosophy, to think of beauty and truth. It used to be said that the purpose of education was to draw out the vast potentialities of the mind, to concentrate on the training of the intellect, to let the human mind flower freely.

These concepts have undergone vast changes in the past few decades, and I suspect that part of the reason for such change, is the growth and development of technology, that has pervaded man's life so extensively. The second reason is the changing of concept of governmental organisation that have been accepted extensively which places a lot more importance on fulfilling man's primary needs of food, clothing and shelter whether or not his intellectual needs are fully met. Functional, need-based, job-oriented education has, therefore, been emphasised lately more and more because finding employment in a highly complex technological society needs a lot more education (or training if one would prefer this term) than would have been the case otherwise. Education and training have thus become indistinguishable terms, in the present context.

Most educational institutions today, would prefer to claim that they train their students for the opportunity and challenges that the world of today provides rather than educating them only to seek comfort and solace in their own ivory towers.

EDUCATION & IDEOLOGY

From the very earliest of times, the major constituent of education has been an attempt on the part of society to train its young to conform to the values and norms that are accepted by society. For example, in a democratic

society, the young are taught that individual liberty, freedom of choice, etc. are sacrosanct, and should be preserved as a very valuable heritage. In a communist country, the emphasis shifts and collective welfare and good, even at the sacrifice of individual freedom and happiness, becomes the ideal that the young are expected to accept. Perhaps, in a country that has accepted a particular religion, the teaching of that religion becomes a vital part of the educational content. In all countries, it must be admitted, that a certain amount of national pride and even implied sense of superiority is generally and accepted part of the content of what the young learn to the detriment of the very laudable idea of the equality and brother-hood of man.

We in this country have accepted a democratic way of life. The insistence in on equality of all men and equal opportunities for all. Freedom of the individual, as long as it does not infringe on the rights and opportunities of others, is also part of our accepted way of life. Within this frame-work, our educational effort has to deal with what only a few decades ago was a very conservative and tradition-bound society subjected to other ills of poverty, ignorance and prejudices. The value and role of modern education in the rapid transformation of such a society for fulfilling the aspirations of our people cannot be over-emphasised.

The educational objective that we have placed before ourselves is free and compulsory education to be provided to all young people up to the age of 16-17 years, i.e., generally up to the secondary school. On one side we are aspiring to ensure 100 per cent literacy amongst our people. On the other side, the attempt is to equip all our people with necessary levels of intellectual and physical skills that will enable them to be useful members of society ; contributing to its growth and a better standard of living for all people.

QUITE ENCOURAGING

The present position of the progress of education in Tamil Nadu is quite encouraging but is not anywhere near the realisation of the objective of universal compulsory education for all children. Nor have we been able to ensure full literacy amongst the people. It is estimated that there are about 70 lakhs of children enrolled in about 34,000 educational institutions of all kinds. The large majority of these are, of course, elementary schools, of which there are 31,706 with an enrolment of 62,95,000 children accounting for about 93 per cent of the children in this age group. The 2,541 secondary schools cater to about 6,68,000 children representing 55 per cent of the children in the age group of 11 -14 and 35 per cent of the children in the age group of 14—17. The others are in institutions of specialised nature or in colleges and universities. There are five universities, including the Indian Institute of Technology, which is "a deemed university" in the State. The State spends about 26 per cent of its budget on revenue account of education. Undoubtedly this is the major investment on our educational effort. However, this is supplemented by the efforts of private organisations which maintain and run many a educational institutions with the financial grants made available to them by Government

It has been estimated that approximately 30 per cent of the population in advanced countries is connected on a whole time basis with educational activity either as students, teachers, administrators or supporting staff. If we visualise the same degree of involvement with education in our State also, it may mean that about 15 million persons will form part of the educational effort the large majority of them will undoubtedly be students. On a rough basis, therefore, there is justification for increasing our investment from the present level of 26 per cent to at least 30 per cent of the State budget under the revenue account It must also be appreciated that this estimate almost doubles the figures for student population over the existing levels Naturally, it will involve a doubling of all our resources and facilities available for education It is in this context that it becomes imperative to tap the vast potential of support that can come for educational activity from the community rather than expect the State alone to accept the total responsibility.

Experiments have been made One such was the introduction of the bifurcated courses in high school, offering a technical bias in their education to those who choose it. At the same time, this did not close the doors for further higher education in different areas to those who felt that they had made a mistake earlier in high school in choosing to go in for a technical bias in their education This is an experiment that has met with general approval and continues to provide a certain diversity in our otherwise monolithic educational structure.

INNOVATIONS IN SECONDARY EDUCATION

A significant step that was taken towards quality improvement, in general, in our secondary schools was the introduction of the so-called 'god-father' scheme whereby a strong and well-established educational institution, generally a college, was expected to "adopt" a weaker secondary school, support it and help it to build up better curricula, teaching methods, laboratory equipment and teaching aids.

Another innovation made was the organisation, periodically, of the so-called school improvement conferences in which educational authorities got together with leaders of the community and discussed the problems and deficiencies in their schools. These conferences have brought an awareness of the educational problems and needs to the community which these schools serve and have encouraged the idea of public participation in the programme of improvement of these schools. Substantial contributions have been made by the public towards meeting the needs of essential equipment, buildings, etc., as a result of these conferences. More than this, the awareness and interest created in the community about the quality of education available to the young, is in itself a very desirable feature of this programme.

Towards improvement of quality and competence of teachers, extensive programmes of inservice training, workshop for science teaching, refresher courses, etc., have been organised. For college teachers also, summer and winter school programmes have been conducted in various specialities, with the assistance of the University Grants Commission and other agencies. All these have brought specialised and modern knowledge, both of the subjects and techniques of instruction, to large numbers of teachers. The response from teachers to such programmes has generally been enthusiastic and one hopes that the results have been commensurate with the efforts that have gone into the organisation of such programmes.

In view of the widespread poverty in the country, large numbers of young children have either not enrolled in schools because of economic consideration that necessitate their staying at home and helping out with the family chores ; or when they do enroll themselves in the schools, their nutritional levels are so low that they sit in a class-room with hungry stomachs unable to concentrate on what goes on. For our young people this is a very poor climate in which to acquire education or skills that they are seeking. Realising this, a scheme of providing mid-day meals to the school children has been evolved and implemented fairly extensively and with considerable success in Tamil Nadu. This one single measure has been undoubtedly responsible for creating a major change in the climate in our schools especially in backward poverty-stricken areas, of the State.

SUBSTANTIAL PROVISIONS

Mention must also be made of very substantial provisions made by Government for award of scholarships and loans to students particularly at the post matric stage (since education up to P.U.C. is free in the State for all people); a keen and promising student need not end his academic pursuits, solely on the basis of lack of resources. In particular generous and extensive financial assistance is offered to backward and weaker sections of society that have been traditionally denied opportunities for education due to various sociological and economic reasons. In addition, free hostels have also been opened in several centres, thereby giving additional incentives for such sections of society to avail themselves of the educational facilities.

Very recently, action has also been taken to respond to the persistent clamour of working people for an opportunity for higher education at the University level. Several colleges have been permitted to organise and run evening colleges so that people who have been obliged to discontinue their education earlier due to economic compulsions are now in a position to contiune their studies while they continue to be gainfully employed.

In the field of technical education, sandwich type of courses as well as part-time diploma courses for working people have been tried out with considerable success for the past several years. The value of such courses is obtaining increasing recognition both from educators as well as employers. At present, we seem to be on the verge of large scale expansion of facilities for sandwich type of training as well as part-time courses for engineering students. Such courses will also be of value in certain other disciplines besides engineering, such as business management, social service, etc.

Women's education for technical professions such as engineering received a great fillip with the founding of women's Polytechnics in the State. At present 3 such institutions are working successfully at Madras, Coimbatore and Madurai ; wherein girls are trained in various branches of engineering. Besides, provision is also made to offer institutions in other areas such as commercial and secretarial practice, etc.

HAS THE WORLD FOOD PROBLEM BEEN LIQUIDATED ?

By

CEDRIC DAY

With the reappearance of market surpluses of several food commodities in developed countries during the last two or three seasons and larger cereal production in many developing countries, thanks to the Green Revolution, is it fair to say that the world food problem has been liquidated ?

" Nothing could be farther from the truth ", according to Mr. Addeke H. Boerma, Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations. But in view of some recent press articles which, in effect, have dismissed the problem as " The Fairy Tale of Hunger ", a brief summary of FAO's position would seem warranted.

UNDERNOURISHMENT.

FAO has never claimed to be able to give a precise figure for the number of persons suffering from undernourishment or malnutrition. In its Third World Food Survey published in 1963, it estimated that for the period 1957 59, ten per cent to 15 per cent of world's population—between 300 and 500 million persons—were *undernourished*

Since that estimate was made, little additional data of the type needed for estimating the incidence of hunger has become available. The only way of judging recent trends, therefore, seems to be to go by the trend in average per capita calorie supply in developing countries. There has been a slight increase in the average daily calorie supply since 1957-59, indicating in FAO's judgment a one to two per cent decrease in the incidence of hunger. On the other hand, population has increased by 15 per cent since 1958. Taking into account both factors, it is quite probable that the absolute number of underfed today has increased.

MIRACLE SEEDS.

But FAO recognises the actual and potential increases in basic food production in developing countries resulting from application of science and modern technology to what has been basically subsistence agriculture. It warns, however, against exaggerating the actual effectiveness and impact of existing high-yielding seed varieties. Only a minority of FAO's 121 member countries can effectively use these varieties, notably of wheat and rice, in national programmes, such programmes will not benefit all their farmers especially not those in unirrigated areas having inadequate rainfall. Where used, they bring with them new risks, such as an increased danger of plant disease, and they require large quantities of fertilizer, water and pesticides. When successfully introduced, the new varieties produce a new generation of problems by virtue of their very success ; problems of storage, marketing, price policies' training, maintaining quality of seed, the continuous introduction of new strains.

" In short", as Mr. Boerma recently said, " We must see them not as ' miracle seeds ', not as the ultimate weapon in our attack on world hunger, but rather as the first of what I hope will be a series of technological breakthrough *in tropical and sub*-tropical agriculture.

By 1985, the developing countries will require nearly two and a half times as much food as they did at the beginning of the 1960's. This is the conclusion of FAO's recently completed Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development (IWP). About two-thirds of this demand will result simply from the multiplication of mouths to be fed, while about one-third will be due to high individual purchasing power.

FILLING THE GAP.

If the developing world continues to increase its food production at the rate it has achieved in recent years, the quantity produced and retained for consumption by 1985 would be 84 per cent above the 1961-63 level, but the projected demand would be 142 per cent higher than at that time. To fill the gap would require food imports in 1985 costing the developing countries more than $ 40,000 million (at constant 1962 prices) compared with their outlay of somewhat more than $ 3,000 million in food imports in 1961-63. But prospects of their being able to pay for the huge imports projected for 1985 in this hypothetical example are unrealistic.

The IWP concludes that, if its various proposed policies are adopted, an average annual increase of 3·8 per cent per year in net food production of developing countries is feasible, compared with only 2·7 per cent in the decade prior to 1966. Even then a small proportion of the population would still be underfed in 1985 because of inequalities in consumption of protein, upon which quality of diet is so dependent, would be even greater than for calories because no practical goals for production of animal protein can be proposed that would completely close the protein gap by 1985.

CONJUNCTIVITIS
AN INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Conjunctivitis is a highly infectious eye disease, believed to be caused by a virus. It is the inflammation of the thin transparent sheet that covers the white of the eye (Sclera) and back of the lids.

The disease is not dangerous but delay in proper treatment may affect the eye sight.

Conjunctivitis starts quite suddenly and becomes severe within four to six hours after the appearance of its early symptoms. Usually it lasts for five to seven days.

This disease can affect anybody but children below five are more prone to the infection.

Symptoms.

The disease begins with irritation in one or both the eyes. The eye-lids become swollen and red. There is thin mucus discharge from the eyes in the beginning, followed by thick white or yellowish white discharge that may collect in the eye. There is intoleration of light and inability to open the eye. If untreated it can lead on to ulceration of the cornea and permanent corneal opacity (safedi, meda, phoola) and permanent impairment of vision.

The disease spreads through the contaminated fingers, clothing such as towels and handkerchief and other articles used by the infected person. Flies and other eye-gnats help to spread the disease. Dust, dirt, smoke, use of dirty water also cause the disease.

If treated systematically, the disease can be cured between four to seven days. No hospitalisation is necessary.

Prevention.

Personal cleanliness, hygienic care and keeping the surroundings clean are the best prevention against the disease. Towels, handkerchiefs and other clothes of daily use should not be mixed with the clothes of the persons suffering from this disease.

Children suffering from the disease should not attend the school till they are completely cured. Sun-glasses should be used to protect the eyes from too much light. Sun-glasses of a person suffering from this disease should not be used by others. *Bathing* in ponds or swimming pools is dangerous. One should wash his eyes with cold but clean water three to four times a day. *Common surma satai* meant for all members of the family should not be used.

In case one contracts this disease he should consult the doctor immediately. He should also take rest for three to four days *in the* house. This will help in its speedy recovery and also reduce the chances of transmitting the disease to other members of the community.

Disease will always return to the body if the soul is flawed ; for the sins of the mind are the secret cause of the sins of the body. So too poverty and trouble will return *on* man in society, so long as the mind of the race is subjected to egoism.

Sri Aurobindo.

TELEVISION CENTRES.

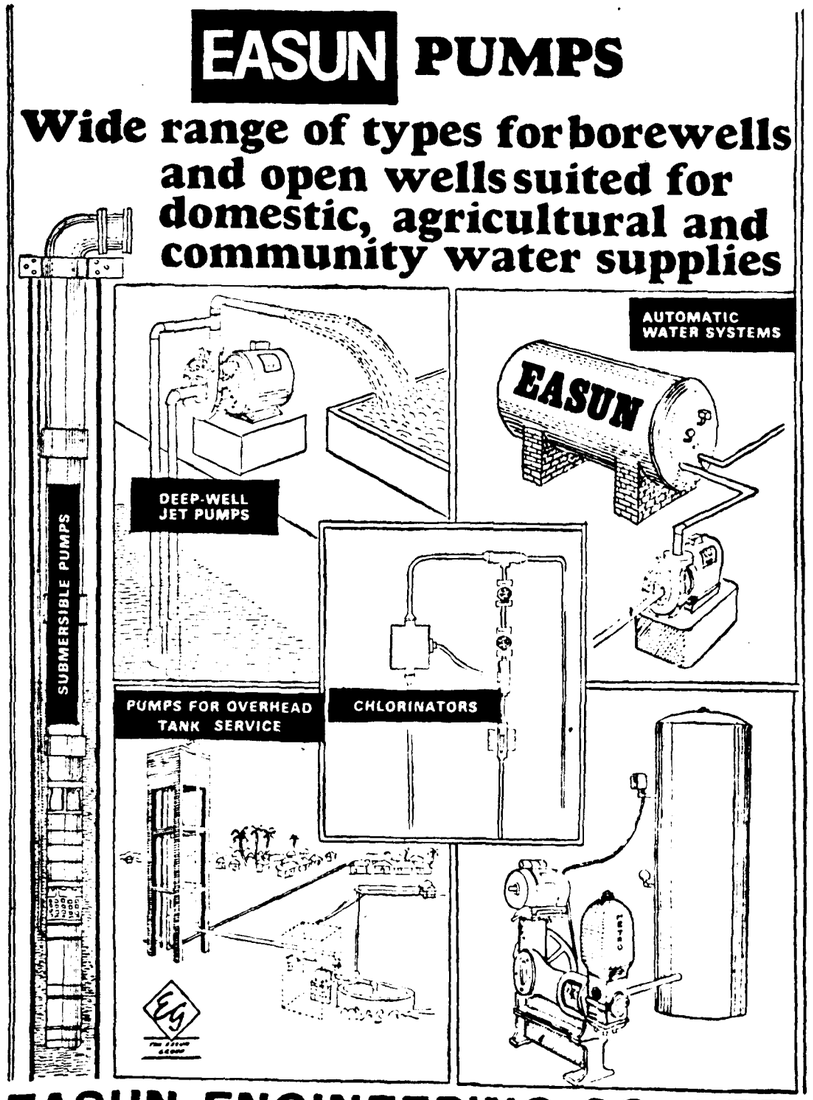
Television Centres are to be set up at five places, viz., Madras, Calcutta, Srinagar, Bombay (with relay station at Poona) and Lucknow (with relay station at Kanpur) during the Fourth Plan period. The work on the establishment of the television centre in Madras has already been commenced. The Civil Construction work is expected to be completed and equipment procured in 1972-73 and the installation work will be completed and the station commissioned in 1973-74. Total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 182·76 lakhs.

A letter of intent has been given to Messrs. The Electronics Corporation of India, Limited, in last November 1970 for the manufacture of 50,000 television sets for satellite instructional television experiment (site) programme. These television sets will be installed in clusters of villages. Over 2,000 of these television sets will be equipped with front-end convertors for direct reception from the satellite. The front-ends are being developed by ECIL at Hyderabad and by the Electronics Systems Division (ESD) of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) at Ahmedabad.

POLLUTION-FREE COMBUSTION ENGINE.

An external combustion engine which does not pollute the air has been developed by an automobile firm in Holland. Called Sterling, the 200 H.P. engine is less noisy than the diesel or gasoline engines, according to US journal. Unlike in the internal combustion engine, there are no power-stroke explosions in the new engine to pollute the air with carbon manoxide or unburned hydrocarbons.

This non-breathing engine, unaffected by dust, is an easy cold-starter and has a virtually flat torque throughout its speeds. It is vibration-free and neither consumes nor contaminates lubricating oils.



SICK MILLS FARE BETTER UNDER GOVT. CARE

One by one the first batch of five textile mills taken over by the State Government after having been abandoned by the private industrialists are now reporting profits. In every case the profits are reported only after providing for interest and depreciation charges. Also these mills have been paying full wages to workers besides meeting statutory commitments such as Provident Fund and E.S.I. contribution which were not paid for a long while by their erstwhile private managements. These mills are managed by the Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation.

The Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation, Limited, was set up as a Private Limited Company fully owned by the Government of Tamil Nadu on 24th April 1969. The main objects behind the establishment of the Corporation are to take over and run the sick mills in the State, to advise the Government on the Textile industry and to assist the Textile Mills which require guidance from the Government.

The Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation studied the technical and financial viability of six textile mills in the State and recommended that they could be taken over and run by it. Accordingly on the recommendation of the State Government, the Government of India have taken over the management of the four mills under section 18-A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, and appointed the Corporation as Authorised Controller to run them. The names of the mills taken over, date of taking over and advances given towards working capital as on date are as follows :—

Name of the mill and date of taking over.	*Advances.*
(1)	(2)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Om Parasakthi Mills Limited 15th September 1969	4·20
Krishnaveni Textiles Limited 17th December 1969	9·38
Combodia Mills Limited 14th December 1969	24·25
Sri Rangavilas Ginning, Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited. 16th January 1970	35·50
Total	73·33

Under the Industsire (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, the Government of India have appointed the Corporation as the authorised controller of Coimbatore Murugan Mills Limited and the Corporation has since taken over the management of the mills.

The Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation has besides pumping its own resources, succeeded in persuading reluctant commercial banks to lend substantial sums against Government guarantee so that the mills are now assured of enough working capital and funds for developmental purposes. Embodened by success, the Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation is considering the feasibility of taking over six more mills in Coimbatore, viz., Somasundara, Janardhana, Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Mills, Pankaja, Kaleeswarar and Palamalai Renganathar.

The sorry state of affairs is that funds for badly needed modernisation for these mills are not readily forthcoming from the National Textile Corporation.

It should not, however, be forgotten that this story of success has been possible only because of their sheltered existence besides, certain other factors. Because of the moratorium placed on past liabilities and provision of adequate funds for the day-to-day working not to speak of the comparatively low wage bill made possible by the workers agreeing to a wage cut until such time the units were able to feel their feet, the Corporation has been able to present this rosy picture.



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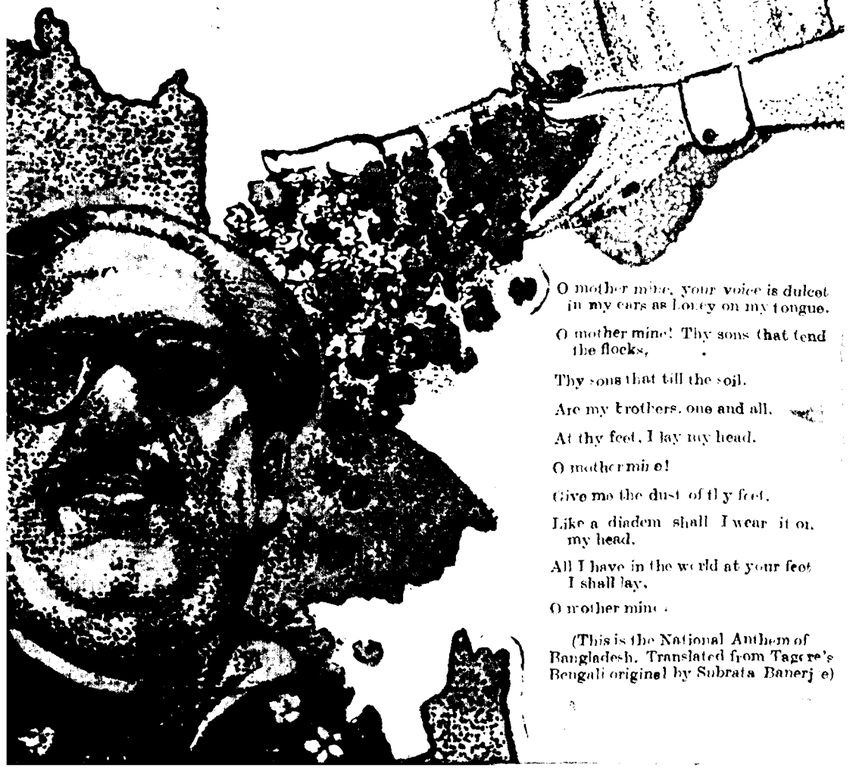
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ur skies and your air
hey play on my heart as if it were a

es spring, O my mine!
go-groves are heady with fragrance,
ntoxicates like wine.
tumn, O mother mine! I see the
mile of your harvest-laden fields,
idious! What a rich hue! What
Wh t love! What enchantment!
rpet of green you've spread beneath a
vath tree!
the bank of rivers!



O mother mine, your voice is dulcet in my ears as Lovey on my tongue.

O mother mine! Thy sons that tend the flocks,

Thy sons that till the soil,

Are my brothers, one and all.

At thy feet, I lay my head.

O mother mine!

Give me the dust of thy feet,

Like a diadem shall I wear it on my head.

All I have in the world at your feet I shall lay,

O mother mine.

(This is the National Anthem of Bangladesh. Translated from Tagore's Bengali original by Subrata Banerjee)

LOVE OF MOTHER TONGUE EXPLODES THE MYTH OF ISLAMISM IN BANGLA DESH

Long before the struggle between the East Bengalis and the West Pakistan rulers entered the arena of politics, it had started on the cultural plane. It was the intelligentsia and the students of Bangla Desh who spearheaded this struggle.

The average Bengali Muslim had hoped in 1947 that he would be able to share the prosperity that was promised in Pakistan, the " ideal " homeland planned in accordance with the concept of " Islamic-brotherhood ". After the creation of Pakistan, this hope gradually dwindled. The promised prosperity never came. The Bengali Muslim found that the old system of exploitation was now being perpetrated by fellow Muslims or rather " the ideal Muslims " from West Pakistan. His faith in " one Islamic culture " was shaken. This made him acutely conscious of his own identity and origin.

The Bengali Muslims gradually realised that by asking them to despise everything about Bengali culture for becoming better Muslims, the West Pakistani politicians and leaders were in fact making a calculated move for cultural subversion and a tool for exploitation.

Cultural Subversion.

It is this realisation which gave a social and emotional content to the new East Bengali nationalism that emerged in the years following partition of the sub-continent. A major issue around which this movement gathered momentum was the issue of the Bengali language.

As soon as they came to power, the rulers of Pakistan tried their best to wipe out this distinctive feature of uniqueness in the eastern wing. The people of East Bengal were not ready to give up their mother-tongue which they loved and which they were proud of.

It is interesting to note that not only Bengali was the mother-tongue of almost all the inhabitants of the former East Pakistan but until Pakistan broke up, Bengali was spoken by 64·6 per cent of the total population of Pakistan. On the other hand, Urdu was spoken by only 7·2 per cent.

In fact, Urdu was actually the language of mainly the urban Muslims in North India who migrated to Pakistan. Yet, they tried to make Urdu the only State language, and impose it on East Bengal.

Two students' organisations one " Tamaddun Majlis " and the other " The Muslim Students League", later renamed as " The Students League", took shape as the first non-communal Bengali students' organisations in Pakistan.

STRUGGLE FOR THE 'MOTHER-TONGUE'.

The Majlis and the League joined forces to form an Action Committee to carry on the struggle for the cause of the mother-tongue. Soon they started a large-scale campaign for the collection of signatures to a mass petition demanding that Bengal should be made one of the State-languages of Pakistan. The petition was signed by thousands of Bengalis.

When on February 23, 1948 the Pakistan National Assembly met, one of the Hindu Members from East Pakistan brought forward a resolution claiming that Bengali, along with Urdu and English, should also be made one of the official languages of the Assembly.

This was rejected, and as usual, the then Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, branded the resolution as a subversive attempt.

"This is a matter of life and death for us. I strongly oppose this resolution, and hope the Assembly will reject such a resolution, " he said.

"At first, I thought it is just an innocent resolution. But now I feel the main aim of the resolution is to create misunderstanding among the inhabitants of Pakistan and to put a barrier in the way of uniting all the Muslims of this country by means of a common language."

The mistake common to this as well as other similar later manoeuvres of the West Pakistani authorities was that they obstinately overlooked the aspirations of the people of East Bengal.

The General Strike of 1948.

No sooner had the resolution been rejected than a massive protest was organised by the Action Committee, and on February 26, the students in Dacca staged a strike.

This was followed by a call for a general strike all over East Pakistan on March 11. The spontaneous response was overwhelming. So far, the protest was limited mainly to students and intellectuals.

Now their demands were supported by millions of people from all walks of life. March 11, 1948, perhaps, laid the foundation on which the super-structure of the present liberation movement has been built.

The students of Dacca staged picketing at the gates of the Secretariat. The police made lathi-charges, fired volleys of tear gas, and arrested a number of their leaders, including Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, but this failed to put a stop to the movement. For the next four days East Bengal witnessed a series of massive demonstrations in which the students and the common people alike participated.

Finally, the then Chief Minister of East Pakistan, Khwaja Nazimuddin, was compelled to comply with the demands of the people.

The 8-point Charter.

He had to set free all the arrested student leaders and meet the representatives of the Action Committee.

In this conference Nazimuddin accepted their eight-point charter. Among other things, he agreed

(1) That in the April session of the provincial legislative assembly he would table a resolution accepting Bengali as the official language of the province after English ceased to be the official language.

(2) The medium of instruction in East Pakistan would be Bengali.

The Bills, with slight amendments, were duly passed by the provincial legislature on April 6.

Thus came to an end the first phase of the language movement in East Pakistan. The success of the movement filled the Bengalis with hope and enthusiasm.

The West Pakistani clique, however, was not ready to give up. On February 7, 1949, in a meeting of the Central Education Advisory Board at Peshawar, the Minister of Education of Pakistan struck the next blow.

Bengali in Arabic Script !

With a rare duplicity, he announced that Bengali should henceforth be written in Arabic script.

Once again the people of East Pakistan raised their voice of protest. All through the year in different parts of East Bengal massive demonstrations opposed this attempt of negating the resolution passed by the provincial legislature.

Finally, in December, the opposition became so strong that the East Pakistan Government tried to placate the angry feelings of the people by issuing a Press statement.

" Whether Bengali should be written in Bengali or Arabic script should be decided by the free will of the Bengali people. It will not be discussed in the meeting of the Central Advisory Board, " it said. In practice, however, the attempt was continued by the Government.

From April, 1950, they opened 20 centres in different districts of East Pakistan to teach adults how to write Bengali in Arabic script. They also appointed a committee of educationists to work out the possibilities of such a proposal.

However, when the report was submitted by this Committee, it was found that their recommendations ran contrary.

The Government kept quiet about the report. For the next year and a half no further move was made by the Central Government on the language issue.

Then, on January 26, 1952 Khwaja Nazimuddin, by this time, the Governor-General of Pakistan, announced in the All Pakistan Muslim League Conference that Urdu would be the only State-language of Pakistan. Protests burst out once again in East Pakistan.

Students went on strike, on January 30 and on February 4, all over the country. The Government tried to crush the movement, but failed. One of the leading newspapers of Pakistan, the *Pakistan Observer*, was banned because of its support for the cause of the movement and its editor, Abdus Salam Khan, was arrested.

The provincial legislature was supposed to have its budget meeting on February 21, but the Action Committee decided to have a protest march to the Assembly on that day.

In anticipation, the Government promulgated Section 144 prohibiting all demonstrations. But, the situation was tense by this time. Dangers and difficulties had not deterred them in the past and could not frighten them now.

First Round of Atrocities.

The students decided to carry on with their demonstrations. The police opened fire on their peaceful procession, and among others, student leaders Rafiq Barkat, Jabbar and Shafikur lost their lives.

The whole of East Pakistan now burst out in protest at these barbaric atrocities. The common people came forward to rally behind the cause.

The Government tried to create confusion by describing the whole incident as "engineered by the Communists and Indian agents," the usual scapegoats. Hundreds of leaders of the movement were arrested, but the movement could not be suppressed.

Struggle for Emancipation.

In the 1954 election, the Muslim League suffered a terrible defeat. Out of 237 Muslim seats, they lost 228.

In 1956 the Central Government was forced to accept Bengali as one of the State languages of Pakistan. But by then the damage had been done and the Bengali consciousness, its awareness of a distinct entity with the distinct cultural heritage had sunk deep and there was no going back. The younger leadership in Bangla Desh now became partners in the overall larger political and economic struggle to free themselves from the colonial regime of West Pakistani military rulers.

No wonder, when the West Pakistani military and police opened their campaign in March this year to destroy "the Hindu-tainted culture" of East Bengal and to teach the Bangla Desh Muslims how to be "true Musalmans", their first target for massacre was the Dacca University students and teachers who were shot down ruthlessly. Atrocities were, then, repeated in every other university, college or town of East Bengal.

Like a Phoenix, the East Bengali spirit of nationalism did not die when the flower of its youth was ruthlessly cut down by the West Pakistani Military Junta. Out of the ashes has been born a free and independent Bangla Desh, with its basic principles of democracy, socialism, secular nationalism and the establishment of an egalitarian society.

PAKISTAN THEN & NOW.

A recent study shows that with the creation of Bangla Desh, Pakistan will lose one refinery with an annual capacity of 1·5 million tonnes, one steel plant with a capcity of 1,50,000 tonnes 29 jute mills, 22 textile mills, seven sugar factories, 28 aluminium plants and a fertiliser factory, a paper mill, a newsprint factory, a cement factory and a machine-tool plant. This was the position at the end of March, 1967.

The united Pakistan had access to the sea through three major ports. Now it will have to make do with only one Karachi.

The loss of foreign exchange earnings will be considerable. Based on 1968-69 figures, Pakistan will lose foreign exchange earnings to the tune of Rs. 140 crores a year, amounting to about 45 per cent of the total export earnings in that year.

Production of fish will shrink from 4,23,000 metric tonnes to only 1,58,000 metric tonnes a year.

Pakistan will become considerably poorer in regard to various crops such as rice, wheat and sugar. In regard to jute and tea, the new Pakistan will have very little of these two valuable cash crops.

Geographically, the new Pakistan will retain 85 per cent of its land area, but it will lose 75 million of its population which now live in Bangla Desh.

Formerly Pakistan had three major towns with a population exceeding 5,00,000. Now according to the 1961 census, the new Pakistan will have only two such major town.



Sanctum in the Pandya Palace.

King Nedunchezhian is engrossed in writing. Palm-leaves are arranged neatly, on the carved desk in front of him. Kopperundevi enters.

KOPPERUNDEVI: I wonder why the anklet has not been brought yet.... The Goldsmith seems to be taking his own time, to mend it.... (*Apparently oblivious of her presence, Nedunchezhian keeps writing*).

KOPPERUNDEVI (*sulking*): Here I am, voicing a problem, and for all the attention you bestow on me, I might as well be talking to myself! What is there so very urgent to write about, my Lord, even while I am waiting here?

NEDUNCHEZHIAN: (*looking up, as from a trance*) Oh, I am writing a poem, on the importance of learning....

KOPPERUNDEVI (*still sulking*): When it is not an exoteric poem, it is the thunder of battle. That is all the subject one hears in this place. (*Angrily*) Let me remind you, my Lord, that this is our bedchamber and not a class-room nor a military camp!

NEDUNCHEZHIAN (*musing*): Tamil is a zephyr that blows whenever and wherever it listeth; it needs no password nor a coat of arms. Listen, my dear, to what I have written here,

"*Acquire the priceless*
treasure of learning
through timely acts of
aid to the Preceptor
and by offering
material wealth
and through service
steady and sincere...."

A Maid enters in some agitation and interrupts.

MAID: Your Majesty, the Chief Goldsmith of our Palace seeks an urgent interview.

NEDUNCHEZHIAN: Well....(*He gets up and goes to the doorway*).

CHIEF GOLDSMITH (*in trepidation*): Obeisance to you, Sire!

NEDUNCHEZHIAN (*solicitously*): Why are you trembling, my man? Anything the matter?

CHIEF GOLDSMITH (*crying out*): Mercy Your Majesty, mercy.....

NEDUNCHEZHIAN: Compose yourself, Goldsmith, and let me know what ails you.

CHIEF GOLDSMITH: Oh, Your Majesty, I am to blame. I had taken all precautions to keep the anklet in a secure place. I myself deposited it in an iron-safe, locked the safe and kept the key next to my heart. And yet, when I unlocked the safe this morning, the anklet was not to be found. (*Wailing*) I am undone, oh, I am undone..:

NEDUNCHEZHIAN (*perturbed*): What, is the Queen's anklet lost? If you had kept it safe, how could it have disappeared without your knowledge? Goldsmith, answer me straight, "Whom do you suspect of the felony?".

CHIEF GOLDSMITH: Whom shall I point out, Your Majesty! A hundred assistants work under me.

NEDUNCHEZHIAN (*thoughtful*): Well, assemble all the hundred goldsmiths in our Court tomorrow. I will myself conduct an inquiry and apprehend the culprit.

CHIEF GOLDSMITH: I will carry out the order, Your Majesty. Once again I pray for forgiveness and mercy....

The chief Goldsmith retires, leaving Nedunchezhian pensive and frowning.

Kitchen in Madhari's dwelling. Kannagi is busy cooking food. Kovalan is seated near the doorstep, a picture of dejection.

KANNAGI: (*calling softly*) My Lord.... why this spell of depression?

KOVALAN: I was thinking, my dear, as to what best I can do to make a living and seek to rebuild our fortune.

KANNAGI: The anklets I wear were your present to me my Lord, on the day of our marriage. They are worth 5,000 *kazhanjus* of gold.

KOVALAN: The very thought of selling your Anklets stabs my heart like a hundred daggers, Kannagi....(*Drifting back into the past*). The pageantry of the celebration is still etched in my memory....the gorgeous procession through the streets of Poompuhar and the grand function witnessed by the elite of the City .... With my own hands I fastened the Anklets, while my demure Bride blushed in fond pride and stood in tremulous joy on the threshold of a new life...And today in the very same hands, here in Mathurai, am I to carry the Anklets for sale?....The chiming of your Anklets is a constant reminder to me, of the only ornament I have not robbed my wife of and should I have to sink deeper in felony?....

KANNAGI: Leave off such sombre meditations, my Lord, so that the past may not be a drag on the future. Food is ready and it is cooked all by myself. It seems ages since I served you. Please come, my lord, I am so eager to resume my duty....

Kovalan takes food and the happiness of their early days is recaptured almost in full for the couple.

KANNAGI: How was the cooking, my Lord?

KOVALAN (*cheerfully*): More wonderful than ever, Kannagi, perhaps because this was the last meal you have cooked for me.

KANNAGI (*startled*): Why so, my lord?

KOVALAN: Once I re-establish business do you think I will allow you to go near the oven? We shall have servants for all that work and your sole duty shall be to remain my queer and bride all the time.

KANNAGI (*playfully*): What extremes in mood? Only a few moments ago you were so dejected, but now you feel strong enough to conquer the world my Lord! (*Offering neatly folded betel-leaves to him*). When the Anklets are sold, my Lord, remember to purchase some silk-garments and ornaments for yourself; I must see you again decked in finery....

Ayyai comes from the front-room.

AYYAI: Brother, brother.....

KOVALAN: Yes, Child.....

AYYAI: Please don't take Sister Kannagi with you to the City. We are arranging a folk-dance here in our hamlet and we are eager that Sister should witness it.

KOVALAN: Go ahead, Ayyai. Kannagi is not coming with me.

Ayyai runs away, delighted.

KOVALAN: So, shall I start for the City, Kannagi? (*Kannagi stoops to unfasten her Anklets. His resolution gives way at the sight*) No, my dear, I would rather be a labourer and spend the rest of my life in the hut of austerity than convert your Anklets into coins and build a fortune on that base.

KANNAGI (*determined, looking up*): Haven't I told you, my Lord, that we would be able to secure any number of such Anklets, once your business is resumed?

KOVALAN: Wait, Kannagi, for the last time let me see you walking with the Anklets on your feet....

She obliges and Kovalan struggles with his emotions.

KANNAGI: How much you scare me, my Lord, by using expressions like 'last meal' and 'last time'!

KOVALAN (*embracing her*): Don't be frightened, Kannagi. Haven't you said, again and again, that good times are just round the corner for us?

KANNAGI: Yes, my Lord, I am convinced about that.

Having unfastened one Anklet and given it to him, she is about to remove the second Anklet too, when he stops her.

KOVALAN: Let it be there, Kannagi; the proceeds from one Anklet would be adequate for us. And the single Anklet still with you will chime and tinkle to hammer a lesson into my conscience so that I may never prove false to you again even in the region of thought!.... Bid me leave Kannagi, and wish me well in my venture.

KANNAGI: In my mind I already feel the effulgence of the future, my Lord! (*Bidding him leave.*) You must be very careful in this unfamiliar city and you must also return soon.

KOVALAN [*boyish*]: You are instructing me as if I am a child, Kannagi!

KANNAGI [*shy*]: Is it not time that I trained myself?

Kovalan pats her affectionately. Chorus-music is heard indicating the commencement of the folk-dance.

KOVALAN [*stepping out*]: Be of good cheer, Kannagi. I will come back very soon with the capital for our new life.

He leaves. Ayyai and her friends enter and take Kannagi with them to the dance.

Broad street in Mathurai City. Kovalan is in conversation with a prosperous looking citizen, who is examining the Anklet, in unconcealed admiration.

CITIZEN: What a marvellous piece! If you bring the twin of this Anklet too, I am willing to take both and you can name the price.

KOVALAN [*trying to avoid any reference to the second Anklet*]: Don't you know anyone Sir, who would be willing to buy this Anklet for the rubies in it, which could be taken out for the purpose of making any other ornament?

CITIZEN [*returning the Anklet*]: The appropriate man for you would be the Chief Goldsmith of the Palace who might be able to make use of the parts of this single Anklet.

KOVALAN: Thank you, Sir.

He leaves.

CITIZEN [*talking to himself*]: Seems to belong to a noble family.....must have fallen on evil days.....

Kovalan, looking a little tired and very self-conscious, meets two other local citizens.

CITIZEN [*looking at the Anklet*]: What superb craftsmanship ! I think you better take the Anklet to the Chief Goldsmith of the Palace.

CITIZEN'S FRIEND: Think of him and he is there! Here comes the Chief Goldsmith himself.

The Chief Goldsmith comes, accompanied by two persons.

CITIZEN [*accosting*]: Master-Goldsmith, here is someone with a magnificent Anklet for sale.

CHIEF GOLDSMITH [*startled*]: Anklet? [*Opening his eyes wide on seeing the ornament, he addresses Kovalan*] I might be able to help, You don't belong to Mathurai, do you ?

KOVALAN [*pleased, that he has found an opening*]: No, I come from Poompuhar.

CHIEF GOLDSMITH: Actually, I was looking for just such an Anklet. Will you kindly wait with the Anklet in this hall here, while I discuss the matter with the King and return ? [*To the two persons who came with him*] Keep him company until I am back.

The two persons get the import of his special gesture and they nod in comprehension. The Chief Goldsmith hurries away. Kovalan settles down to wait.

Sanctum in the Pandyan Palace. King Nedunchezhian is all dressed and ready to go to Court. Kopperundevi is still on the couch, a sullen Queen.

NEDUNCHEZHIAN: It is getting late, dear, and you will have to hurry.

KOPPERUNDEVI [*rebelling.*]: I am not coming to Court, for I dare not be seen in public, without my anklet.

NEDUNCHEZHIAN: But have I not told you that I want to examine the suspects in Court today and apprehend the culprit?

KOPPERUNDEVI: [*sardonic*] And by the time you complete all formalities the anklet would have travelled a long distance. You are so preoccupied, writing poems and studying military science and attending to public affairs that you do not have the time to bother over much about the anklet of your consort staying deprived of its ornament.

NEDUNCHEZHIAN [*sternly*]: Do not forget, Kopperundevi, that the country is above even you or me. For a trivial anklet, should a Queen throw a tantrum like this ?

KOPPERUNDEVI [*raging*]: Yes, a trivial anklet indeed ! That is because I have mysel become trivial to you. [*She is near tears.*]

NEDUNCHEZHIAN [*unmoved*]: Once again I am asking you, are you coming to Court or not?

KOPPERUNDEVI: Without my anklet, I will not take one step from this place.

Neduncheziian goes out. The scene has upset him and he is in a black mood.

Neduncheziian is walking along the corridor and the Officer follows him at a respectful distance. The Chief Goldsmith comes from the opposite direction and bows low to the King.

NEDUNCHEZHIAN: Yes ?....

CHIEF GOLDSMITH [*exultantly*]: The man who stole the Queen's anklet has been apprehended, Your Majesty.



The Officer is in mortal fear.

NEDUNCHEZHIAN Where is he now ?

CHIEF GOLDSMITH. Having mended the clasp, he was trying to dispose of the anklet. I have kept him in a safe place and I came straight to report the matter to you.

NEDUNCHEZHIAN A thief in my land! [*To the Officer*] *Konru varugha* (which is Tamil for "Kill and return".)

The Officer bows and sets off with the Chief Goldsmith.

(*To be continued*)

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD.

Separate sealed tenders with the name of work and tenderer duly superscribed on the cover for the following works are invited so as to reach the undersigned not later than 3·00 p.m. on the dates noted against each tenders. Tenders will be opened on the same day at 3·05 p.m. in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present. The approximate value of each and every work is Rs. 2·08 lakhs. E.M.D. Rs. 3,120 and cost of tender documents per set Rs. 10 plus S.T. Last date for receipt of the tender documents for the first 3 works is 28-12-71 and for the rest 29-12-1971.

1	Construction of 2 Nos. of 4 in 1 M.I.G. Block as per design No. 124A 70 at Besant Nagar	Group No. 1.
2	Do.	Group No. 2.
3	Do.	Group No. 3.
4	Do.	Group No. 4.
5	Do.	Group No. 5.
6	Do.	Group No. 6.

Further particulars and copies of tender documents can be had from the Office of the Executive Engineer. South Division, 36, Mount Road, Madras-35 on payment of cash on all working days between 10·00 a.m. and 2·00 p.m.

Executive Engineer (S).

No. 2 A

STATE TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Chit Tender Notice.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed scheduled tenders will be received by the Chief Engineer, Transport Department, Madras-2 at his Office at "Transport House", Mount Road, Madras-2 up to 3 p.m. on 19th January 1972 for the works noted below. The works are to be executed within one month on lump-sum contract system.—

Providing internal Electrification to the depot at *Ashok Nagar*.—E.M.D. Rs. 200 and cost of tender documents Rs. 5.20.

2. Providing Electrification to yard and maintenance shed at *Ashok Nagar*.—E.M.D. Rs. 1.600 and cost of tender documents Rs. 20·80.

Tenders will be opened on the same day, i.e. on 19th January 1972 at 3·15 p.m. by the Chief Engineer, Tamil Nadu State Transport Department, Transport House, Madras-2.

Particulars of tender conditions, forms, schedules and plans can be obtained from the office of the Executive Engineer (Civil), Transport House, Madras-2 on requisition in writing and on payment of amount noted in each work on all working days during office hours from 2nd January 1972 to 18th January 1972. This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

The earnest money noted above should be remitted in any of the Government Treasuries under the head "REVENUE DEPOSIT" to the credit of the Executive Engineer (Civil), Tamil Nadu State Transport Department, Transport House, Madras and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender.

Tenders received without the prescribed earnest money deposit will not be considered.

Chief Engineer,
Tamil Nadu State Transport Department,
Madras-2.

No. 1 A

ANNUAL MAINTENANCE OF GOVERNMENT ROADS FOR 1972—73.

Chit Tender Notice.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders for all the maintenance works of Government roads in Salem Division for 1972-73 on percentage basis will be received from Registered contractors by the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Salem-5 at his office at Salem-5 up to 3·00 p.m. (as per Division Office Clock) on 21st January 1972 and the tenders received will be opened at 3·15 p.m. on the same day in the presence of contractors or their authorised Agents.

Tender documents can be had from the Manager and Divisional Accountant, Divisional Engineers (Highways and Rural Works) Office, Salem on requisition in wiriting and on payment of Rs. 3·11 per set (including sales tax which is not refundable) on all working days during office hours from 10·30 a.m. to 5·00 p.m. commencing from 5th January 1972 to 20th January 1972 (both days inclusive). Tender documents will not be sold on the date fixed for receipt of tenders on any account.

Tenders received without the required E.M.D. will be rejected. The E.M.D. should be remitted into the Government Treasury under the head of "Revenue Deposit" in favour of the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works) Salem and the Chalan should be enclosed with the tenders. Madras Loan bond only endorsed in favour of Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Salem and Bank demand draft will also be accepted as E.M.D. If Bank guarantee is produced towards E.M.D., the concurrence of the Reserve Bank of India to the Bank guarantee should also be submitted along with the tender failing which the tender will not be considered.

Income tax verification and sales tax clearance certificates should be enclosed along with the tender. If they have not already been produced, else the tenders are liable to be rejected.

The list of works with E.M.D. for each work and the condition of tender, etc., will be published in the Notice Board of the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Salem and in the office of all the Assistant Engineers (Highways and Rural Works) and Section Officers (Highways and Rural Works) of this Division from 10th January 1972.

No. 2 A.

Divisional Engineer (H.R. & W.),
Salem-5.

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD.

Tender Notice.

Sealed tender with the name of the work and the tenderers duly superscribed are invited so as to reach the undersigned not later than 3·00 p.m. on 5th January 1972 for the supply of 20 mm. water meter, for house-service connection for water supply at Korattur Phase I Scheme. The approximate value and work being Rs. 67,900 and the Earnest Money Deposit payable is Rs. 680.

The tender document can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Korattur Division, Tamil Nadu Housing Board, A. A. Nagar, Madras-40, on payment of Rs. 10 plus S.T. plus S.C. (not refundable) per set of the above tender documents specified by chalan from 20th December 1971. The tenders received will be opened at 3·05 p.m. on 5th January 1972 in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present.

No. 1. **Executive Engineer, Korattur Division.**

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Name of work.—**"Construction of Head Sluice for eservoir across river Chinnar in Denkanikottai taluk, harmapuri district."**

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Salem-Dharmapuri Circle, Salem-4, for the above work up to 3-00 p.m. on 17th January 1972. Tenders will be opened at 3-15 p.m. on the same day in the presence of those who choose to be present at the time of opening of the tender.

(1) Form of agreement is K-2, and E.M.D. is Rs. 4,000. The cost of tender documents including S.T. is Rs. 20·70. Tender documents will be available for sale from 29th December 1971 to 14th January 1972 at the office of the Superintendent Engineer, P.W.D., Salem-Dharmapuri Circle, Salem-4.

(2) Earnest Money Deposit will be accepted in the shape of chalan or National Saving Certificates or Deposit at Call receipts of Schedule Banks or demand drafts of Scheduled Banks or State Government Securities or by Madras State Electricity Board Bonds and cost of tender documents is to be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India, under the head "P.W. Remittance—III. Other remittances to the credit of the Executive Engineer, C.R.P. Dn., Panchapalli—Sales-tax under the head XII. Sales tax (*d*) Miscellaneous ".

(State Government Securities and Madras State Electricity Board Bonds will be accepted at 25 per cent below face value.)

Deposits at Call receipts and fixed deposit receipts will be accepted as Earnest Money Deposit subject to realisation at the time of deciding the tenders.

No. 3 **Superintending Engineer, Salem-Dharmapuri Circle, Salem-4.**

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders for the supply of diet and other hospital requirements during the period commencing from the first April 1972 or such other date as may be specifically fixed in each case by the authority accepting the tender and ending with the 31st March 1973 for the Hospital attached to the Government College of Indian Systems of Medicine, Palayamcottai, will be received by the Principal, Hospital attached to the Government College of Indian Systems of Medicine, Palayamcottai, acting for and on behalf of and by the order and direction of the Governor of Tamil Nadu at 2 p.m. on Monday, the 24th January 1972.

Copies of conditions of tender, schedule of articles required and one copy of tender form can be had from the office of the Principal, Hospital attached to the Government College of Indian Systems of Medicine, Palayamcottai, on payment of a fee of Rs. 5 with a sales-tax of Re. 0·15 paise. The fee should be remitted into the Reserve Bank of India or into any Government Treasury to the credit of the Madras Government under the head "XXIII—Medical—Misc. II—Director of Medical Education" and the sales-tax under the head "XII—Sales Tax" in a separate chalan. On production of the above two chalans necessary tender forms, etc., may be obtained. The copies of the condition of tender and the schedule of articles and specification of articles should be returned along with the tender papers duly attested by the contractors in token of their having read, understood and agreed to the conditions.

A Solvency Certificate obtained on or after 1st October 1971 and signed by a Tahsildar, one true copy of the same by a Gazetted Officer should be sent along with the tenders.

No rent will be levied from the contractors for the milk shed and store rooms in the hospital.

Income-tax Verification Certificate, Nationality Certificate and Sales-tax Clearance Certificate should be produced by the tenders including co-operative concerns in the prescribed forms, appended to the conditions of tender. The Income-tax Verification Certificate should be produced by the tenderers whose value of the contract exceeds Rs. 10,000. If the value of the contract exceeds Rs. 1,000 a Clearance Certificate of sales-tax should be produced in the form appended.

Principal, Government College of Indian Systems of Medicine, Palayamcottai.

No. 8-A.

TENDER NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

Name of Work.—**Expansion of Manjoor Industrial Co-operative Tea Factory at Manjoor, The Nilgiris.**

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Construction Branch, Industries and commerce Department from contractors of appropriate class of Construction Branch of Industries Department and other Government Departments for the above works up to 3-00 p.m. on 12th January 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, Construction Branch, Industries Department, 35.2, Woods Road, Madras-2, in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-10 p.m. on the same day.

The work is to be executed on lump-sum. Contract system within 4 months.—E.M.D. is Rs. 2,450 and cost of the tender documents including S.T. Rs. 10·40 Tender documents will be availabe for sale at the office of the Executive Engineer (Construction), Industries and Commerce, West Division 4, Thiagarajapuram, Vellore, during office hours from 23rd January 1972 onwards.

The cost of tender documents including sales-tax of Rs. 10·40 (non-refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "XXIX. Industries—Other receipts" to the credit of the Executive Engineer (Construction), West Division, Industries and Commerce Department, Vellore.

Earnest Money Deposit will be accepted only in the shape of chalans, deposit at call receipts and demand drafts of scheduled banks. The demand drafts of scheduled bank furnished towards Earnest Money Deposit drawn in favour of Executive Engineer (Construction), West Division, Industries and Commerce, Vellore, only be accepted State Government ecuritiess and Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board Bond will be accepted at 5 per cent below market value. National Savings Certificates will be accepted only with the knowledge of the post office concerned. Bank guarantee of any nationalised bank will also be accepted. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

Intending tenderers should have at least three years experience in the construction of major building works.

Superintending Engineer, Construction Branch.

No. 4.

AUCTION NOTICE.

One condemned Willy's Jeep MSX 3649 garaged at the District Survey Unit Office, Fort, Salem-1, will be sold in public auction on 17th January 1972 at 11-00 a.m. by the Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records, Salem-1, at his Office. The condition of sale, etc., will be announced at the time of the sale will also be published in the successive two issues of Salem District Gazette for November 1971 and December 1971. Those who are interested may inspect the Jeep on any working day between 11-00 a.m. to 5-00 p.m. and further particulars can be had from undersigned.

Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records, District Survey Unit Office, Fort, Salem-1.

No. 10A.

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders in the prescribed departmental form will be received by the Superintending Engineer (PH), at his office at No. 17, Sir P.T. Rajan Road, Madurai-2, up to 3-00 p.m. as per office clock on 12th January 1972 and will be opened on the same day at 3-30 p.m. in the presence of such of those tenderers who choose to be present. The work is to be executed on lump-sum contract within six months.

Name of work.—Melur Water-supply Scheme-Supply and delivery of 450 mm. dia. R.C.C. P-2 class pipes and collars—E.M.D. Rs. 3,780—Cost of tender documents including Sales Tax is Rs. 10·37.

Earnest Money Deposit has to be deposited along with the tender in the shape of a treasury chalan or demand draft or bank guarantee from any nationalised bank payable on part to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, Madurai.

Tender documents can be purchased from the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, Madurai, on payment of cash or by sending the amount by M.O. (up to 5-00 p.m. on 6th January 1972).

Superintending Engineer (PHE), Madurai-2.

No. 7 A

TAMILNADU SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited for the purchase of about 15 M.T. of Tata sheet cuttings available in the TANSI Tool and Forge Works, Coimbatore-21 (one of the units of this corporation). The tenders will be received in this office up to 2 p.m. on 10th January 1972 and will be opened at 3 p.m. on the same day.

Detailed conditions of the tender can be had from the Deputy Manager (Foundries) of this corporation on payment of Rs. 5·25 (non-refundable) inclusive of sales-tax only by cash or money order in favour of the Senior Accounts Officer (Cash) of this corporati

Managing Director.

No. 11 A

TAMILNADU INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Group Materials Manager at the Corporation Office up to 3.00 p.m. on 31st January 1972 for the supply of about 200 Nos. Bearings.

The tenders will be opened by the Group Materials Manager or by his authorised officer at 3·30 p.m. on the same day in the presence of those tenderers who may be present.

Tender documents can be had from the Corporation's Office at 150-A. Mount Road. Madras. between 11.00 a.m. and 3.00 p.m. on any working day from 25th December 1971 on payment of Rs. 20 per set (non-refundable).

No. 33. **Group Materials Manager.**

TAMIL NADU CEMENTS

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited up to 21st January 1972 for the Quarrying and Transporting of Laterite Gravel from Kalanivasal village of Karaikudi Sub-taluk to our factory at Alangulam for a period of one year from January 1972 at the rate of 50 tonnes per day.

The detailed specification tender form and other particulars can be had from **The General Manager, Tamilnad Cements, Tamilnad Cements P.O.** (via) Rajapalayam. Ramanathapuram District on payment of Rs. 10·35 (Rupees ten and paise thirty-five only) which is non-refundable for each copy from 21st December 1971.

No. 32A. **General Manager.**

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Applications are invited up to 5 p.m. on 25th January 1972 for **two appointments of Inspector of Sericulture in the Tamil Nadu Industries Subordinate Service.**

Pay.—Rs. 325—15—475—20—575—25—650 per mensem.

Age.—Below 28 years on 1st July 1972.

Qualification.—(i) The B.A. or B.Sc. degree in Science or B.Sc. degree in Agriculture and (ii) Practical experience for a period of not less than six months in Sericulture.

No age limit for members of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes. Goldsmiths affected by the Gold Control order, their sons and unmarried daughters, Ex.-N.C.C. Cadets who were employed as Under Officer Instructors or Sergeant Major Instructors in the N.C.C. in whole time basis on or after 1st January 1963 are allowed concessions in the matter of age-limit. Qualifications including age-limit relaxable in the case of persons demobilised from the Army, Navy or Air Force who will be below 40 years of age on 1st July 1972, displaced persons from East Pakistan who have migrated to India on or after 1st January 1964 and repatriates from Ceylon and Burma. Particulars and form of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-2, **on requisition in writing specifying the name of the post and accompanied by a self-addressed stamped (thirty paise) envelope of atleast 23 c.m. in length superscribed as "book-post".**

No. 9A. **Secretary,**
Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Thanjavur Circle for the following work up to 3 p.m. on 9th February 1972. Form of contract is lump sum and the work should be completed within 6 months.

Name of work—**Construction of 2 Godowns for seed processing unit at Sakkottai.**
E.M.D. Rs. 6,500.

Cost of Tender documents to be remitted into Treasury under the head "P.W. III Other remittance to the credit of the Executive Engineer (Buildings) Division, Tiruvarur is Rs. 30·00 and sales tax to be remitted under the head. "XII Sales Tax e. Receipt under State Sales Tax Act General Sales Tax is Rs. 1.05. Date from which tender documents will be available for sale is 17th January 1972 onwards.

No. 29-A. **Superintending Engineer,**
Public Works Department,
Thanjavur Circle, Thanjavur.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TENDER EXTENSION NOTICE.

Name of work—**Construction of Buildings for New Government Hospital at Chengam, North Arcot District.**

The last date of receipt of tenders for the above work is extended up to 29th January 1972. Tenders will be received up to 3.00 p.m. on 29th January 1972 and will be opened at 3-15 p.m. on the same day.

Tender documents will be available for sale, during office hours from 12th January 1972 to 28th January 1972. All other conditions remain unaltered.

No. 12A. **Superintending Engineer,**
Public Works Department,
Chingleput North Area Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

AUCTION SALE NOTICE.

A lorry of this Department Regn. No. MDC. 6493 (Austin 1951 Model) stationed at the Section Office (Public Works Department) Compound at Budalur will be sold in Public Auction in "as is where is" condition at 11·00 a.m. on 28th January 1972 by the Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, No. I. Sub-division (G.A.C.), Thanjavur at the Section Office (Public Works Department), Budalur. The vehicle can be inspected with the permission of the Section Officer, Public Works Department, Budalur.

The Public Works Department reserves itself the right to accept/reject any offer or to postpone the auction in the interest of the Government. Further details and conditions of the sale can be had from the Assistant Engineer, No. I Sub-division (G.A.C.), Thanjavur.

No. 27A. **Executive Engineer,**
G. A. C. Division, Thanjavur.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TENDER NOTICE.

Name of work—**Providing Pile Foundation for the proposed Cancer Block in Government Royapettah Hospital, Madras.**

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders for the above mentioned work will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Madras-Chingleput Circle, at his office at Chepauk, Madras-5, up to 3.00 p.m. on 12th January 1972 and the same will be opened on the same day at about 3.00 p.m.

Form of contract is lump sum and E.M.D. is Rs. 5,250. Cost of tender documents is Rs. 30 and sales tax Rs. 1·05. Cost of tender documents is to be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India, Madras under the head "P.W. Remittances. III. Other Remittances" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Buildings Division No. I, Madras-5 and the sales-tax is to be remitted under the same chalan into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India, Madras under the head XII. Sales Tax-*b*. Receipts under State Sales Tax Act —General Sales Tax" and the sale of tender documents between 3rd January 1972 and 11th January 1972 during office hours.

Further particulars can be had from the office of the Superintending Engineer, Madras-Chingleput Circle, Madras-5, during office hours on any working day. The Superintending Engineer himself has got the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reasons therefor.

No. 26A. **Superintending Engineer,**
Madras-Chingleput Circle.

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed scheduled tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Madras Circle, at his office in "Highways Office Buildings" at Guindy, Madras-25, up to 3-00 p.m. on 12th January 1972 for the work noted below :—

Constructing a submersible bridge across Pennar near Alagianatham village (South Arcot district) (2nd call). E.M.D. Rs. 20,875.

Tenders will be opened on the same day, i.e., on 12th January 1972 at 3-15 p.m. by the Superintending Engineer (Highways).

Particulars of tender conditions, schedules, forms and plans can be obtained from the office of the Divisional Engineer (Highways), Cuddalore, on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 51·75 (including sales tax) on all working days from 27th December 1971 to 11th January 1972 during office hours. This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

The Earnest Money Deposit amount should be remitted into any of the Government Treasuries, within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (H), Cuddalore under the "REVENUE DEPOSIT" to the credit of the Divisional Engineer (H), Cuddalore, and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender. If the Earnest Money Deposit amount is furnished in the form of bank guarantee obtained from scheduled banks, the guarantee should be accompanied by the Reserve Bank of India's concurrence.

Tenders based on alternate designs will not be considered. Tenders received without the prescribed Earnest Money Deposit will not be considered.

Superintending Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Madras Circle,
No. 28-A **Madras-25.**

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited up to 3-00 p.m. on 15th January 1972 for the daily clearance of rubbish accumulated in Government Tamil Arasu Press at No. 166, Anna Salai, Madras-2 for the period from 1st February 1972 to 31st January 1973.

The tenders should be sent in sealed covers by Registered Post with Acknowledgement Due addressed to the Director of Stationery and Printing, Mint Buildings, Madras-1 by name and not by any other means, duly superscribed "Tender for the clearance of rubbish due 15th January 1972." The terms and conditions, etc., can be had from the Director of Stationery and Printing, Madras-1 on any working day.

Director of Stationery and Printing.

No. 31.

SLUM CLEARANCE BOARD

TENDER NOTICE.

Separate sealed tenders with the name of work and the tenderer duly superscribed on the cover are invited for construction of storeyed tenements adopting approved type design 7/71 as detailed below at **Kabalithottam Pallakkumanyam** so as to reach the undersigned not later than upto 3-00 p.m. on 10th January 1972 Cost of tender documents per set for each work is Rs. 15.58.

Batch number.	Name of work.
1	Construction of storeyed tenements above basement level adopting T.D. No. 7/71 E.M.D. Rs. 8,360. Approximate value of work is Rs. 5.57,300. Number of tenements 128—Block Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7.
2	Construction of storeyed tenements above basement level adopting T.D. No. 7/71 E.M.D. Rs. 7,840. Approximate value of work is Rs. 5.22,500. Number of tenements 120 —Block Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20.
3	Construction of storeyed tenements above basement level adopting T.D. No. 7/71 E.M.D. Rs. 7,840. Approximate value of work is Rs. 4.18,000. Number of tenements 96— Block Nos. 8, 9 and 10.

Tenders will be opened on the same day at 3-05 p.m. Further particulars and copies of tender documents can be had from this office on payment of cost (not refundable) on all working days between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. from 30th December 1971. The undersigned reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders without assigning any reasons.

No. 17. **Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division V.**

TAMIL NADU WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders (in the prescribed form) will be invited by the Superintending Engineer, T.W.S. and D.B., Veeranam Project Circle, Chepauk, Madras-5, from the registered Public Works Department contractors of the appropriate class for the work of **Manufacturing and supplying mechanically viberated precast cement concrete slabs for revetment works in the reach between the College Bridge and Andrews Bridge of Cooum River, Madras.**

Form of contract is K-2. E.M.D. is Rs. 2,500 and cost of tender documents Rs. 10 plus sales tax as in force.

E.M.D. is to be remitted under P.W. III O.R. in Government Treasury chalan to the credit of Executive Engineer, Cooum Improvements Division, Madras-5, and sales tax as under XII-b. Sales Tax – Miscellaneous in separate Government chalan and tender documents will be available for sale from 20th December 1971 to 12th January 1972 and the last date for receipt of tender is 3-00 p.m. on 17th January 1972.

Detailed Chit Tender Notice stipulating the conditions for obtaining tender schedule and other particulars may be had at the office of the undersigned during office hours.

No. 6A. **Superintending Engineer, T.W.S and D.B., Veeranam Project Circle, Madras-5.**

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, sealed tenders with name of work and tenderer duly superscribed on the cover are invited from registered contractors by the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division V at his office at Nandanam, Madras-35, up to 3-00 p.m. on 10th January 1972 for the following works at Kotturpuram. The tenders will be opened by the undersigned at 3-05 p.m. On the same day in the presence of the tenderers who choose to be present at that time. Each work is to be executed in 8 months on L.S. Contract and cost of tender documents per set of each work is Rs. 15 plus S.T.

1. Construction of 1 block of 24 in 1 and 1 block of 18 in 1 one roomed three storeyed tenements as per drawing S.D. No. 217 70 at Kotturpuram (Block Nos. 26 and 27). E.M.D. Rs. 2,820. Approximate value of work is Rs. 1,88,000.

2. Construction of 1 block of 18 in 1 one roomed three storeyed tenements as per drawning S.D. No. 217.70 at Kotturpuram (Block 36). E.M.D. Rs. 1,170. Approximate value of work is Rs. 78,000.

3. Construction of 2 blocks of 18 in 1 single roomed three storeyed tenements as per drawing S.D. No. 217/70 at Kotturpuram (Block Nos. 52 and 39). E.M.D. Rs. 2,340. Approximate value of work is Rs. 56,000.

The tender documents can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer on all working days between 11-00 a.m to 3-00 p.m. from 30th December 1971 only on production of receipted chalan towards the cost of tender schedules plus sales tax. The cost of tender schedule may be remitted to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division V, under the head of T. Deposits and Advances, Part I –Deposits bearing interest –(B) Other Deposits – Deposits of Slum Clearance Board. The sales tax may be remitted under the head XII Sales Tax Act General Sales Tax.

Right is reserved to reject one or all tenders received without assigning any reason therefor.

No. 34. **Executive Engineer.**

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TENDER.

Annual maintenance for Government Roads for the year 1972-73, Vellore Division.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received on percentage basis by the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Vellore in this office at Vellore upto 3 p.m. (as per the Divisional Engineer's Office clock) on 21st January 1972 for Annual Maintenance for Government Roads for the year 1972-73. Tenders will be opened on the same day at 3-15 p.m. in the presence of the contractors or their authorised agents.

Particulars of tender in the prescribed tender forms can be had from the " Manager, Office of the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Vellore ", North Arcot district on application in writing in all working day s during office hours from 10th to 19th January 1972 on payment of Rs. 6·21 (rupees six and paise twenty-one only) including sales tax which is not refundable at any cost (chalan only accepted).

Dtails of works and E.M.D. required for each work will be notified in the notice board of the office of the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Assistant Engineer (Highways and Ruarl Works), and Section Officer (Highways) in this Division.

The E.M.D. required for the works shall be remitted in any Government Treasuries within jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works) under " REVENUE DEPOSIT " to the credit of the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Vellore and receipted chalan should be enclosed along with the Tender. Tenders received without chalan for remittance of E.M.D. will be rejected.

No. 13A. **Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Vellore, North Arcot district.**

TAMIL NADU WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board sealed tenders in the proper departmental form will be received from the registered contractors of the appropriate class of the Public Health Engineering Department (T.W.A.D. Board), P.W.D., Highways and Rural Works or any other similar Government Departments by the Superintending Engineer (P.H.E.) at his office at No. 17, Sir P.T. Rajan Road, Madurai-2, upto 3-00 p.m. on 19th January 1972 (Wednesday) and they will be opened on the same day at 3-30 p.m. The work should be completed within six months.

Name of work

Periyakulam Drainage Scheme– Supply, delivery and erection of pumpsets and accessories.

Form of contract is lumpsum and E.M.D. Rs. 4,875 and cost of tender documents is Rs. 15·55 including sales tax.

E.M.D. amount has to be deposited along with the tender in the shape of a treasury chalan or Demand Draft or Bank Guarantee from any Nationalised Bank payable on par to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, 14-K, Ramamoorthy Road, Madurai-2.

Tender documents can be obtained from the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, 14-K, Ramamoorthy Road, Madurai-2 upto 5-00 p.m. on 17th January 1972.

No. 14-A. **Superintending Engineer (Public Health Engineering), Madurai-2.**

TAMIL NADU FOREST DEPARTMENT.

SALE NOTICE.

The auction sale of the Fuel Coupes and Clear Felling Coupes of Madurai South Division for 1972-73 will be held at the District Forest Office, Madurai South Division, Madurai-20 at 10 a.m. on 7th February 1972 and 10-30 a.m. on 8th February 1972 respectively.

Further particulars may be obtained from the District Forest Officer or the concerned Forest Range Officers.

No. 16A. **District Forest Officer, Madurai South Division, Madurai-20.**

OOTACAMUND MUNICIPALITY.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tender will be received by the Commissioner, Ootacamund Municipality or in his absence by the Manager, Municipal Office upto 3-30 p.m. on 10th January 1972 for the supply of 6 Nos. of Tarpaulins of the size 22′ x 18′.

Tender schedule forms and conditions of the contract can be had from the Manager, Municipal Office, Ootacamund on payment of Rs. 4·12 per set on any working day during office hours.

No. 30. **Municipal Commissioner.**

TAMIL NADU JAIL DEPARTMENT.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited upto 3 p.m. on 2nd February 1972 for the supply of ration articles, etc., during 1972-73 to the sub-jails at Poonamallee, Saidapet, Chingleput and Madurantakam. Rates should be quoted per Convict/Remand Prisoner per day. Tenders should be sent in a sealed cover to the Superintendent, Central Jail, Madras by *name* superscribed " Tender for the supply of ration articles, etc., to the Sub-Jail ..... " (here mentioned the institution to which the tender relates) by Registered post acknowledgment due. *On no account the tenders will be accepted in person.* Tenders received will be opened by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Madras at 4 p.m. on 3rd February 1972 in his office.

Tender forms, tender conditions and schedule can be had from the Superintendent, Central Jail, Madras and at Sub-Jails concerned on payment of Rs. 1·05. The cost of the tender form is not refundable.

No. 24-A. **Superintendent, Central Jail, Madras-3.**

FOR YOUR REQUIREMENTS OF :

M.S. ROUNDS, SQUARES, FLATS, ANGLES, CHANNELS, R.S. JOISTS, M.S., G.I., CRCA., GC SHEETS, ETC., ETC.

Please contact :

AMAR INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION

69, SEMBUDOSS STREET

MADRAS-1

Phones : **23799 & 27587**

Telex : **MS 7133 AMAR**

Telegram : **CHOURARIA**

Head Office :

213, B.V.K. Iyengar Road, BANGALORE-2A.

33, BRABOURNE ROAD, CALCUTTA-1.

510, Giriraj Sant Tukaram Road, BOMBAY 9.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

1. For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari Circle, Palayamkottai, for the work mentioned below up to 3-00 p.m. on 28th January 1972. The tenders will be opened at 4-00 p.m. on the same day.

Name of work—**Constructing an anicut across Vaippar near Athankarai Village**—E.M.D. Rs. 17,500.

Form of contract is lump sum and cost of tender documents is Rs. 20 and Sales Tax 0-70 paise. The work should be completed within 18 months.

2. The cost of tender documents (which will not be refunded under any circumstances) is to be remitted in any treasury under the head P.W. III OR receipt on account of Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Tuticorin division, Tuticorin and the Sales Tax under the head "XII. S.T. (*b*) receipt under the State Sales Tax Act, General Sales Tax."

3. Tender schedules and other documents can be had either by post or in person from the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari Circle, Tirunelveli-2, during office hours on all working days from 10th January 1972 to 23rd January 1972 on application to the Manager with the receipted chalan towards the cost of tender documents and sales tax. Applications received after that date will not generally be considered.

4. Further particulars can be had from this office during office hours on all working days.

No. 41A.

Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari Circle.

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD—VEERANAM PROJECT.

Name of work—**Construction of a Pre-stressed Concrete bridge to carry the Pre-stressed concrete pipeline across river Vellar in South Arcot District.**

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board sealed tenders for the above work in the prescribed form will be received from Registered contractors of Public Works Department, or other Government Departments and firms of repute by the Special Chief Engineer, Veeranam Water Supply Scheme and Cooum Improvements Project, Chepauk, Madras-5, in his office up to 3-00 p.m. on 19th January 1972 and will be opened at 3-30 p.m. on the same day.

The form of agreement is lump-sum and the work should be completed within 10 months. E.M.D. is Rs. 10,000 and cost of tender documents Rs. 10 plus S.T. of Re. 0-37.

The cost of tender schedule which will under no circumstances be refunded shall be remitted into Government Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "III Suspense G. Remittance (iii) Other remittances—Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board Funds" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Veeranam Project Division, Vadakuthu. The tender schedule can be obtained from the Office of the Special Chief Engineer, Veeranam Water Supply Scheme, Madras-5 on production of the chalan of payment, from 3rd January 1972 to 17th January 1972.

No. 37A.

Special Chief Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Name of work—**Formation of a tank across jungle stream near Naralapalli village of Krishnagiri taluk, Dharmapuri District.**

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Salem, Dharmapuri Circle, Salem-4 for the above work up to 3-00 p.m. on 24th January 1972. Tender will be opened at 3-15 p.m. on the same day in the presence of those who choose to be present at the time of opening of the tender.

Form of agreement is K-2. E.M.D. is Rs. 6,900 and the cost of tender documents Rs. 15 plus Sale Tax of 0-53 paise. The tender documents will be available for sale from 13th January 1972 to 22nd January 1972 at the Superintending Engineer Office, Public Works Department, Salem-Dharmapuri Circle, Salem-4.

Earnest money deposit will be accepted in the shape of chalan or National Savings Certificates or Deposit at call receipts of Scheduled banks or demand drafts of Scheduled banks or State Government Securities or by Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board Bonds.

Cost of tender documents is to be remitted into the treasury or Reserve Bank of India, under the head "P.W. Remittances. III. Other Remittances" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Dharmapuri Division, Dharmapuri and Sales Tax under the head "XII. Sales tax (*d*) Miscellaneous".

(State Government Securities and Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board Bonds will be accepted at 25 per cent below face value. Deposits at Call receipts and fixed deposit receipts will be accepted as Earnest Money deposit subject to realisation deciding the tenders).

No. 74A.

Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department.

TIRUCHIRAPPALLI MUNICIPALITY

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Commissioner up to 4-00 p.m. on 17th January 1972 for the supply of 20 Horse Power Submersible Pumpset Tender conditions and other particulars can be had from the Municipal Engineer's office on application or in person.

No. 35. **Commissioner.**

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

THANJAVUR DIVISION.

TENDERS

Annual Maintenance of Government Roads.

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu Sealed Tenders in Schedule Forms will be received from the Registered Contractors by Divisional Engineer, (Highways and Rural Works) Thanjavur at his office at 'PANAGAL BUILDINGS', Thanjavur up to 2 p.m. (as per Division Office clock) on 19th January 1972 for all maintenance works of Government roads for the year 1972-1973 and the tenders received will be opened at 2-15 p.m. on the same day in the presence of the Contractors or their authorised Agents.

Tender Forms and Schedules can be had from the Manager and Divisional Accountant of the Divisional Engineer's Office (Highways and Rural Works), Thanjavur on requisition in writting and on payment of Rs. 5.20 (rupees five and paise twenty) (per set including sales tax which is not refundable) on all working days during office hours from 10-30 a.m. to 5 p.m. commensing from 10th January 1972 to 18th January 1972 (both days inclusive). No tender schedules and Forms will be sold on the date of tender i.e. 19th January 1972.

The list of works with Earnest Money Deposit for each work and the condition of tender, etc., will be notified in the Notice Board of the Office of the Divisional Engineer, (H.&R. W.), Thanjavur and all offices of the Assistant Engineers. (H. & R.W.), and the Section Offices (H.& R. W.) in Thanjavur Division.

The Earnest Money Deposit should be remitted in any of the Government Treasuries within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer,(H. & R.W.),Thanjavur under the Head of "Revenue Deposit" and chalan receipt shall be enclosed with the Tender. Earnest Money Deposit in the shape of 12 years N. D. C., State Government Securities, Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board Bonds, Bank Guarantees, Deposit at call receipts,Demand draft issued on Schedule Banks obtained in favour of the Divisional Engineer, (H. & R. W.), Thanjavur will also be accepted. Tenders received without Earnest Money Deposit, Income Tax Verification Certificate and Sales Tax Clearance Certificate are liable to be rejected.

Divisional Engineer,
Highways and Rural Works
Thanjavur.

No. 79

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT

GOVERNMENT ROADS.

Annual road maintenance works—Krishnagiri Highways and Rural Works Division for the year 1972—1973.

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu Sealed tenders on percentage basis will be received by the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Krishnagiri at his office at Krishnagiri up to 2 p.m. as per Division Office clock) on 19—1—1972 for Government works Tender will be opened by the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works) Krishnagiri at 2.15 p.m. on the same day.

Tender forms can be had from the Manager, Divisional Engineer's (Highways and Rural Works) Office, Krishnagiri on payment of Rs. 5.18 per set including Sales Tax (not refundable) on all working days during office hours commencing from 10—1—1972 to 18—1—72. The tender documents will not be sold on tender date, i.e. on 19—1—1972.

Tenders received without E.M.D. will be rejected, E.M.D. intended for the work should be remitted into any Government Treasury to the credit of "Revenue deposit—Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Krishnagiri".

Income-tax verification and sales tax clearance certificate should be enclosed along with the tender if they have not already been produced, else the tenders are liable to be rejected.

Divisional Engineer,
Highways and Rural works,
Krishnagiri.

No. 80.

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT

REVISED CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

The tender date fixed for the work noted below on 29—12—1971 is postponed to 19—1—1972. The sealed schedule tender for the work noted below will be received on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu by the Superintending Engineer (H) Special Circle for N.H. Works at Kuralagam, Madras-1, up to 3 p.m. on 19-1-72. The tender will be opened at 3.15 p.m. on the same day by the Superintending Engineer (H) Special Circle for N.H. Works, Madras-1.

Name of work.—Constructing a bridge across Cauvery in Bhavani Kumarapalayam Bye-pass road on N.H. 47 E.M.D. Rs. 1,15,550.

The tender documents will be available from 21-12-1971 to 18-1-1972 and can be obtained from the Office of the Divisional Engineer,(H) SpecialN.H. Execution Division, Salem and no change in other conditions.

No. 81

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT ---NAMAKKAL DIVISION.

ANNUAL MAINTENANCE OF GOVERNMENT ROADS FOR THE YEAR 1972—1973.

For and on behalf of and by order and direction of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders for the maintenance works of all the Government roads in Namakkal Division for 72—73 on percentage basis will be received from the Registered Contractors by the Divisional Engineer (H. & R.W.) Namakkal at his office at Namakkal up to 3-30 p.m.(as per division office clock) on 28-1-1972 and the tenders received will be opened at 4·00 p.m. on the same day in the presence of the contractors of their authorised agents who are present.

Tender documents can be had from the Manager and Divisional Accountant of Namakkal (H. & R.W.) Division on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 3.11 per set (including Sales Tax, not refundable) in all the office working days during the office hours from 10-30 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. commencing from 10—1—1972 to 27—1—1972 (both the days inclusive). The tender documents will not be sold on 28—1—1972 on any account.

Tenders received without the required E.M.D. will be rejected. The E.M.D. should be remitted into the Government Treasury under the head of " REVENUE DEPOSIT " in favour of the Divisional Engineer (H. & R. W.) Namakkal and the receipted chalan should be enclosed along with the tender. Madras loan bond duly endorsed in favour of the Divisional Engineer (H. & R. W.) Namakkal and Bank draft will also be accepted as E.M.D. If bank guarantee is produced towards E.M.D. the concurrence of the Reserve Bank of India to the Bank guarantee should also be enclosed along with the tender failing which the tender will be rejected.

Income-Tax verification and Sales Tax clearance certificates should be enclosed along with the tenders, if they have not already been produced, failing which the tenders are liable for rejection.

The list of works and the E.M.D. to be paid for each work and the other tender conditions etc., will be published in the Notice Board of the Division office (H. & R.W) Namakkal and in the office of the Assistant Engineers (H. & R. W.) and Section Officers of Namakkal Division from 10—1—1972.

82-A. **Divisional Engineer (H. R. W.) Namakkal.**

TAMIL NADU FOREST DEPARTMENT.

RE-TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders are invited by the Divisional Forest Officer, Cherangode Tea Division, Gudalur Bazaar Post, Niligiris District for and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu to reach him before 11.00 a.m. on 17-1-72 for carrying of out the following works. Each Tender must be accompanied by Earnest Money Deposit noted against each work in the Treasury receipted chalan.

Serial number, Name of the work	*Approximate Cost.* Rs.	*Earnest Money Deposit.* Rs.
1 Soling Road No. I	22,700	750
2 Soling Road No. II	21,800	700
3 Construction of 15 culverts in the Cherangode Main Road.	12,500	400
4 Soling Loop Road	6,250	200
5 Soling the Road leading to 1970—71 nursery.	9,500	300
6 Soling Road No. I & I-A ..	9,500	300

Time allowed for the completion of works is up to 31st March 1972. Tender Forms and Tender Documents can be had on payment of Rs. 4.12. For further details apply to the undersigned.

No. 83-A. **Divisional Forest Officer.**

TENDER NOTICE.

For the Supply of Articles of diet and other Hospital Necessaries required for the year 1972-1973.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders for the supply of diet and other hospital requirements for one year from 1st April 1972 to 31st March 1973 for the undermentioned Medical Institutions will be received up to 2 p.m. on Friday the 7th January 1972, by the medical officer incharge of the respective institutions.

2. Printed copies of the conditions of tender, schedule of articles required for each hospital, and copies of tender form can be had from the Medical Officer-incharge of the Hospitals by producing chalan for Rs. 5.18 (Rupees Five and piase eighteen only) being the cost of tender form inclusive of the cost of Sales Tax. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 5 (Rupees Five only) should be credited to the head " XXIII. Medical-I. Director of Health Services and Family Planning-Miscellaneous-Other receipts and a sum of Rs. 0.18 (Rupee Nil paise eighteen only) should be credited to the head " XII. Sales Tax Act " Receipts under the Sales Tax Act General Sales Tax respectively. The amount should be paid into the Reserve Bank of India, Madras, or any of the branches of the State Bank of India, or any Government Treasury and the receipt produced.

Dharmapuri District.

1. Government Headquarters Hospital, Dharmapuri.
2. Government Hospital, Krishnagiri.
3. Govenment Hospital, Harur.
4. Government Hospital, Hosur.
5. Government Hospital, Kaveripattinam.
6. Government Hospital, Palacode.
7. Government Hospital, Uthangarai.
8. Government Hospital, Denkanikottah.
9. Government Leprosy Control Unit, Krishnagiri.

1. *Note.*—Each tender must be in the prescribed form which can be had from the respective, officers accompanied by a solvency certificate obtained on or after 1st October 1971 and signed by a Tahsildar, or a true copy of the same attested by a Gazetted Officer;

2. Sales Tax clearance certificates, Income-Tax Clearance Certificates, and Nationality Certificates should be attached to the tenders, the forms of which can be had from the respective officers.

Assistant District Medical Officer,
Dharmapuri.

No. 84.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

AUCTION NOTICE.

A public auction will be conducted for the disposal of the condemned type tractors T.D.14.....1 No., T.D. 9....1 No., T.D. 6....2 Nos., T.6....4 Nos. and surplus new spare parts, plough spares of Bulldozers and Tractors (W.6, T.6, T.D.9, and T.D. 14) in the premises of Government Agricultural Implements Workshop at Pavithiramanickam, Elavangargudi Post, Tiruvarur, Thanjavur District, Tamilnadu at 3 p.m. on 17th January 1972. Also unserviceable spares of tractors and bulldozers (original value) worth of Rs. 5 lakhs will be sold in public auction on the same day at 10 a.m. Intending bidders may participate in the auction.

Particulars regarding the list of surplus new spares, conditions of auction sale may be obtained from the above office on payment of Re. 1·04 (Rupee one and paise four only) by Money Order or Demand Draft (not refundable) from 1st January 1972 to 11th January 1972.

The condemned vehicles and the unserviceable spares may be inspected at the above premises during any working day between the office hours.

The undersigned reserves full rights either to accept or to reject any of the bids without assigning any reasons thereof.

No. 58. **General Superintendent, Agricultural Implements Workshop, Tiruvarur.**

COIMBATORE MUNICIPALITY

TENDER NOTICE

Sealed tenders for the following works are invited by the Commissioner, Coimbatore Municipality up to 3 p.m. on 12th January 1972. Tenders should be addressed to the Commissioner, Coimbatore Municipality superscribed with the name of the work and due date as 12th January 1972 in separate covers for each work. Tenders will be opened by the Municipal Civil Engineer at 3-30 p.m. at his office on the same day. The tender schedule, conditions of tender, etc. can be had from the office of the Municipal Civil Engineer, on payment of amount noted against each item into the Municipal Treasury. The works (1) and (2) should be completed within six months each and work (3) in three months.

1. Construction of Godown in ground floor and office in First floor at Rangai Gowder Street in Coimbatore. E.M.D. Rs. 1,130, Cost of Schedule Rs. 10·35.

2. Construction of 1 Floor class rooms over the ground floor at Ramalingam Colony Elementary School in Coimbatore. E.M.D. Rs. 1,400, Cost of schedule Rs. 10·35.

3. Construction of compound wall around T.S. No. 483/3 at Selvapuram in Coimbatore. E.M.D. Rs. 763, Cost of Schedule Rs. 5·18.

No. 4 **Commissioner.**

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD

Sealed tenders with the name of work and the tenderer duly superscribed on the cover are invited for the following work so as to reach the undersigned not later than 6th January 1972. The tenders will be opened at 3·05 p.m. on the same day in the presence of the tenderer who choose to be present. Form of contract is lump sum and the approximate value of work is Rs. 1,86,000.

Name of the work: **Construction of 6 Blocks of LIG Flats as per T.D. No. 2-B 70 at Indiranagar (24 flats).** E.M.D. Rs. 2,800.

The cost of tender documents is Rs. 10·00 plus S.T. The tender schedule, etc., can be had from the Office of the Executive Engineer (South) between 10·00 a.m. and 2·00 p.m. on all working days.

No. 66. **Executive Engineer, (South).**

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Name of work : **Construction of Additional class room for post graduate course for Government Arts College, Salem.**

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamilnadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Salem—Dharmapuri Circle, Salem-4, for the above work up to 3·00 p.m., on 17th January 1972. Tenders will be opened at 3-15 p.m. on the same day in the presence of those who choose to be present at the time of opening of the tender. Form of agreement is lumpsum. E.M.D. is Rs. 4,000 and cost of tender documents is Rs. 20 plus sales tax of 0·70 paise. Period of completion is eight months.

Earnest Money Deposit will be accepted in the shape of chalan or National Savings Certificates or Deposit at Call Receipts of Scheduled Banks or Demand Drafts of Scheduled Banks or State Government Securities or by Madras State Electricity Board Bonds.

Cost of tender documents is to be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India, under the head "P.W. Remittances III. Other Remittances to the Credit of the Executive Engineer, Buildings Division, Salem-5" and Sales Tax is to be remitted under the head "XII. Sales Tax (d) Miscellaneous".

Dates from and up to which tender documents will be available for sale at the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Salem—Dharmapuri Circle, Salem-4, is from 29th December 1971 to 13th January 1972.

(State Government Securities and Madras State Electricity Board Bonds will be accepted at 25 per cent below face value. Deposits at Call receipts and fixed deposit receipts will be accepted as Earnest Money Deposit subject to realisation deciding the tenders.)

No. 67. **Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Salem—Dharmapuri Circle, Salem-4.**

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (Highways), Special Circle for N.H. Works, Madras-1 at his office at Kuralagam Buildings' IVth Floor, Madras-1 up to 3·00 p.m. on 12th January 1972 for the work noted below.

Name of work—**Reconstructing the bridge at KM. 173/8 (M. 106/8) of N.H. 45 Trichy-Dindgul road.** E.M.D. Rs. 4,330.

The tenders will be opened on the same day (i.e.), on 12th January 1972 at 3-15 p.m. by the Superintending Engineer (Highways), Special Circle for N.H. Works, Madras-1.

Particulars of tender conditions, schedule form and plans can be obtained from the office of the Divisional Engineer (Highways), Special Division II, N.H. Works, at Guindy, Madras-25 from 5th January 1972 to 11th January 1972 on payment of Rs. 25 (including sales tax) in all working days during office hours. This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

The earnest money deposit noted above should be remitted in any one of the Government Treasuries within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (Highways), N.H. Special Division II, Madras-25 under the head of "Revenue Deposit", the credit of the Divisional Engineer (Highways), Special Division II for N.H. Works, Guindy, Madras-25 and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender.

Tenders received without the prescribed E.M.D. will not be considered.

No. 57. **Superintending Engineer (Highways).**

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD

TENDER NOTICE

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, sealed tenders with the Specification No. E. 1522 and due date superscribed on the cover are invited by the undersigned for the supply of the following item. Cost of specification is Rs. 50 and last date for receipt of tender is 12-00 noon on 10-2-1972.

Tenders for supply, Erection, Testing Commissioning and Handing over of 5 MVAR and 2 MVAR 11 KV Shunt Capacitors—E.M.D. Rs. 5,000.

The tenders will be opened in the presence of such of those tenderers who may be present at 3 p.m. on the due date. Tenders received after the due date will not be considered. Copy of the Specification can be obtained by remitting either by cash or by money order, the amount noted above to the *Accounts Officer*, Madras Electricity System (Distribution), 157, Anna Salai, Madras-2, noting the specification No. and sending the cash receipt or money order receipt as the case may be to the undersigned with a requisition, furnishing complete postal address. The Board reserves the right not to accept the lowest or any tender. The Board also reserves the right to split the tenders, revise the quantity and place orders for supply covered by this Specification on one or more tenderers.

Tenders received after the due date will be summarily rejected.

Superintending Engineer, Technical (Electrical).

No. 69

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD

CHIT TENDER NOTICE

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering Circle of Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board at his office at 25-B, Third Street, Tatabad, Coimbatore-12 up to 3 p.m. on 27th January 1972 and will be opened on the same day at 4 p.m. in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present at the time of opening. Form of contract is lumpsum and the work is to be completed in 6 months. Cost of tender documents is Rs. 20.70.

Name of work—**Pollachi W.S. Improvements scheme II stage-Construction and initial maintenance of 8 MLD (about 1.80 MGD) water treatment plant with rated capacity of 3,50,000 LPH (about 80,000 GPH) complete with Civil Works.**

E.M.D.—
Rs. 12,500 (Rupees twelve thousand and five-hundred only) in the shape of treasury chalan remitted into the treasury within the jurisdiction of the Executive Engineer (P.H.), Coimbatore-2 to the credit of the Revenue Deposit on behalf of the Executive Engineer (P.H.) or D/D or Bank guarantee from any nationalised Bank payable on par to the credit of the Executive Engineer (P.H.), Coimbatore-2.

Period of sale of tender documents is from 18th December 1971 to 25th January 1972. Necessary tender documents can be had from the Office of the Executive Engineer (P.H.), 11/8, Bashyagaralu Road, R.S. Puram, Coimbatore-2 by remitting the cost of tender documents either in cash or by money order.

The Superintending Engineer (P.H.) Circle, Coimbatore-2, reserves himself the right of accepting any or rejecting all tenders without assigning any reasons therefor.

Superintending Engineer.

No. 70

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Annual Road Maintenance Tender Notice For 1972-73.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders on percentage basis will be received by the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works) Chingleput at his office at No. 12/13, Varadha Reddy Street, Vedachalam Nagar, Chingleput up to 2·00 p.m. (as per Division Office Clock) on 19th January 1972 for all Government road maintenance works for the year 1972—73.

The tenders received will be opened on the same day at 2·05 p.m. in the presence of contractors or their authorised agents.

Particulars of tender conditions and Schedule forms can be obtained from the Manager of Divisional Engineer's Office (Highways and Rural Works), Chingleput on payment of Rs. 3·11 (Rupees Three and paise eleven only) per set including sales tax (not refundable) on all working days from 10th January 1972 to 18th January 1972 during office hours.

The Earnest Money Deposit noted in the list for each work should be remitted into any of the Government Treasuries within the Division jurisdiction to the credit of the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Chingleput under the head "Revenue Deposit" and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender. Tenders received without the prescribed Earnest Money Deposit will be summarily rejected.

The list of works showing the value of contract and Earnest Money Deposit to be remitted will be published in the Division Office and Sub-Division Office Notice Boards from 10th January 1972.

No. 55.

Divisional Engineer,
(Highways and Rural Works),
Chingleput South Division,
Chingleput.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders will be received up to 3 p.m. on 20th January 1972 for the supply of the following by the Dean, Madurai Medical College, Madurai for the period from 1st April 1972 to 31st March 1973.

"Firewood, Mixed Jungle variety well dried and split up into pieces of 18" length suitable for the gas house, of the College".

The rates tendered should be for one metric tonne. Tender forms (cost Rs. 5·00 and S.T. 0·18) and other details can be had from the Office of the Dean, Madurai Medical College, Madurai during office hours on working days.

Dean,
No. 56. **Madurai Medical College.**

TENDER NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

Name of work —

Construction of Office and Workshop buildings for the T.A.N.S.I.—Furniture and Engineering Works at Developed Plots Estate, Kappalur, Madurai.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, Sealed Tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Construction Branch, Industries and Commerce Department from Contractors of appropriate class of Construction Branch of Industries Department and other Government Departments for the above works up to 3 p.m. on 11th January 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, Construction Branch, Industries Department, 35/2, Woods Road, Madras-2 in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-10 p.m. on the same day.

Form of agreement is L.S. E.M.D. is Rs. 3,000. Cost of tender documents with Plans including sales tax is Rs. 10.40. The work is to be executed in six months.

Tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Executive Engineer (C) Madurai Division, Industrial Estate, Madurai, during office hours from 28th December 1971.

The cost of tender documents including sales tax on cost of tender documents of Rs. 10.40 (which will under no circumstances be refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "XXIX. Industries—Other Receipts" to the credit of the Executive Engineer (C) Madurai Division, Industrial Estate, Madurai.

Earnest Money deposit will be accepted only in the shape of chalans, deposit at call receipt and demand drafts of scheduled banks. The demand drafts of scheduled bank furnished towards Earnest Money Deposit drawn in favour of Executive Engineer (C) Madurai Division, Madurai, only be accepted. State Government securities and Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board Bond will be accepted at 5 per cent below market value. National Savings Certificates will also be accepted only with the knowledge of the post office concerned. Bank guarantee of any Nationalised Bank will also be accepted. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

Intending tenderers should have atleast three years experience in the construction of Major building works.

No. 71

Superintending Engineer,
Construction Branch.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

Tender Notice

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board sealed tenders against specification No. E.1525 and due date superscribed on the cover are invited by the undersigned for the supply of the following items :—

Twelve Nos. portable diesel generating sets 440/400 volts. 3 phase A.C. 50 C.P.S. with suitable control panel, switches etc., with limiting device for over voltage protection of following capacities :—

1. 200 KW. 440/400 V. 3 phase A.C. 50 C.P.S.—1 No.
2. 125 KW. 440/400 V. 3 pahse A..C. 50 C.P.S.—2Nos.
3. 100 KW. 440/400 V. 3 pahse A.C. 50 C.P.S.—2 Nos.
4. 80 KW. 440/400 V. 3 phase A.C. 50 C.P.S.—4 Nos.
5. 60 KW. 440/400 V. 3 phase A.C. 50 C.P.S.—1 No.
6. 25 KW. 440/400 V. 3 phase A.C. 50 C.P.S.—2 Nos.

Offers from ready stock will merit consideration. Further, if the above capacity units are not in stock and capacities nearer the above requirement, say 190 KW. to 220 KW. for 200 KW. requirement, may also be considered. As these units are required urgently stock offers alone need be given with all name plate details of the diesel set as well as A.C. generating sets.

Tenders should accompany an Earnest Money Deposit of Rs. 5,000. Tenders not accompanying Earnest Money Deposit will not be considered. The due date for opening of tender is 10th January 1972.

The tenders will be opened in the presence of such of those tenderers who may be present at 3-00 p.m. on the due date. Tenders received after the due date will not be considered. Earnest Money Deposit may be remitted either by Cash or by Money Order, to the amount noted above to the *Accounts Officer*, Madras Electricity System (Distribution), 157, Anna Salai, Madras-2, noting the specification No. and sending the Cash receipt or Money Order receipt as the case may be to the undersigned with a requisition, furnishing complete postal address. The Board reserves the right not to accept the lowest on any tender. The Board also reserves the right to split the tenders, revise the quantity and place orders for supply covered by this specification on one or more tenderers.

Tenders received after the due date will be summarily rejected.

No. 117.

Superintending Engineer,
Technical/Electrical.

Tender Notice.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Ramanathapuram Circle at Madurai at his office for and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu up to p.m. on 20th January 1972 for the following work. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer in the presence of the tenderers who choose to be present at 4-30 p.m. on the same day.

Name of work — **Construction of Quarters for 1 Head Constable and 16 Police Constables at Kundrakudy in Tiruppathur Taluk. E.M.D. Rs. 5,000 and security deposit Rs. 5,000 or as specified.**

Form of contract is lump sum and cost of tender documents Rs. 20 plus sales tax of 0·70 paise. The work should be completed in six months.

The cost of tender documents for each set is payable under the sub-head "P.W.D. III O.R. on account of Executive Engineer, Devakottai Division" besides the sales tax at 3½ per cent extra which is payable under the head 'XII General Sales Tax'.

The cost of the tender documents (which will under no circumstances be refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India to the account of the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Devakottai Division, Devakottai and the chalan produced after which the tender documents will be issued.

The tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Superintending Engineer, Public Works, Department, Ramanathapuram Circle, Madurai during office hours from 10th to 19th January 1972. The last date for the receipt of application for the tender schedule is 19th January 1972 and application received after that date will not generally be considered.

The Earnest Money Deposit will be accepted in the shape of chalan and any other authorised mode of payment after due observation of formalities.

The successful tenderer will be required to make further deposit as mentioned already or such other sum as may be specified at the time of acceptance of agreement and enter into an agreement for the satisfactory execution of work as per stipulations in the detailed tender notice.

The Superintending Engineer, Ramanathapuram Circle, Madurai, reserves himself the right to reject any or part or all tenders without assigning any reasons thereof.

No. 116.

Superintending Engineer,
Public Works Department,
Ramanathapuram Circle,
Madurai.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING DEPARTMENT

Auction Notice

Unserviceable articles of stationery, typewriters, duplicators, etc. will be sold in public auction at the Government Stationery Stores, Old High Court Buildings, First Line Beach, Madras-1, at 11 a.m. on 18th January 1972.

For further particulars please apply to the Assistant Director of Stationery Government Stationery Stores, First Line Beach, Madras-1.

No. 113.

Director of Stationery and
Printing in-charge.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

Tender Notice

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board sealed tenders with the Specification No. E. 1521 and due date superscribed on the cover are invited by the undersigned for the supply of the following items. The due date for receipt of the tender is 12-00 noon on 27th January 1972. Cost of tender documents is Rs. 10.

Supply of High tension protected telephone equipments, Magneto Switch Boards and Repeater attenuators. E.M.D. Rs. 250.

The tenders will be opened in the presence of such of those tenderers who may be present at 3-00 p.m. on the due date. Tenders received after the due date will not be considered. Copy of the specification can be obtained by remitting either by cash or by money order, the amount noted above to the Accounts Officer, Madras Electricity System (Distribution), No. 157, Anna Salai, Madras-2, noting the specification No. and sending the cash receipt or Money Order receipt as the case may be to the undersigned with a requisition, furnishing complete postal address. The Board reserves the right not to accept the lowest or any tender. The Board also reserves the right to split the tenders, revise the quantity and place orders for supply covered by this specification on one or more Tenderers.

Tenders received after the due date will be summarily rejected.

No. 68.

Superintending Engineer,
Technical (Electrical).

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board sealed tenders with the Tender Notice No. and due date superscribed on the cover are invited by the undersigned for the disposal of following 220 K.W. 6·6 KV. motors on " as is where is " basis. The due date for receipt of the tender is 12-00 noon on 19th January 1972.

1. 220 kW 6·6 kV 990 rpm THC. 2. motors—Specification No. THC 2.

Earnest Money Deposit—Rs. 1,000—Quantity 6 Nos.

Technical Details of Motors.

Supplier—MEZBRNO NATIONAL ENTERPRISE WORK, DRASOVA, C.S.S.R.
Type—MH—880—6 t sp.
Output—220 kW.
Speed—990 RPM.
Supply voltage—6600 volts 50 c/s.
Weight of the motors—3960 kg.
Moment of Inertia of the motor—261 kg. m2.
Application of the drive—(i) Primary fans } boiler for
(ii) Vapour fans } 110MW
No. of terminals and locations of the cable box with reference driving end.—3 Nos. terminals left side.
Enclosure type—1 P 44/g.
Mounting—Horizontal-Foot mounting.
Year of manufacture—1967.
Diameter of shaft—100·03 m.
Key way details .. (i) Width of key 28 mm.
(ii) Length of key 195 mm.
(iii) Depth of key : 10 mm.
(iv) Height of key : 16 mm.
Provision of moisture and tropic proof impregnation —Tropicalised K2 TAH II.
Type of cooling—Air.
Ambient temperature for which the motor has been designed— : 40 C —In case the ambient temperature exceeds 40°C the permissible temperature rise over ambient temperature will be decreased as per CSN350000
Insulation—Class 'B' (K2 TAH II).
Time/current characteristics during starting. } (i) Nominal starting current-175 amps.
(ii) time of nominal current 25 sec. starting.
(iii) time of max. starting current—1 sec.
Rated current—24·4 Amps.
Limits of voltage—+ 50 per cent.
Rated power factor—0·85.
Rated efficiency—93 per cent.
Bearing type—6322/03-driving end.
6317/03-non-driving end.
Type of motor—Squirrel cage.
Details of lubricants—NH2 as per PH-D-25-006-6(slovnaft Bratislava.
No. of starts recommended—3 times hr. (Max.).
The motors are available with Messrs. BHEL Trichy-14.

The tenders should be addressed to Chief Enginee for Electricity, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, 157, Ann Salai, Madras-2 and must be sent in a sealed envelop addressed to Superintending Engineer, Thermal Cel Rayala Corporation Building, 1/155, Anna Sala Madras-2 so as to reach him not later than the due dat and time mentioned above.

The tenders will be opened in the presence of such c those tenderers, who may be present at 3-00 p.m. o the due date. Tenders received after the due dat will not be considered. The Board reserve the right n to accept the highest or any tender. The Board als reserves the right to distribute the sale of motors covere by the above specification.

Earnest Money Deposit: A crossed demand dra in favour of the Accounts Officer, Madras Electrici System (Distribution), Rayala Corporation Buildin 1/155, Anna Salai, Madras-2 for the amount specifie shall be submitted with the tender towards the Earne Money Deposit, failing which, the tenders are liable be rejected. Cheques will not be accepted. Alte natively Earnest Money Deposit may be paid cash to the above officer and the cash receipt enclosed the tender.

There is no other separate tender form or detail specification for this.

No. 114. **SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, THERMAL CELL.**

Tender Notice.

Sealed tenders for the supply of diet and other articles to the following Government Medical Institutions in South Arcot district for the period commencing from 1st April 1972 or such other date as may be specifically fixed in each case by the authority accepting the tender and ending with 31st March 1973, will be received upto 2 p.m. on Friday, 7th January 1972, by the Superintendent/Medical Officer of the respective Medical Institution.

1. Government Headquarters Hospital, Cuddalore N.T.
2. Government Hospital, Chidambaram.
3. Government Hospital, Villupuram.
4. Government Hospital, Tindivanam.
5. Government Hospital, Kallakurichi.
6. Government Hospital, Gingee.
7. Government Hospital, Tirukoilur.
8. Government Hospital, Vridhachalam.
9. Government Hospital, Panruti.
10. Government Hospital, Portonovo.
11. Government Hospital, Ulundurpet.
12. Government Hospital, Valavanur.
13. Government Hospital, Tittagudi.
14. Government Hospital, Ananthapuram.
15. Government Leprosy Treatment and Study Centre, Tirukoilur.
16. Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Capper Hills, Cuddalore.
17. Government Hospital and Maternity Centre, Sethiathope.

A copy of each of the condition of tender and the schedule of articles and tender form can be had from the Superintendent/Medical Officer of the respective Government Medical Institutions on payment of a fee of Rs. 5·15 (rupees five and Paise fifteen only) into the Reserve Bank of India or any of the branches of the State Bank of India Rs. 5 under the head "XXIII Medical—I. Director of Health Services and Family Planning—g. Miscellaneous—Other receipts" and Rs. 0-15 (rupees nil Paise fifteen only) remitted under the head of Account "XII Sales tax—Receipts under State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax".

The intending tenderers should produce the above two chalans in original to the Superintendent/Medical Officer concerned for the supply of tender forms. The amount is not refundable under any circumstances. No cash payment will be accepted.

"The tenderer should not enter into any correspondence concerning the tender once the tender has been submitted by him".

NOTE.—Each tender must be accompanied by a Solvancy Certificate obtained on or after 1st October, 1971, signed by a Tahsildar, an Income-Tax Verification Certificate if the total value of the tender exceeds Rs. 10,000 and a Sales Tax Clearance Certificate if the Rs. 10,000 and a Sales Tax Clearance Certificate if the total value of the tender exceeds Rs. 1,000 or true copies thereof attested by a Gazetted Officer.

No. 75. **District Medical Officer, South Arcot, Cuddalore.**

NOTIFICATION

ADMISSION TO POST-GRADUATE DEGREE COURSES OF APRIL 1972 SESSION AT MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE, MADRAS.

1. Applications (in the prescribed form with necessary enclousres) from qualified registered Medical Graduates will be received by the Dean, Madras Medical College, Madras-3, for admission to **M.D. Branch IV—Microbiology Course and M.D. Branch V Physiology Course of April 1972 Session conducted in the upgraded departments of Microbiology and Physiology at Madras Medical College.**

2. (*a*) Candidates for admission to these Post-graduate degree courses should possess M.B.,B.S. with full Registration, i.e., one year of compulsory Rotatory House Surgeoncy. The duration will be 3 years for these graduates.

(*b*) Medical Graduates who have already qualified for M.Sc. Degree in Bacteriology and Physiology of the Madras University are also eligible to apply for M.D. Microbiology and M.D. Physiology courses. The duration of the course for such graduates will be one year.

3. Reservation of seats for the candidates coming from outside the State of Tamil Nadu.

Fifty per cent of the seats will be reserved for candidates coming from outside the State of Tamil Nadu.

4. Application form and prospectus may be obtained from the Dean, Madras Medical College, Madras-3, on a written requisition, enclosing a crossed Indian Postal Order for Re. 1 (rupee one only) drawn in favour of the Dean, Madras Medical College, Madras, and a self addressed stamped envelope to the value of 0·75 Paise. Money Order, Treasury Chalan, Bank Drafts or Postage Stamps will not be accepted towards the cost of the application form and prospectus. The application form duly filled in with all the documents securely fastened should be sent by Registered Post to the Dean, Madras Medical College, Madras-3.

Service candidates both of this State and outside should send their applications together with all the documents through proper channel to the Director of Medical Education, Administrative Offices Buildings, IV Floor Chepauk, Madras-5. The applications of the Service candidates which are not received through the proper channel will be rejected. Private candidates both of this State and outside should send their applications with all the enclosures to the Dean, Madras Medical College, Madras-3.

The last date for receipt of duly filled in application forms by the Dean, Madras Medical College, Madras, is 5.00 p.m. on 17th January 1972. Applications received after the due date and time fixed will be rejected.

No. 76. **Director of Medical Education.**

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu 'Sealed tenders' will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Coimbatore-Nilgiris Circle at his office at Coimbatore up to 3.00 p.m. on 5th January 1972 for the work noted below :

Name of work: **Construction of Public Health Laboratories at Ootacamund in Nilgiris District.**—E.M.D. Rs. 3,000.

Form of contract is lump sum. Cost of tender documents including sales tax is Rs. 10.35. The work should be completed in six months.

The tender documents can be obtained from the Manager, Office of the Executive Engineer, Coimbatore Division, Coimbatore on requisition in writing and on payment of the fee indicated above which is not refundable in all working days during office hours from 13th December 1971.

No. 77.

Superintending Engineer,
Public Works Department,
Coimbatore-Nilgiris Circle,
Coimbatore-1.

TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Group Materials Manager at the Registered Office up to 3-30 p.m. on 6th January 1972 for the supply of 4 Nos. of 600 amps. as well as 400 amps. of Portable Welding Generator Sets with Accessories.

The tender will be opened by the Group Materials Manager or by his authorised Officer at 4-00 p.m. on the same day in the presence of those tenderers who may be present.

Tender documents can be had from the Registered Office at 150-A, Mount Road, Madras-2 between 11-00 a.m. and 2-00 p.m. on any working day from 16th December 1971 on payment of Rs. 25 per set (non refundable) in the form of Postal Order/Money Order in favour of Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation, Limited or by cash.

No. 39.

Group Materials Manager.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS.

TENDER NOTICE.

Tenders are invited for printing of daily rainfall tables for the undermentioned periods, as designed below :

Description of Publication.	
1 Name of the publication ..	Daily rainfall table (table showing date-wise rainfall figures and total, normal and actual figures for each rainguage station in the State).
2 *Periodicity*	Monthly.
3 *Period for which statements are to be printed.*	From January 1964 to December 1965 and from April 1966 to December 1969 (69 Nos.)
4 Particulars of printing work of daily rainfall table.—	
(*a*) Number of pages ..	21 pages (i.e.) 20 statement pages and a half title.
(*b*) Number of daily rainfall table.	69 Nos. first setting of 21 pages have to be set in a fresh. The subsequent 68 tables require only alteration of figures.
Size of table	21 × 30 Cm. (22 pages).
Number of copies ..	200 copies.

The rates for composition, striking 200 copies and for binding are required to be furnished as detailed below :

	Rate. RS. P.
I. Composition.	
(*a*) 21 pages (20 pages in 8 pt. type and 1 half title in 18 pt. type).	
(*b*) 21 pages alteration charges for the subsequent issue of printing.	
II. Striking 200 copies.	
(*a*) Forme of 4 pages.. ..	
(*b*) Forme of 2 pages	
III Binding.	
Wire stitching for 200 copies.	

The paper for printing will be supplied to the printer. The work must be finished within 3 months of time from the date of entrusting the job. The tenders are invited before 20th December 1971. The job will be offered if the party is interested soon after examining the work in person on any working day between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. in this office.

No. 43.

Director of Statistics,
Madras-6.

NOTIFICATION.

Admission to Post graduate Degree and Diploma courses of April 1972 Session at Madras Medical College, Stanley Medical College and Madurai Medical College.

Applications (in the prescribed form with necessary enclosures) from qualified Registered Medical Graduates will be received by the Deans of the respective Medical Colleges for admission to the following post-graduate degree courses and diploma courses commencing from 1st April 1972, at the Medical Colleges noted against each :—

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(DEGREE COURSE).

*1.	M.D. Branch I	.. General Medicine.
*2.	M.D. Branch II	.. Obstetrics and Gynaecology.
*3.	M.D. Branch III	.. Pathalogy.
*4.	M.D. Branch IV	.. Microbiology.
*5.	M.D. Branch V	.. M.D. Physiology.
*6.	M.D. Branch VI	.. Pharmacology.
*7.	M.D. Branch VII	.. Paediatrics.
*8.	M.D. Branch VIII	.. Radio-diagnosis.
*9.	M.D. Branch IX	.. Radio-therapy.
*10.	M.D. Branch X	.. Anaesthesiology.
*11.	M.D. Branch XI	.. Venereology.
*12.	M.D. Branch XII	.. Dermatology.
*13.	M.D. Branch XIII	.. Bio-Chemistry.
*14.	M.S. Branch I	.. General Surgery.
*15.	M.S. Branch II	.. Orthopaedic Surgery.
*16.	M.S. Branch III	.. Ophthalmology.
*17.	M.S. Branch IV	.. Oto-Rhinolaryngology.
*18.	M.S. Branch V	.. Anatomy.

(HIGHER SPECIALITIES).

†19.	D.M. Branch I	.. Neurology.
†20.	M.Ch. Branch I	.. Thoracis Surgery.
†21.	M.Ch. Branch II	.. Neuro-Surgery.
†22.	M.Ch. Branch III	.. Plastic Surgery.
†23.	M. Ch. Branch IV	.. Genito Urinary Surgery.
†24.	M.Ch. Branch V	.. Paediatric Surgery.

(DIPLOMA COURSES).

‡1.	Diploma in Gynaecology and Obstetrics.	(D.G.O.)
‡2.	Diploma in Child Health.	(D.C.H.)
‡3.	Diploma in Chest Diseases.	(D.C.D.)
‡4.	Diploma in Venereology.	(D.V.)
‡5.	Diploma in Dermatology.	(D.D.)
‡6.	Diploma in Medical Radio Diagnosis.	(D.M.R.D.)
‡7.	Diploma in Medical Radio Therapy.	(D.M.R.T.)
‡8.	Diploma in Anaesthesia.	(D.A.)
‡9.	Diploma in Oto-Rhinolaryngology.	(D.L.O.)
‡10.	Diploma in Opthalmology.	(D.O.)
‡11.	Diploma in Orthopaedics.	(D.Ortho.)
‡12.	Diploma in Clinical Pathology.	(D.C.P.)
‡13.	Diploma in Psychological Medicine.	(D.P.M.)

STANLEY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(POST-GRADUATE DEGREE COURSES.)

*1.	M.D. Branch I	.. General Medicine.
*2.	M.D. Branch II	.. Obstetrics and Gynaecology
*3.	M.D. Branch V	.. Physiology.
*4.	M.D. Branch VI	.. Pharmacology.
*5.	M.S. Branch I	.. General Surgery.
*6.	M.S. Branch V	.. Anatomy.

(POST-GRADUATE DIPLOMA COURSES.)

‡1.	Diploma in Gynaecology and Obstetrics.	(D.G.O.)
‡2.	Diploma in Child Health.	(D.C.H.)
‡3.	Diploma in Medical Radio Diagnosis.	(D.M.R.D.)
‡4.	Diploma in Anasthesia	(D.A.)

MADURAI MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(POST-GRADUATE DEGREE COURSE.)

*1.	M.D. Branch I	.. General Medicine.
*2.	M.D. Branch II	.. Obstetrics and Gynaecology.
*3.	M.D. Branch III	.. Pathology.
*4.	M.D. Branch IV	.. Bacteriology.
*5.	M.D. Branch V	.. Physiology.
*6.	M.D. Branch VI	.. Pharmacology.
*7.	M.D. Branch VII	.. Paediatric Medicine.
*8.	M.D. Branch X	.. Anaethesiology.
*9.	M.S. Branch I	.. General Surgery.
*10.	M.S. Branch III	.. Ophthalmology.
*11.	M.S. Branch IV	.. Oto-Rhinolaryngology.
*12.	M.S. Branch V	.. Anatomy.

HIGHER SPECIALITIES.

†1.	M.Ch. Paediatric Surgery.
†2.	M.Ch. Neuro Surgery.

POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA COURSES.

1. Diploma in Obstetries and Gynaecology.	(D.G.O.)
2. Diploma in Child Health.	(D.C.H.)
3. Diploma in Medical Radiology.	(D.M.R.D.)
4. Diploma in Anaesthesiology.	(D.A.)
5. Diploma in Orthopaedics.	(D.Ortho.)
6. Diploma in Oto-Rhino-laryngology.	(D.L.O.)
7. Diploma in Opthalmology.	(D.O.)
8. Diploma in Psychological Medicine.	(D.P.M.)

*Candidates for admission to these post-graduate degree courses should possess M.B.B.S., with full registration, i.e.,one year of compulsory Rotatory House Surgeoncy. The duration will be three years for these graduates. Post-graduate Diploma holders in the concerned speciality may also apply for the post-graduate degree courses. The duration will be 2 years for such graduates.

†Candidates for admission to these courses should have passed M.D. or M.S. as the case may be.

‡Candidates for admission to these Post-graduate Diploma courses should have possess the M.B.B.S. with full registration, i.e., one year of compulsory Rotatory House Surgeoncy. The duration will be 2 years for these graduates.

Application form and prospectus may be obtained from the Deans of the respective Medical Colleges, (viz., Dean, Madras Medical College, Madras-3, Dean, Stanley Medical College, Madras-1, Dean, Madurai Medical College, Madurai), as the case may be, where the post-graduate degree and diploma courses are conducted on a written requisition, enclosing a crossed Indian Postal Order for Re. 1 (Rupee one only) drawn in favour of the respective Dean of the Medical College and self-addressed envelope to the value of 50 paise Money Orders, Treasury Chalans, Bank Drafts or Postage stamps will not be accepted towards the cost of the application form and prospectus. The application forms duly filled in with all the documents securely fastened should be sent by registered post to the Dean, of the respective Medical College where the applicant desires to undergo the post-graduate degree and diploma course.

Service candidates should send their applications together with all the documents through proper channel to the Director of Medical Education, Administrative Offices Building, IV Floor, Chepauk, Madras-5. The applications of the service candidates, which are not received through the proper channel will be rejected. Private candidates should send their applications with all the enclosures to the Dean of the respective Medical College.

The last date for receipt of duly filled in application forms by the respective Dean of Medical College is on 17th January 1972. Applications the date and time will be rejected.

Medical Edu...

TENDER NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer.Construction Branch, Industries and Commerce department from contractors of appropriate class of Construction Branch of Industries Department and other Departments for the following works up to 3·00 p.m. on the dates mentioned below. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, Construction Branch, Industries Department, 35/2, Woods Road, Madras-2 in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-10 p.m. on the last date for receipt of tenders as noted below. Form or contract is Lump-sum.

Serial number and name of work.	*Last date for receipt of tender.*
1 Construction of three blocks of labour tenements (6 tenements in one block) at the Industrial Estate, Madurai. E.M.D. Rs. 3,300.	11th January 1972.
2 Construction of two blocks of labour tenements (6 tenements in one block) at the Industrial Estate, Madurai. E.M.D. Rs. 2,200.	Do.

1. Period of completion is 8 months for work (1) and 6 months for work (2).

2. Tender documents will be available for sale at the Office of the Executive Engineer (Construction), Madurai Division, Industrial Estate, Madurai during the office hours from 24th December 1971 onwards.

3. The cost of tender documents including sales-tax on cost of tender documents of Rs. 10·40 (which will under no circumstances be refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "XXIX. Industries—Other receipts to the credit of the Executive Engineer (C), Madurai Division, Industrial Estate, Madurai.

4. Earnest Money Deposit will be accepted only in the shape of chalans, deposit at call receipt and demand drafts on scheduled banks. The demand drafts of Scheduled Bank furnished towards Earnest Money Deposit drawn in favour of Executive Engineer (C), Madurai Division only be accepted. State Government securities and Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Bonds will be accepted at 5 per cent below market value. National Savings Certificates will also be accepted only with the knowledge of the post office concerned. Bank guarantee of any Nationalised Bank will also be accepted. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

5. Intending tenderers should have atleast three years experience in the construction of major building works.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, MADRAS.

Sealed tenders will be received up to 2 p.m. on Monday, rd January 1972 by the Dean, Government General lospital, Madras-3, in respect of the following items of ontract during the year 1972-73.

(1) For clearing coal-tar collections from the gas plant of the hospital.
(2) For making coir and cotton mattresses and pillows.
(3) For the lease of the cycle stand in the compound of the out-patient department.

A copy of the conditions of tender and the schedule nd tender form which can be had from the office of the)ean on application accompanied by chalan for Rs. 5 aid into the Reserve Bank of India or any branches of ıe State Bank of India or any Government Treasury nder the head "XXIII. Medical—II. Director of Medical Education—J. Miscellaneous". The amount is ot refundable under any circumstances.

No. 42. **DEAN,**
Government General Hospital, Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Name of the work—1. Construction of 25 bedded ward for Government Hospital at Hosur.
2. Constructions of Out-patient block for Government Hospital at Hosur.
3. Construction of labour-*cum*-operation block for Government Hospital, Hosur.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu ealed tenders will be received by the Superintending ngineer, P.W.D., Salem-Dharmapuri Circle, Salem-4, or the above work up to 3-00 p.m. on 24th January1972. enders will be opened at 3-15 p.m. on the same day n the presence of those who choose to be present at he time of opening of the tender.

For all works form of agreement is L.S., cost of ender documents is Rs. 20 plus S.T. of 0·70 paise er set. The tender documents will be available for ale is from 3rd to 21st January 1972.

E.M.Ds. are Rs. 2,000, Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 3,500 espectively and earnest money deposit will be accepted n the shape of chalan or National Savings Certificates r Deposit at call receipts of schedule banks or demand rafts of scheduled banks or State Government securities r by Madras State Electricity Board Bonds.

Cost of tender documents for each work is to be emitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India nder the Head "P.W. Remittance—III. Other temittance" to the Executive Engineer, P.W.D. Buildings Division, Salem-5 and Sales Tax under the ead "XII. Sales Tax—(d) Miscellaneous".

Period of completion for all works is 6 months, months and 8 months respectively. The tender locuments are available at the Office of the Superinending Engineer, P.W.D., Salem-Dharmapuri Circle, Salem-4.

(State Government Securities and Madras State Electricity Board Bonds will be accepted at 25 per cent below face value.)

Deposits at call receipts and fixed deposit receipt will be accepted as Earnest Money Deposit subject to realisation deciding the tenders.

No. 43. **Superintending Engineer.**

TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

Tender Notice.

Sealed tenders are invited by the Group Materials Manager, Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited, 150-A, Mount Road, Madras-2, up to 3-30 p.m. on 11th January 1972 for the purchase of the following mould lubricants. Tenders will be opened on the same day at 4-00 p.m. in the presence of such of those tenderers who may be present. Amount of E.M.D is 2½ per cent of the value of contract.

Serial number and name of Lubricant.	*Specification.*
1 Rape seed oil (Requirement 20 tonnes/annum).	Substance of brown colour with strong smell and bitter taste. Density: 0·915-0-930 g/cm 3 at 20° C. Indine number : 101-116. Saponification number 191-198. Freezing temperature + 60° C. Consumption 0·3—0·4 kg./ton.
2 Mixture liquid paraffin wax (melted paraffin) and cotton seed oil, ratio 1 : 1. Requirement 20 tonnes/annum.	Freezing temperature + 16° C. Consumption : 0·3-0·4 kg./ton.
3 Mixture liquid paraffin and petrolatum is usually used for greasing the ingot moulds. Requirement 20 tonnes/annum.	Freezing temperature + 16° C. Consumption : 0·3-0·4 kg./ton.
4 Crystal paraffin .. Requirement 35 tonnes/annum.	White crystal Mass. No smell. Melting temperature + 50-54° C. Oil content not more than 0·5-2·3 per cent consumption 0·6-0·7 kg./ton.

Interested parties may submit their offers with full particulars such as delivery payment, specifications, etc.

No. 10A. **Group Materials Manager.**

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED UP TO 5 P.M. ON 8TH FEBRUARY 1972 FOR THE UNDER-MENTIONED POSTS.

I. One appointment to the post of Teacher, Field Study Demonstration Centre (Health Education Bureau) in the Tamil Nadu Public Health Subordinate Service.

Pay—Rs. 400—15—475—20—575—25—650 per mensem.

Age—Below 30 years on 1st July 1972.

Qualification—(*a*) The B.A. or B.Sc. Degree with B.T. with five years teaching/Research experience ;

OR

(*b*) The B.A. or B.Sc. Degree with M.Ed. with two years teaching/Research experience.

II. One appointment to the post of Foreman Instructor in the Government College of Engineering, Salem in the Tamil Nadu Educational Subordinate Service.

Pay—Rs. 400—15—475—20—575—25—650 per mensem.

Age—Below 36 years on 1st July 1972. Upper age limit relaxable up to 10 years in the case of physically handicapped persons.

Qualification—(i) A diploma in Mechanical Engineering awarded by the State Board of Technical Education and Training, Madras and practical experience for a period of not less than three years in a recognised Engineering workshop ;

OR

(ii) An Industrial School Certificate awarded by the Department of Industries and Commerce or by the Department of Employment and Training, Madras and practical experience in a recognised Engineering workshop for a period of not less than seven years. Provided that the experience referred to above should have been gained in one or more of the following trades, namely :—

(*a*) Carpentry and/or pattern making, (*b*) Fitting' (*c*) Smithy, (*d*) Foundry, (*e*) Machinist, (*f*) Welding, (*g*) Tool making and (*h*) Turning.

III. One appointment of Librarian in the Archival Library in the Tamil Nadu Archives in the Tamil Nadu Ministerial Service.

Pay—Rs. 275—10—375—15—450 per mensem.

Age—Below 30 years on 1st July 1972, Upper age limit relaxable up to 10 years in the case of physically handicapped persons.

Qualifications—(i) A degree of any university or Institution recognised by the University Grants Commission for the purpose of its grant, (ii) A certificate or Diploma in Library Science and (iii) Ability to read and write one or more of the South Indian Languages other than Tamil, viz., Malayalam, Telugu or Kannada.

IV. One appointment to the post of senior Instructor in Fisheries Technology and Navigation Engineering in Central Polytechnics, Madras in the Tamil Nadu Engineering Subordinate Service.

Pay—Rs. 400—15—475—20—575—25—650 per mensem.

Age—Below 30 years on 1st July 1972 ; Upper age limit relaxable up to 10 years in the case of physically handicapped persons.

Qualifications—(I) A first or Second class Bachelor's degree in Zoology and atleast two years teaching or practical experience in the Fisheries line or (II) A diploma in Fisheries Technology and Navigation awarded by the State Board of Technical Education and Training, and atleast three years experience in teaching or practical in a position not below in rank of a Junior Instructor in a Polytechnic or equivalent grade.

V. Two appointments of Assistant Chemical Engineers in the Potassium Chloride Unit, Tuticorin in the Tamil Nadu Industries Subordinate Service.

Pay—Rs. 400—15—475—20—575—25—650 per mensem.

Age—Below 30 years on 1st July 1972.

Qualification—(1) A degree in Chemical Engineering or a Diploma in Chemical Technology or Chemical Engineering of any recognised Institution or Board ; and

(2) Practical experience for a period of not less than one year in Pilot Plant Studies or Chemical Plant Design or in the Operation of Chemical Plants.

VI. Three appointments to the post of Mechanical Supervisor and Two appointments to the post of Electrical Supervisor in the State Port Department in the Tamil Nadu General Subordinate Service.

Pay—Rs. 325—15—475—20—575—25—650 per mensem.

Degree holders to start at Rs. 400 with usual allowances.

Age—Below 30 years on 1st July 1972

Qualifications—I. *Mechanical Supervisor.*—(1) (i) A degree in Mechanical Engineering OR (ii) a diploma in Mechanical Engineering awarded by the State Board of Technical Educational Training, Madras or by any other Institution or Board recognised by the Government of India or by any of the State Governments. *and*

(2) Practical experience for a period of not less than three years in erection, operation and maintenance of large centrifugal or centripetal pumps. Steel structures, winches, internal combustion engines, Steam engines and boilers and workshop machinery after obtaining the degree or diploma.

II. Electrical Supervisors.—(1) (i) A degree in Electrical Engineering ; or

(ii) a diploma in Electrical Engineering awarded by the State Board of Technical Education and Training, Madras or by any other Institution or Board recognised by the Government of India or by any of the State Governments ; and

(2) Practical experience for a period of not less than three years in erection, operation and maintenance of transformers, Switch gears, distribution lines and A.C. Motors of about 100 Horse Power after obtaining the degree or diploma.

No age-limit for members of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes who possess a general educational qualification which is higher than the minimum general educational qualification. Upper age-limit relaxable by 5 years for other Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Goldsmiths affected by the Gold Control Order, ex. N.C.C. cadets who were employed as Under Officer Instructors or Sergeant Major Instructors on whole time basis on or after 1st January 1963 are allowed concessions in the matter of age-limit. Qualifications including age-limit relaxable in the case of persons demobilised from the Army, Navy or Air Force who will be below 40 years of age on 1st July 1972, displaced persons from East Pakistan who have migrated to India on or after 1st January 1964 and repatriates from Ceylon and Burma. Particulars and form of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-2 on requisition in writing specifying the name of the post and accompanied by a self-addressed stamped (thirty paise) envelope of atleast 23 CM. in length superscribed as (Book-post).

No. 89

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

TAMIL NADU HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, **Sealed Tenders** will be received by the Divisional Engineer (H. & R. W.), Tirunelveli South at his office up to 2-00 p.m. (as per Office clock) on 28th January 1972 (Friday) for the works of Annual maintenance to the Government Road in his Division for the year 1972-73.

Tenders will be opened by the Divisional Engineer (H. & R. W.), Tirunelveli South on the same day at 2-15 p.m. in the presence of the tenderers or their authorised agents.

One tender for each work should be in one cover. Name of work and address as Divisional Engineer (H. & R. W.), Tirunelveli South at Palayamkottai should be furnished on every cover.

Particulars of tenders, tender forms, conditions, etc., can be had from the Manager of the Office of the Divisional Engineer (H. & R. W.), Tirunelveli South on application and on payment of Rs. 5·81 including sales tax (not refundable) for each work on all working days during office hours from 29th December 1971 to 27th January 1972. Tender documents will not be sold on tender date.

Tenders received without E.M.D., late tenders and tenders with bonds not transferred to the name of the Divisional Engineer (H. & R. W.), Tirunelveli South will be summarily rejected.

The E.M.D. noted for each work shall be remitted in any of the Government treasuries within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (H. & R. W.), Tirunelveli South under "Revenue Deposit" and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender.

In case of Bank guarantee is enclosed for E.M.D. along with tenders, concurrence of the Reserve Bank of India to the Bank Guarantee should also be produced along with tenders. Tenders without such concurrence will also be rejected.

No. 90. **Divisional Engineer (H. & R. W.), Tirunelveli South.**

AUCTION NOTICE.

The jeep MSX 3832 of Thanthoni block, Tiruchirappalli district, which has been condemned, will be sold in public auction by the Personal Assistant to Collector (Panchayat Development) at 11 a.m. on 25th January 1972 in the Collector's Office, Tiruchirappalli subject to the conditions prescribed by the Government.

Information regarding the condition of the sale may be had from the Collector's Office on any working day during office hours. Intending bidders may also inspect the vehicle during office hours.

No. 100. **Collector, Tiruchirappalli.**

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Chit Tender Notice.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu "Sealed Tenders" will be received for the supply of the following Electrical materials by the Electrical Engineer, P.W.D., Tiruchirappalli-1 in his office up to 3 p.m. on 25th January 1972.

The tenders will be opened on the same day at 4p.m

Name of materials.—

1. 5 amps MAX single phase KWH meter as per I.S.S.
2. L. T. Panel board with 400 amps O.C.B.
3. PVC LT UG armoured cable with aluminium conductor (in various size).
4. A. C. motors with pump sets (5 H.P., 7·5 H.P. and 12·5 H.P.).

Cost of tender documents per set is Rs. 2·07.

No. 112 **Electrical Engineer, P.W.D., Tiruchirappalli.**

Tender Notice.

Supply of diet articles required for the Leprosy Beggars Rehabilitation Home, Paranur, Chingleput district for the year 1972-73.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders for the supply of diet articles required for the Leprosy Beggars Rehabilitation Home, Paranur, Chingleput district for the period from 1st April 1972 or a later date to 31st March 1973 will be received by the Superintendent-incharge up to 2·00 p.m. on Wednesday, the 2nd February 1972.

A copy of the conditions of tender and the schedule of articles required and tender forms can be had on application at the Office of the Superintendent, Leprosy Beggars Rehabilitation Home, Paranur, Chingleput district on or after 10th December 1971. The fee towards the cost of tender form is Rs. 5·18 (rupees five and paise eighteen only) inclusive of Sales Tax at 3½·/. which should be remitted into the Reserve Bank of India or any Government Treasury to the credit of Government of Tamil Nadu. The amount should be remitted in one chalan under the head of account "XXIII. Medical—g. Misc.-I. Director of Health Services and Family-Planning-Other receipts" in the case of cost of tender forms and under the head "XII-Sales Tax Receipts under the State Sales Tax Acts—General Sales Tax" in the case of Sales Tax. Original chalans should be produced along with the application for the supply of tender form. The amount is not refundable under any circumstances.

A Solvency and National Certificate obtained on or after 1st October 1971 and signed by a Tahsildar and Income Tax Verification Certificate if the total value of the tender exceeds Rs. 10,000 and sales tax clearance certificate if the total value of the tender exceeds Rs. 1,000 or true copies thereof attested by a State Gazetted Officer should invariably be attached along with the tender.

No. 111 **Superintendent-incharge, Leprosy Beggars Rehabilitation Home, Paranur, Chingleput District.**

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

State Board of Technical Education and Training, Board of Examinations, Tamil Nadu.

NOTIFICATION.

1. The Board of Examinations, Tamil Nadu will hold the Examinations in Pre-Technical Course/Pre-Technical Course (Textiles)/First, Second and Final year Diploma Courses in Engineering, Technological and Commercial Practice Courses and also in the Final year Technical High School course under New Regulations during April 1972. Candidates desirous of appearing for the above examinations may obtain the application forms and other details from the Principals of the Institutions where they have undergone their courses of study.

2. The last date for receipt of applications duly filled in, from the candidates by the respective Principals of the Institutions for admission to the above mentioned courses are indicated below :—

Pre-Technical Course Pre-Technical Course (Textile)/First, Second year Diploma examinations in various Engineering and Technological courses such as Sugar Technology, Instrument Technology, three year diploma courses in Commercial Practice, Agricultural Engineering and Technical High School Courses including Semester course Examinations. Final year Diploma Examinations for various Engineering and Technological courses—29th January 1972.

3. Private candidates of the following category may apply for the application forms for the Board's examinations direct to the Chairman, Board of Examinations, Madras-25.

(i) Who have passed the second year diploma, examinations and desirous of appearing for the final year diploma examination under the new regulations.

(ii) Who have passed the Pre-Technical Course Examination under OR and Pre-Technical Examination under Semester system and desirous of appearing for the subsequent second year diploma examination and subsequent Semester examinations respectively.

(*Note.*—For further details, Institutional candidates may contact the Principals of the Institutions wherein they underwent their course of study. Private candidates can obtain the details from the Chairman's Office, Board of Examinations, Madras-25.)

The application forms for all the examinations mentioned above (intended for private candidates) may be obtained from the Chairman, Board of Examinations, Madras-25 from 3rd January 1972 on requisition with a self addressed envelope (oblong size of 22 c.m ×9½ cm.) *affixing postage stamps to the value of 45 paise. Requisitions for application forms without self addressed envelope and in Post cards will not be attended to.* The last date for receipt of applications for these examinations from the private candidates is 25th January 1972.

No. 110 **Chairman, Board of Examinations**

TAMIL NADU STATE TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders are invited to reach the Executive Engineer (C), Tamil Nadu State Transport Department, Madras-2 not later than 3 p.m. on 20th January 1972 for a period of 3 years, for the following stalls :—

At Perambur Bus Stand

1. Stall No. 1—Tea stall.
2. Stall No. 2—For cool drinks and betel nuts.
3. Stall No. 3—Fruits and vegetables.

At Ayyanavaram Bus Stand—

1. Stall No. 1 -Tea Stall.
2. Stall No. 2—Fruits and vegetables.
3. Stall No. 3—Betel nut shop and drinks.
4. Stall No. 4 -Books Stall.

The tender forms, terms and conditions can be obtained from the Executive Engineer (C), Tamil Nadu State Transport Department, Madras-2 on all working days on payment of Re. 1-04 P. Tenders will be opened on 20th January 1972 at 3-15 p.m. The amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

No. 49. **Director.**

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Construction of quarters for 40 Nurses and 5 Staff Nurses with kitchen and dining hall in T. B. Sanatorium at Tambaram.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received from the registered contractors of appropriate class of P.W.D. and or other Government Departments by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Madras-Chingleput Circle, Chepauk, Madras-5 for the above work up to 3-00 p.m. on 11th January 1972 and the tenders will be opened by the same officer at his office, in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-15 p.m. on the same day.

Form of Contract is Lump sum.

E.M.D. is Rs. 7,500.

Cost of tender documents is Rs. 40 plus S.T. at 3 per cent. The period of completion is six months. Tender documents with plans will be available for sale at the Office of the Superintending Engineer Madras-Chingleput Circle, Madras-5 on all working days during office hours.

The cost of tender documents (which will under no circumstances be refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India, under the head P.W.D., "Remittances III". Other Remittances to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D. Buildings Division, No. I, Chepauk, Madras-5. The sales tax should be remitted under the same chalan into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the separate head "XII. Sales tax—b. Receipt under State Sales Tax Act—General Sales tax". The tender documents will be isused only after producing the chalan.

The Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Madras-Chingleput Circle, Madras-5 reserves to himself the right to reject any or all the tenders.

Further particulars can be had from the office of the Superintending Engineer, Madras-Chingleput Circle, Madras during office hours on all working days.

No. 50A. **Superintending Engineer, Madras-Chingleput Circle.**

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Annual maintenance for Government Roads for the year 1972—73—Coimbatore.

Sealed Tenders for the maintenance works for Government Roads in Coimbatore (H. & R. W.) Division for 1972—73 on percentage basis in the prescribed form will be received for and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu by the Divisional Engineer (H. & R. W.) at his office at Tiruchy Road, Coimbatore up to 3-00 p.m. (as per Division Office Clock), on 21st January 1972 and will be opened at 3-15 p.m. on the same day.

Tender documents can be had from the Manager, Division Office (H. & R. W.), Coimbatore, on payment of Rs. 3·11 per set (including Sales Tax, not refundable) on working days during Office hours from 10th to 20th January 1972 (both days inclusive). Tender documents will not be sold on the tender date. The Earnest Money Deposit should be in the form of chalan in token of having remitted the money into the Government Treasury to the head "Revenue Deposits" and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender. Crossed bank draft on State Bank or other scheduled banks can be enclosed with the tender.

If bank guarantee is produced towards E.M.D. the concurrence of the Reserve Bank of India to the Bank guarantee should also be submitted along with the tender.

Tender received without chalan or Bank Draft towards Earnest Money Deposit will be summarily rejected. Income-tax verification and Sales Tax Clearance Certificate should be enclosed along with the tender, if they have not been already produced, else the tenders are liable for rejection.

Details of works, condition of contract, Earnest Money Deposit to be remitted in respect of each work, etc., can be had from the detailed tender notice available in the Division, Sub-Division and Section Offices of this Division.

No. 53. **Divisional Engineer (H. & R.W.), Coimbatore.**

TAMIL NADU SLUM CLEARANCE BOARD.

QUOTATION NOTICE

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board,sealed quotations with name of work and the tenderer duly superscribed on the cover are invited from the leading firms by the Executive Engineer. Slum Clearance Board, Division I, 35/37, Jahangir Street, Second Line Beach, Madras-1 up to 3-00 p.m. on 20th January 1972 for the supply of Doors and Windows furniture fittings for the work of construction of 672 tenements in R. S. No. 1751, Cemetry Road, 10th Corporation Division, Old Washermanpet, Madras. The sealed quotations will be opened by the undersigned at 3-05 p.m. on the same day in the presence of the tenderers whose choose to be present at that time.

Serial number and description of materials.	*Total quantity.* NOS.
1. Iron holdfasts or size 9″×2″×¼″ ..	21.068
2. Iron Oxidized hast and staples 6″ size (Safety type) with necessary bolt and screws.	672
3. Iron Oxidized Tower Bolts 12″ length with screws of size 1½″×6″.	2,184
4. Iron Oxidized Tower Bolt 6″ length with screws of size 1½″×6″.	7,056
5. Iron Oxidized Tower Bolt 4″ length with screws of size 1½″×6″.	2.688
6. Iron Oxidized butt hinges 5″ with screws of size 2″×8″.	6,552
7. Iron Oxidized butt hinges 4″ with screws of size 1½″×8″.	5,376
8. Iron Oxidized butt hinges 2″ size with screws of size 1″×6″.	2,184
9. Iron Oxidized hooks and eyes 6″ length.	2,688

CONDITIONS.

1. The intending tenderers should furnish the samples, along with the quotation.
2. Rate quoted only cost of furniture alone. Separate mention should be made for sales tax and other taxes.
3. Supply should be made to the Assistant Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Sub-Division No. II, Madras at his work site without transporting charges.
4. An Earnest Money Deposit Rs. 2,000 has to be paid along with the quotation. The balance Security Deposit to be paid before placing the indent.
5. The supply should be effected within a month period after the placing the indent and if any articles found to be damage it should be replaced immediately without claiming the extra cost.
6. Payment will be made only after the fully supply is made.
7. Right is reserved to reject one or all the quotations received without assigning any reason therefor.

No. 121. **Executive Engineer,**
Slum Clearance Board, Division-1, Madras-1.

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION

Admission to Post Diploma Course in Medical Equipment Technology at the Central Polytechnic, Adyar, Madras-20.

Application are invited from qualified candidates for admission to this course.

Qualification for admission.—Candidates should possess (1) a recognised Degree in Electrical Engineering or Electronics or Electrical Engineering with Electronics as Elective Subject or (2) B.Sc. (Electronics).

Details of the course.—The Course consists of three semesters of six months duration each.

Course objective.—The object of this course is to train the students in the use, maintenance and repairs of the Electro Medical and Mechanical equipments used in Hospitals.

TUITION FEES.

A tuition fee of Rs. 90 per semester and a special fee of Rs. 20 per semester will be collected for the course. A caution deposit of Rs. 25 towards loss or damage to tools and equipments should also be paid at the time of admission.

Candidates seeking admission should apply in the prescribed application forms along with a crossed Indian Postal Order for Rs. 5 towards registration fees. The application forms will be issued at the office of the Principal, Central Polytechnic, Adyar, Madras-20 on payment of one rupee by crossed postal order.

Completed applications should reach the Principal, Central Polytechnic, Adyar, Madras-20 or on before 10th January 1972.

Candidates who have responded to the earlier advertisement need not apply again.

No. 120. **Director of Technical Education,**
Madras-25.

AUCTION NOTICE.

The jeep MSY 9833 of Thuraiyur Block, Tiruchirappalli district which has been condemned will be sold in Public auction by the Personal Assistant to Collector (Panchayat Development) at 12 noon on 17th January 1972 in the Collector's Office, Tiruchirapalli subject to the conditions prescribed by the Government.

Information regarding the condition of the sale may be had from the Collector's office on any working day during office hours. Intending bidders may also inspect the vehicle during office hours.

No. 99. **Collector,**
Tiruchirappalli.

TENDER NOTICE.

Tenders for making Coir and Cotton Mattresses, Pillows and for the supply of Floor Swabs and Cotton and also for the lease of Cycle Stand of this Hospital for one year from 1st April 1972 to 31st March 1973 will be received by the Dean, Government Stanley Hospital, Madras, up to 2-00 p.m. on 28th January 1972. A copy of the conditions of tender, tender forms and schedule of supplies required can be had from the Office of the Dean, Government Stanley Hospital, Madras. The fee towards the cost of tender forms, etc., is Rs. 5 (Rupees five only) exclusive of sales tax at 3 per cent and surcharge at 5 per cent which should be remitted into the Reserve Bank or any of the branches of the State Bank of India or any Government Treasury to the credit of the Tamil Nadu Government under the head "XXIII. Medical—J. Miscellaneous" in the case of tender form and in respect of sales tax it should be remitted under the head "XII. Sales Tax—Receipts under the Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax". The amount is not refundable under any circumstances.

No. 102. **Dean.**

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (Highways), Special Circle for National Highways Works, Madras-1, at his Office at 'Kuralagam' Building, IVth Floor, Madras-1, up to 3-00 p.m. on 19th January 1972 for the work noted below :—

Name of work.

1. Reconstructing of bridge across Gadilam river at Mile 113/4 of N.H. 45, Madras-Tiruchirappalli-Dindigul Road. E.M.D. Rs. 45,300.
2. Forming North side approach for the bridge at Mile 113/4 of N.H. 45, M.T.D. Road across river. E.M.D. Rs. 2,180.
3. Forming South side approach for the bridge across Gadilam river at Mile 113/4 of N.H. 45, M.T.D. Road. E.M.D. Rs. 2,080.
4. Reconstruction of bridge at Mile 41/7 of (Km. 68/3-4) N.H. 45, M.T.D. Road. E.M.D. Rs. 4.270.
5. Reconstruction of bridge at Mile 137/4 (Km. 222/8) of N.H. 45, M.T.D. Road. E.M.D. Rs. 1,470.
6. Reconstruction of minor bridge at Km. 104/4 (M. 64/2) of N.H. 45, Madras-Tiruchirappalli-Dindigul Road. E.M.D. Rs. 6,610.

The tender will be opened on the same day (i.e.), 19th January 1972, at 3-15 p.m. by the Superintending Engineer (Highways), Special Circle for National Highways Works, Madras-1.

Particulars of tenders, conditions, schedule form and plans can be obtained from the Office of the Divisional Engineer (Highways), Special Division II for National Highways Works, Guindy, Madras-25, from 11th January 1972 to 18th January 1972 on payment of Rs. 25-88 (including sales tax) in all working days during office hours. This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

The E.M.D. noted above should be remitted in any one of the Government Treasuries within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (Highways), Special Division II for N.H. Works, Madras-25, under the head of 'Revenue Deposit' to the credit of the Divisional Engineer (Highways), Special Division II for N.H. Works, Guindy, Madras-25 and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender. If the Bank guarantee is produced towards E.M.D. it should be in the form prescribed by Government. The concurrence of the Reserve Bank of India should also be submitted along with the tender.

Tenders received without the prescribed E.M.D. will not be considered.

No. 101. **Superintending Engineer**
(Highways).

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, sealed tenders with the specification No. E.1523 and due date superscribed on the cover are invited by the undersigned for the supply of the following items. The due date for the receipt of tender is 12-00 noon on 24th January 1972 :

Electrification of Superintending Engineer's office building at Palayamcottai, Tirunelveli. E.M.D. Rs. 2,500. Cost of tender documents Rs. 25.

The tenders will be opened in the presence of such of those tenderers who may be present at 3-00 p.m. on the due date. Tenders received after the due date will not be considered. Copy of the specification, can be obtained by remitting either by cash or by money order the amount noted above to the *Accounts Officer*, Madras Electricity System (Distribution), 157, Anna Salai, Madras-2, noting the specification number and sending the cash receipt or money order receipt as the case may be to the undersigned with a requisition furnishing complete postal address. The Board reserves the right not to accept the lowest or any tender. The Board also reserves the right to split the tenders, revise the quantity and place orders for supply covered by this specification on one or more tenderers.

Tenders received after the due date will be summarily rejected.

No. 95. **Superintending Engineer,**
Technical (Electrical).

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed scheduled tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (Highways), Special Circle for N.H. Works, Madras-1 at his office at Kuralagam Buildings, V Floor, Madras-1 up to 3-00 p.m. on 12th January 1972 for the works noted below :—

1. Reconstruction of minor bridge at Km. 92/4 (M. 57/4) of Madras-Chittoor-Bangalore Road N.H. 4. E.M.D. Rs. 3,300.

2. Reconstruction of Minor bridge at Km. 133/4 (M. 75/2) of Ranipet-Krishnagiri Road N.H. 46. E.M.D. Rs. 1,000.

3. Reconstruction of Minor bridge at K.m. 128/10 (M. 79/5) of Ranipet-Krihnagiri Road N.H. 46. E.M.D. Rs. 930.

4. Reconstruction of Minor bridge at K.m. 127/10 (M. 80/3) of Ranipet-Krishnagiri Road N.H. 46. E.M.D. Rs. 940.

5. Reconstruction of minor bridge at K.m. 126/2 (M. 81/4) of Ranipet-Krishnagiri Road N.H. 46. E.M.D. Rs. 1,400.

6. Reconstruction of minor bridge at K.m. 121/1 (M. 84/5) of Ranipet-Krishnagiri Road N.H. 46. E.M.D. Rs. 1,220.

7. Reconstruction of minor bridge at K.m. 106/8 (M. 93/3) of Ranipet-Krishnagiri Road N.H. 46. E.M.D. Rs. 2,020.

8. Reconstruction of minor bridge at K.m. 102/6 (M. 96/6) of Ranipet-Krishnagiri Road N.H. 46. E.M.D. Rs. 2,230.

9. Reconstruction of minor bridge at K.m. 87/2 (M. 105/4) of Ranipet-Krishnagiri Road N.H. 46. E.M.D. Rs. 2,620.

10. Reconstruction of minor bridge at K.m. 79/4 (M. 110/3) of Ranipet-Krishnagiri Road N.H. 46. E.M.D. Rs. 1,200.

11. Reconstruction of minor bridge at K.m. 75/8 (M. 112/3) of Ranipet-Krishnagiri Road N.H. 46. E.M.D. Rs. 1,280.

12. Reconstruction of minor bridge at K.m. 63/8 (M 119/8) of Ranipet-Krishnagiri Road N.H. 46 E.M.D. Rs. 3,150.

The tender will be opened on the same day (i.e.) on 12th January 1972 at 3-15 p.m. by the Superintending Engineer (Highways), Special Circle for N.H. Works, Madras-1.

Particulars of tender conditions, schedule forms and plans can be obtained from the office of the Divisional Engineer (N.H.), Special N.H. Division I, Second Floor, Kurulagam Buildings, Madras-1 from 5th January 1972 to 11th January 1972 on payment of Rs. 25·88 (including sales tax) on all working days during office hours. This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances. No application for issue of tender documents will be entertained on the date of tender.

The E.M.D. noted above should be remitted if any of the Government Treasuries within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (Highways) N.H. Division I, Madras-1 under the head of account' Revenue. Deposit I, on behalf of the Divisional Engineer (Highways), N.H. Division I, Madras-1 and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with tender. If the bank guarantee is produced towards E.M.D., it should be in the form prescribed by the Government. The concurrence of Reserve Bank of India to the Bank guarantee should also be submitted along with the tender.

The tender received without prescribed earnest money deposit will not be considered.

No. 98. **Superintending Engineer, (Highways).**

GOVERNMENT PRESS, MADRAS.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders will be received up to 3·00 p.m. on 20th January 1972 for the supply of "Saw and Knife Grinding Machine" to the Government Press, Madras. Full particulars may be obtained from the Director of Stationery and Printing, Madras.

No. 97. **Joint Director.**

TAMIL NADU STATE TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed quotations for the supply of the following materials are invited by the undersigned up to 3 p.m. on the dates noted against each. Detailed conditions of tender and other particulars can be had free of cost from the Purchase Officer, Tamil Nadu State Transport Department, Madras-2, on any working day.

Description of articles.	*Tender due date.*
1 Cotton Waste Superior quality ..	12th January 1972.
2 Pneumatic Air hose	17th Janaury 1972.
3 Rear view mirror 3" dia. convex type.	19th January 1972.

No. 96. **Director.**

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT.

AUCTION NOTICE.

Seventeen Animals (Cattle) will be auctioned at the premises of the District Livestock Farm, Tirunelveli at Abishekapatti on 10th January 1972 at 10-00 a.m. and if necessary on succeeding days also. An earnest deposit of Rs.50 be paid by the intending bidders before auction. The Animals can be inspected on all working days at the farm.

1. Murrah She-Buffaloe ..	1
2. Murrah Heifer Calf ..	2
3. Gir Bulls	2
4. Gir Bull Calf	2
5. Murrah Bull	3
6. Murrah Bull Calf	1
7. Work Bullock	6
	17

No. 54. **Superintendent, District Livestock Farm, Tirunelveli.**

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu Sealed Tenders will be received by the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Saidapet at his Office upto 3-30 p.m. on 5th January 1972 for the supply of the tested M. S. Rods of various sizes for a period of 3 month from January 1972 to March 1972.

Particulars of Tender, Tender forms, conditions, etc., can be had from the Divisional Accountant and Manager of the Divisional Engineer's Office (H. & R.W.) Saidapet on application on payment of Rs. 5·18 (not refundable) on all working days during Office hours between 10-30 a.m. to 5-00 p.m. from 29th December 1971 to 4th January 1972.

No. 52. **Divisional Engineer (H. & R.W.) Saidapet, Madras-15.**

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board sealed tenders, with the Specification No. E.1524 and due date of 12-00 noon on 19th January 1972 superscribed on the cover, are invited by the undersigned for the supply of 2 Nos. Pay Loaders as specified below. E.M.D. is Rs. 1,000.

Pay loader to handle various types of coal at Basin Bridge Thermal Power Station. Lifting capacity 600—1000 Kg. with full view all weather type cabin. The following particulars should be furnished :—

(1) Make ;
(2) Lifting capacity ;
(3) Bucket capacity ;
(4) Maximum Tripping height ;
(5) Dumping angle ;
(6) Lift time at full load ;
(7) Dump time ;
(8) Vehicle details ;
(9) Other details if any.

Prices.—Firm F.O.R. Basin Bridge Power House, Madras price inclusive of insurance but exclusive of Excise Duty and Sales Tax shall be quoted. Prices quoted shall be *firm* in all respects.

Delivery.—The delivery quoted shall be guaranteed under penalty of ½ per cent per week subject to a maximum of 10 per cent of the contract value.

Payment.—90 per cent (Ninety per cent) payment will be made within 30 days after receipt of materials at site in good condition and the balance 10 per cent will be paid within three months, if all the other conditions of the purchase order are satisfied.

The tenderers shall give their specific acceptance in the tender itself to the terms of payment and penalty stipulated herein.

Validity. The tenders should be valid for acceptance for a period of 120 days from the date of opening.

General. The tenderer should make his own arrangements for procuring the raw materials required for the manufacture of the pay loaders.

The tenders should be addressed to the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board through the Chief Engineer for Electricity, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, 157, Anna Salai, Madras-2 and must be sent in a sealed envelope addressed to the Superintending Engineer Technical (Electrical), Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, 157, Anna Salai, Madras-2, so as to reach him not later than due date and time mentioned above.

The tenders will be opened in the presence of such of those tenderers who may be present at 3-00 p.m. on 19th January 1972, the due date. Tenders received after the due date will not be considered.

The Board reserves the right to split the tenders and place orders for supply covered by any of these specifications on one or more tenderers. The Board also reserves the right *not* to accept any or all tenders without assigning any reasons therefor.

A demand draft in favour of the Accounts Officer, Madras Electricity System (Distribution), Rayala Buildings, 155, Anna Salai, Madras-2 for the amount specified shall be submitted with the tender towards Earnest Money Deposit failing which the tenders will be rejected summarily. *Cheques will not be accepted.*

As all the relevant details are given in this tender notice itself there are no other detailed specifications.

No. 118. **Superintending Engineer, Technical (Electrical).**

TAMIL NADU SLUM CLEARANCE BOARD.

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
DIVISION NO. IV, ASHOK NAGAR, MADRAS-83.

Tender Notice.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board sealed tenders with name of work and tenderer duly superscribed on the cover are invited from the Registered Contractors by the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division No. IV at his Office at Ashok Nagar, Madras-83 (near Ashok Pillar) up to 3-00 p.m. on 30th December 1971 for the following works. The tenders will be opened at 3-15 p.m. on the same day in the presence of the tenderers who choose to be present at that time. Form of contract—L.S. Cost of tender documents—Rs. 15 plus S.T. for each work. Period of Completion—9 months.

Name of work.	*Approximate value of the work in rupees.*
Construction of two blocks of 32 in 1 (A1 and A2) one roomed four storeyed tenements as per T.D. 217/70 at Jafferkhanpet Scheme II—*Batch I.* E.M.D.—Rs. 6,000.	3,97,600
Construction of three blocks of 32 in 1 (A3, A4 and A5) one roomed four storeyed tenements as per T.D. 217/70 at Jafferkhanpet Scheme II—*Batch II.* E.M.D.—Rs. 9,000.	5,96,400

The tender documents can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division IV, Ashok Nagar, Madras-83, on all working days between 11-00 a.m. and 3-00 p.m. from 20th December 1971 only on production of receipted chalan towards the cost of tender schedules plus sales tax.

Right is reserved to reject one or all the tenders received without assigning any reasons therefor.

No. 71A. **Executive Engineer,**
Slum Clearance Board.
Division No. IV.

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed scheduled tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (National Highways), Madurai, at his office at No. 11, Avvaiyar Street, Narimedu, Madurai-2, up to 3-30 p.m. (Office Clock) on 12th January 1972 (Wednesday) for the works noted below and opened at 3-35 p.m. on the same date.

1. Construction of a bridge at KM. 3/2 (M. 1/7) of Tondi Sundarapandianpattinam. E.M.D.—Rs. 9,095.
2. Construction of a bridge at KM. 1/8 (M. 1/1) of Tondi Sundarapandianpattinam. E.M.D.—Rs. 8,080.

Tender documents will be available at Divisional Engineer (N.H.), Division I, Tiruchirappalli-1.

Particulars of tender conditions, prescribed forms, schedules plans, etc., can be obtained from the office of the Divisional Engineer (National Highways), Tiruchirappalli-I Division, Tiruchirappalli-1, on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 20·70 per set including Sales Tax (not refundable) on all working days during working hours from 5th January 1972 to 11th January 1972.

Alternate design proposals will not be entertained. The E.M.D. noted above shall be remitted in any of the Government Treasuries within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (National Highways), Tiruchirappalli-I Division, Tiruchirappalli, under "Revenue Deposit" and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender.

Earnest Money Deposit in the shape of 12-Years National Defence Certificates, 10-Years Defence Deposit Certificates, State Government Securities, Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board Bonds, Bank Guarantees, Deposit at Call Receipts, Demand Drafts issued on Schedule Banks will also be accepted. It is informed that Bank Guarantees will not be considered unless the concurrence of Reserve Bank of India to the Bank Guarantee is obtained and enclosed with the tender.

Tenders without Earnest Money Deposit will be summarily rejected.

No. 51. **Superintending Engineer**
(National Highways), Madurai-2.

MADRAS CITY POLICE.

TENDER NOTICE.

Tender for the supply of Road-marking paints and Traffic Sign Boards for the year 1971-72.

Sealed tenders are invited for the supply of Spirit based Road-marking paints and Traffic Sign Boards required by the Traffic Department, Madras City Police, for the period from 1st December 1971 to 28th February 1972.

2. The tenders must reach the undersigned before 4-00 p.m. on 15th January 1972.

3. The form of tender and contract with schedule of articles required can be obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Police (Stores Section), Egmore, Madras-8, on payment of Rs. 2·07 (Rupees two and paise seven only), which will not be refunded under any circumstances.

No. 119. **Commissioner of Police.**

DIRECTORATE OF SMALL SAVINGS.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders on lump-sum basis are invited for the purchase of 8 numbers of animated and 2 numbers of non-animated types of publicity exhibits treated as scrap lying at our godown at "Clives Barracks," Fort St. George, Madras-9, on "as is where is" condition.

Tenders superscribed "Tender for the purchase of animated and non-animated exhibits due on 7th January 1972" accompanied by the original chalan for Rs. 100 remitted into the Reserve Bank of India, Madras, or any Government Treasury to the credit of the Government of Tamil Nadu under the head

"T. Deposits and Advances—III. Advances not bearing interest—Departmental advances—Earnest Money Deposit under Director of Small Savings, Madras"

towards earnest Money Deposit will be received by the Director of Small Savings, No. 34, Anna Salai, Madras-2 (opposite Government Arts College), up to 3-00 p.m. on the 7th January 1972 and will be opened the same day at 3-30 p.m. before such of those tenderers who wish to be present. Details of conditions of sale and specifications of exhibits can be had from this department on any working day.

The exhibits are open for inspection at our godown mentioned above between 2-00 p.m. and 5 p.m. on all working days from 16th December 1971 to 6th January 1972.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject or accept any or all the tenders without assigning any reason.

No. 34. **Director of Small Savings.**

TENDER NOTICE.

MADRAS CITY POLICE.

Tender for the supply of Enamel Traffic Sign Boards.

1. Sealed tenders are invited for the supply of English and Tamil Traffic Sign Boards indicating the speed limits of various types of motor vehicles within the city and the maximum punishment to be given for over-speeding by the Traffic Department, Madras City Police for the period from 1st December 1971 to 28th February 1972.

2. The tender must reach the undersigned before 4-00 p.m. on 15th January 1972.

3. The form of tender and contract with Schedule of articles required can be obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Police (Stores Section), Egmore, Madras-8, on payment of Rs. 2-07 (rupees two and paise seven only) which will not be refunded under any circumstances.

No. 46 **Commissioner of Police.**

TENDER NOTICE.

Name of the work.—Improving A. 14 Idiar Channel of Nandalar from 0/0 km. to 7-520 km.—Regarding.

The last date for the receipt of tender for the above work has been extended to 12—1—1972. The application for the supply of the above tender documents should reach this office on or before 10th January 1972. Other conditions as per original tender notice published in Tamil Arasu edition, dated 16—11—1971, remain unaltered.

No. 3A **Special Superintending Engineer, Cauvery Development Works Circle, Thanjavur.**

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TENDER DATE EXTENSION.

Subject :—**Construction of a Rest House at Point Calimer in Tiruthuraipundi Taluk of Thanjavur District.**

Reference.—Tender published in Tamil Arasu, dated 15—11—1971.

The last date for the receipt of tenders for the above work is extended up to 3-00 p.m. on 20th January 1972. Tender schedules will be available up to 5-00 p.m. on 19th January 1972.

All other conditions remain unaltered.

No. 4A **Superintending Engineer, Thanjavur Circle, Thanjavur.**

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

AUCTION NOTICE.

A public auction will be conducted for the disposal of the Crawler, type tractors TD.14—1 No., T.D.9—1 No., T.D.6—2 Nos., T6—4 Nos. and surplus spare parts, plough spares (new) of Bulldozer and Tractor (W.6, T.6, TD.9 and TD. 14) in the premises of Government Agricultural Implements Workshop at Elavangargudi Post, Tiruvarur, Thanjavur District, Tamilnadu at 3-00 p.m. on 17th January 1972. Indenting bidders may participate in the auction.

Particulars regarding the list of spares conditions of auction sales may be obtained from the above office on payment of Rs. 1·04 (rupee one and paise four only) by Money Order or Demand Draft (not refundable) from 1st January 1972 to 13th January 1972.

The vehicles and the spares may be inspected at the above premises during any working day between the office hours.

The undersigned reserves full rights either to accept or to reject any of the bids without assigning any reasons thereof.

No. 5A **General Superintendent, A.I.W., Tiruvarur.**

GENERAL NOTIFICATION.

Tender for the Supply of diet, etc., articles required for the Government Medical Institutions in Thanjavur district during the year 1972-73.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders for the supply of the diet and other hospital necessaries during the period commencing from the 1st April 1972 or such other date as may be specifically fixed in each case by the authority accepting the tender and ending with 31st March 1973 for the undermentioned Government Medical Institutions in Thanjavur district will be received on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu by the officers noted against each institution up to 2 p.m. on Friday, the 7th January 1972.

[1] Government District Headquarters Hospital, Nagapattinam.

[2] Government Hospitals at Kumbakonam, Mannargudi, Mayuram, Tiruvarur, Pattukkottai, Tiruthuraipoondi, Sirkali, Nannilam, Adiramapattinam, Tiruthuraipundi, Tirukkattupalli, Koothanallur, Porayar, Tiruppanandal, Arantangi, Peravurani, and Government Women and Children Hospital, Tiruthuraipundi.

[3] Government Dispensaries at Papanasam, Kuttalam, Kodavasal, Swamimalai, Ammapet, Vaitheeswarankoil, Tiruvidamarudur, Nachiarkoil, Valangiman, Sundaraperumalkoil and Kiliyanur.

Note.—The tender for Government Women and Children Hospital, Tiruthuraipundi should also be presented to the Medical Officer, Government Hospital, Tiruthuraipundi at the Office of the Medical Officer, Government Hospital, Tiruthuraipundi.

A copy of the conditions of tender with a schedule of articles required and a copy of tender form can be had from the above officers on production of a chalan for Rs. 5·15 (rupees five and paise fifteen only) towards the cost of tender form including sales tax. These amounts are not refundable. The fee of Rs. 5·15 (rupees five and paise fifteen only) should be paid into the State Bank of India, Madras or any of the branches of State Bank of India or any of the Government Treasuries to the credit of the Tamil Nadu Government under the Head "XXIII. Medical—I. Director of Health Services and Family Planning—g. Miscellaneous other receipts." The sales tax charges should be indicated separately in the column " on what account " in the chalan under the head "XII. Sales Tax receipt under the Sales Tax Acts—General Sales Tax". The chalans should be produced at the office of the hospital or institutions concerned on any working day between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. for obtaining the forms. No cash will be received under any circumstances.

The copies of the conditions of tender and the schedule of articles of tender should be returned along with the tender papers duly attested by the contractors in token of their having read, understood and agreed to the conditions. The tenderers are requested to address their tenders to the Superintendent or Medical Officer of the Medical Institutions concerned (acting for and on behalf of and by order and direction of the Government of Tamil Nadu).

The cost of articles should be worked out in rupees a paise. The quantities and the units for which rates a quoted should be in terms of metric system only.

Note.—[i] Each tender must be accompanied b solvency certificate obtained on or after 1st Octo 1971, in the prescribed form and signed by a Tahsil or a true copy of the same duly attested by a Gazett Officer. [ii] Wherever the value of the tender exce Rs. 10,000 income-tax clearance certificate will ha to be produced. [iii] The sales tax clearance certific should also be produced along with the tender. Each tender must be accompanied by a National Certificate obtained on or before 1st October 1971 fr a Revenue authority not lower than that of a Tahsil (or by the Headquarters Deputy Tahsildar on be of the Tahsildar) or a true copy of the same attested Gazetted Officer. [v] The tenderer should not e into any correspondence concerning the tender the tender has been submitted by him.

District Medical Officer, Thanjavur a
No. 12 **Nagapattinam.**

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Chit Tender Notice.

1. For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Na sealed tenders will be received by the Superintend Engineer, Public Works Department, Tirunelv Kanyakumari Circle, Tirunelveli-2, for the work m tioned below up to 3-00 p.m. on 12th January 197 The tenders will be opened at 4 p.m. on the same da

Name of work.—Constructing A.R.C.C. Box for Reach 0-0-486 to 0-1-275 of Karungal Distri tary.

The form of contract is L.S., E.M.D. is Rs. 4,3 and cost of tender documents is Rs. 20 plus S.T. 0· paise. The work is to be completed in 4 months.

2. The cost of tender documents not refunded is to remitted in any treasury under the head " P.W. H O.R. Receipt on account of the Execut Engineer, Public Works Department, Radhapur Canals Division, Nagercoil, Kanyakumari Dist and the sales tax under the head " XII.S.T.[*b*] Rece under the State Sales Tax Act General Sales Ta

3. Tender schedules and other documents can had either by post or in person from the office of Superintending Engineer, Public Works Departm Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari Circle, Tirunelveli-2, du office hours on all working days from 16th Decem 1971 to 7th January 1972 on application to the Mana with the receipted chalan towards the cost of ten documents and sales tax. Applications received a that date will not generally be considered.

4. Further particulars can be had from this o during office hours on all working days.

Superintending Engineer,
Public Works Department,
Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari Ci
No. 44A. **Palayamkottai, Tirunelveli-**

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD

TENDER NOTICE.

Separate sealed tenders for undermentioned work duly superscribing the name of work on the cover) re invited by the Project Officer, Cellular Concrete Plant, Tamil Nadu Housing Board, Ennore, Madras-57. up to 3 p.m. on 29th December 1971.

The tender will be opened by him on the same day t 3-05 p.m. in the presence of tenderers or other uthorised representatives who choose to be present.

E.M.D. is Rs. 10,800 and cost of tender documents Rs. 10 plus Sales Tax (non-refundable).

Approximate quantity of supply is 1,200 Metric onnes per month for a period of six months.

Name of work .. **Supply and stacking of Coal as per specification (Bengal-Bihar field) at Ennore site for calcination of lime stone in lime shaft kiln.**

The tender documents and other particulars can be had from the Office of the Project Officer, Cellular Concrete Plant, Tamil Nadu Housing Board , Ennore, Madras-57, from 6th to 28th December 1971 date during working hours (i.e., 9-45 a.m. to 4-15 p.m.).

The Project Officer reserves the right to reject any or all tenders without assigning any reason.

Project Officer (C.C.P.).
No. 12

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT

CHIT TENDER NOTICE

Tenders—Annual Maintenance of Government Roads for the year 1972-73, Dindigul Division (Highways and Rural Works) Department.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received in tender forms by the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Dindigul, up to 4 p.m. (As per Divisional Engineer's Office Clock) at his Office on 20th January 1972 for the Annual Maintenance of the Government Roads for the year 1972-1973. Tenders will be opened on the same day at 4-05 p.m. in the presence of the contractors or their authorised agents.

2. Particulars of tenders in the prescribed forms along with general conditions of tenders can be had from the Manager, Office of the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Dindigul, an application in writing in all working days during working hours from 10th to 19th January 1972 (both days inclusive) on payment of Rs. 5.18 (rupees five and paise eighteen only) including sales tax for a work and this amount will not be refunded at any cost. The tender forms, and other connected documents will not be sold on the date of Tender, i.e., 20th January 1972.

3. Details of works and the earnest money deposit required for each work will be notified in the Notice Board of the Office of the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Dindigul, all offices of the Assistant Engineers (Highways and Rural Works) and in all Section offices (Highways) in Dindigul Division from 10th to 19th January 1972.

4. The earnest money deposit should be remitted in any of the Government Treasuries within the Jurisdiction of Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Dindigul, under the head " REVENUE DEPOSIT " and chalan receipt shall be enclosed with the Tender. Earnest money deposit in the shape of 12 years National Defence Certificates, State Government Securities, Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board Bonds, Bank Guarantees, Deposit at Call Receipts, Demand Draft issued on Schedule Banks obtained in favour of the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Dindigul, will also be accepted. Tenders received without earnest money deposit will be rejected.

Divisional Engineer (H. & R.W.),
No. 37-A **Dindigul.**

SALE OF FINE WOOL.

Sale of fine wool from the Sheep Breeding Research Station, Sandynallah P.O., Nilgiri disrtict.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders in triplicate for the purchase and removal of uncleaned fine (apparel) wool collected by shearing of the wooly sheep maintained at the Sheep Breeding Research Station, Sandynallah, Nilgiri district, during the year 1971-72, will be received up to 3-00 p.m. on 29th January 1972 and opened and finalised at 3-30 p.m. on the same date (29th January 1972) by the Research Officer (Nutrition), Sheep Breeding Research Station, Sandynallah P.O., Nilgiri district, on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu. The details of wool available for purchase are as follows : -

Wool from.	*Approximate quantity available (in kg.).*
1. Merino Breed	355
2. Nilgiri Breed	180
3. Romney March	5
4. Merino Crosses	340
5. Romney Marsh and other crosses. ..	775

Note.—The terms and conditions of the above sale can be had direct from the Research Officer (Nutrition), Sheep Breeding Research Station, Sandynallah P.O., Nilgiri district, Tamil Nadu State.

Director of Veterinary Education and Research and Dean, Madras
No. 36. **Veterinary College, Madras.**

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

SUPPLIES TO GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Sealed tenders will be received up to 3-00 p.m. on 19th January 1972 for the supply of various items of Stores to the Government Press, Madras, for the year 1972-73. Tenders should be prepared in Tender Schedule, copies of which can be had from the Sales Officer, Government Publication Depot, Madras-2, on payment of Rs. 2 in cash. Further particulars may be obtained from the Director of Stationery and Printing Department, Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras-1.

No. 89-A. **G. RANGA RAO,**
Director of Stationery and Printing.

Tender date Extension.

Name of work.—**Construction of Buildings for quarters for one Sub-Inspector, four Head-Constables and 18 Police Constables at Thiruvaiyaru.**

Reference : Tender notice published in *Tamil Arasu*, dated 1st November 1971 and 16th November 1971.

The last date for the receipt of tenders for the above work is extended up to 3-00 p.m. on 6th January 1972. Tender schedules will be available up to 5-00 p.m. on 5th January 1972. All other conditions remain unaltered.

Superintending Engineer,
No. 108A. **Public Works Department,**
Thanjavur Circle, Thanjavur.

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT NATIONAL HIGHWAYS WORKS (MADURAI CIRCLE).

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed scheduled tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (National Highways), Madurai at his office at No. 11, Avvaiyar Street, Narimedu, Madurai-2, up to 3-30 p.m. (Office Clock), on 12th January 1972 (Wednesday) for the works noted below and opened at 3-35 p.m. on the same date.

I. Widening and strengthening the pavement from K.M. 37/6 to KM 231/6 of Madurai-Kanyakumari, N.H.-7-

From KM. 37/6 to 55/0. E.M.D. Rs. 32,100.
From KM. 55 0 to 65 0. E.M.D. Rs. 24,800.
From KM. 65 0 to 77/0. E.M.D. Rs. 31,500.
From KM. 77 0 to 88 4. E.M.D. Rs. 29,100.
From KM. 95 0 to 105 0. E.M.D. Rs. 25,900.
From KM. 105 0 to 115/0. E.M.D. Rs. 30,000.
From KM. 115 0 to 125 0. E.M.D. Rs. 27,800.
From KM. 125 0 to 134 0. E.M.D. Rs. 19,000.
From KM. 134 0 to 146 4. E.M.D. Rs. 31,300.
From KM. 170 0 to 183 0. E.M.D. Rs. 26,600.
From KM. 183 0 to 195 0. E.M.D. Rs. 36,200.
From KM. 195 0 to 203 0. E.M.D. Rs. 21,400.
From KM. 203 0 to 213 0. E.M.D. Rs. 20,200.
From KM. 213 0 to 224 6. E.M.D. Rs. 31,700.
From KM. 224 0 to 231 6. E.M.D. Rs. 21,700.

II. Widening and strengthening the pavement of Salem-Dindigul Section of N.H. 7. From KM. 345/0 to 355/0. E.M.D. Rs. 31,000.

From KM. 403 0 to 417 250 of N.H. 45. E.M.D. Rs. 33,700.

Particulars of tender conditions, prescribed forms, schedules, plans, etc., can be obtained from the Office of the Special Divisional Engineer (National Highways Works), Madurai, *on requisition* in writing and on payment of Rs. 20·70 per set including Sales-Tax (not refundable) on all working days during working hours from 5th January 1972 to 11th January 1972.

Note.—Tenders in respect of the last two items to be had from Divisional Engineer II (N.H.), Tiruchirappalli.

Alternate design proposals will not be entertained. The E.M.D. noted above shall be remitted in any of the Government Treasuries within the jurisdiction of the Special Divisional Engineers (National Highways Works), Madurai/Tiruchirappalli-II Division, under "Revenue Deposit" and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender.

Earnest Money Deposit in the shape of 12-years National Defence Certificates 10 Years Defence Deposit Certificates, State Government Securities, Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board Bonds, Bank Guarantees, Deposit at Call receipts, Demand Drafts issued on Schedule Banks will also be accepted. It is informed that Bank Guarantees will not be considered unless the concurrence of Reserve Bank of India to the Bank Guarantee is obtained and enclosed with the tender.

Tenders without Earnest Money Deposit will be summarily rejected.

No. 81-A. **Superintending Engineer (National Highways), Madurai.**

Read

Tamil Arasu

Regularly :

For appointment and Training notifications and Scholarship Announcements by the Government.

Annual subscription .. .. Rs. 8-00 For 6 months .. .. Rs. 4-00

TAMIL NADU WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders in the proper departmental form will be received from the Registered Contractors of the appropriate class of the Tamil Nadu Water-supply and Drainage Board (P.H. Engineering and Municipal Works Department, P.W.D., Highways and Rural Works or any other similar Government Department by the Superintending Engineer (P.H.E.), at his office at No. 17, Sir P.T. Rajan Road, Madurai-2 up to 3-00 p.m. on 19th January 1972 and they will be opened on the same day at 3-30 p.m. Form of contract is lump-sum and the work should be executed in six months.

Name of work. Kulithalai W.S. Scheme II Stage Headworks Supply, delivery and erection of pumpset and accessories E.M.D. Rs. 1,600.

Earnest money deposit has to be deposited along with the tender in the shape of a treasury chalan or Demand Draft or Bank Guarantee from any nationalised Bank payable on par to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.H. Engineering Division, B-15, Thillainagar Main Road, Tiruchirappalli-3.

Cost of tender documents, Rs. 15-55.

Tender documents can be obtained from the Executive Engineer, P.H. Engineering Division, B-15, Thillainagar Main Road, Tiruchirappalli-3 (up to 5-00 p.m. on 17th January 1972).

Superintending Engineer (P.H.E.),
No. 106. **Madurai-2.**

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

Sealed tenders are invited by the undersigned on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu up to 3 p.m. on 25th January 1972 for the supply of tools, equipment and instruments required for the trades of Mechanic (Motor Vehicle), Turner and Welder in Industrial Training Institute, Tiruchender, in this State. The schedule of requirements and conditions of tender, etc., can be had from the Office of the Director of Employment and Training, Chepauk, Madras-5 on application only with a receipted Treasury Reserve Bank of India chalan for Rs. 10.35 (Rupees ten and paise thrity-five only) being the cost and the sales tax of the tender form, which is not refundable.

The amount towards the cost of tender forms and sales tax should be credited to Tamil Nadu Government account under the head "XXII. E. Technical Education Fees and other receipts Government Technical Institutions Fees and other receipts (a) Fees and other charges (ix) Receipts from Craftsmen Training Schemes Miscellaneous receipts", clearly indicating in the chalan that Rs. 10 is towards the cost of tender form and paise thirty-five is sales tax.

The tenders will be opened on 27th January 1972 at 11 a.m.

Director of Employment and Training,
No. 109. **Madras-5.**

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Ramanathapuram Circle at his office at Madurai-1 for the following works in separate covers up to 4-00 p.m. on 25th January 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Ramanathapuram Circle, Madurai-1 in the presence of the tenderers who choose to be present at 4-30 p.m. on the same day. Form of agreement is K-2. Cost of tender schedule is Rs. 20 plus sales tax.

1. Construction of an anicut across Gundar to feed Narayanacauvery channel including Flood bank in Aruppukkottai Taluk of Ramanathapuram District. E.M.D. Rs. 13,100.

The cost of tender documents for each set is payable under the sub-head "P.W. III. Other remittances on account of Executive Engineer P.W.D. Sivaganga Division, Sivaganga. Besides sales tax" at 3½ per cent extra which is payable under the head "XII. General Sales Tax".

Tender documents will be available for sale at the Office of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Ramanathapuram Circle, Madurai-1, during the office hours from 17th January 1972 onwards. The last date for receipt of application for the tender schedule is 22nd January 1972 and the applications received after that date will not be generally considered.

Earnest money deposit will be accepted in the shape of chalans and any other authorised mode of payment after due observation of formalities.

No. 107 **Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Ramanathapuram Circle, Madurai.**

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders for the following work will be received for and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Tiruchirappalli Circle, Tiruchirappalli-1 in his Office at Tiruchirappalli up to 3-00 p.m. on 24th January 1972 and tenders received will be opened on the same day at 3-30 p.m.

1. Name of work. **Construction of eight Lecture Halls in the H.H. The Rajah's College at Pudukkottai (semi-permanent). E.M.D. Rs. 3,100.**

Form of contract is lump sum and the work should be completed in 5 months. Tender documents will be available for sale from 10-1-1972 onwards.

The cost of tender documents i.e. Rs. 25 should be remitted into a Government Treasury under the head of account "XXXVII Public Works—State Revenue. Miscellaneous" and the sales tax amount, viz., Re. 0-88 paise under the head "XII. Sales Tax—B. Receipts under the State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax" in a single chalan. The chalan should accompany the application for the supply of tender documents for the above work.

No. 108. **Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Tiruchirappalli Circle, Tiruchirappalli.**

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD.
TENDER NOTICE

Separate sealed tenders with the name of work and tenderer duly superscribed on the cover are invited for the following works so as to reach the undersigned not later than 3-00 p.m. on the dates mentioned against each item. The tenders will be opened at 3-05 p.m. on the same day in presence of tenderers who choose to be present. Tender costs noted is excluded from sales tax.

1. Construction of sewage pumping station for North Madras Neighbourhood scheme near Vyasarpadi—E.M.D. Rs. 2.250. Approximate value of work—Rs. 1,50,000. Cost of tender documents Rs. 10. Date of sales of tender form 10th January 1972 and last date for receipt of tender 22nd January 1972.

2. Construction of 44 M.I.G. flats in 11 blocks of 4 in 1 as per design No. 3A 68 in North Madras Neighbourhood Scheme near Vyasarpadi. (Retender) —E.M.D. Rs. 10,400. Approximate value of work Rs. 6,93,000. Cost of tender documents Rs. 20. Date of sale of tender forms 3rd January 1972 and last date for receipt of tender 12th January 1972.

3. Construction of godown-*cum*-sub-divisional office in North Madras Negihbourhood Scheme near Vyasarpadi (Retender)—E.M.D. Rs. 880. Approximate value of work Rs. 58.500. Cost of tender documents Rs. 10. Date of sale of tender form 3rd January 1972 and last date for receipt of tender 7th January 1972.

4. Construction of storm water drain pumping station in North Madras Neighbourhood Scheme near Vyasarpadi.—E.M.D. Rs. 190. Approximate value of work. Rs. 12,500. Cost of tender documents R. 5. Date of sales of tender documents 3rd January 1972 and last date for receipt of tender 12th January 1972.

5. Construction of retaining wall in North Madras Neighbourhood Scheme Area-II.—E.M.D. Rs. 3,000. Approximate value of work Rs. 2.00.000. Cost of tender documents Rs. 10. Date of sale of tender documents 10th January 1972 and last date for receipt of tender 24th January 1972.

6. General filling in low lying areas of North Madras Neighbourhood Scheme. E.M.D. Rs. 9,25. Approximate value of work Rs. 6.16,400. Cost of tender documents Rs. 20. Date of sale of tender documents 10th January 1972 and last date for receipt of tender 24th January1972.

7. Providing block topping of the part width road in North Madras Neighbourhood Scheme Area–E.M.D. Rs. 1,875. Approximate value of work Rs. 1.24,700. Cost of tender documents Rs. 10. Date of sales of tender form 10th January 1972 and last date for receipt of tender 24th January 1972.

8. Supply of stone were pipes 6" and 9" for sewage scheme for North Madras Neighbourhood Scheme.—E.M.D. Rs. 2,475. Approximate value of work Rs. 1.65.000. Cost of tender form Rs. 10. Date of sales of tender form 3rd January 1972 and last date for receipt of tender 22nd January 1972.

9. Supply of lead wool, M.S. ventilating shaft 6" width suitable base and cowl for sewage scheme in North Madras Neighbourhood Scheme. E.M.D. Rs. 1,125 Approximate value of work Rs. 75.0.00 Cost of tender forms Rs. 10. Date of sale of tender forms 3rd January 1972 and last date for receipt of tender 18th January 1972.

10. Supply of 10" (250mm.) C.I. pipe and specials to sewage scheme to Foreshore Estate E.M.D. Rs. 2.025. Approximate value of work Rs. 1,35.000. Cost of tender forms Rs. 10. Date of sales of tender forms 10th January 1972 and last date for receipt of tender 24th January 1972.

11. Filling in the low lying areas in North Madras Neighbourhood Scheme Area II.—E.M.D. Rs. 3,750. Approximate value of work Rs. 2,50,000. Cost of tender documents Rs. 15. Date of sales of tender forms 10th January 1972 and last date for receipt of tender 24th January 1972.

12. Gravelling and metalling the 80' road in North Madras Neighbourhood Scheme Area-II. E.M.D. Rs. 1,275. Approximate value of Work Rs. 85.000. Cost of tender documents Rs. 10. Date of sales of tender forms 10th January 1972 and last date for receipt of tender 24th January 1972.

Tender documents and other particulars, etc., can be had on cash payment (not refundable) from the Office of the undersigned between 11 a.m. to 12 p.m. on all working days. The undersigned reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders without assigning reasons.

T. SAMUVEL THAMBU,
Executive Engineer (East),
No. 104. **Tamil Nadu Housing Board.**

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Name of work: Construction of Hostel Building for Government Arts College for Women, North Madras.

The last date of receipt of tenders for the above works stands postponed from 15th December 1971 to 3-00 p.m. on 27th January 1972. Tender documents for the above work will be available in this officer from 17th January 1972 to 25th January 1972. All other conditions remain unaltered.

Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.,
No. 105. **Madras-Chingleput Circle, Madras-5.**

AUCTION NOTICE.

An auction for running the Officers' Mess in the premises of the Government Stanley Hospital, Madras-1, will be held at the Office of the Dean, Government Stanley Hospital, Madras-1 at 3 p.m. on 5th January 1972.

Conditions for running the Officers' Mess can be had from the undersigned in person or through requisition accompanied by a self addressed and adequately stamped envelope.

Dean,
No. 103. **Stanley Medical Hospital.**

TENDER NOTICE.

Department of Industries and Commerce.

Name of work: **Formation of earthern drains including lining in the North side developed plots at Industrial Estate, Guindy.**

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Construction Branch, Industries and Commerce Department, from contractors of appropriate class of Construction Branch of Industries Department and other Government Departments for the above works upto 3-00 p.m. on 18th January 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, Construction Branch, Industries Department, 35 2, Woods Road, Madras-2 in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-10 p.m. on the same day.

Form of agreement is I.S. E.M.D. is Rs. 3,200, and cost of tender documents with plans including T. Rs. 10-40, and the period of completion is six months.

Tender documents will be available for sale at the Office of the Executive Engineer (Construction), North Division, Department of Industries and Commerce, Industrial Estate, Guindy, Madras-32, during office hours from 20th December 1971.

The cost of tender documents including sales tax on cost of tender documents of Rs. 10-40 (which will under no circumstances be refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "XXIX. Industries -Other Receipts" to the credit of the Executive Engineer (Construction) North Division, Department of Industries and Commerce, Industrial Estate, Guindy, Madras-32.

Earnest Money Deposit will be accepted only in the shape of chalans, deposit at call receipt and demand drafts of scheduled banks. The demand drafts of scheduled bank furnished towards Earnest Money Deposit drawn in favour of Executive Engineer (Construction), North Division, department of Industries and Commerce, Madras-32, only be accepted. State Government securities and Tamil Nadu State Eelctricity Board Bond will be accepted at 5 per cent below market value. Bank Guarantee of any Nationalised Bank will also be accepted E.M.D. National Savings Certificates will also be accepted only with the knowledge of the post office concerned. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

Intending tenderers should have atleast three years experience in the construction of Major Civil Works.

No. 85. **Superintending Engineer,**
Construction Branch.

TAMIL NADU FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Sealed tenders are invited by the Forest Engineer, Tiruchirappalli for the following work on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu.

"Formation of Sitheri to Suriyakadai road 6.4 K.M. in Harur Range of Dharmapuri Division."
E.M.D. -Rs. 1,740.

Last date of receipt and opening of tenders on 12th January 1972 at 3-00 p.m. and 3-05 p.m. respectively.

2. Tender documents can be had form the office of the "Forest Engineer, 1-A, Royal Road, Cantonment, Tiruchirappalli-1" on payment of Rs. 1.04 in cash or by Money Order form 25th December 1971 to 11th January 1972 during the office hours on all working days.

No. 92. **Forest Engineer.**

Sealed tenders are invited by the Forest Engineer, Tiruchiappalli for the following work on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu.

"Formation of Chikkally-Tignari Road 3.8 K.M. in Thalamalai Range of Coimbatore North Division."
Earnest Money Depsoit -Rs. 1.530.

The last date of receipt and opening of tenders is on 5th January 1972, at 3-00 p.m. and 3-05 p.m. respectively.

2. Tender documents can be had from the Forest Engineer, 1-A, Royal Road, Cantonment, Tiruchirappalli-1," on payment of Rs. 1·04 in cash or by M.O. from 20th December 1971 to 4th January 1972 during office hours on all working days.

No. 91. **Forest Engineer.**

TENDER NOTICE.

On behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders are invited for the construcion of Aqua Type latrines at Government Cinchona Plantations, Nilgiris in Naduvattam, Moyar, Cooker Wood, Devashola, Cherangode division and Medicinal and Essential Oils Factory Colony valued at about Rs. 55.000 in all.

The last date for receipt of the tenders is 3-00 p.m. on 15th January 1972 and the tenders will be opened by the undersigned or by his Gazetted Assistant at 3-30 p.m. on the same day.

The detailed tender notifications containing the Schedule can be had from the Superintendent, Government Conchona Plantations, Naduvattam, Naduvattam Post, The Nilgirs, on any working day on payment of Rs. 2·07 (inclusive of Sales Tax) by cash or Money Order.

No. 122. **Director,**
Cinchona Department, P.B. No. 6,.
Ootacamund.

Radio Technicians Wanted.

Wanted Radio Technicians for employment in Police Radio Branch, in the existing scale of pay of Rs. 225—5—250—10—350 plus special pay of Rs. 15 plus D.A., H.R.A. and other allowances at the rates admissible in the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Qualifications.—(*a*) Minimum General Educational qualification.

(*b*) (i) Diploma or certificate in Radio maintenance and repair works from an institute recognised by the State or Central Government ;

(ii) A certificate in proficiency in Radio servicing and maintenance from an Institute recognised by the State or Central Government and practical experience in the field of manufacturing, assembling, servicing and/or maintenance of Electronic and allied equipments in a Government undertaking or a reputed firm at least for a period of six months ;

(iii) Any other qualification deemed equivalent to the qualifications prescribed by the Government of India for Police Radio Mechanics Class IV as noted in schedule II and in accordance with the instructions issued by the State Government with regard to such qualifications.

Note.—The Radio Mechanic Trade Certificate issued by the Director-General of Employment and Training or Trade Certificate issued by the National council for training and Vocational Trades shall be recognised as an alternative qualification.

(*c*) He should possess an adequate knowledge of Tamil. Age—Below 30 years as on 1st July 1972.

Applications accompanied with a chalan for the remittance of Rs. 10 into a Government Treasury or Reserve Bank of India or a branch of Reserve Bank of India under the head of account "XIX. Police.—Misc. receipts" (Fees from candidates) should reach the "POLICE RADIO OFFICER, MADRAS" on or before 18th January 1972 in the following form with the copies of certificates duly attested by a gazetted officer.

(1) Name (In block letters) and address. (2) Date of birth. (3) Educational qualifications. (4) Technical qualification. (5) Previous Experience. (6) Whether fees paid or exempted.

Note.—(*a*) S.S.L.C. marks list to be furnished.

(*b*) A candidate who has rendered war service or a Harijan *or* one who belongs to backward class who has passed the intermediate examination of Madras or Madurai or Annamalai University or who has acquired from any other University any other qualification equivalent to that of the above qualification, is exempted from paying the fees in which case he should produce at the time of interview proof of his eligibility for the same.

(*c*) No Travelling allowance is admissible for appearing for the interview.

(*d*) Candidates selected for appointment are liable to be posted anywhere in this State and if deemed necessary anywhere in India.

Police Radio Officer,
Madras-4.

No. 94.

SCREENING COMMITTEE FOR RECOGNITION OF TOURIST TAXI OPERATORS.

With a view to promoting Tourist Taxi Operators in the South, the Government have constituted a Screening Committee for scrutinising and recommending applications for recognition by the Government of India as Tourist Taxi Operators.

The Committee consists of the following members:—

1. Director of Tourism, Government of Tamil Nadu.
2. Deputy Transport Commissioner, Madras.
3. Director, Government of India Tourist Office, Madras.

The Committee will meet once in three months and on the basis of the recommendations of the Committee, the Director of the Government of India Tourist Office, Madras, will forward the application of the selected persons to Government of India for recognition as Tourist Taxi Operators.

The application in a proforma should be submitted to the Director of Tourism, Government of Tamil Nadu, Public (Tourism) Department, Fort St. George, Madras-9.

The following are the important conditions for the recognition of Tourist Taxi Operators.

1. That they have an office with adequate staff with telephone facilities.
2. That they have proper garaging facilities.
3. That they have at least two years experience in the car hire business.
4. That they have direct dealing with travel agencies or hotels to ensure that the bookings are for tourist purposes.
5. That they shall maintain a movement register as prescribed by this department from time to time as well as bill book and accounts register in order that the volume of business done on account of tourists can be verified and assessed.

For further particulars, please write to the Director of Tourism, Public (Tourism) Department, Fort St. George, Madras-9.

Additional Secretary to Government and Director of Tourism.

No. 134A.

TAMIL NADU FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Sealed tenders are invited by the "Forest Engineer, Tiruchi" for the following work on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu.

"Formation of Ullurthanda—Bargur road 6.4 K.M. in Bargur Range of Coimbatore North Division"—E. M.D. —Rs. 4,200.

The last date of receipt and opening of tenders 5th January 1972 at 3-00 p.m. and 3-05 p.m. respectively.

2. Tender documents can be had from the Office of the "Forest Engineer, 1-A, Royal Road, Cantonment, Tiruchi-1" on payment of Rs. 1.04 in cash or by Money Order from 25th December 1971 to 4th January 1972 during office hours on all working day.

No. 93. **Forest Engineer.**

TUTICORIN MUNICIPALITY.

TENDER NOTICE.

Separate Sealed tenders for item (i) and (ii) will be received by the Personal Assistant to Commissioner up to 4-00 p.m. on 17th January 1972 for the supply of the following articles and opened at 4-30 p.m. on the same day. Each tender should be accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. 100/- in Demand Draft or remitted in the Municipal Treasury, Tuticorin. Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, Tuticorin with the inscription "Tenders for the supply of pipe and playground articles". Further particulars can be had from the Municipal Engineer, Tuticorin.

Item (i) (*a*) 16" Sluice valve flanged with one set of socket and tail ends flanged to the sluice valve on either side 'C' Class.		2 sets.
(*b*) 16" × 16" × 16" C.I. Tee 'C' Class.		2 Nos.
Item (ii) (*a*) See-saw single frame	..	1 set.
(*b*) Sewing single part model	..	Do.
(*c*) Slainkers with ladder	..	Do.
(*d*) Parallel Bar	..	Do.
(*e*) Merry go-round ..	..	Do.
(*f*) Merry go-round portable	..	Do.
(*g*) Rocking see saw ..	..	Do.
(*h*) Horizontal ladder ..	..	Do.

No. 126. **Municipal Engineer, Tuticorin.**

TAMILNADU STATE TRANSPORT.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed qutations for the printing and supply of Non-Standardized Forms are invited by the undersigned upto 3 p.m. on 17th January 1972. Detailed conditions of tender and other particulars can be had free of cost from the Joint Director (A), Tamilnadu State Transport Department on any working day between 10-00 a.m. and 4-00 pm.

No. 127. **Director.**

TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED.

EXTENSION OF DUE DATE OF TENDER.

Sealed Tender for Import of Electrolytic Copper Wire bars due on 22nd December 1971 has been extended to 12th January 1972. Tenders against tender Notice No. 110726/PA2/71 will be received in this office up to 11 a.m. on 12th January 1972 and will be opened at 12 noon on the same day.

No. 128. **Managing Director.**

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Sealed tenders are invited for the supply of equipments for the Electronics and Communication Engineering Laboratory, Government College of Technology, Coimbatore. Tender Schedule and detailed specifications may be obtained from the Principal, Government College of Technology, Coimbatore at a cost of Rs. 5 plus Sales tax. Tender should be submitted before 5th January 1972.

No. 129. **Director of Technical Education, Madras-25.**

PALLAVAPURAM MUNICIPALITY, MADRAS-43.

TENDER NOTICE

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned for the supply of the following articles up to 11-00 a.m. on 12th January 1972 and the same will be opened in the presence of the participant tenderers at 11-05 a.m. on the same day.

1. Supply of one number of 6·1 M. tons gross load capacity double axle four wheeler *Tanker Trailer* of all welded steel body with main runner chassis alone and having a capacity of 1,000 gallons with steel hubs, 36" (10 blades) springs, parking brakes for the rear wheels and fitted with tyred wheels and painted at ex-works. E.M.D. Rs. 600.

2. Supply of one number of 10·56 M. Tons gross load capacity double axle four wheeler *Trailer* of size 14' × 3" × 7' × 3" × 2·6" with Dunlop or Fire-stone make 750 - 16-8 ply tract or trailer tyred wheels with steel hubs, 45" blades springs, parking brakes and fitted with Dunlop or firestone tyres, painted at ex-works. E.M.D. Rs. 900.

The earnest money deposit noted against each should be remitted into the Municipal Treasury in cash and the receipt obtained therefor should be enclosed, with the Tender.

Further particulars can be had from the undersigned at the Office during working hours.

No. 130. **Special Officer,**
Pallavapuram Municipality.

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD.

Separate sealed tenders with the name of work and tenderer duly superscribed are invited up to 3-00 p.m. on 5th January 1972 for the following work as detailed below :

Name of work.—**Construction of Community Centre at Besant Nagar in S. M. N. H Scheme. E.M.D. Rs. 3,325. Approximate value of work Rs. 2,21,000.**

Cost of tender documents is Rs. 15 plus S.T. (non-refundable).

Tender documents and other particulars can be had from the Office of the Executive Engineer (S) on cash payment on all working days between 11-00 a.m. and 2-00 p.m.

Tenders will be opened at 3-05 p.m. on the same day in the presence of the tenderers who choose to be present. The undersigned reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders without assigning any reasons.

No. 132. **Executive Engineer (S)**

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD, SOUTH DIVISION.

TENDER NOTICE

Separate sealed tenders with the name of work and the tenderer duly superscribed on the cover are invited for the following work so as to reach the undersigned not later than 3 p.m. on the date mentioned against each item. The tenders will be opened at 3-05 p.m. on the same day in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present :—

Item number and description of work.	*Approximate value.*	*Cost of tender document.*	*Last date for receipt of tender.*
(1)	(2) (RUPEES LAKHS.)	(3)	(4)
1. Construction of 2 MIG. Blocks at Besant Nagar —Design S.D. 159/70. E.M.D. Rs. 3,450.	2·30	Rs. 15 plus S.T.	4-1-1972
2. Construction of 2 MIG. Blocks at Besant Nagar —Design S. D. 159/70. E.M.D. Rs. 3,450.	2·30	Do.	4-1-1972
3. Construtcion of 2 MIG. Blocks at Besant Nagar —Design D.S. 159/70. E.M.D. Rs 3,450.	2·30	Do.	5-1-1972
4. Construction of 2 MIG Blocks at Besant Nagar —Design S. D. 159/70. E.M.D. Rs. 3,450.	2·30	Do.	5-1-1972
5. Construction of one Block 'A' at Venkatapuram —Design S. D. 140/71. E.M.D. Rs. 4,560.	3·00	Do.	4-1-1972
6. Construction of one Block 'B' at Venkatapuram —Design S. D. 142/71. E.M.D. Rs. 4,560.	3·00	Do.	4-1-1972
7. Construction of one Block 'C' at Venkatapuram —Design S. D. 142/71. E.M.D. Rs. 4,560.	3·00	Do.	5-1-1972
8. Construction of one Block 'D' at Venkatapuram—Design S. D. 142/71. E.M.D. Rs. 4,560.	3.00	Do.	5-1-1972

Tender documents and other particulars can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer (South), Tamil Nadu Housing Board, between 10-00 a.m. and 3-00 p.m. on all working days.

No. 131. **Executive Engineer, South Division.**

TENDER NOTICE

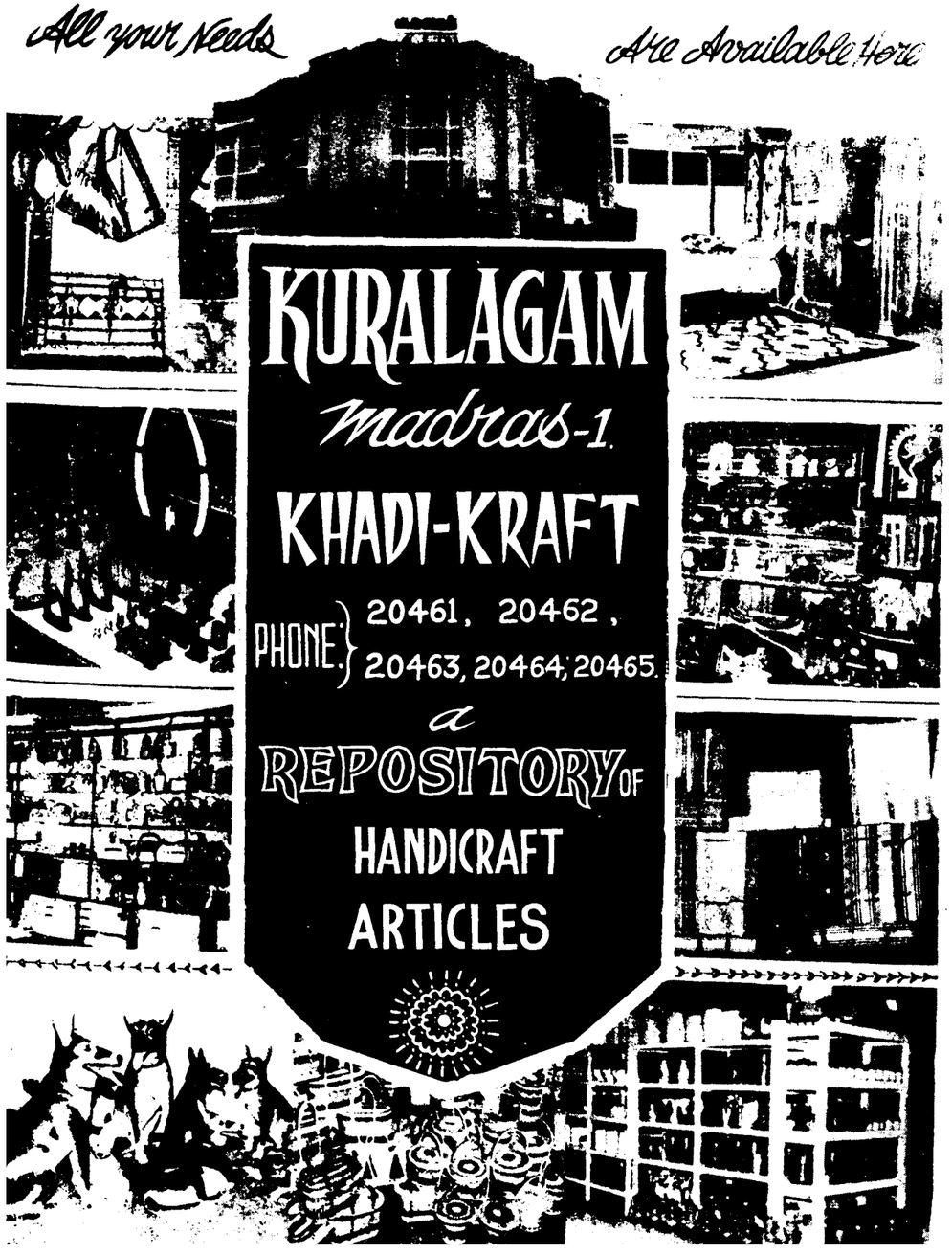
Sealed tenders (in the prescribed form) will be invited by the Superintending Engineer, Veeranam Project Circle, Chepauk, Madras-5, from the registered P.W.D. Contractors of the appropriate class for the work of "Forming flood banks on the eastern bank of the North Buckingham Canal in the reaches detailed below. Tender date is 3-00 p.m. on 12th January 1972. Form of contract is K2 and the period of completion is 4 months for each work. Date of sales of tender documentes is from 27th December 1971 to 10th January 1972 :—

Reaches.	*E.M.D.*	*Cost of tender documents.*	*Sales tax.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
10/1 to 9/5 (From Ennore Lock).	RS. 3,900	Rs. 10·00 to be remitted under P. W. III O.R. in Government Treasury chalan to the credit of Executive Engineer, Cooum Improvements Division, Madras-5.	0·40 P. Sales tax as in force to be paid under XII. *d.* General Sales Tax under a separate chalan.
9/5 to 9/0 (From Ennore Lock).	RS. 3,200	Do.	Do.

Detailed Chit Tender Notice stipulating the conditions for obtaining tender schedule and other particulars may be had at the office of the undersigned during office hours.

No. 133. **Superintending Engineer, Veeranam Project Circle, Madras-5.**

Edited and Published by the Director of Information and Public Relations, Government of Tamil Nadu and Printed by the Director of Stationery and Printing, Government Press, Madras-1.



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Thousand	5th Prizes of Rs. 100/- each	Rs. 1,00,000/-

So far Tamil Nadu Raffle has created 268 Lakhiers!

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31-1-1972

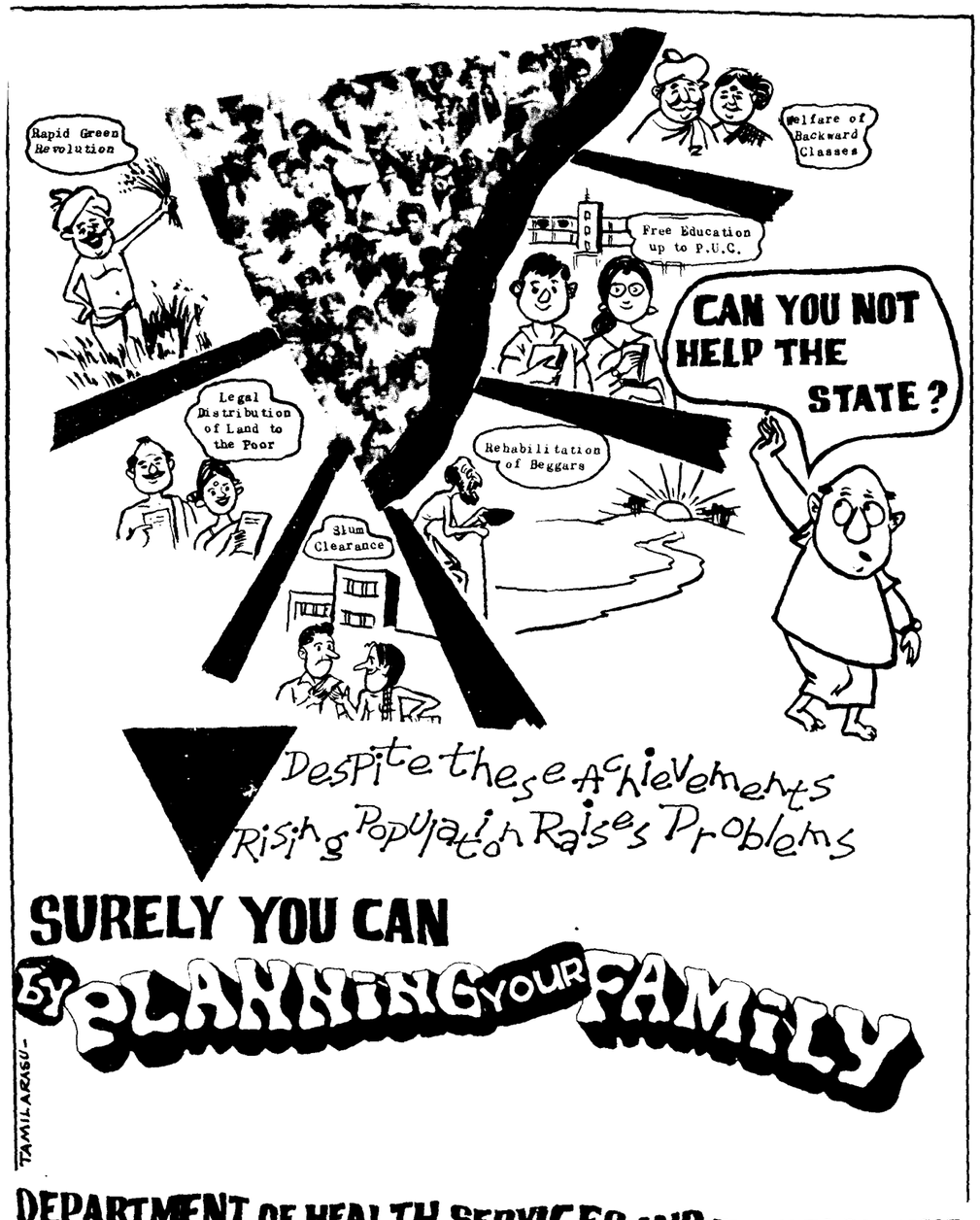


Cost per ticket Re. 1/- only

Issued by : Director of Information & Public Relations, Government of Tamil Nadu, Madras-9

All Correspondence should be addressed only to the Director of Raffle, Tamil Nadu, Madras-2.


Tamil Arasu
FORTNIGHTLY 16th JAN 1972. 35 Ps





Tamil Arasu

Vol. 2 January 16th 1972 No. 14

CONTENTS.

	Pages.
Pallava Transport Corporation ..	6
Work of Water Board	7–8
The Tale of the Anklet	9–10
Dharmapuri All-Round Progress ..	11–12
Dharmapuri-Rich in Mineral Wealth ..	13–15
Hosur Live-Stock *Farm*	16–17
Dharmapuri-A Fort Town	19–21
Where Mulberry Thrives	23–25
Hogenakkal	27–28
Printing Technology	31–33
Technology Transforms a Tenement ..	36
Light Food for Little Ones	37–38
Mujibur Rehman	39–40
Diesel locoshed	41–42
Places of Importance in Dharmapuri district.	43–45
INS-Vikrant at Madras	46
Tenders	51–68



PONGAL :

A RATIONALISTIC FESTIVAL

Pongal is the most popular festival celebrated zealously by the peasants, labourers and all sections of the people of Tamil Nadu. This festival is the festival of agriculture celebrated only in Tamil Nadu.

It is a harvest festival auguring prosperity to the peasants and agricultural workers. This festival has become very popular in recent years thanks to Anna and Periyar and their cultural movements. The D. M. K. and the D. K. identified Pongal as a festival of significance to the Tamils. It is free from any superstitious belief or fabricated myths. It is a pragmatical festival if such an attiribute can ever be applied to a festival.

It helps the people to feel the importance of agriculture and the livestock which help agricultural operations. Manual labours were neglected and under-esteemed. The farmers were neglected and they suffered a lot in the hands of money-lending class. The significance of Pongal as elucidated by the rationalists of D. M. K. and D. K. was felt by the enthusiastic youths and the public and the festival came to be celebrated by the educated and enlightened as well.

On the eve of Pongal houses are white-washed and are made to put up a fresh and attractive look. The used-up baskets and mats as also mud-pots are thrown out and new ones are purchased. The first cropped rice from the field is cooked in a new pot. A variety of tubers the sugar-cane, etc., are all brought together and Pongal (cooked rice) is prepared. Gifts are given to workers and customers on the Pongal day.



January 9th was observed as Freedom Fighters' Day when veterans of India's Freedom Struggle met at a conference at Kalaivanar Arangam, Madras. Thiru Somayajulu presented Ponnadai to the Chief Minister.

I ADORE YOU FOR YOUR SPIRIT OF SACRIFICE

—Chief Minister Tells Freedom Fighters.

"I admire your spirit of sacrifice and adore each and every one of you", said Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi, addressing the Freedom Fighters who had gathered at a Conference on 9th January, 1972 a KalaivanarArangam, Madras.

It was an inspiring Conference convened on a date so significant in the National Movement of the country. Thiru S. N. Somayajulu, a veteran Freedom Fighter presided. The occasion was availed to present a Ponnadai to the Chief Minister for his unfailing courtesy to the Freedom Fighters. Continuing his speech, the Chief Minister emphatically declared that he would always revere and respect the freedom Fighters. "If you happen to disregard me, I would only feel that it is on account of some defect in me and would set about rectifying the same", he said.

"This Government greatly respects the martyrs and in token of its respect, the Government has helped during the past three years 7,200 freedom-fighters with pension running into more than a Crore of rupees."

"I admire yours pirit of sacrifice and adore you all."

"The history of our light does not end with the winning of independence. The fight continues. We are fighting poverty, ignorance exploitation and other economic and social evils."

"Some may be tempted to ask me whether I participated in the freedom struggle. If I did not, the fault was not mine. I was not born when these freedom fighters were born. It might have been the fault of my parents or providence".

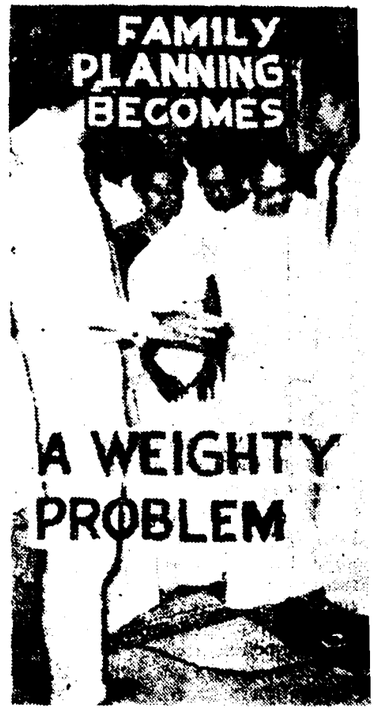
"Even assuming that, we failed toparticipate in the freedom struggle and thus committed a wrong should we not be taken in when we correct ourselves? To those who indulge in such acrimonious debate I aver "we belong to the lineage of the heroic freedom fighters. Our leader Periyar E. V. Ramaswamy was the hero of the Vaikom Struggle that was the corner-stone of the freedom Movement".

"Till he came out of the congress-fold at Kancheepuram, our leader Periyar was with Mahatma Gandhi participating and co-operating with the Mahatma in all the fights".

Wounded Jawans of recent Pakistan war arrived in Madras on 6-1-72. The State Hospitality Committee Members lead by Tairumathi Manubhen Shah, called on them at Military Hospital and distributed fruits and sweets.







A sterilisation patient is weighed after 6th day.

Family Planning succeeds in Tamil Nadu largely due to local initiative. The initiative and drive of the Collector largely comes into play: sometimes it borders on ingenuity. Thanjavur for instance has built sterilisation camps in the form of health resorts in pleasing atmosphere where the sterilised males are given a period of enforced rest for recuperation with balanced food and free entertainments thrown in.

South Arcot on the other hand relies heavily on concentrated approach and increased cash benefits. But its approach is to secure national benefit by sterilising only the males upto 45 years of age and females. upto 35 years of age.

In the Thanjavur sterilisation camps each patient is shown to gain weight during his convalescence. Thanjavur was able to report 23,000 sterilisations in 2 phases.

South Arcot doubled its target to 36,500 by raising the normal incentive of Rs. 30 per volunteer to Rs. 100 plus a dhoti or a saree, a towel and a raffle ticket. Almost half the volunteers out of the nearly 70,000 on the register for the operation had to be turned back for lack of funds. The maximum age limit was also reduced from 55 to 45 to concentrate on the younger age group.

The Thanjavur district reported 23,000 sterilisations in two phases, while Tiruchi conducted 21,000 and Madurai 9,000.

Of the districts covered by the campaign so far, North Arcot, which has an area of 12,148 sq. kms., and a population of 38,37,273, has shown the best performance. It achieved the target of 15,000 sterilisations in the prescribed period. Of its 7,51,687 eligible couples accounting for about 20 per cent of the population,over 1,08,379 have been covered, since the beginning of the general family planning work. This 16 per cent coverage of the married couples raises the district's average by six per cent above the all India average. In the State itself this is the highest for a district.

The general target originally set was 8,000 but the enterprising Collector revised it to 15,000. And to help achieve the revised target, he himself headed the campaign in the initial stages. This target was split and distributed to the Revenue Divisions, Panchayat Unions, Primary Health Centers, etc., each of which had a quota set for it. The district consists of four Revenue Divisions 35 Panchayat Unions, and 11 Municipalities. There are 38 Primary Health Centres, 16 government hospitals and three private hospitals, including the Christian Medical College Hospital at Vellore.

The Health Minister however feels that a uniform approach is needed to be implemented in the compaign next year.

HEALTH RESORT WITH A DIFFERENCE



One of the 36 Health resorts in Thanjavur for male sterilisation patients.

PALLAVA TRANSPORT CORPORATION

The Pallava Transport Corporation was inaugurated by the Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi on 3rd January 1972 at the Express Bus stand in Madras. The aim is decentralisation to effect economy and efficiency in the administration of nationalised Government Transport Department. Accordingly the Government has divided the State Transport Department into various zones and each zone has been placed under a separate Corporation.

The Chief Minister at the inaugural function expressed the hope that the corporation would run road services with greater efficiency and provide more amenities to the travelling public, than was the case before. He assured people of better treatment from the corporation staff.

Strongly deprecating the tendency of agitators to damage transport vehicles, the Chief Minister reminded them that they were public property and that any damage to it has to be repaired from tax-payer's money. He appealed to the public to help in the preservation of public property. He also said that to improve efficiency in the road services run by private persons he has taken steps to bring down the number of vehicles owned by them.

The Minister for transport Thiru S. Ramachandran, who presided, said when the services were nationalised the department incurred a loss of about Rs. 61 lakhs and the loss was brought down to about Rs. 21 lakhs during the period when the Chief Minister was in charge of the transport.

Thiru M.S. Ram, Chairman of Pallava Transport Corporation, in his welcome address, gave assurance that the corporation would run the services efficiently. He presented a cheque for Rs. 68,081 to the Chief Minister being the Corporation's contribution to the National Defence Fund.

The Chief Minister also inaugurated a new express bus to be run between Madras and Nagercoil route.

This bus was built at a cost of Rs. 38,000 cheaper by Rs. 2,000 than the usual rate. The Chief Minister appreciated this economy very much saying that the benefit was not barely Rs. 2,000 but Rs. 4,000 because at the existing situation cost it must have been Rs. 2,000 more than the usual rate.

THE CHIEF MINISTER INAUGURATES THE NEW EXPRESS BUS.



THE ENORMOUS WORK OF THE WATER AND DRAINAGE BOARD

Broadly speaking the newly constituted autonomous Board which came into being on April 14, 1971, is mainly concerned with the problems of protected water-supply and drainage as its name indicates and a much neglected field in our country today.

Incidentally the Board has to attend to such functions as the testing of water to assess its potability, designing of plant for purification of water, conducting research relating to water-supply and maintaining farm schemes. The Board is mainly an executing agency leaving the maintenance to the local bodies concerned.

Distribution of protected water for the community is rightly compared to arteries in a h man body where the underground drainage constitute the veins. To bring to shape a healthy society complete with arteries and veins is a stupendous task particularly in view of the scant attention it received in the past. Starting from 1890 to 1946 the amount spent is roughly about Rs. 300 lakhs. About 36 municipalities and 8 towns had the benefit of water-supply by that time in the composite State of Madras. The number would be much less if the Tamil Nadu area alone were taken into account. Realising the importance of water-supply that is long overdue, particularly in the rural areas, the State Government set up what is known as Kaleswara Rao Committee on 2nd June 1947. A twenty-year programme for this sector was planned but not effectively implemented.

Resources.

On an average about a crore of rupees was spent per annum for the first three Five-Year Plans. Since 1967 the financial allocation was somewhat better and the tempo of work increased. It received an added fillip when the LIC came into the picture by giving loans from 1969-70. Now 73 municipalities and 34 towns in the State which roughly cover about 70 per cent of the urban population of this State, are provided with protected water for drinking. In terms of money from the inception of the plan up-till-now, a sum of Rs.26.34 crores have been spent. This amount includes the money spent on underground drainage also which is very meagre hardly covering ten per cent of the urban population.

Not even half a dozen localities have been sewered at the time of the commencement of the Plan.

Now there are about ten towns and municipalities that have been provided with underground drainage and an equal number having open drainage systems. But even these are only partial. In water-supply also some of our existing schemes need to be supplemented by further augmentation due to the population increase. If the per capita basis of Rs. 50 per head to give water supply to the totally uncovered areas and a perca p ita cost of Rs. 25 for the partially covered areas are taken for calculation then we may need about Rs. 30 crores to fulfil the needs of the urban community but with regard to drainage even an outlay of Rs. 100 crores may be a under-estimate. Establishing a drainage system is more complicated and hence projections are difficult. The lay of our Towns are haphazard, but without any plan.

In most houses the sewage get collected in the backyard and to pursuade the house-holders to connect their domestic drains into the main drain in the front poses a problem. They say it is costly for them and refuse to take full advantage of the drainage system provided for them. To locate their FOL in the front they

have sentimental objection! Added to all this is the question of finance. Unlike water-supply schemes the drainage schemes are not self-supporting. Hence the local bodies with their limited resources are reluctant to advance money for these. Probably all these indicate only a lack of civic sense.

POLLUTION.

But, with the increased water supply, the drainage has become an urgent necessity. Accumulation of sullage stagnating all over the town for want of proper drainage facilities in addition to fly-breeding and odour nuisances cause pollution of the ground-water in and around the towns. In fact there is already a noticeable deterioration in environmental conditions in many urban centres in the State since the drainage has not kept pace pari-passu with the increased water-supply. Some health experts suggest that proper drainage must be a pre-requisite for any safe water-supply. Pollution from domestic waste is found to be the worst form of water pollution, they say.

Right now we are executing about nine drainage schemes. A lot more remains to be done and hurdles have to be removed. An action oriented twelve-year plan that is presently engaging the attention of the planning commission, when it gets ready, may be useful to the Board in this regard.

Indeed if it could be tackled in a twelve-year plan that would be a marvellous achievement in this field. With regard to water-supply in two to three years time it may be possible to complete the ntire urban areas in the State. Presently under execution are 81 schemes and more or less an equal number under investigation. So much for the urban areaswhich cover a little over one-fourth of the total population of the State as per the 1971 census. The remaining rural side present a more gloomy picture. Sample surveys reveal that nearly fifty per cent. of our rural people suffer from water-borne diseases leading to debilitation. As per the latest figure available we have 41,262 open wells for drinking, of which 4,427 are provided with overhead tanks at a total cost of Rs. 17·53 crores. Considering the number of villages in the State including the hamlets, obviously there can't be a single locality without atleast one well except probably some hilly habitats. But how many of them have assured springs? What is the percentage of wells that can cope up with the summer needs? How deep they are and the annual rate of increase in depth because of their getting deepened summer after summer, a phenomenon that of late has assumed serious proportions in Tamil Nadu?

Fortunately our State Government has woke up to this situation in time and in addition to conserving the surface water in ponds which is going in full swing they have set up a ground-water cell to assess the ground-water potential, its availability and potability throughout the State. A massive scheme for constructing 8,850 bore-wells was also initiated with the help of the UNICEF mainly in dry and endemic areas, the execution of which is entrusted to the Board. While rigs and other equipments are being supplied by the UNICEF, thefinancing is that of the State Government and they have allocated Rs. 271 lakhs for this. In addition to the bore-well scheme the Board is engaged in preparing comprehensive schemes, taking a number of contiguous villages as a Unit, if they are financially sound to bear the cost. Another major project envisaged by the Board costing about Rs. 8 crores is to tackle the most acutely scarcity areas on an emergency basis. The Board has approached the L.I.C. for getting loan fort his and their reply is awaited.

In spite of all these efforts it may be difficult to predict with any amount of certainty as to when the rural water problem would be solved on a permanent basis. But it is possible and that is what the Board is aiming at, namely to mitigate the hardships of the rural people at the earliest possible time. An important thing not to be forgotten is that for the Board, water-supply means only purified water and not raw water whether it is for urban or rural consumption.

And Jinnah did not know Urdu!

Sapru had to appear against Jinnah in an important case involving the affairs of a big zamindari or principality in the Hyderabad State. The documents appertaining to the case were all in Persian. Jinnah, who spoke only Gujarati, apart from English, was completely unacquainted with Persian or Urdu nor read the Persian documents during the trial; and Sapru had to act as interpreter and translator for his opponent, Jinnah!

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyyar.



The Chief Goldsmith, the Officer and a group of guardsmen arrive at the hall where Kovalan is waiting.

KOVALAN : Master-Goldsmith, was your mission successful ?

CHIEF GOLDSMITH : Of course. But your mission, alas, has failed.

KOVALAN [*his face has fallen*] : So the King does not need the Anklet ?

CHIEF GOLDSMITH [*flippantly*] : Why should the King want an Anklet at all ? It is the Queen who requires it !

KOVALAN [*confused*] Master-Goldsmith....

CHIEF GOLDSMITH [*interrupting*] Hand over the Anklet to him (*pointing at the Officer*).

Kovalan does so.

OFFICER [*interrogating Kovalan*] How did you come by this Anklet ?

KOVALAN : It is my wife's.

OFFICER : What is the reason for your selling it?

KOVALAN : The buyer does not require that information.

OFFICER [*flushing*] A competent thief indeed!

KOVALAN [*shocked*] Thief !.....Master Goldsmith, what is the meaning of all this ? Is it proper to foist a baselss accusation on me ?

CHIEF GOLDSMITH: Was it proper on your part to steal the Anklet of the Queen ?

KOVALAN [*angered*] Who stole the Anklet of your Queen ? Lacking the capability to trace the culprit, should you, in your monumental inefficiency, go about searching for scapegoats ?

OFFICER : Hold your tongue, fellow. Our King is distressed beyond words to learn that one of the five deadly sins has sneaked into his land in your person.

KOVALAN: Then let me meet the King and tell him that I am no thief ; that I am not a sinner to any except my devoted wife whom I set adrift in the sea of tears when I strayed from her to liquidate all my wealth—silver and gold and gems in heaps, and, that, taking refuge here in Mathurai in order to make a fresh beginning in life, I had to stoop to the extent of selling my wife's Anklet. I am a devoted child of Tamil and my thoughts are charged with the lofty melody of Tamil ; living on others is foreign to the traditions of our family and do you feel I would ever covet another's property? I am confident of securing justice from the renowned King Nedunchezhian and so, Sirs, please lead me to his presence now itself !

OFFICER: Do you think the King is your bodyguard to be at your beck and call ?

KOVALAN : He is Guard to the land, for he guards Justice and Righteousness, the rule of Law, and the tenets of Equity; and above all, he guards. Tamil, the language of love and beauty and truth. I have heard it said in foreign countries too, that Nedunchezhian cannot countenance an injustice of the size of an atom even. Let such a King look at my face and say whether he finds there a trace of felony ; he is an expert in physiognomy and I shall abide by his verdict. Take me to him for I cannot bear to be under a cloud, even for a moment.

OFFICER : Let me tell you, veteran thief, that our Monarch will not deign to look at the face of a sinner like you !

KOVALAN [*retorting*] : After looking at your face, I am sure that the king would only be too glad to see any other face!

CHIEF GOLDSMITH : Impertinence will take you nowhere, man. Having been caught with the goods on you, why don't you realise that

discretion lies in being humble and come out with the truth ?

KOVALAN : Master-Goldsmith, I am putting to you a straight question, " Am I a thief " ?

CHIEF GOLDSMITH : And I am giving you a straight answer, " Yes, you are ! ".

KOVALAN (*frantic*) I, a thief ! ..... Kannagi , your husband is a thief ; and that is the verdict of the Pandya land ! .....When you bid me leave this morning I saw tears in your eyes ; were they in presage of this blot on my character, dear ? .....I had hurled the harp of my life in the dust of neglect and now I am served right for my transgression..... And when the news or this ignominy reaches you, how shall your heart bear the lightning-shock ? When you became my wife, you must have dreamt of a future bright and placid, like an emerald-isle in the centre of the lake of contentment, where it is either sunshine or moonlight always, with not a streak of darkness in between and with not a murmur of sorrow in the air. Like a wanton boy I wrecked that dream and made your life a raging volcano ; and not stopping with that, I have secured for you the title that you are the wife of a thief ! .....

O Priceless Gem of my life, even as I walked here, I planned to build our home anew, brick by brick, and when the terrace-garden touched the skies, to rest my head on your lap, with the twinkling stars alone being witness to our love in fulfilment .....And now I am nothing more than a creature sentenced to the depths, nothing more than a common thief, here in the streets of Mathurai..... You be my judge, Kannagi, and tell me, " Am I a thief ? Am I a thief ?"

Kovalan's voise rises to a crescendo. Even as his cry of anguish reverberates in the air, the Officer gives a signal to the Chief of the guardsmen who thereupon mows down Kovalan with one sweep of his sword.....

Madhari's hamlet. The concluding sequence in the folk-dance is a tableau on grief. Kannagi, in the front row of the audience, is lost in the eloquence of the theme.

Madhari rushes in, like a storm.

MADHARI (*crying out*): Kannagi ! Kannagi !

KANNAGI (*shocked out of her meditations*): Ah..

MADHARI (*wailing*): They have branded Kovalan a thief and killed him too, my Child

Kannagi swoons

Madhari's dwelling. Kannagi opens her eyes and sits up, without being conscious of her own movements. Scalding tears from her eyes fall to the ground but she is not conscious of that either.

She looks around but does not recognise Madhari or Ayyai or others. She looks beyond and keeps staring at the image of the recent past, of Kovalan, taking leave of her, to go to the City with her Anklet in his hand....

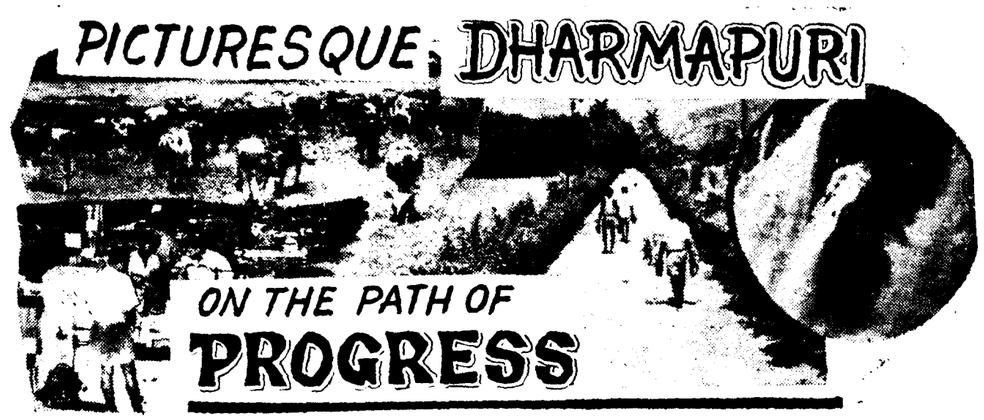
KOVALAN'S VOICE : Shall I start for the City, Kannagi ?

KANNAGI (*crying out*) No, my Lord, you should not go—they will kill you there ! (*Talking to herself*) Yes, they have done him to death and that too, after calling him thief.....My Lord ! You, a thief ! ..... No, No....

She runs out in a frenzy, toppling the oil-lamp as she rushes past. Madhari and others follow her. In the empty hut, the flame from the oil-lamp licks a wooden post and leaps upward. Soon the roof is ablaze. Fire spreads through the deserted hamlet and fanned by a strong wind, it races towards the City of Mathurai, as if at the bidding of Kannagi the symbol of Chastity. (to be concluded).

In honour of his Play, Poompuhar, Kalignar Dr. M. Karunanidhi, was presented a memento in the form of an Anklet on 8-1-72 by T.A.K.





Dharmapuri has played a decisive role in the history of Tamil Nadu; it has received and absorbed the shocks of many an invading army and tempered or blunted the onslaught or at times even held the invaders at bay. Physically or rather geographically, it is so situated that the district has prevented all that is bad from reaching the interior regions of Tamil Nadu; on the positive aspect, it is Dharmapuri's terrain which tames and diverts the river Cauvery to flow so sedately through Tamil Nadu and the rain-bearing clouds to seep across our land. Yet the District is barren plateau. Bifurcated from Salem District in October 1965 the District is only receiving the attention that is due to it. Within a short time it was discovered that the district has rich potential for development and the Collector chooses to call it the "Developing District."

Dharmapuri district is in a process of massive development over a wide sphere to induce a multi-pronged growth. Firstly the infra-structure facilities like roads, etc. are being improved with World Bank funds and guidance. Improvement of large segments of Highways passing through the district has been taken up for quick execution. Secondly, Agricultural Refinance Corporation with the assistance of the Geologist has programmed the sinking of as many as 2,000 new wells in Krishnagiri and Uthangarai Taluks; 1,500 existing wells are to be deeped in Dharmapuri and Harur taluks. Pumpsets are to be provided for 2,500 of these 3,500 wells. As regards the other two taluks of Denkanikotta and Hosur fully worked out schemes for wells await sanction of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation. The Special Rural Works Programme of Rs. 2 crores is also under implementation on a wide front to provide village level infrastructure facilities on the basis of growth centres located by an experts team. Schemes taken up under this programme include minor irrigation, soil conservation, etc. The cost of such schemes to be completed by March 1972 will work out to as much as Rs. 1 crore. Under Village Works Programme, during the last four years link roads were provided for 515 villages at a cost of Rs. 13 lakhs, drinking water wells were provided in 345 villages at a cost of Rs. 9 lakhs and piped water supply was provided in 39 villages at a cost of Rs. 8 lakhs and school buildings were constructed in 178 villages at a cost of Rs. 7 lakhs. The Prosperity Brigade had executed the following schemes; 41 schools, 15 link roads, 72 tank desilting works and other works to the tune of Rs. 3 lakshs over the past four years. The number of villages electrified has gone up from 248 in 1967 to 511 in December 1971, the number of hamlets electrified has gone up from 594 in 1967 to 2,235 in December 1971 while the number of pumpsets energised went up from 4,450 in 1967 to 14,763 by the end of December 1971. During the last four years as many as 232 Small Scale Industries units were registered, loans were granted for 246 applicants for starting industries ; 32 units were helped with imported equipments.

Developmental Expenditure in Dharmapuri District

'erial number and name of the Scheme.	1967-68.	1968-69.	1969-70.	1970-71	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Agriculture	3,45,890	3,42,173	3,36,865	1,44,355	11,69,283
2 Animal Husbandry	92,947	1,17,802	99,105	29,249	3,39,103
3 Fisheries	9,840	7,503	8,350	500	26,193
4 Women and Children Welfare Grant.	71,556	22,356	64,670	26,574	1,86,156
5 Construction for Women Teachers Quarters.	..	..	33,391	8,473	42,464
6 Social Education Grant ..	25,700	32,249	40,372	25,046	1,23,367
7 Installation of radio sets in villages.	..	..	36,700	6,700	43,400
8 Prosperity Brigade	51,648	58,439	56,983	6,921	1,73,991
9 Village Industries	22,268	26,615	39,061	17,031	1,04,975
10 L.I.I. & A.L.	9,99,995	12,00,000	21,00,000	5,84,700	48,84,695
11 N.W.S.S. Second instalment.	37,98,450	21,14,250	1,27,000	..	60,39,700
12 N.W.S.S. Subsidy	1,50,365	4,19,505	3,77,000	6,850	9,53,720
13 I.N.S.	15,24,835	5,47,000	5,26,122	2,65,224	19,31,189
14 Local Irrgiation grant (taken over).	7,34,700	7,14,558	4,05,711	4,08,210	26,79,635
15 Local Irrigation grant (not taken over).			2,33,047	1,83,409	

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders in the proper departmental form, superscribing the name of work on the cover will be received by the Superintending Engineer (P.H.E.) at his office at No. 17, P.T. Rajan Road, Madurai-2, up to 3-00 p.m. as per his office clock on 2nd February 1972 Wednesday and they will be opened on the same day at 3-30 p.m. in the presence of the tenderers who choose to be present at that time. The work is to be executed within nine months on Lump sum contract basis.

Earnest money deposit amount has to be deposited along with the tender, only in the shape of a treasury chalan or Demand Draft or Bank Guarantee from any nationalised Bank payable on par to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, Madurai-2.

Tender documents can be had from the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, 14, Ramanoorthi Street, Madurai-2, by remitting Rs. 10-35 (including sales tax) up to 5-00 p.m. on 31st January 1972 Monday.

NAME OF WORK—MADURAI SEWAGE PROJECT—NORTH OF RIVER VAIGAI I STAGE—LAYING AND JOINTING OF 700 MM. DIA. C.I. PIPES AND SPECIAL FOR PUMPING MACHINE—E.M.D. RS. 4,250.

Superintending Engineer, (P.H.E.)
Madurai-2.

No. 75-A

DHARMAPURI DISTRICT— RICH IN MINERAL WEALTH

V. GOPAL
State Geologist

'he wealth of a country depends
the raw material available
in and to the extent to which
an endeavour is able to exploit
e. Among the raw materials that
an industry, minerals consti-
the chief source. It is as
ortant as agricultural wealth
more often than not abounds
re the latter is subordinate.
Tamil Nadu there are several
ortant deposits of minerals like
stone, iron ore, magnesite.
tz, feldspar, gypsum, clay.
h sands, building stones, etc.
ral of these also find a
e in Dharmapuri district
ough varying in scale, magni-
and importance.

ography :

efore describing the geological
nations found in this district.
ch have a direct bearing on the
rrence of mineral deposits, a
f summary on the geomor-
logy of the district is dealt
below.

or the most part Dharmapuri
hilly country having a mean
ation of about 400 metres above
level. A number of hills rise
more than 800 metres in height
are thickly clad in vegetation.
hills represent relief features
what should have once been a
ably hilly terrain. The region
undergone several periods of
untain building, all dating to
oldest time scale on earth,
, archean era (Ca 3,000 million
rs).

As a result of various structural disturbances, a number of rock types have evolved and thus a wide variety of rock formations can be met with in this district. The district forms the watershed of a number of streams, while a few important rivers like the Cauvery and Ponnaiyar flow through this rugged country.

Geologically all the igneous and metamorphic rock formations met with in the State are developed in this district.

The hills are made up mostly of iron ores, granites, gneisses charnockites, syenites and dolerite dykes. In the plains are developed deposits of dunites pegmatites, etc.

The important mineral deposits associated with these rock types are as follows :

Iron Ores :

The iron ores developed in this district are of the quartz-magnetite type analysing to about 40 per cent Fe. These rock types are notably developed in the Thirthamalai group of hills falling in Harur taluk. The deposits are part of the iron ore belt extending from Salem to North Arcot. There are a few other low grade iron ore, deposits near Veppampatti, but these are of no consequence. The iron ore deposits in Thirthamalai has been investigated in detail and a reserve of 47 million tonnes has been estimated here. These ore deposits can be considered as additional reserves for the proposed Salem Steel Project.

Limestone :

Limestone, a carbonate of calcium, has many industrial uses notably in the iron and steel, cement, rubber, textile, lime burning industries depending upon the required specifications. In this district there are a few medium sized deposits near Samalpatti, Kanjanur, Tippampatti, etc., in Uttangarai taluk analysing to 44 to 51 per cent CaO. (a pure limestone deposit is rare to meet with and would analyse to 56 per cent CaO). There are also a few leached type of lime deposits known as Kankar which occur as cappings over other rock formations in the above area. Their quality is not high and also they are to certain extent siliceous and magnesian. The reserves of the crystalline type have been estimated at 3 lakh tonnes while for the kankary type the reserves have been estimated at 4 lakh tonnes. Although some of the limestones available here are of cement grade type, because of limited quantity and the overall lower grade of limestone and kankar, they can be best put to use only for lime burning purposes. The kankar is specially amenable to this. There are two other types of calcite bearing rock types in this district, but their importance rests in the economic minerals

contained in them and not on the limestone proper. Work is being conducted to assess the deposits. Such deposits are of larger interest as they indicate loci of mineralisation and possible mineralised zones elsewhere.

(1) *Carbonatites.*—A suite of rocks resembling carbonatites occurs near Jogipatty, Uttangari taluk and is noteworthy in that they contain some important proportions of apatite, vermiculite and wollastonite, minerals having industrial uses. This is a satellite deposit of a much larger one found near Tirupathur in the adjoining North Arcot district.

(2) The limestone occurrences, north of Hogenekkal and falling in Wodapatti, R.F. area, contain deposits of apatite mineral (a source of phosphate) in them. A preliminary investigation of the area has indicated that the deposit of limestone is 100 metres thick and about 8 kms. long. The deposit has to be further investigated to prove whether it is economical or not to win the apatite mineral. The State Geology Branch has proposed to investigate this occurrence in detail shortly.

Magnesite :

In the hills around Kanjanur situated about 12 kms. N.E. of Dasampatti, lie a dunite patch (ultrabasic rock) in which occur veins of mineral magnesite. Magnesite is a carbonate of magnesium finding use principally in refractories. Special type of cement and in preparation magnesium salts. This area seems to have been worked out in some measure before and is now an abandoned site. The thickness of veins of magnesite are around 8 cms. across. The grade of magnesite is low. The recovery of the mineral from the rock is also poor. In the circumstances the deposits are not as such of economic interest. Their utility in the manufacture of mosaic tiles may be explored. Although there is a string of other dunite deposits nearly no economic minerals have been encountered, except that there has been a formation of kankary layer on them. The reserves of magnesite in this area are estimated at 1,000 tonnes.

Corundum :

The hills in the neighbourhood of Papparpatti, near Dharmapuri have been known to contain deposits of corundum set in the midst of syenites and these deposits have been worked for a considerable time in the past. Corundum, an oxide of aluminium, is noted for its property of abrasive quality. It appears that the entire quantity has been removed by the earlier workers and what has now been left out would be not economical to win.

Quartz and Felspar :

These form the main constituents of rock types called pegmatites. But their economic utility depends upon the composition of the individual minerals and relative freedom of occurrence. A few occurrences of quartz have been noticed east of Morappur-Dasampatti railway track, in Morappur, Kallvi, Vellakal and Pudurpungani R.Fs. In Morappur R.F. a quartz vein could be traced for a distance of about 3 K.M. A detailed investigation is on the way.

East of Dinnabellur a few occurrences of good quality quartz have been reported recently. The economic utility of this is being studied in detail.

Copper :

Dissemination of chalcopyrite and malachite (ores of copper) occur within a radius of 3.2 Kms. around Bairanayakkanpatti in Harur taluk. An average content of 1 per cent copper has been noticed in this. The result of the geochemical analysis is not promissing, but the area is under study by geophysical prospecting and further sampling by the Mineral Development Project to find out if there are any other hidden reserves.

Building stones :

The many rock types listed in the beginning of this note form excellent sources for use of building stones. Of those, the linear bands of dolerite (dykes) known commonly as "black granites" are amenable to polishing and because they are dark in colour are much preferred as decorative and monumental stones. This district has some very well developed deposits of the dyke rocks, the more important locations being : (1) Guttapalli, (2) Tippanapalli, (3) Dandarahally, (4) Sundukurichi, (5) Avadampalli, (6) Nakkalpatti ; and (7) Mookanur, etc. These rocks have formed the source for the flourishing polishing stone industries located at Kuppam north at Krishnagiri. Recently as a result of the investigation carried out in the above area, a Government Unit for polishing stones has been set up at Krishnagiri Industrial Estate.

Besides these dolerities these are other rock types known as granites and synite which have pleasing colours and texture which are suitable for use as polished stones. Some of these occurrences have been observed near **HOSUR TOWN** and **GUMMALAPURAM.** In fact the unit at Krishnagiri is the first of its kind in the Public Sector. Considering the proximity of suitable raw material nearby this Centre provides a great opportunity of development of this polishing stone industry which finds favourable export market in the Continent and Japan. This is a field which can be further pursued.

United Nations Development Programme Survey :

Besides the above, parts of this district have been taken up for intensive aerial and ground geochemical and geophysical surveys forming a segment of a wider area (12,000 sq. kms.) comprising a composite part of North Arcot, Dharmapuri and Salem districts under a special scheme with the aid of the U.N. which is both in the form of technical assistance and equipments.

TAMIL NADU'S PLAN— A MODEL FOR OTHER STATES

An outlay of Rs. 117 crores for the Tamil Nadu Plan for 1972-73 was agreed to at a meeting between the State Chief Minister. Dr. M. Karunanidhi, and the Planning Minister Mr. C. Subramaniam on 31st December 1971.

The meeting was attended by the Tamil Nadu Industries Minister Thiru S. Madhavan and the State Finance Secretary, Thiru Venkitaramanan, besides members of the Planning Commission.

The outlay falls short of the proposal made by the State Government by Rs. 6 crores and represents an increase of Rs. 3 crores over the figure recommended by Planning Commission officials.

The annual plan contains mostly continuing schemes except in power sector in which it provides for two new schemes—Naduvattam diversion and Suralaiyar hydro-eletric schemes. The State Government had proposed advance action in respect of at least 5 other schemes Kadavuparai, Paralayar Chellatipuzha, Upper Tamaraparani and Nellithura but these have not been cleared as they involved inter-State aspects.

The Central assistants component of the outlay for 1972-73 will be Rs. 39·19 crores which is 3 per cent less than the Central assistance provided for the current year. This is in accordance with the new pattern of financing State Plans decided after the Indo-Pakistan War.

Under this policy the resources that any State could raise by market borrowings should be 10 per cent less than in 1971-72. In the case of Tamil Nadu, the amount that can be raised by market borrowing under this policy in 1972-73 will be around Rs. 20 crores.

Praise for Tamil Nadu

During the discussions to-day, the Planning Minister is understood to have expressed satisfaction over the physical performence by Tamil Nadu which, he said, was better than most other States. In this process, however, the State hard run in to heacy overdraft and by the end of this year the overdraft is expected to reach the level to devise a method for orderly liquidation of the overdraft. In this context the State Chief Minister is reported to have suggested raising of the ceiling prescribed for ways and means advance. In his opinion this would provide some relief to State Governments.

Thiru C. Subramaniam made three suggestions to the State Government at the meeting. He further observed that the Plan prepared by Tamil Nadu might even serve as a model for a national plan.

In support of its case for a larger outlay, the State Government told the planning Commission that it had exceeded its target for resource mobilisation by Rs. 35 crores in the first three years of the plan. The approved outlay for the entire Fourth Plan for the State is Rs. 519·36 crores but the State Government has been proceeding on the basis of an outlay of Rs. 623·67 crores. Even for the current year the approved outlay is Rs. 74·5 crores. But the actual expenditure is expected to be around Rs. 113 crores.

The mid-term appraisal of the State Plan has, however, revealed that despite bouyancy in its revenues, additional resources mobilisation, larger devolation of funds from Centre and receipt of a special accommodation of Rs. 7 crores in 1969-70 there is likely to be a shortfall of Rs. 8·5 crores in State's resources for the Fourth Plan. Revision of the pay of Government employees, lesser contribution from the State Electricity and lesser share of small savings have been found to have more than offset the gains. After taking these into account and also in the light of the new scheme of financing State's plans and the new stipulation that States running into overdrafts should repay 15 percent of the outstanding amount as on 31st March 1972, the Planning Commission Officials recommended an outlay of Rs. 114·05 crores. Even this will require additional taxation to the tune of Rs. 4 crores next year.

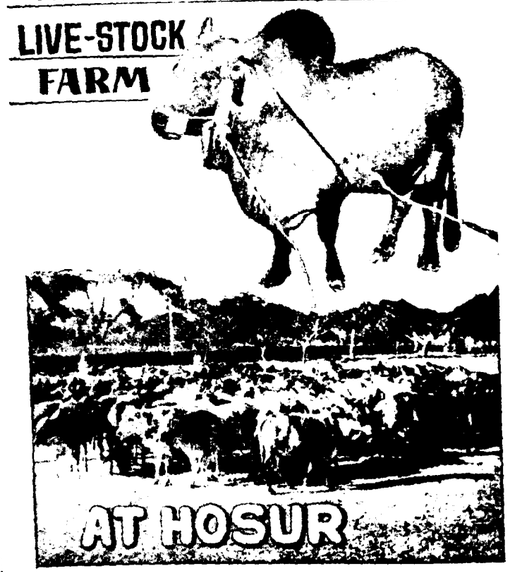
But after discussions an outlay of Rs. 117 crores was agreed upon, which included provision of Rs. 19 crores for agricultural section, Rs. 39 crores for irrigation and power and Rs. 36 crores for social services including education, housing and water supply.

RAILWAYS IN TAMIL NADU

The total route length of the Railway lines falling in Tamil Nadu has increased from 3,599·76 kilometres as at the end of March 1865 to 3,757·74 kilometres as at the end of March 1970 representing an increase of 4.4 per cent. The route kilometrage of broad guage lines in the non-electrified section which was 862·24 at the end of March 1965 increased to 869·33 at the end of March 1969. There was no extension to the existing line during 1969-70.

The total track length at the end of March 1970 was 6,037.92 kilometres as compared to 5,544.57 kilometres at the end of March 1965 registering an increase of 8·9 per cent the non-electrified broad guage track recorded a significant increase of 10·7 per cent from 1,982·39 kilometres as at the end of March 1965 to 2,194·26 kilometres at the end of March 1970.

A MULTI-PURPOSE LIVE-STOCK FARM AT HOSUR



In the year 1828 the Hosur Live-stock farm was started as a Remount Depot by the British Government for the rearing of horses. To upgrade the live-stock, the farm was taken over by the Agricultural Department in 1924. During 1938, the Agricultural Department handed over the farm to the Animal Husbandry Department with the object of maintaining the purity of the breeds and conduct research in this line. The farm comprises 1,946 acres.

The area is divided into 46 paddocks. The natural beauty of the farm is enhanced by the various types of trees like sandalwood, shisham, teak and other timber trees. The Farm is now engaged in raising pure breeds, Sindhi, Jersey, Friesian in Cattle; Mandya, Bikaneri, Mecheri in sheep; white Leghorn, Rhode Island red, W.L. Australorp, W.L.M. Line, W.L. Queen Strain, Australarp in Poultry; white Yorkshire in pigs. The strength of live stock now is as follows :

Cattle	969
Sheep	968
Poultry	10,648
Horses	10
Pigs	229
Total ..	12,824

The activities of the Hosur Cattle Farm have contributed immensely to the improvement of cattle wealth of Dharmapuri district. The farm is situated in Mathigiri village about four miles south of Hosur in the Hosur taluk of the Dharmapuri district.



Friesien Calf.

The farm is situated 3,000 feet above the sea-level. The area of the farm is 1,646·41 acres, consisting of irrigable land, paddocks intended for grazing and hay making buildings and roads. The climate of the farms is best suited for cattle and sheep breeding. Fodder crops and grasses are also grown in the farm under rain-fed and irrigated conditions. There are a good number of avenue and other shade trees which beatify the farm. The farm is also well served by roads generally running from north to south fitting in with the undulations of the farm.

The farm consists of diffrent sections like Central Lines, Poultry, Pastures, Gardens, Dairy, Sheep, Veterinary Hospital, Stores and Workshop, Key Village and Artificial Insemination Centre.

Sindhi bulls bred in this farm are sold to other States. The Gir herd in this farm introduced in 1949 is found to thrive well under the climate of the farm. The Bombay

Livestock Panorama of Hosur



State is regular buyer of Gir bulls from the farm. Experts i Animal Husbandry have judged the Sindhi herd in the farm to b the best in the world. Kangayam breed of cattle is indigenou to Coimbatore. This animal is bred in the farm in order t supplement the efforts of private breeders, like the pattagar o Palayakottai. Kangayams thrive well in the farm. Some of th cows have yielded more than 4,000 lbs. in a single lactatior Friesian breed also fares well here and if this breed comes up wel milk production will go up enormously.

All the milch cows and calves, below ten months in th breeds of Sindhi, Gir and Hallikar are separately maintained i the Dairy Section. The main activities of this section include care and management of cows in advance pregnancy, attention t calving, pre and post parturient sanitation, care of the new-born recording of milk ycields and production and sale of milk anc milk products.

The object of the farm is the production of good breeding stock suitable for farm replacement and distribution to othei areas of the State. The calves here are reared under natural conditions of sucking and the early weaning of calves as recommended in commercial dairying is not practised. The older calves are fed on a balanced rations consisting of ragi-gruel, groundnut-cake and minerals. They are allowed to have plenty of exercise and grazing during daytime. The general conditions prevailing in the farm have been very conducive for the healthy growth of the animals. Some of the champion cows of the farm won prizes at All India Cattle Shows. The sindhi cows of this farm have won the praise of experts both Indian and Foreign, as the best in the country.

There is a well equipped dairy farming unit attached to the Hosur Farm. The milking of the cows are done at 4 a.m. and 3 p.m. daily and once a week they are milked completely, for the purpose of recording individual yields. The surplus milk is sold to the local public. A portion of milk is separated and the cream obtained is used for making butter. The skimmed milk is utilised for feeding poultry and calves.

NIGER RESEARCH STATION, HOSUR.

Under the scheme for the improvement of safflower and Niger in Madras State which is being financed by the Indian Central Oil-Seeds Committee, the Niger Research Station commenced functioning from 4th May 1961 in a leased land near Hosur cattle farm. The scheme is being worked under the overall technical control of the Oil-Seeds Specialist, Coimbatore and under the direct control of the Assistant Oil-Seeds Specialist stationed at Koilpatti.

At present Niger is being grown in Hosur taluk largely. The introduction and intensification of the cultivation of this minor oil seed crop in the State will help in stepping up the overall production of oil seeds.

The following items of research are contemplated under the scheme:-

(i) Maintenance of Germ Plasm;
(ii) Pureline selection :
(iii) testing for hybrid vigour ;
(iv) hybridisation ;
(v) testing of promising selections ; and
(vi) agronomic investigations such as spacing and mixed croping trials.

About Bettamugalalam :

In the heart of the Melagiri plateau and enclosed between the Sanat Kumaranadi, the Anebiddahalla and the Tirumalavadi valleys, is a small but charming village where colonel F. G. Shaw attempted to start a coffee plantation. He is said to have resided here for three years with his family. Traces of his commodious bungalow are still in existence. The lace was abandoned during the Great Famine. All round the place is a superabundance of ant-hills which rise some times from 10 to 12 feet.

Four miles north of the east of Glenshaw are found the remains of the Melagiri hill fort which is the largest in the district. To the north of this fort the ground slopes sharply to a saddle, beyond which is another fortified hill, an outlyer to the Melagiri plateau. The old peta is said to have been located on the saddle.

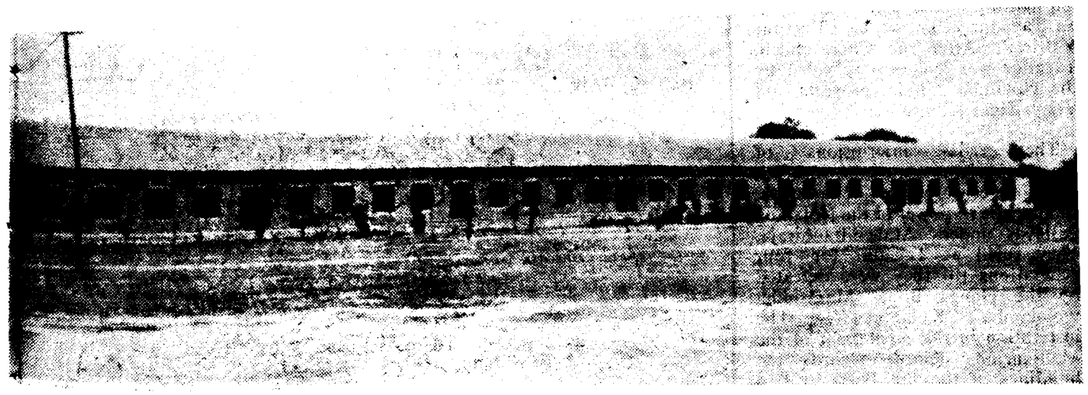


Hosur: the headquarters of the uluk and of the Sub-Collector's ivision, was formerly a place of ilitary importance, commanding, s it does, all lines of communication etween the Baramathal and Mysore. 'he name Hosur in Kanarese means New Town". It consists of the ew peta, old peta and the fort. The ew peta is situated on the sloping round, east of the stream which arries the surplus water of the Rama layakkan Tank. It is congested nd frequently visited by plague. The old peta lies south-west of the ew town at the foot of the Pagoda ill. It is called Chudavadi from he God Chudanathesvara who preides over the Hill. The village is ow deserted. In former days the ar street in the town was lined with cores of chatrams and mantapams, ut they are now in ruins. Only a ew houses cluster round the Teppaculam whereon once a year Siva nd Parvathi are honoured with a orch light carnival. The temple on the Pagoda Hill contains a gopuram which forms a conspicuous landmark for the country around. It has a large car with elaborate carvings. The annual festival is held in March—April when a large crowd of people gather and draw the car.

The fort, which lies west of the town and north of the Rama Nayakkan Tank, is large and well-built. Its construction is ascribed to one Captain Hamilton of the Engineers and two other prisoners who were compelled by Tippu to assist in strengthening his forts. They were massacred on the approach of Lord Cornwallis' army in 1791. It is said that when the orders for the assassination of the prisoners were received from Tippu, the people mourned greatly over the news and accompanied the victims to the place of execution outside the town. Here, Hamilton took leave of his native friend who worked under him on the fort and giving him a pair of compasses, told him to hand them down as an heirloom in his family, which he did. The fort has long outer ramparts with a moat deep and wide and a glacis carefully levelled. The elaborate fortifications which defended the main entrance have been dismantled. The inner side of the main defence is honeycombed with bomb-proof chambers to provide a large force with granites magneines and barracks. On the southern face immediately over the moat is the historical building of "Kennilworth Castle". It was built by Mr. Brett (1861—1864), when collector of the District, of which Hosur was then the headquarters. It was once the residence of the Sub-Collector. The building is reported to be in danger of coming down and tumbling into the moat. Opposite the servants' quarters is a temple to Kottai Mariamman who is worshipped on Tuesdays and Fridays by the villagers with sacrifice of goats and sheeps. W the main rampart is an inner which once accommodated the Collector's Office. North of the main fort was an Agraharam and on each side of the gateway the remains of a temple still exist, the Vishnu temple to the west and the Siva temple to the east. The former is no longer used, but Puja is still performed in the Siva temple once a week. The buildings inside the fort were until a few years ago used for the accommodation of certain public offices. They have all been vacated and the fort, the castle and the buildings now present a desolate appearance.

Hosur is said to have been founded by Gutala Gurappa Nayanivaru, the first of the Bagalur poligars who built a fort, a palace and secreal temples and planted the hamlets of Muttirayan jibi and Sunnapuralla jibi to guard the fort on the west and north, respectively. The Rama Nayakkan tank which guards the fort on the south was built by Rama, a great grandson of Gurappa and the Chandrambudi Tank by Rama's son Chandrasekhara. Chandrasekhara's son, Erri-Errappa in turn built an anicut across the Swarnamukhi river to the north of Hosur. In 1654 Hosur was taken from one "Chender Senker" by Kanitirava Narasa Raja and it remained under Mysore till war broke out with the English. In July 1768 it fell to Colonel Campbell, but was recaptured by Hyder by the end of the year. It again surrendered the Major Gowdie in 1791 and was handed backto Tippu after the treaty of 1792. There is no reference to Hosur in the campaign of 1799. In the time of Hyder it was a halting place on the road from Arni to Bangalore.

Harur: 36 miles from salem. is the headquarters of the taluk. The name is said to be derived from a certain Rishi named Hari who did penance here. To the north of the town lies the site of an old fort which must have been of considerable strength. It is of growing importance and has been considerebly extended in recent year.



Government Arts Collage.

DHARMAPURI

A FORT TOWN OF HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE

The headquarters of the district owes its importance partly to its central position on the trade routes from north to south and from east to west and partly to the large irrigation tanks which surround it. The town includes the villages of Virupakshipuram, Vellaikavundanpalaiyam, Komarasanahalli, Annasagaram, Maddigonampalaiyam and old Dharmapuri. It has extended in the west and several decent looking houses have sprung up in the large plot of land adjoining the public offices in the east. It was the headquarters of Munro under Col. Read's administration. In 1808 it was made the headquarters of the district under Mr. Hargrave and continued to be so till 1820 when the Salem-Dharmapuri combined district headquarters were transferred to Salem. In 1911 it became the headquarters of a Deputy Collector, and in 1965 head-quarters of bifurcated Dharmapuri district.

It is a centre of trade in grain, gingelly oil and skins. The chief local industries are weaving and oil-pressing but the Vaniyars have also shown themselves as adepts in grain trade and money-lending.

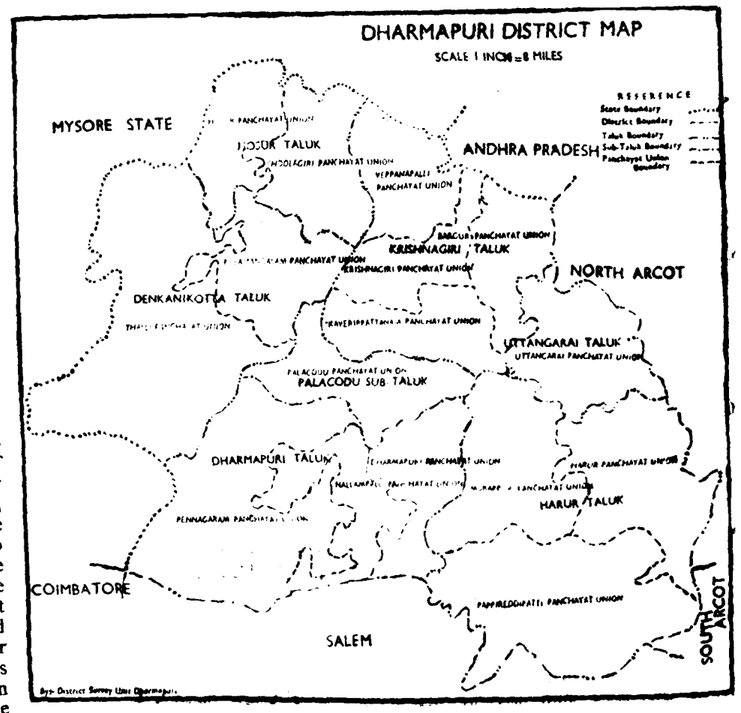
Le Fanu has described the place as "dreary, dry and mean-looking." But it presents a brighter scene in the cultivation season. In fact Munro found the place charming and planted a fruit garden near his residence where he spent at least an hour every day. He also made a tank in the garden, about a hundred feet square, lined with stone steps. The spring was so plentiful that besides watering abundantly every tree in the garden, there was always a depth of ten to twelve feet of clean water for bathing. The graden and tank are mentioned in glowing terms in a letter written by Munro to his sister on the occasion of his transfer to Malabar. The tank is now identified with Miran Sahib well near the site of his residence and traces of fruit garden are still visible on its banks. The well is the source of water-supply to this part of the town. The connection of Munro with Dharmapuri is commemorated by a pillar and tablet set up a few yards from this well.

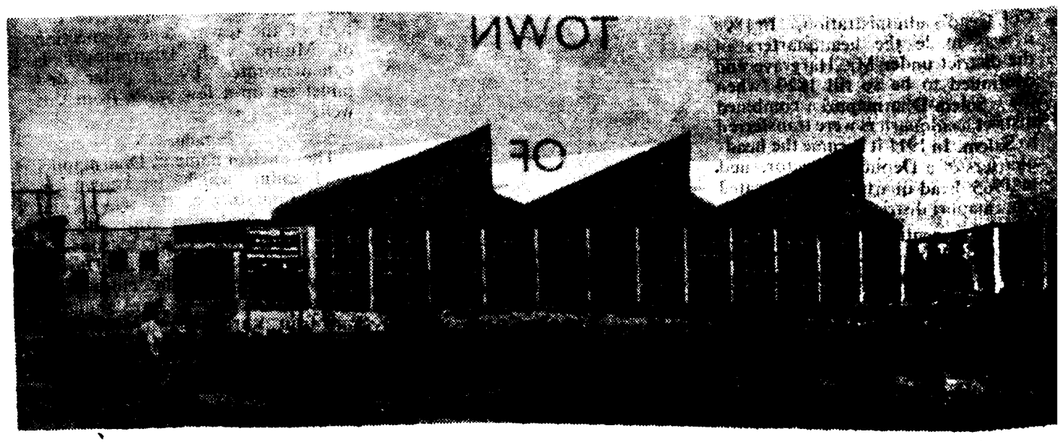
Tagadur.

The ancient name of Dharmapuri is Tagadur which is known in Tamil Literature as the seat of the Adiyaman Neduman Anji and his son, Pohuttelini, chief patrons of the famous poetess Avvaiyar. During his wanderings on the mountains, Adiyaman is said to have found a rare fruit Karunellikani which had the property of giving longivity to those who ate it. Knowing its value he presented it to Avvaiyar who praised him for the gift. He was overthrown by the Chera King Perum Seral Irumporai, who besieged and stormed Tagadur. Elini and his lieut enants performed

feats of valour in the battle, but were overpowered by numbers and fell fighting to the last. The march on Tagadur is known as 'Tagadur Yattirai'. After the Chera epoch, Tagadur was successively ruled by the Nolamba, Chola, Hoysala and Vijayanagar Kings.

The earliest inscriptions of Dharmapuri are dated in the 9th and 10th centuries and refer to the sudden rise to power of the Nolamba Pallavas under Mahendradhiraja. They ruled at Tagadur for four generations till they were defeated by the Ganga Bona Marasimha "Nolamba Kulantaka". The inscription in the mantapam of the Mallikarjuna temple records the buildings of the Jan Basti by two brothers, Nidhiyanna and Chandiyanna and the grant of villages of Mulakkadu and Budduguru by Mahendra Nolamba and his son, Ayyappadeva respectively, for the maintenance of the Basti. But no traces of the Basti are in existence now. The inscription in the Mariamman temple in the fort refers to the grant of a tank called Marudaneri to a certain Saiva teacher and the assignment by the merchants of Tagadur, of tools on certain commodities as dedication to some





Industrial Training Institute.

temple. It is interesting to note that under the Nolambas both the Saiva and Jain faiths flourished in Dharmapuri which is described in another inscription as "are flected image of the whole earth".

Under the Chola administration Tagadur included Puramalai Nad and formed part of Ganga Nad in the province of Nigarili Cholamandalam. The title of Adigaman was revived in the person of a viceroy who ruled from the Baramahal to Mysore. Evidence of the Chola rule is found in the Tamil inscriptions in the Kamakshi temple in the fort, relating to the 10th and 12th year of the regin of Kulottunga Chola III. One of them refers to the merit of Adigaman who must be either Rajaraja alias Vagan or his son Vidukadalagiya Perumal. He claimed to be a descendant of Chera and taking advantage of the weakness of his suzerain, made Dharmapuri his capital and ruled independently as far as Tirumalai and Chengam in the North Arcot district.

The Hoysala regime round Dharmapuri is proved by the inscriptions at Adamankottai. At Modur, six miles north of Dharmapuri, there is a Tamil inscription on a slab called Chamundi Amman Mundu, which refers to an officer "who possessed strength and powers of Hoysala King Vishnubardhana" and to the remission of the marriage tax in Tagadur Nad. Another inscriptions is dated in the third year of the region of Vira Chola Deva and records the grant of the village to the temple of Singaperumal attached to the Durga shrine on Chamundi Hill of Mysore. The rule of the First Vijayanagar dynasty is attested by the inscriptions of Devaraya II and Mallikarjuna Raya at Kadagattur which record the rule of Jagadeva Raya is recorded by an inscription at Kolagattur which mentions a mutual arrangement of the landholders to contribute a fixed share of their produce for strengthening the tank bunds.

Dharmapuri was never a place of military strength. In the middle of the seventeenth century it was seized by Bijapur and from Bihapur it was taken by Kantirava Narasa Raja in 1652. It seems to have been lost again. But in 1688 it was again taken by Chikka Deva Raya and remained under Mysore till 1768 when it was stormed by the British troops under Colonel Wood.

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Half yearly Examinations and Languages Tests for Officers of All India Services and State Services, Bank Officers and others—March 1972.

The next Half-yearly examinations and Language Tests prescribed for officers of All-India Services (I.A.S., I.P.S.) and certain classes of the State Services and officers of Banks and Companies serving in Tamil Nadu will be conducted by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission from the 17th March 1972 onwards. The last date for receipt of applications for the examinations is 4th February 1972. Application forms may be obtained on written requisition from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Government Estate, Mount Road, Madras-2. For further particulars, see notification published in Part III of the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette*, dated the 29th December 1971. No. 115

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

NOTIFICATION

The Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act Extended to Madurai City.

The Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act has been extended to the City of Madurai by a notification published in an Extraordinary issue of the Tamil Nadu Govt. Gazette, dated 22-12-1971. According to section 7-A of the Act every person owning a total extend of land exceeding one ground in the city of Madurai and liable to pay Urban Land Tax should furnish a return in respect of each such land to the Special Deputy Collector for Urban Land Tax, Madurai, within a period of one month from 22-12-1971 containing the following particulars, namely—

(*a*) Name of the owner of the urban land,

(*b*) the extent of the urban land owned by him in the City of Madurai, and

(*c*) the name of the division or ward and of the street, Survey Number and sub-division number of the Urban land and other particulars of such urban land.

The owners of urban land in the City of Madurai are advised to contact the Special Deputy Collector for Urban Land Tax, Madurai, for further information, if any, required by them. Failure to file the return on or before 21-1-1972 will entail penal action.

Commissioner for Urban Land Tax, Madras-5.

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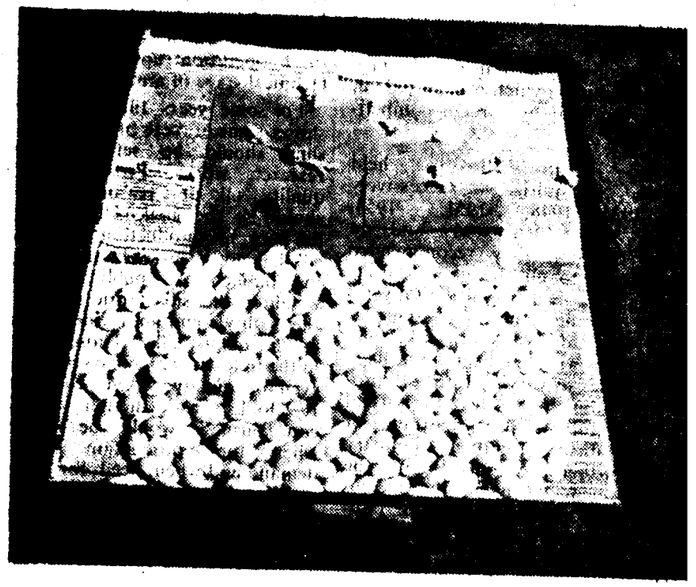
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"Seri" means silk and the management of silk industry is "Sericulture". It is an agro-industry having for the major part, cultivation of mulberry, leaves of which are the food of silkworms. Rearing of silkworms is the cottage industry part. It is carried on as a subsidiary occupation by agriculturists, the cultivation being attended to by male members and the rearing part of it by womenfolk. Because of the climatic requirement (bordering on temperate climate) for the successful rearing of worms, the industry is localised in some places of India like the Kashmir Valley, plains of Bengal and the plateau of Mysore. In Madras and Andhra, Sericulture is practised in areas where there is extension of plateau.

Sericulture is an ancient industry in India. During the days of the East Indian Company the Chief Commodities exported from India to Europe were "spices, pepper, drugs, RAW SILK, indigo, raw cotton and Dacca muslin".

The glory to silk was given by the weavers of India by weaving even silver thread and golden thread to get exquisite designs and to honour the votary. None of the European countries could compete successfully with India in art and beauty in the production of silk. Only from the middle of the 19th century the Indian foreign trade in silk fluctuated considerable on account of trade restrictions imposed upon Indian silk by England. The importation of silk fabrics into England gave rise to considerable opposition from the British workers and later from the silk Manufacturers. As early as 1700 an Act was passed by the British Legislature prohibiting the importation of Indian silk from India and other Asiatic countries into England.

As in many industries, sericulture had its up and downs. That the industry should be protected was felt by Central Government as far back as 1922-23 when the Tariff Board was asked to investigate its claims for protection from foreign competition. The Board came to the conclusion that the industry satisfied the condition laid down by the Fiscal Commission of 1921-23 for

grant of protection. In fact, they stated it was not a question of grant of protection to an infant industry but one of safeguarding an old established industry which was placed in great jeopardy by foreign competition.

The Tariff Board held public enquiries successively in 1938, 1948, 1951, 1953, 1958, 1963, 1966, 1969 and on each occasion they recommended protection to all the goods falling under silk category and the Government accepted the recommendations and subjected raw silk, spun yarn from waste and pure and fixed silk fabrics to varying rates of protective duties besides the usual revenue duties. The importance of this small-scale cottage industry was further recognised by the Government when on the recommendation of the Silk Panel a statutory Central Silk Board was constituted by a Special Act of 1949 with the Minister of Commerce and Industry as Chairman to begin with. This Board co-ordinated the activities of the various centres of production in the country and disbursed grants-in-aid besides helping the industry in a number of other useful ways.

India occupies the fourth place in production of silk in the World. The bulk of raw silk produced in the country is commonly the mulberry type of raw silk. About 75 per cent is hand reeled and balance is filature or basin silk. Even the best Indian filature silk is grades away from imported silk.

In 1948 the Tariff Board estimated the consumption of raw silk at about 4 million pounds. Since then it is widely believed that the demand has been gradually falling of mainly due to increased use of synthetic yarns like art silk and staple fibre yarns which are cheaper and also because of the change in the taste of people. An estimate of production of silk in 1965 is put at 2,152 tonnes and the demand as 2,200 tonnes. About 50 to 100 tonnes of silk is imported every year. It is not difficult to bridge the gap in production and demand. At the same time it should also be seen that the quality of silk is improved as it is filature quality that is imported. Improvement of silk has to be planned from mulberry cultivation which is purely agricultural operation upto the highly technical stage of reeling raw silk.

For some years till the industry shows signs of real progress, larger sums should be set apart for research works. Production of quality silk at reasonable rates should be the goal. Unfortunately the pace for production of quality silk has not been set by the consuming public. A public thinking weighter the silk fabric, better is the quality could not create demand for fine quality silk. Those engaged in the industry will be complace as even low quality silk is consumed. It looks as though quality consciousness would be set only when the production exceeds demand and when need for export sets in. Low grade silk cannot be exported and at least some states could concentrate on production of high grade silk for export. Madras State has an opportunity to achieve this.

Madras State occupies the seventh place in production within India. Mysore, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir and Assam top the list. It is possible for Madras State to move to the fifth place if all the cocoons produced are reeled within the State. As some cocoons in bordering areas are sold in the neighbouring States, production of silk does not reflect the position.

The progress of the industry during the five-year plans in the State would be worthwhile narrating.

During the First Five-Year Plan (1951-56) silk industry was occupying predominant position with 22,000 acres under mulberry in Kollegal taluk, and 700 acres in other areas. Gut scheme was the only Plan schemes but the expenditure of Rs. 1.50 lakhs was met from State Funds.

During the Second Five-Year Plan (1956-61), the State had to reorganise the industry with the major sericultural area (Kollegal) merging with the Mysore State and with only 1,500 acres under mulberry in Talavadi, Hosur and Coonoor. The continuance of the gut manufacturing section, introduction of sericulture in Tenkasi of Tirunelveli district and establishment of a filature unit in Hosur were the three schemes taken up for implementation with a provision of Rs. 2.13 lakhs. The State, on its own, sanctioned 12 new schemes to reorganise the section for which funds were later provided with the ceiling at Rs. 12 lakhs. Due to the interest evinced by the Government and propaganda by the staff, the mulberry acreage almost doubled during the plan period (1,204 hectares).

During the Third Five-Year Plan (1961-66), the second plan schemes were continued as non-plan schemes, schemes for improvement of farms, expansion of existing units were brought under Plan schemes and additional marketing facilities were provided. Two Demonstration Farms in Krishnagiri (Dharmapuri district), K. V. Kuppam (North Arcot district) and two more in Kolli Hills (Salem district) and Shencottah (Tirunelveli district) were started. Financial assistance to silk worm breeders by way of subsidy and loan was offered to dig 25 wells and for construction of 31 rearing sheds. The plan provision was limited to Rs. 13·00 lakhs though the expenditure was Rs. 15·25 lakhs. The mulberry acreage went up by 234 hectares.

During the three annual plans (1966-67, 1967-68, 1968-69) construction programme formed one of the main activities. Establishment of two or three large scale Silk Farms was a major extent. A separate Joint Director for looking after sericulture was appointed in 1967. By 1968-69, construction works were almost completed.

The State has a sound organisation now for meeting the routine servicing needs of the industry. Units for supply of material for propagation, for supply of silk worm seed, raw silk, twisted silk are all available. It will be necessary to continue the scheme sanctioned in the three annual plans, in the Fourth Five-Year Plan besides having new features like Research Extension Work especially on mulberry cultural side. Research extension work is long overdue. Unless the production per unit is increased, the future will be bleak. As Research activities cannot give immediate results and has to be started long before problems crop up the sooner the work is initiated the better would be the position of the industry in the State. A beginning should be made to forge a link with the weavers whose difficulties are not very much the concern of Sericulturists now, though policies on production, import and export of silk do affect them. Unless agencies are merged, conflicting interests would arise and what is achieved in the sericultural field will not be passed on to consumers.

In the Fourth Five-Year Plan the mulberry acreage is expected to increase by 2,500 acres. The production of silk would be of the order of 40,000 kgms. at the end of the plan which will be about 10 per cent of the annual consumption of the State.

The existing Sericultural Units in Dharmapuri District in Hosur and Krishnagiri taluks are :

Hosur.

Office of the Assistant Director (Sericulture), Hosur.

Government Silk Farm with Cold Store.

Government Silk Reeling Unit.

Government Cocoon Market.

Government Mulberry Nursery.

Government Chawkie Rearing Unit.

Training Unit.

Twisting Unit.

Government Basic Seed Farm-*cum*-Grainage for local race Denkanicottah.

Government Chawkie Farm Anchetty.

Government Cross Breed Grainage, Berigai.

Large Scale Silk Farm, Mulberry Nursery—Kolatti.

Chawkie Farm, Kalkondapalli.

Office of the Inspector of Sericulture, Kaveripattinam.

Special mention should be made of the establishment of a Large Scale Silk Farm in Kolatti. An extent of 867 acres has been taken over and plantation work has commenced. The plantation in the Farm would be completed in a year when the production would feed an additional 25 basins. At present the Farm is giving employment to 300 villagers and eventually the employment would be for about 800 villagers.

Fourth Five-Year Plan has been drafted at an estimated cost of Rs. 75 lakhs. The Unit started during 1966-69 would need to be continued. Great hopes are laid on private participation in the industry or which a scheme for leasing Government waste lands has been sanctioned, by the present Government in September 1967 on condition half the area would be cultivated with mulberry.

Madras State has one sixth of total number of silk weaving handlooms in India. To meet even 10 per cent of its requirements in five years' time is a task that would set pride. Though self sufficiency is not possible there is encouragement enough in the fact scope is vast. To the extent opportunities present one availed of and position stabilised, so would be the future. In this Dharmapuri District offers an unique feature as one of the only two promissing areas in the State where Sericultural Industry could be developed.

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU.

Dairy Development Department

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited for and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu for the following items of work in the Dairy Development Department, Madras.

Tender No. 1 : Improvements to the flooring in processing hall, etc., in the Central Dairy at Milk Colony, Madhavaram.

Tender No. 2 : Extension of loading dock in the Central Dairy at Milk Colony, Madhavaram.

Tender No. 3 : Providing Canopy for Condensers, Spray tanks and pump sets in Central Dairy at Milk Colony.

Tender No. 4 : Expansion of unloading dock in the Eastern side of Central Dairy at Milk Colony.

Tender No. 5 : Improvements to the By-Product Room for conversion as cold store in the Central Dairy at Milk Colony.

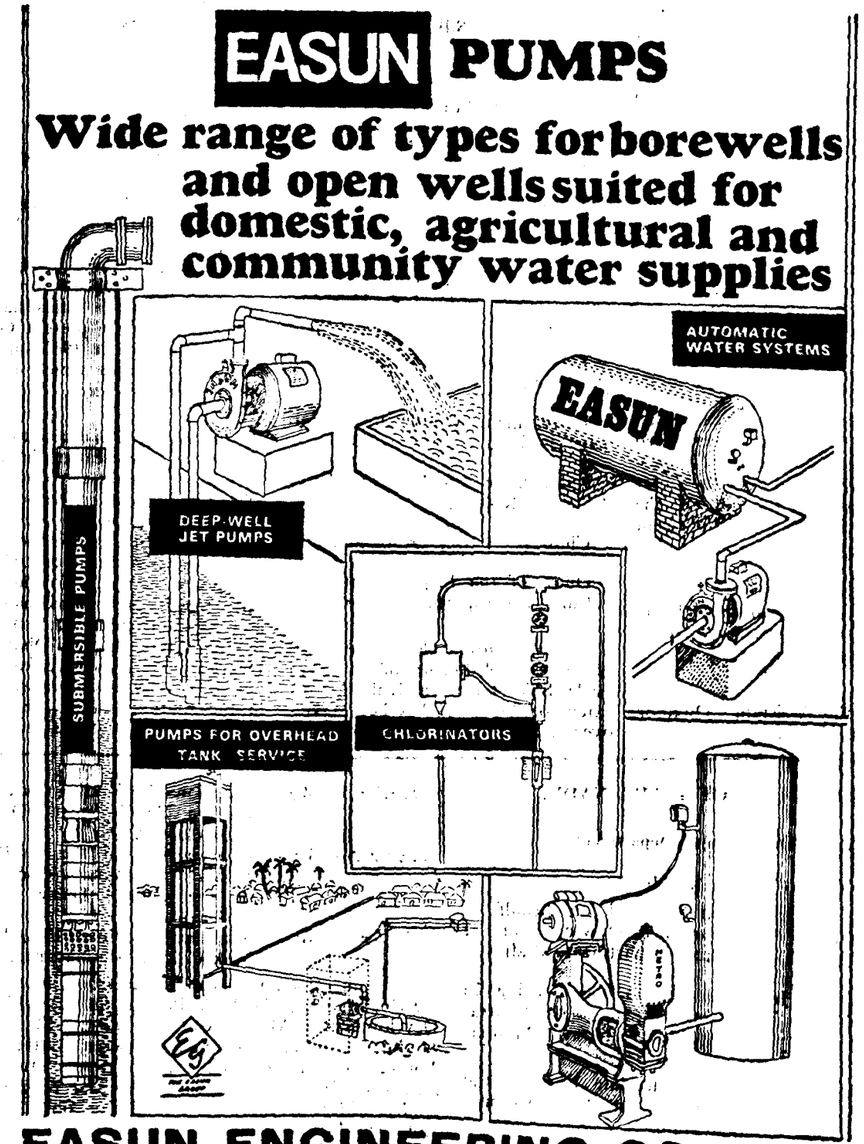
Tender No. 6: Special repairs to Guest Hose Road at Milk Colony, Madhavaram.

The tender documents can be had from the office of the Commissioner for Milk Production and Livestock Development, Milk Colony Post, Madhavarm, Madras-51, on all working days between 11-00 a.m. and 4-30 p.m. on payment of Rs. 2.00 (rupees two only) plus Sales Tax as the applicable *for each tender*. The tenders will be accepted up to 3-00 p.m. on 29-1-1972 and opened on the same date at 3-30 .pm.

No. 31. **Commissioner for Milk Production and Livestock Development, Madras.**

EASUN PUMPS

Wide range of types for borewells and open wells suited for domestic, agricultural and community water supplies



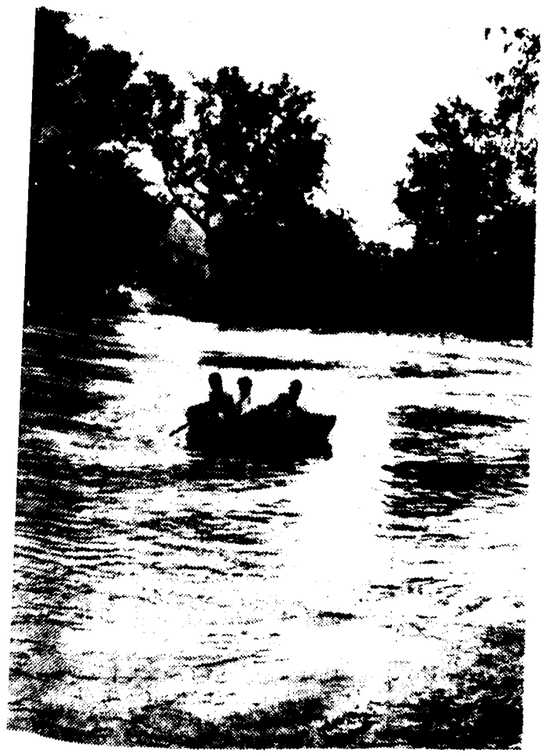
EASUN ENGINEERING CO. LTD.

5-7 Second Line Beach, Madras-1. Gram: EASUN Phone: 29321

THE SMOKING ROCK HOGENAKAL

The falls of Hogenakal lie about nine miles west of Pennagaram. The Cauvery above the falls is divided into two by a large island. As the main body of water flows through the right of western bank, the channel suddenly becomes shrunk and the river plunges boldly into a deep chasm. The name Hogenakal, which in Kanarese means "Smoking Rock" is derived from the cloud of spray which eternally overhangs the chasm. The pool into which the river leaps is called the Yaga-kundam of Brahma. According to a legend a Chola King, while hunting found the Cauvery swallowed up by a vast clift and laboured for a long time to fill up the yawning gulf. Then a wise Rishi told him that the Chakra of Vishnu had entered the earth at the spot and that, unless some virtuous king would plunge into the abyss, the hole would never close. Thereupon the King willingly gage his life and saved the waters of the Cauvery for the welfare and happiness of man. The left arm of the river splits up into two channels, one of which rushes between two walls of granite rocks so narrow that local people call it Meka-datu or goat's leap. The real goat's leap is, however, 20 miles higher up the river. When the river is low, there are only two falls, the Brahma-kundam, or the big fall and the Gnanathirtham where a railing is provided for the use of the bathers. There is a story that a local chief Irupala Navak had a swing below an overhanging rock on the right bank and that in one of his moods he allowed a Dombara woman who exhibited her acrobatic feats from the left bank, to climb a tall bamboo and with one long swing to land on his lap. This freakish conduct in the sight of the Brahma-kundam so shocked his master, the Rajah of Mysore when he heard of it, that he immediatly ordered the polihar's head to be cut off and thrown into the river.

Bathing in the Cauvery at this spot is done on new moon days of



Cauvery above Hogenakal falls.



Hogenakal falls.

Tai and Adi, during the Tula festival and on the occasion of a solar or lunar eclipse. But the most important bathing festival is on the 18th day of Adi when a large crowd of people pilgrims gather to perform ablutions in the sacred stream. The advent of plague, however, has dealt a severe blow to the popularity of the festival. On the bank of the Cauvery above the bathing ghat is the temple of Desesvaraswami connected with the Sage Agastya. The locality was once a flourishing settlement, but it has long since been depopulated due to the prevalence of malaria.

There are separate Boys' and Girls' schools, a Harijan hostel, a hospital, District Munsif's Court, Deputy Collector's and Tahsildar's offices. The offices of the District Educational Officer, Salem North, Agricultural Income-Tax Officer, Life Insurance Corporation and several banks are functioning in this town which is not yet a municipality. It is also the headquarters of the panchayat union. There is a Coir Rope Makers' Co-operative Society, Women's Cottage Industries Co-operative Society, two Weavers' Co-operative Societies and a Co-operative Weavers' Colony with over 50 houses. There is a Ladies Club and a park. The town has protected water-supply. Tamarind and beedi are exported from this place to different places in the district.



HOGENAKAL.



Model Orchard-*cum*-Nursery, Thimmapuram.

The Dharmapuri district has a model orchard-*cum*-nursery situated at Thimmapuram village on the Salem-Krishnagiri road. The orchard was established in 1952 and has an extent of 23·27 acres and it is irrigated by the Krishnagiri Reservoir.

The orchard was established with the object of multiplying and distributing elite plant material of horticultural plants to growers and offer advice on cultural methods, etc. The station has in its collection a wide variety of fruit plants among which mango, grapes, sapota, citrus and guava are important to the tract and are being multiplied vegetatively and distributed on a large scale not only to growers with in the district but also to interested growers from other districts. An area of three acres has been allotted for vegetable seeds and improved seeds are multiplied for distribution.

The Centre celebrates a Farmers' Day every year which attracts a large number of growers and on this occasion their problems are also discussed.

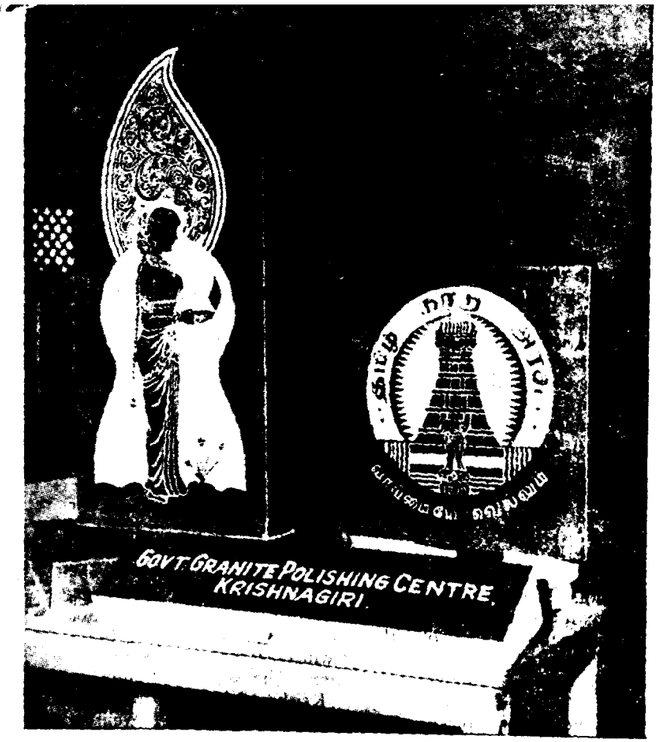
KRISHNAGIRI-FACTS AND LEGENDS

Krishnagiri. (Krishnagiri Taluk—*Population* Panchayat 23,827 village 105) is the headquarter of the taluk. It was formerly a place of military importance. The old peta which lies close to the Durgam is much cramped and presents the aspect of an old Indian town. It contained many residences occupied by the officers of the Garrison of the fort, but all vistibes of these buildings have long since disappeared, except for the Travellers' Bungalow near the Chinna Eri. It was formerly the house of Capital Henry Smith, Commandant of the Garrison, who died in the exposion of 1801. It is now called "Gremes House", having been inhabited by Captain Graham, the First Assistant Collector in 1792. The building in which the District Munsif's Court is now located is also believed to have been the residence of one of the officers of the garrison. Not far from the court is a stone revetted tank which goes by the name of *Graham* Sahib's tank. The new peta or Daulatabad which lies about a mile south of the old peta was built in 1794 under the auspices of Captain Graham and Lakshman Rao, the founder of the Kambayanallur family. They are said to have spent much of their own money in beautifying the new town. The later is also credited with having built the Vishnu and Hanuman temples at the east and west of the agraharam where he had his own house. This house is now in ruins and choked with prickly pear. Near the Hanuman temple is the Rayar tank constructed by him, which once supplied water to this part of the town, but it has become negelected now.

The Rock Fortress of Krishnagiri is one of the most pictureque monument in the District and figures cnnspicuously among the plates and eogravings with which books of travel were so lavishly illustrated. Le Fanu describes the hill as "a frowing square mass of gneiss, mostly bare, and fissured in all directions by the alterations of heat and cold, huge boulders of stupendous size and weight hanging or seeming to hand suspended on its sides, and ready at the slightest breath to thunder down for a great distance". "The summit from the south" he continues, "appears almost level, the north, south and east scarps being almost wholly composed of sheer precipices, while on the west there is a long sloping shoulder covered with large fragments of geneiss. The fortifications as well as the reservoirs water were dismantled during the panic created by the mutiny and remains of these in fair preservation may be seen principally about half way upon the north, west and north-east. On the summit are a few ruined magazines and the Kacheri of the Killedar. The latter is a curious structure. A huge rocking stone spreads out from a sort of columnal centre like an umbrella or large toad-stool, being supported partly by rocks INSITU and partly by masonry, thus making a sort of circular room, entered by narrow doors, and having this columnar mass in the centre. The floor has been smoothed and in some places fashioned in steps with chunam."

On the hill are two tombs which are regarded by the Mujammadans with much veneration. The following legent connected with the tombs is narrated. One Akbar Pasha came from the north and camping west of Krishnagiri besidged the fort which was defended by Krishna Raja. The siege was prolonged for six months during which akbar suffered heavy loss. He began to dispair of success and prayed to Allah who appeared to him in a dream and told him that there were two religious men in his camp who were capable of leading a successful attack on the fort. The two fakirs, Syed Patcha and Syed Akbar, undertook the attack on the fort on a Friday, but lost their heads at an early stage of the fight. The headless trunks, however, continued the fight driving the enemy in confusion before them till they reached the summit where the mother of Krishna Raja, seeing the portend exclaimed "What Do headless bodies fight?" At this sound the trunks fell and were buried in the solid rock by a supernatural agency. The heads were buried below the hill, but the grave has never been covered with a proper tomb, as all who attempted to erect monuments were warned to desist in their attempts. Whenever an epidemic breaks out, a collection of sugar is made from all people of all castes and offered over the grave.

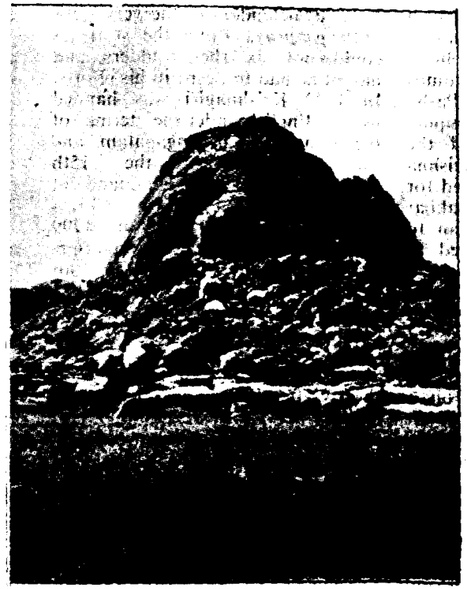
The ancient history of Krishnagiri is unknown. It springs suddenly into importance in the Mysore Wars. The durgam was in those days impregnable. Twice the English attemped to storm the place and twice they were repulsed. The first attempt was made by Captain R. V. Fitzgerald on the night of June 2, 1767, when the men who carried the petard for forcing the gage of the upper fort were all killed by showers of detached rocks precipitated from the summit. Krishnagiri, however, surrendered in May 1768 and it was the only stronghold in the Baramahal which Hyder's forces did not recapture. The second attempt to storm Krishnagiri was made by Maxwell on the night of November 7, 1971 when he carried the lower fort by escalade and pursued the fugitive defenders to the very steps of the gateway. But as the stormers could not fix their ladders and mount he had to desist in his efforts. In 1792 Krishnagiri was handed over to English under the terms of the treaty of Seringapatam and was garrisoned by the 15th Battalion under the command of Captain Read. Under Clive's redistribution of troops in 1799 it became the military headquarters of the Baramahal. In 1801 an explosion of the Magazines blew away considerable parts of its fortifications which have never since been repaired. It was probably abandoned as a military station shortly after 1832. The glamour of military service however, still clings to the town. The old peta contains a large proportion of Mahammadan, many of them sepoys and descendants of sepoys. There are also a number of Maratha families with like traditions both in the old peta and in the hamlet south of th durgam.



Granite Polishing Unit at Krishnagiri

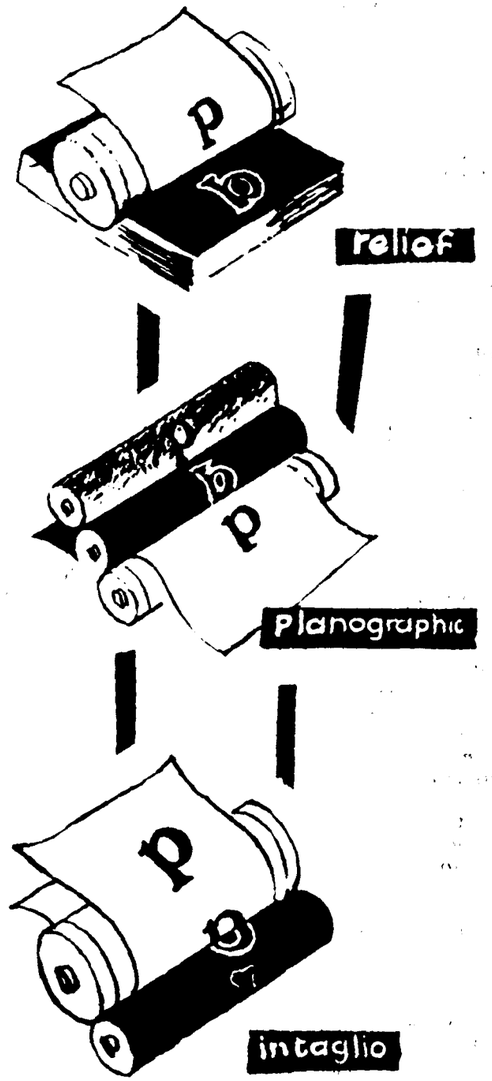
This Handicraft unit is under the control of Industries Department. This is to be developed into a large-scale manufacturing unit. The total outlay of this scheme is Rs. 89,200. So far this unit has produced polished stones worth Rs. 32,829.75.

The polished stones were supplied to the Late Chief Minister's of Tamil Nadu, Arignar Anna's Memorial at Marina Sea - Shore, Madras, Government Arts College, Namakkal and other local Parties. Negotiations are in progress to secure a recurring orders worth Rs. 50,000 from a firm in Bangalore. Efforts are also being made to procure orders from foreign countries.





PRINTING TECHNOLOGY



Printing is a method of making many copies of words and pictures. Printing puts knowledge within reach of everyone who can read. It presents facts and ideas in convenient, permanent and above all, attractive form. Printing skill combines in it artistic talent and technological knowledge. It cannot be a mere science alone. The matters should be presented in a book or any printed form in such a way as to attract the attention of one and all who happens to come across such material. Thus Printing technology, unlike other pure Sciences, means simultaneous development of artistic talent and technical skill.

Our lives would be much different without printing. We would have only a few books and they would be written by hand. We would have no newspapers, magazine, paper money, postage stamps, etc. Printing probably has done more to give man knowledge and to fight ignorance and superstition than any other human achievement. It may rightly be called a "Messenger" of knowledge of all human inventions and achievements in all spheres of life. It is printing that carries everything in the form of books or other printed forms of all incidences and happenings from one part to another part of the world.

There are three basic methods of printing. These are: (1) relief (2) planographic and (3) intaglio. In relief printing, ink is applied to a raised surface that does the printing. In Planographic printing, the inked surface that does the printing is flat. In intaglio printing that inked areas are cut below the printing surface. It is a noteworthy feature of the Regional Institute of Printing at Adayar that all these three methods of printing are taught there to the students.

Just opposite to the famous Cancer Institute in the outskirts of Adayar on the road to Velacheri, one can see a panorama of a group of impressive buildings divided into different and big compusses, each one housing a separate technical institute of one kind or other. It is a hub of a place of a number of technical institutions. This suburb area has now become the fodestone of Madras City. One among the technical institutions is the Regional School of Printing.

The Regional School of Printing is a poineer institute of its kind in India. Started as a Part-time institute in 1926 at Broadway to cater to the needs of the working employees in and around Madras City in the matter of Printing Technology and visited by a handful of visiting lecturers, at the outset, now the institution has blossomed into a big institute of its kind in India having its name and fame spread not only all over India, but also throughout the length and breath of the Asian Continent with twenty-five full-time members in its staff roll. It is said that the Regional School of Printing at Adayar is one among the best in the Asian Continent. This institute, in the past, has also received encomiums from Thirumathi Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India for the high standard maintained in running the Institute.

It is a place where boys could have the right type of education. Every effort and endevour is made to gear the student to grasp the subject in an atmosphere of curiosity and an impelling desire. In short, excellent facilities, personal care and attention combine to make this institution the India's lodestone in its kind. Further the fact that the people who had once studied in this institution now staff almost all high rank posts in Government as well as private printing presses throughout India is it itself a standing and telling tribute to the worthiness of this institute.

A BRIEF HISTORY.

The origin of the Regional School of Printing, Madras, goes back to the year 1926 when a part-time certificate course of four-years duration in Printing Technology was started in the then Madras Trades School. In 1931, the Trades School became the Government School of Technology. In 1938 the four-year certificate course was upgraded into a full-fledged Diploma Course in Printing Technology of five-years part-time and a beginning was made for the award of the Diploma.

Beginning of Modernization.

In 1946, the Government School of Technology was converted into Central Polytechnic and a three-year full-time Diploma Course in Printing Technology was started in addition to the already existing part-time course of five-years duration. The staff position was improved with more full-time members. Rupees two lakhs worth of equipment was purchased. Two part-time certificate courses of two years' duration each were also started This year marked the beginning of modernization of plant and expansion programme of the Printing Section.

With the approval of the Government of India, the first Regional School of Printing in the country was inaugurated on the 8th of August 1955 at Madras by Thiru M. Bakthavatsalam, the then Industries Minister. The inauguration of the institution was marked by the starting of nine specilised part-time All-India Certficate Courses in addition to the two Diploma Course, full-time and part-time.

The Central and the Tamil Nadu Government has agreed to share both capital and recurring expenditure on a 50 :50 basis. An Advisory Committee consisting of officials, as well as representative from the Industry is also there to meet periodically and advise on the progress and development of the institution and its working. The Institution came under the control of Director of Technical Education in 1957 when the department of Technical Education was formed that year.

First Principal.

In 1958, the Central Polytechnic shifted to its new premises at Guindy and V. K. Sriramulu, then Head of Printing Section, was appointed to take over charge as the first Principal and he still continues in the capacity.

In 1959-60, five full-time All India Certificate Courses each of 2 years duration were started for candidates with a pass in S.S.LC. bringing the total number of courses in the curriculum to 16 with a strength of 384. The Madras Printers and Lithographer's Association offers every year five scholarship to the students of the All-India Certificate Course.

The 1960-61 "Lithographic and offset Printing" was made a full-time Diploma course of three years' duration. The Diploma Course attained the status of National Certificate Courses, by the decision of All India Council for Technical Education. The Government of India practical Training Stipendiary Scheme (of Rs. 100 per mensem for a period of one year) were given to 27 passed out students that year, which is a regular feature now.

Now the Institute has a number of machineries and instruments. They are as follows:—One Original Heidelberg Automatic Platen Machine, one Polygraph Automatic Cylinder Machine, one Cleveland Folding Machine, one stereoplate Caster and one Hand type casting machine, one "Lithotex" all-metal process vacuum printing-down frame and one Artists re touching desk.

Modern Equipments :

The following items of modern equipment were added to the existing ones in the school during 1963 ; a quad crown two colour Planeta Offset Printing Machine worth Rs.2 lakhs, an Inter type Lino composing machine with many special attachments, and a latest Prefecta Guillotine machine. A number of precision instruments to aid quality control training and for the study of photography were also brought this year.

Part-time Visiting Lecturers.

To supplement the instructions given by the full-time teaching staff (about 25) of the Institution, a few part-time visiting Lectu rers have also been appointed fromthe Industry to teach the specialised subjects, such as Litho Plate-making Photography, Lithographic Printing, etc.

Shifting to New Premises.

The next major development in the history of the Institution is shifting of the School from its old premises at Broadway to the newly constructed modern building casting over Rs. 100 lakhs in the Central Institutes of Technology Campus at Adyar with a total area of 54,000 square feet.

SOME OF THE REGULAR SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED ARE :

Government of Madras Scholarship for Full-time and Part-time Diploma students (Rs. 20 per month).

Government of India scholarship for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and other eligible communities.

Government of Madras Harijan Welfare Scholarships for Backward Classes and eligible students.

Government of India Merit-cum-Means scholarship for Diploma students (Rs. 60 per month).

Governmnt of Andhra Pradesh scholarships for Diploma students Rs. 20 per month).

Government of Kerala Scholarship for Diploma students (Rs. 20 per month).

Madras Printers' and Lithographers' Association Scholarship for Certificate course students (Rs. 48 per annum).

Ceates of India Limited Scholarship to Diploma Lithographic and Group First year full-time student (Rs. 150 per annum).

Hostel.

Hostel accommodation is provided for a limited number of students of full-time courses in the Technical Institutions Hostel.

Education Tours and other Activities.

Educational tours outside the State and local visits to leading presses, newspaper offices, ink factories, paper mills, offset and gravure plants, etc., and places of cultural interest are regular annual features, which are conducted to open up new vistas on the minds of the taught in the practical line of the printing profession. Technical lectures by experts, screening films of technical, scientific and cultural interest under visual education programme are also regularly conducted to augment class-room and practical training.

Institute magazine.

"Graphic Student", the Institute's annual magazine, is entirely designed and printed by the students guided by the staff of the institution who also contribute interesting articles. Thus the magazine not only affords an opportunity to exhibit writing tallent but also creative abilities of the students in their respective branches of printing. The magazine carries technical articles of lasting interest to both students and printers.

All-India Status.

From its inception, the Madras School has attracted students from other parts of the country. Though, from 1955 it is mainly intended to cater for the States of southern region, still candidates from other regions of India seek admission to this institution. In recent years, students from Sikkim, Bhutan, Malaysis, Ceylon, etc., have also been admitted.

Practical Training Stipendiary Scheme.

The Assistant Educational Adviser (T), Southern Regional Office, Government of India, Ministry of Education, has selected a few presses for allotment of apprentices to undergo one year's practical training, under the Government of India Practical Training Stipendiary Scheme, at Rs. 150 per month per apprentice, Diploma students of Printing Technology who come out successful in their final Board Examinations are awarded the apprenticeship, in the order of merit, subject to the number of apprenticeships available each year.

Employment Assistance.

Managements of printing presses and allied trades whenever they are in need of trained personnel for their establishments write to the Principal giving particulars of their requirements. The Employment Information is put up on the Notice Board of the Institution and given publicity through staff and students, and thus assistance is given in getting employment for passed-out students of the Institution.

Some Interesting Features.

Ample scope is provided for the exercise of individual ideas and original thinking among students. In the composing and binding sections, the students are allowed full play to test and improve their intelligence and integrity in those branches of knowledge. It was shown that a single matter has been composed in twenty-three different set-ups; all not only different from each other but each and every one is attractive and specimen of artistic talent in its own kind. They are making wonders in the binding section also using the last word on the technical side of the binding works they are making.

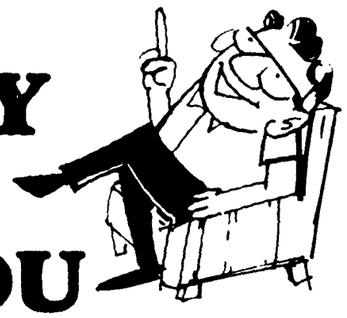
In short, this institute provides an excellent opportunity to those who aspires and apts to be shining star in the line of printing in the times to come besides contributing much in its own way to the need of the nation in the line of Printing at present.

RED-LETTER DAY.

IN PRINTING HISTORY.

History or printing dates back centuries. As far back as 770 A.D. the Chinese invented wood-block printing. In 1040 A.D. Pi Sheng, a Chinese, printed with clay type. It is Johannes Gutenberg who invented movable type. In 1725 A.D. William Geel, an English Goldsmith, invented stereotyping and Aloys Senefelder, a German Playwright, invented lithography in 1796 A.D. David Bruce Jr. of Philadelphia, invented typecasting machine in 1838 A.D. and 1839 A.D. Moritz H. Jacolu, a German Physicist invented electrotyping. Richard M. Hoe, an American, introduced the idea of attaching type to a revolving press cylinder in 1845 A.D. whereas in 1865 A.D. William Bullock, a Philadelphia printer, built the first web-bed press that printed from a continuous roll of paper rather than from single sheets. Linotype was invented by Oltmar Mergenthaler, a German-born watchmaker living in New York in 1884 A.D. and Tolbert Lanston, an American, invented the monotype. In 1890, Karl Klic, a Czech artist, invented rotogravure and Eugene Porzsolt, a Hungarian engineer, developed the Photo composition method of typesetting in 1894 A.D. In 1904, Ira W. Rubel, an American, discovered the offset technique for the lithographic press. Walter Morey, an American, invented the teletypesetter whereas the credit to the invention of xerography, an inkless printing process, go to Chester F. Carlson who discovered it in 1937.

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A ten-year-old and her friend in their refurbished apartment.

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFORMS A TENEMENT

This article will be of interest in the light of our Slum Board's House-an-hour speed and a similar project announced by Messrs. V. G. Panneerdas at a Press Conference on 11-1-72.

At ten O'clock one recent spring morning in New York, construction Engineer Edward Rice blew a whistle outside a squalid tenement on the city's lower east side and the first workers of a 250-man renovation crew charged into the building. Their seemingly hopeless assignment to transform the 72-years-old structure into a modern dwelling in just 48 hours. As an electronic clock ticked off the seconds in project headquarters next door, demolition men loaded debris into waiting dump trucks. Then following a carefully plotted schedule, relays of carpenters, plumbers, electricians, painters and labourers swarmed into the building to race the 48-hour dealing through day and night. "Hurry up, hurry up," the workers called to each other, finally, as the last touch was completed, Rice stopped the clock—at exactly 47 hours, 52 minutes and 24 seconds. The five-storey building and its 15 apartments stood ready to be lived in.

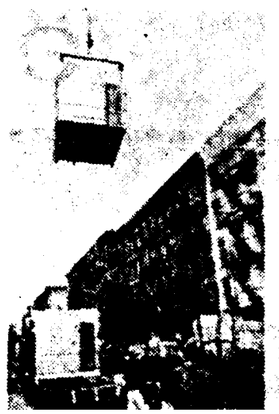
Called "Instant Rehabilitation", the experiment was co-sponsored by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, New York City housing authorities and a private foundation. Before the rehabilitation got started, the building's 31 occupants were moved to a nearby hotel, their belongings stored in moving vans and pets left with willing neighbours. Then the operation began.

The key was prefabrication walls, windows, floors, ceilings and complete kitchen-bathroom units. These 2,700-kilogram units had been put together at a nearby pier and trucked to the site. Then a 70-metre crane lowered them into the building through 2-4 metre-square holes that had been cut through the roof and each floor. Once in place, the units were connected to existing water and power outlets, and new floors, ceilings and trim were installed. The central kitchen-bathroom core in the new quarters neatly divides sleeping and living areas for more privacy. This has not only increased the floor space, but also made the whole apartment more livable.

Returning only two days after the operation began, tenants at the "instant rehabilitation" project were thrilled at their shiny, newly refurbished apartments. At a brief dedication ceremony, an official of the Housing and Urban Development said "This may be the first Hole-in-the-roof ceremony in the history of construction but it won't be the last". And New York Mayor H. John Lindsay was so impressed he urged his officials to "put this system on an operational basis for wide application in New York City".

In costs the experiment had also paid off: $11,000 per apartment against $13,000 for conventional renovation and $ 23,000 for new housing construction. More important, the people themselves were not displaced. As the official pointed out: "It is one answer - and one we have been looking for to get moving towards saving buildings, and therefore saving neighbourhoods for the people who live in them".

Giant Mobile Lifts First of 15 Kitchen-bathroom Units to rooftop.



Carpenters engaged in Patch flooring.





LIGHT FOOD FOR LITTLE ONES

When your baby is over six months old it needs foods other than breast milk. So start giving the baby supplementary foods. You can buy baby foods from the store, or you can make them yourself. Here are a few items.

These are quite cheap and can be prepared easily from the locally available food stuffs. The recipes are only slight modifications of the ordinary family food. Only spices and condiments are eliminated and simple cooking methods are used.

The recipes given for infants provide above 500 to 550 calories and 15 to 20 gms. of protein and meet about half the daily nutritional needs of the children. Breast milk supplies the rest of the nutritional needs.

CHIDWA KHEER.

Ingredients:

Rice flakes	..	40 gms.
Bengalgram dal		50 gms.
Banana	..	25 gms.
Jaggery	..	50 gms.

Soak rice flakes in water for a few minutes, boil Bengalgram dal till soft and mash. Mash banana and add to the dal. Dissolve jaggery in hot water and strain. Mix the above throughly and serve.

MEETHIDAL.

Ingredients:

Rice	..	30 gms.
Lentils	..	60 gms.
Spinach	..	30 gms.
Jaggery	..	60 gms.

Roast rice and lentils separately and powder both.

Boil spinach, mash and strain through a sieve.

Dissolve jaggery in water and strain. Mix the above to a smooth batter and boil for a few minutes and serve.

SEERA.

Ingredients:

Wheat flour	60 gms.
Roasted ground-nuts.	30 gms.
Jaggery ..	50 gms.

Roast wheat flour and cook in water. Add roasted and powdered groundnuts. Make a paste of the mixture with jaggery syrup and cook for a few minutes.

DALIA.

Ingredients:

Broken Wheat	45 gms.
Greengram dal	45 gms.
Jaggery ..	60 gms.

Roast Broken wheat and green-gram dal separately and mix.

Add sufficient water and cook till soft. Dissolve jaggery in water, strain and add to the cooked dalia.

Recipes suitable for children 1 to 3 years old.

JOWAR KHICHARI.

Ingredients:

Jowar rawa	..	50 gms.
Jaggery	..	50 gms.
Greengram dal.		50 gms.
Pumpkin	..	30 gms.
Carrots	..	30 gms.

Cook jowar rawa in water.

Grate pumkins and carrots and cook with greengram dal.

Mix cooked jowar, dal and the vegetables and add jaggery syrup.

Warm over slow fire for a few minutes and serve.

MEETHI ROTI.

Ingredients:

Wheat flour	..	75 gms.
Groundnut cake flour.		30 gms.
Jaggery	..	60 gms.

Mix wheat flour and groundnut cake flour with jaggery syrup and make it into a dough.

Roll small portions of the dough into rotis. Bake the rotis on a hot iron plate (tawa).

You can apply a little bit of oil to the rotis if you like, while baking the *rotis*.

Serve the roti with pieces of papaya and a glass of buttermilk.

DAHI KHICHARI.

Ingredients:

Skimmed milk powder.	..	30 gms.
Bengalgram dal	..	55 gms.

Bajra	.. ..	55 gms.
Cumin seeds	..	a little.
Oil	.. ..	10 gms.
Salt	.. ..	to taste.

Make a paste of skimmed milk powder by mixing with just sufficient water to make a thick paste. Stir or heat well with spoon till blended. Add one tumbler of warm water and mix Heat till boiling, stirring continuously as liquid skim milk flows and burns easily. Let it cool.

Cook bajra till half done.

Add dal and continue cooking will it becomes soft and semi-solid. Add salt and season with hot oil and cumin seeds.

Serve the khichari with curd.

SPROUTED BENGALGRAM PORRIDGE.

Ingredients :

Sprouted Bengalgram powder.		55 gms.
Skim milk powder..		15 gms.
or milk	.. ..	110 ounce (½ tumbler).
Jaggery	.. ..	30 gms.
Banana	.. ..	1 small.
Salt	.. ..	a pinch.

First prepare sprouted Bengalgram powder. Soak Bengalgram in just sufficient water for 12 hours (over-night). Afterwards tie the moist gram in a damp cloth and allow to sprout for 1 to 2 days, depending on the weather. Wash sprouted gram and dry in sunlight. When well dried, husk and powder gram and store in an airtight.

Measure out the given quantity of Bengalgram powder. Dissolve it in water. Add mashed banana and a pinch of salt. Boil till well cooked.

Prepare half tumbler reconstituted skim-milk using milk powder. Continue boiling till of a thick pairing consistency.

Remove from fire and add powdered jaggery which will dissolve easily in the hot porridge.

WHEAT BESAN CHAPATI.

Ingredients :

Wheat flour	..	30 gms.
Bengalgram Flour (besan).		30 gms.
Amul milk or Groundnut milk.	..	55 ounces.
Oil	.. ..	1½ teaspoon.
Salt (Optional)	..	to taste.

Sift flour, prepare chapati dough with milk and salt dissolved in a little water.

Knead well, adding one teaspoon oil if you like.

Prepare chapatis and fry on a hot tawa with half teaspoon oil when done.

Serve the chapatis with dal-ghosh or liver and soup.

DAL-GHOSH.

Ingredients :

Mutton	.. ..	30 gms.
Redgram dal	..	30 gms.
Green Chilli	..	1
Ginger green	..	2 slices.
Onion	.. ..	¼ medium size.
Turmeric	.. ..	a pinch.
Oil	.. ..	1 teaspoon.
Salt	.. ..	to taste.

Cook meat and dal in 3¼ tumblers of water with addition of whole green chilli, ginger, turmeric powder and half teaspoon oil. Add salt when the meat is well boiled. Add more warm water if needed.

Fry sliced onion in half teaspoon oil and add to dal-ghosh.

Remove chilli and ginger perior to serving.

LIVER AND BONE SOUP.

Ingredients :

Liver and or Narrow bones.		55 gms.
Potato	.. ..	1 medium size.
Onion	.. ..	1 small.
Ginger	.. ..	2 slices.
Coriander seeds	..	1 teaspoon.
Black pepper	..	2 pinch.
Oil	.. ..	¼ teaspoon.
Salt	.. ..	to taste.

Wash and slice liver and potato wash bones, slice onion keeping aside a quarter of the slices for seasoning Briuse coriander seeds.

Add liver, bones, onion, ginger and pepper to 2 to 2½ tumblers of cold water. Bring slowly to the boil and let it boil for 20 minutes (longer for bones).

Remove liver and bones, mash residue and strain off liquid which should measure 1 to 1¼ tumbler. Fry ¼ sliced onion in oil, vanaspati or ghee till brown. Add strained liquid and heat till boiling. Add salt to taste.

Add the cooked liver to the soup after chopping it into small pieces and also narrow, if any.

RAGI PORRI.

GREENGRAM PAYASAM.

Ingredients :

Rice flakes ..	..	30 gms.
Greengram dal	..	60 gms.
Jaggery	.. ..	60 gms.

Roast the rice flakes and greengram dal separately and powder.

Make a batter of the mixed flour.

Add strained jaggery syrup.

Cook for about 10 minutes, stirring all the time till a thick gruel results.

MASHED DAL WITH SPINACH.

Ingredients :

Rice	.. ..	60 gms.
Redgram dal	..	30 gms.
Spinach	.. ..	30 gms.
Salt	.. ..	to taste.

Boil rice and dal and mash with a spoon.

Boil spinach, mash and strain.

Add the strained spinach juice to the rice and dal mixture.

Add a pinch of salt.

LIFE SKETCH OF MUJIBUR REHMAN

> "They have all the guns. They can kill me. But let them know that they cannot kill the spirit of 75 million people of Bengal."
>
> — MUJIBUR REHMAN.

Sheikh Mujibur Rehman, affectionately called 'Banga-Bandhu' (friend of Bengal) by his people, was born on March 17, 1920 at Tangipara in Faridpur district of East Bengal in a middle class family. He had his early schooling at Gopalganj. For higher education he went to Calcutta, where he graduated from the Islamia College (now known as Maulana Azad College) just before partition. He took his law degree while he was in jail.

The Sheikh's political career was launched even before he graduated in 1947. At the age of 17, while still at school, he was imprisoned for a week for attending a political rally. He was initiated into the Muslim League by H. S. Suhrawardy, who later became the Prime Minister of Pakistan. Even as a student of Islamia College, he had a prominent place in theLeague hierarchy and became its Councillor. In 1941, he actively participated in the movement launched by Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose for the removal of Holwell Monument perpetuating the myth of the 'Blackhole Tragedy' in Calcutta. But he again became active in the service of the Muslim League and campaigned for the Party in the 1946 elections to the Provincial Assembly and worked hard in Sylhet to persuade the voters to opt for Pakistan in the 1947 referendum. But his disillusionment with the Muslim League was not long in coming.

Soon after partition, an incident took place in Dacca which opened Sheikh Mujibur Rehman's eyes. On March 21, 1948, Mohammad Ali Jinnah declared at a public meeting in Dacca that "Urdu is going to be lingua franca of this country..... Anyone who says anything else is an enemy of Pakistan". A small group of students led by Mujibur Rehman dared to protest. They were whisked away to jail. The imposition of Urdu on the people of East Bengal pushed the Sheikh to the opposite side of the fence. In the anti-Urdu agitation which engulfed the whole of East Bengal, the Sheikh was arrested and sentenced to solitary confinement for seven days. This was only the beginning, for he was to be incarcerated in Pakistani jails for about ten years. After his release he threw himself whole-heartedly into the struggle against the rulers from the WesternWing for treating the Bengalis as second class citizens and discriminating against them in the political and economic fields. He was also in the forefront of the struggle for an equitable share for East Bengal in the Central legislative bodies on the basis of population. He warned his fellow Bengalis against the diversionary tactics of Muslim League and abandoned the path of building a popular movement based on religion. The authorities sent him back to jail and kept him there for two-and-a-half years until the middle of 1952.

By now the Sheikh had become one of the leading spokesman of the people of East Bengal. While still in jail he was elected Joint Secretary of the Awami League, the Party which he had built up together with H. S. Suhrawardy. In the 1954 provincial elections, he was returned to the Assembly. A year later he was elected to the National Assembly. For a brief period in 1954, he joined Fazlul Haq's Ministry in East Bengal as Commerce Minister. Again, for a short period he was a member of the Ministry of Ataur Rehman. In 1954 and 1957, he led a delegation of Pakistani Parliamentarians to Peking. On his return he was included in the Central Cabinet but because of differenceds over the allocation of portfolios, the Sheikh never joined the Ministry.

In 1956, when the new Constitution of Pakistan was proclaimed Mujibur Rehman and other Awami League leaders rejected it as 'half-way' Provincial Autonomy and continued their campaign for total autonomy as well as the ending of economic and financial discrimination between the two wings of Pakistan. On October 8,1958, a military coup d'etat under Ayub Khan took place in Pakistan, as a result of which the 1956 Constitution was abregated. Central and Provincial Governments dissolved, National and Provincial Assemblies disbanded and political parties banned. On October 12, Mujibur Rehman was arrested under the East Pakistan Safety Ordinance and detained without trial for over a year. During the detention, the authorities launched half a dozen criminal cases against him but the charges failed and he was released in December 1959.

In 1962, he was again behind the bars for leading the agitation against the imposition of the 1962 Constitution (worked out by Ayub Khan) which like the previous Constitution, denied the basic rights to the people of East Bengal. In early 1965, he revived the Awami League in both wings of Pakistan and the party supported Miss Jinnah against the candidature of Ayub Khan in the Presidential election. In retaliation the authorities again launched a number of cases against him.

The 1965 Indo-Pakistan war gave a tremendous boost to the movement led by Mujibur Rehman for autonomy in East Bengal. During the 23 days of its duration East Bengal was completely cut off from West Pakistan. Economically, it was hit. The feelings of the Bengalis at that time were conveyed by Sheikh Mujibur Rehman who said "Our Government is fighting for a referendum in Kashmir, let it hold a referendum here. It will see that 85 per cent of the people are behind me."

Now, Rehman, after a nine-month long Prison life in Pakistan was released on 10-1-72.

In early 1966, when the Government of Pakistan lifted the restrictions on political activity in the country after a period of four years, Sheikh Mujibur Rehman announced a six-points programme for achieving full regional autonomy for East Bengal and his party started mobilizing public opinion for attainment of this goal.

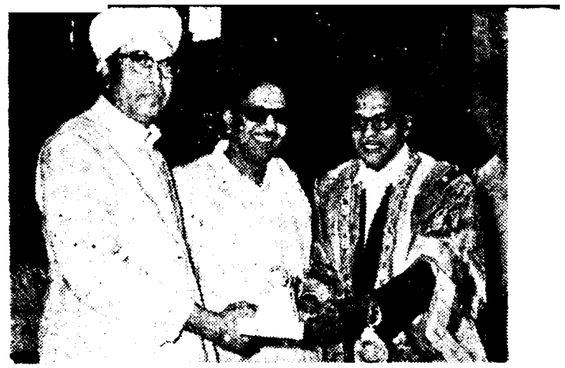
The military rulers of Pakistan replied by launching a dozen cases against the Sheikh and he was arrested in April 1966. He was released on January 18, 1968 but from the jail gate he was forcibly taken to Dacca Cantonment. Later, he was falsely implicated in the notorious Agartala Conspiracy Case and charged with treason. The prosecution failed and he was released on January 19, 1969. It was primarily the agitation launched by Mujibur Rehman that toppled Gen. Ayub Khan on March 25, 1969.

In December 1970, elections on the basis of one-man one vote, the first-ever such elections in Pakistan, were held. Fighting the elections on the six-points programme, the Awami League, led by Mujibur Rehman, secured 167 out of a total of 313 seats in the National Assembly and 288 out of the 300 seats in the Provincial Assembly of East Bengal. General Yahya Khan and his military junta, backed by two dozen families, were taken by surprise. The unexpected had come to pass.

Soon the expected events began to be unfolded. Gen. Yahya Khan arbitrarily postponed the meeting of the National Assembly which he had fixed for March 3. There were spontaneous demonstrations against the decision in Dacca, Chittagong, Sylhet and elsewhere in East Bengal. The Pakistan authorities replied with a reign of terror. The Sheikh described the postponement of the National Assembly session as a "dark conspiracy" and launched a peaceful non-co-operation movement throughout East Bengal. He said "If the conspirators still think that they can perpetuate their colonial rule, they are living in a fool's paradise." Seemingly awed by the whole hearted support of the people of East Bengal to Sheikh Mujibur Rehman, Gen. Yahya Khan modified his stand and fixed the Assembly session for March 25 with the condition that no constitution would be acceptable to him which provided for autonomy to a province. This arbitrary decision was resented by Sheikh Mujibur Rehman and he set forth four conditions for attending the National Assembly session. These were (*a*) Martial Law should be lifted immediately; (*b*) troops should be withdrawn to the barracks; (*c*) enquirg be held into the killing of demonstrators and (*d*) the elected representatives of the people should be empowered to act on their behalf.

Gen. Yahya Khan on March 10, appointed a known hawk, Gen. Tikka Khan, as the Martial Law Administrator of East Bengal. And he himself came to Dacca on March 15 to hold the farce of negotiations with Mujibur Rehman. While the negotiations continued, troops and military hardware were inducted to tighten the noose around the neck of East Bengal. Then on March 25, Yahya Khan abruptly terminated the negotiations and returned to Karachi. On his orders Sheikh Mujibur Rehman was arrested in the early hours of March 26 and taken to West Pakistan. On the same night, Gen. Yahya Khan in a special broadcast described the Sheikh "as an enemy of Pakistan" and said "his crime will not go unpunished."

DIESEL LOCO SHED FOR TIRUCHIRAPPALLI



Thiru Hanumanthaiya with Mayor of Madurai and Chief Minister.

Tiruchirappalli is to have a Diesel Loco Shed. The Foundation stone for this Rs. 1 crore, project was laid on 25th December 1971 by Railway Minister Thiru K. Hanumanthaiya, Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhian presided over the function.

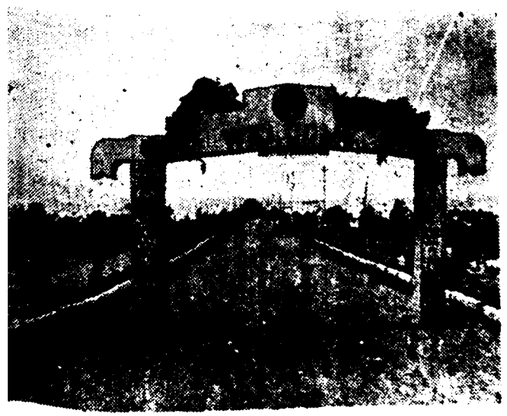
The dieselisation of the train services both on metre gauge and broad gauge during the recent years marks a milestone in the modernisation and increased mobility of the railway in India. Diesel locomotives were first introduced in the Southern Railway in the year 1963 and today the Southern Railway has a total of 212 diesel locomotives, on broad and metre gauge sections.

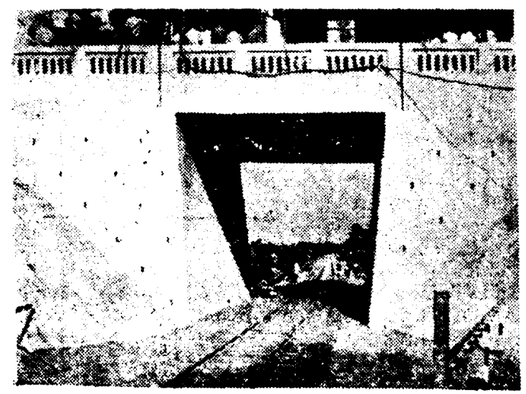
To provide for faster movement of traffic, goods trains on the trunk routes and a number of passenger carrying trains have been dieselised. Among the passenger carrying trains dieselised are Madras-New Delhi Grand Trunk Express, Madras-Howrah Mail, Madras-Bangalore Brindavan Express, Madras-Cochin Mail, Madras-Dadar Express and Madras-Shoranur West Coast Express.

To cope up with the mounting of traffic, the Southern Railway has kept place in planning and executing several works to increase the transport capacity. During the first three Five-Year Plans, 367·79 kilometres of single line track has been converted into double lines on the Madras-Coimbatore section, Madras-Gudur section and Arkonam-Renigunta section on the portions falling within the State of Tamil Nadu. Work is in progress in doubling 29·43 kilometres of track in the Dharmapatti-Morappur and Madukkarai-Walayar sections in the Madras-Olovakot section. Further doublings of 79·70 kilometres on this section in the portions falling within the State of Tamil Nadu are proposed to be taken up in 1971-72.

To deal with the anticipated movement of 2,000 wagons daily through Jolarpettai by the end of 1973-74, a Hump yard is being constructed at Jolarpettai Junction on the Coimbatore section to a cost of Rs. 3·04 lakhs.

Railway Overbridge at Madurai opened by Railway Minister in December 1971.





Work relating to construction of Broad Gauge and Metre Gauge Marshalling yards and exchange yard facilities for the proposed Steel Plant at Salem is being taken up.

The Southern Railway has some distinguishing features which call for dieselisation. Its Metre Gauge portion is nearly 67 per cent of the total route kilometrage. The percentage of passenger traffic on the Southern Railway is much above the All-India average. It is vulnerable to competition from the well-organised and efficient road haulers. Its users, with a choice of transport before them, are very sensitive to service. These establish the need for a competitive service from the Railways to meet the exacting needs of customers.

Steam traction involves haulage of coal over long distances. As against the pit-head cost of Rs. 37 per tonne, the average expenditure on this Railway is Rs. 85 per tonne. It is estimated that coat to Southern Railway costs, at least about Rs. 10 extra per tonne as compared to other Indian Zonal Railway systems. It is likely that switching over to diesel fuel will result in a saving of about Rs. 4 crores per year to the Southern Railway.

The diesel locomotive is available for use 19 hours in a day as against about 12 hours of a steam locomotive. Its hauling capacity is 50 to 75 per cent more than the steam. It is also about 50 per cent faster than steam. Its higher horse power makes it suited for the gradient sections. It has been worked out that the Southern Railway more of gradient mileage in its tracts than any other system in India

Having regard to these advantages, the Railway Board have decided upon progressive dieselisation on the Southern Railway. Starting with a modest number of 26 diesel locomotives in 1963, the Southern Railway now holds 159 Broad Gauge locomotives and 84 Metre Gauge locomotives. Broad Gauge locomotives are based at Erode and Gooty. Metre Gauge locomotives are housed at Guntakal. The Gooty, Erode and Guntakal sheds have locomotives for South Central Railway also.

The shed now to be constructed at Tiruchirappalli will initially have a capacity of 50 locomotives, with provision for expansion to 100 or more locomotives later on. It meets the dieselisation needs to the Southern Metre Gauge portion. Its cost is nearly a crore of rupees and it is to be completed in 18 months. About 650 tonnes of steel and 1,450 tonnes of cement will be consumed on this work. The Foreign Exchange content of the work is approximately Rs. 9 lakhs, of which about Rs. 7 lakhs is for an in-situ wheel-lathe which is not available in the country.

The shed will provide all the facilities for maintenance and repairs, including the electrical equipment of the locomotives The nearby Golden Rock Workshop has capacity for overhauling and heavy repairs to diesel locomotives.

The location of the diesel shed at Tiruchirappalli takes into consideration the proposals for conversation of Trivandrum-Ernakulam section into Broad Gauge and for the Tuticorin-Madurai-Dindigul-Karur Broad Gauge link. There is ample water supply. Skilled labour is available locally. Facilities exist for training. Educational and medical facilities are adequate. It is also the Headquarters of the Division and the Civil District.

It is expected that, with dieselisation, increased consumer satisfaction will be brought about. Bigger loads and faster trains result in better service to passengers, lesser inventory costs, lesser damage and greater consumer satisfaction for the freight users. Dieselisation, in its wake is bound to bring in additional industrialisation and prosperity to the South.

The Southern Railway with a route kilometrage of nearly 7,500 serves the whole of Tamil Nadu, Kerala Union territory of Pondicherry and most parts of Mysore and a portion of Andhra Pradesh. It serves among others, the ports of Madras and Tuticorin as also several minor ports as Cuddalore and Nagapattinam. The Southern Railway thus play a major role in the Agricultural, Industrial and economic development of Tamil Nadu. In addition to movement of imported and exported commodities, the Railways transport rice and other produce to consuming points in the State. The Railways serve a number of industries: in particular the Ambattur complex and the Madras Refineries for the substantial movement of petroleum products.

In 1969-70 the Southern Railways carried 221 million passengers, 89 million of them are on the suburban lines. The net tonne-kilometres moved over the Railway during the same period was 8,361 million. To handle the increasing traffic and to maintain the tempo of economic and industrial growth the line capacity has been extended considerably.

PLACES OF INTEREST IN DHARMAPURI DISTRICT

Adamankottai. — is situated four and half miles from Dharmapuri at the junction of the trunk roads from Nangalore to Madras. Commanding, as it does, the Toppur Pass and the lines of communication between the Baramahal and the Deccan and between the east and west coasts the village must have been a place of considerable importance in olden days. Its name is connected with the Adigaman or Adaiyaman, the title adopted by the chiefs who reigned at Tagadur. The fort was roughly oval in shape. The outline of its wall and its ditch can still be traced. A fraction of the fort area is now occupied by the village, but the position of a town, the principal temple rampart indicates the former extend of the town. The principal temple is that of Someswara which contains some old paintings representing scenes from the puranas. The Vishnu temple is dedicated to Chendraya. The ayacut of the tank near the village is the temple of Soleswara. Besides these, there are also temples to Bhairavar, Ankalamman and Kaliamman. The annual festival are interesting from their carvings and the inscriptions they bear. There are also Jain sculptures in the village one of which stands facing the road west of the Bhairavar temple.

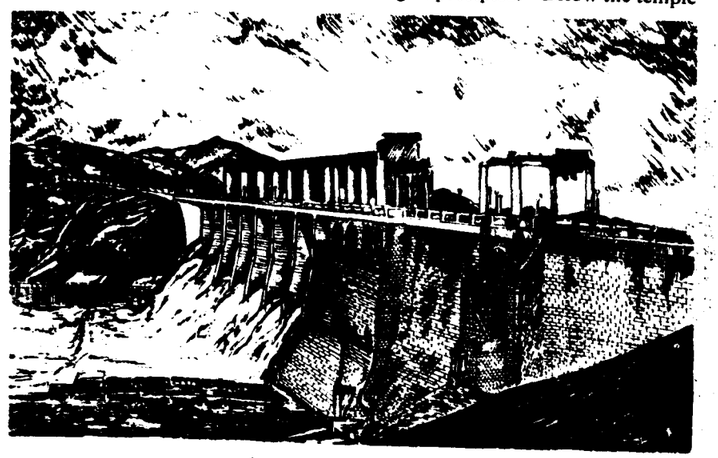
In the Someswara temple there are two inscriptions of Kulottunga Chola III, dated 1196 and 1203. But the most interesting inscription are those of the Hoyasala Kings, Narasimha II, Someswara Deva and Ramanatha Deva. The inscription of Narasimha II refers to the dedication of a temple to Parameswara Udaiyar by one Paramaya Sahani, a minister of Madhava Dandanayaka who held the office of **MAHAPRADANI PARAMAVISAVASI** under Narasimha. This temple is now identified with the Bhairavar temple. The inscriptions of Someswara Deva and Ramanatha Deva record gifts of land to the temple of Mayindiswaram Udaiyar which is identified with the Someswara temple standing near the Bairavar temple.

There is also a reference on the Inscriptions to Somaya Dandabataka who was the Prime Minister of Someswara Deva. Another inscription found in Ankalamman temple, which is, dated 1530 in the reign of Achyuta Raya, record that one Kamiyappa Nayaka revived near the Bhairavar temple was a market which had become extinct and levied a small fee for the benefit of the temple. The inscriptions reveal that Adamankottai was originally called Mahendramangalam, derived probably from the Nolamba King Mahendra.

Cholappadi : (Dharmapuri taluk) is a small village situated at the confluence of the Cauvery and the Toppur river. Cholappadi is said to mark the spot where Cauvery turned her course southward.

The main village is called **Kovil cholappadi** where the pilgrims attending the festival of the 18th of Adi congregate for supplementary ablutions after performing their rites at Hogenakal. Outside the fort are the remains of two kilns used in the manufacture of charcoal by the Porto Novo Iron Company to supply their work at Pulampatti with fuel for smelting. Another part of the village is called Sandai Cholappadi which is a convenient trade centre for the surplus produce of the hill tract between the Toppur river and Pennagaram. It is otherwise known as Pachamuttampatti.

Gaganagiri : (the "Sky Hill") (Krishnagiri taluk) about 2½ miles north of Velampatti on the Kavipatnam-Kakanagarai road, is a remarkable hill (3,436 feet altitude) more commonly known as Perinamalai. The ascent is made by a flat saddle either from Baleguli on the south-west or from Kottapalli on the east. The hill top is a remarkable specimen of engineering skill. It is protected by a formidable rampart and gateway faces the steepest portion of the approach. Within the rampart traces of substantial buildings are still in existence. The ground is littered with posherds, tiles and bricks. On the southern extremity is the temple of Venkataramana perched on huge boulder that overhangs a precipice. Below the temple



KRISHNAGIRI DAM.

is a small square tank blasted in the side of the hill on the very brow of the precipice. At one time a flight of stems led from market place to the fort gate.

Gummalapuram : Hosur Taluk—(The City of the Lotus) 5 miles north of Tali, on the Anckal road, was once the site of a large town stated to have been adorned with 101 temples, caves and tanks. Even now several ruined temples are found over an area of two to three square miles round the village. Among them is the one dedicated to "Chenu Mariamman" which is reported to have been at one time in the heart of the town. Near this temple is a curious slab carved with the representation of a boar-hunt with dogs. Close to this a new temple has been erected to "Plague Mariamman". Near this are two fine stambhams said to have been the part of a sacred swing. At a short distance to the west are the temples of Narasimha and Devagirisvara. The caves are about a mile away. They were perhaps the abode of Lingayat Rishis of whom not less than 770 are said to have lived here. The place is famous for the Gaurma Jatra held in September, which attracts a large crowd. The temple is a small one without an image. On the festival day, an image is made of mud from the tank and after the expiry of a month, the image is thrown back into the tank.

Hanumatirtam : (Krishnagiri taluk) lying 6 miles south of Uttangarai on the north bank of the Pennaiyar, derives its name from a spring on the bed of the river. The origin of the spring is ascribed to one legend to a vessel of Ganges water which Hanuman flung into the bed of the Pennaiyar and, by another to drops of sweet that fell from his body. The spring is enclosed by a structure of brick and chunam about 5 feet high and the water bubbles out over the top of the structure, from which it may be inferred that the spring is derived from an elevated rock strata.

Kariamangalam-fourteen miles from Dharmapuri, derives its name from Kari, the famous king of Tirukoyilur, who fought against Ori, Chieftain of Kollimalais and restored the hills to the Cheras. It contains a group of hills surmounted by the temple of Aruneswara. The topmost peak is crowned with a temple dedicated to Chendrayaswami. On the plains is the shrine of Kolalamman which is patronised by the ryots of fourteen neighbouring village. Those who worship at this shrine are said to be immune from scorpion sting. In the heart of the town is the Vishnu temple of Lakshmi Narayana built in the Chalukyan style of architecture. There is also a temple dedicated to Virabhadra which contains an inscription relating to the reign of Sadasiva Raya of Vijayanagar. It mentions Aliya Ramaraja, Sadasiva's minister as Mahamandaleswara. The village was used as a base by General Harris in the Fourth Mysore War.

Kaveripatnam.—Krishnagiri taluk on the right bank of the Pennaiyar, 7¼ miles south of Krishnagiri, played an important part in the Mysore Wars, as it is situated within the easy reach of the passes of Palakkodu, Budikota and Chengam and is abundantly supplied with food and water. In the First Mysore War it was strongly fortified by Hyder, but was abandoned by his garrison in 1768 at the approach of Colonel Smith. In Third Mysore War it was again occupied by Colonel Maxwell in 1790.

The present village is outside the site of the old fort, only the Kotta Venkataramanaswami temple lying within it. Traces of the fort wal are still visible, but are thickly overgrown with prickly pear. Old Pottery stone vessels and brick work have veen unearthed while digging within the limits of the old fort which lies to the east of the Dharmapuri road.

Kelamangalam.—Hosur taluk—12 miles from Hosur, i the most important trad

Krishnagiri area is full of fruit orchards. The pictures here show grape cultivation in Taimmavaram.





centre of the taluk, and the chief emporium for the exchange of the products of the Baramahal and Talaghat. The most important item of trade is cattle which are said to come from villages within 15 or 20 miles or Kelamangalam especially from Anekal and Denkanikota sides. The name of the village appears to be derived from "Kile" or "Kaleh" meaning a fort. It contains a temple to the village goddess of Pattalamma after whom the large tank to the west of the town is named. Puja is offered to the goddess on Tuesdays and Fridays with the sacrifices of goats and sheep. South-east of the village is the Nayakkan Eri built by a member of the Nagalur Major family. There is an old banyan tree near the village, where Major Glover, a gallant veteran of the Nurmese War, lived the last few years of his life. But no traces of his bungalow are in existence.

Kelamangalam was valued by Hyder and Tippu as a military position for it offered great facilities for the concentration and victualling of a large force. The latter relieved for its protection of the hill forts of Hude Durgam, Ratnagiri, Anchettidurgam and Nilgiri, which he garrisoned in the Third and Fourth Mysore Wars. It assumed strategic importance only on two occasions. The first occasion was that of Makhdum Ali's march to the relief of Hyder in 1799 on the eve of Tippu's final overthrow.

About four miles south-vest of the village is the Dadda Belur anicut which was constructed by Kumara Raja Dalavoy in 1673 in the reign of Chikka Deva Raya of Mysore.

Kambayanallur.—(Harur taluk) eight miles north-west of Morappur Railway Station, lies on the southern bank of the river which takes its name. It was made the Kasba of a taluk in 1796 and remained so till 1803. Munro used to visit this place often and spend "the day between walking, swimming and fishing in a basket boat" with Captain Irton. Traces of Captain Irton's bungalow can still be seen on the opposite bank of the river. South of the river lies an old fort with its wall dismantled. It appears to have been once densely populated but the site is now deserted. The only building standing on the site is the temple of Dasinatheswara dating from the 12th centaury. The temple bears a Tamil inscription of Kulottunga III which contains a reference to the chieftain, Vidugadalagiya Perumal, ruler of Tagadur Nad. There are also inscriptions in the temple relating to the period of the Hoysala King, Viswansthadev, and of the Vijayanagar King, Bukka II. One of them records gift to the temple by Uttamachola Gangadirayan. The village is mentioned in this inscription as Nagaiyanpaiil which was also called Kalingarayachaturvedimangalam.



Guava cultivation in Taimmavaram.

About 2 miles north-east of the village, at the confluence of the Kambayanallur river with the Pennaiyar, are traces of an old abandoned fort called Shevarayan fort. It is said that Shevaraya, the lord of this fort was besieged by his father-in-law, the lord of Adamankottai on account of a quarrel and that, when he was betrayed by his wife, he beheaded her and mounting on a horse, dashed into the river and fled away to the Shevaroy Hills. The marks of his horse's hoofs are still found on a rock in the bed of the Pennaiyar and every year, in Purattasi and Kartigai lamps are lit on this spot in memory of the frantic deed.

Kambayanallur mitta was one of the 12 mittas purchased by Lakshmana Rao, when the permanent settlement was introduced in the Salem District. He entered the Company's service under Colonel Read and became the factotum of Sir Thoms Maunro.

Hude Durgam : (Hosur taluk) (3,185 altitude) 2¼ miles south of the Kelamangalam-Rayakotta road, is one of the hill forts which guarded the approach to Kelamangalam from the plains below the ghats. It is easily accessible from the village of Puram. The site of the peta is deserted and its position is indicated by the usual fragments of pottery, bricks and tiles, by three big wells and by the remains of a gateway and wall. The fortifications on the durgam are of inferior quality. Traces is a shrine to Hanuman. The highest peak is crowned with a gopuram under which is a thick short lingam in a square yoni.

Hude Durgam was garrisoned by Tippu at the outset of the Third Mysore War and surrendered to a detachment of Lord Cornwallis' advance guard in 1791. It was reoccupied by Tippu after the peace, but again fell to the English troops under Lt. Colonel Oliver in 1799.

Irumattur : (Harur taluk) on the left bank of the Pennaiyar, was before the advent of the railway, an important halting place, and is mentioned as such by Colonel Welsh who caped in 1824 "in a dirty mud hovel which was not cleaned and fitted up with tent walls, etc." It originally belonged to the Kambayanallur mitta. The name is supposed to mean "Second Mattur", to distinguish it from "Mattur" in Krishnagiri taluk. Some say that the correct form is Era-Mattur or Erra Mattur (i.e., Red Mattur) from its ferruginous soil.





THE HEROES OF INS VIKRANT

The unique honour of being the first to welcome the victorious and valiant heroes of the INS VIKRANT after their marvellous and magnificent exploits in the Bay of Bengal in the 14 days war with the treacherous Pakistani naval forces, fell on the people of Tamil Nadu. A tumultuous reception was accorded to the commanding officers and his men by thousands of people who had thronged the dockside when the aircraft carrier accompanied by an escort vessel docked at the Madras Harbour on 31—12—1971. And then the officers and the crews were profuse by garlandedy by the State Ministers Thiru Anbil Dharmalingam and Thirumathi Sathyavani Muthu followed by the men of importance in the city. The music of Nathaswaram added lustre to the function.

The soft spoken but proud captain S. Prakash, in reply to the welcome address, said that they had achieved their twin objectives of destroying enemy military installations in East Bengal and effecting a navel blockade of the Chittagong Coast. Thirumathi Clubwalla Jadhav proposed a vote of thanks.

It was indeed a happy victorious New Year Day for the officers and men of INS VIKRANT and INS KAMOTRA, who were done the honour of a Civic reception at My Lady's Garden on January 1st.

Mayor Thirumathi Kamatchi Jayaraman, in her welcome speach, congratulated the brave sailers and officers of the two combat ships. She further observed that "Valour in the battle filed is in the tradition of the people of Tamil Nadu. It is, therefore, in the fitness of things that the Corporation of Madras has got the opportunity for the first time to welcome the victorious men of the two ships after their recent exploits in the Bay of Bengal".

A shield was presented to the Captain Prakash with the insignia of the Corporation and a drawing of the air craft carrier etched in silver. Replying to the felicitations, Captain Prakash said that Indian sailors were second to none in the world and that they were masters of the most complicated and sophisticated machinery that was VIKRANT. He further observed that "VIKRANT'S" visit to Madras was like home-coming. In fact, Madras City has a great martime tradition and was a prosperous port. It was in the fitness of things that VIKRANT should be operated from here and visit the city every year.

He also thanked the Mayor and City Farthers for organising the colourful and touching reception.

The award-winning officer Lt. Commander Gupta of the INS VIKRANT, who has been awarded the Maha Vir Chakra and eleven other officer who have been awarded the Vir Chakra for gallantry during the recent Indo-Pakistan hostilities were introduced to the gathering by Captain Prakash.

ANNUAL MAINTENANCE OF GOVERNMENT ROADS FOR THE YEAR 1972–73—ERODE (HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS) DIVISION.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders for the maintenance works for Government roads in Erode (H.R.&.W) Division for 1972–73 on percentage basis in the prescribed form will be received by the Divisional Engineer (H.R.&.W.) at his office at Erode upto 2-00 pm. (as per division office clock) on 2nd February 1972. and will be opened at 2-15 p.m. on the same day.

Tender documents can be had from the Manager, Division Office (H.R.&.W.), Erode, on payment of Rs. 3·11 per set (including sales tax, not refundable) on working days during office hours from 24th January to 1st February 1972 (both days inclusive). Tender documents will not be issued on the date of tender. The earnest money deposit should be in the form of chalan in token of having remitted the money into the Government Treasury to the head of "REVENUE DEPOSIT" in favour of the Divisional Engineer (H. & R.W). Erode and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender. Crossed bank draft on State Bank or other scheduled banks can also be enclosed with the tender towards E.M.D.

The bank guarantee if produced towards E.M.D. the concurrence of the Reserve Bank of India to the bank guarantee should also be submitted along with the tender.

Tenders received without chalans (or) Bank drafts towards E.M.D. will be summarily rejected. Income tax and sales-tax clearance certificate should be enclosed along with the tender. if they have not already produced, else the tenders are liable for rejection.

Details of works, condition of contract, earnest money deposit to be remitted in respect of each work, etc., can be had from the detailed tender notice available in the Division, subdivision, and section Offices of this Division.

No. 49-A.

Divisional Engineer (H.R.&W.).

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed scheduled tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, special circle for N.H. Works, Madras-1 at his office at Kuralagam Buildings, Fourth Floor, Madras-1 upto 3-00 p.m. on 9th February 1972 for the work noted below :—

NAME OF WORK—WIDENING AND STRENGHTHENING THE PAVEMENT FROM KM. 206·75 to 252·20 IN N.H. 7 (SALEM–DINDIGUL SECTION) SALEM DIVISION. E.M.D. Rs. 1,06,620.

—

The tender will be opened on the same day (i.e.) on 9th February 1972 at 3-15 p.m. by the Superintending Engineer, (N.H.), Special Circle for N.H., Works, Madras-1.

Particulars of tender conditions, schedules, forms and plans can be obtained from the Office of the Divisional Engineer (N.H.), Special Division for N.H. Works, Salem, from 10th January to 8th February 1972 on payment of Rs. 51·75 (including sales tax) on all working days during office hours This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

The E.M.D. noted above should be remitted in any of the Government Treasuries within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (N.H.) for N.H. Works, Salem and the receipted chalans should be enclosed with tender.

The tender received without prescribed earnest money deposit will not be consideed.

No. 74A.

Superintending Engineer.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, sealed tenders are invited by the underingned with the Specification No. and due date superscribed on the cover for the supply of the following materials. Due date is 12-00 noon on 24th February 1972. Specification No. is P-21 (Re-issue).

50 Tonne Tractors and Trailers.—E.M.D. Rs.5,000.

The tenders will be opened in the presence of such of those tenderers who may be present at 3-00 p.m. on the due date tenders received after due date will not be considered. Copies of the specification can be obtained by remitting Rs. 25 either by cash or by Money Order, the amount noted above to the Accounts Officer, Madras Electricity System (Distribution), 157, Anna Salai, Madras-2 noting the specification No. and sending the cash receipt or money order receipt as the case may be to the undersigned with a requisition furnishing complete postal address. The Board reserves the right not to accept the lowest or any tender. The Board also reserves the right to split the tenders, revise the quantity and place orders for supply covered by the specification on one or more tenderers.

A demand draft in favour of the Accounts Officer, Madras Electricity System (Distrbution) for the amount specified towards Earnest Money Deposit shall be sent to Accounts Officer, Madras Electricity System (Distribution), 157, Anna Salai, Madras-2, and the cash receipt enclosed with the tender.

Tenders recived without earnest money deposit and those received after the due date will be summarily rejected.

No. 14

Superintending Engineer, Purchase and Stores.

AMENDMENT TO TENDER NOTICE AGAINST SPECIFICATION NO. THC-1 FOR SUPPLY OF GAS CYLINDERS FOR ENNORE THERMAL POWER STATION.

The quantity of Hydrogen Cylinders under item 4 of tender Notice THC-1 is revised from 200 to 400 Nos.

The last date for receipt of tenders is extended from 7th to 24th January 1972. The tenders will be received upto 12 noon and opened at 3 p.m. on 24th January 1972.

No. 18.

Superintending Engineer, Thermal Cell.

TENDER NOTICE.

I acting for and on behalf of and by the order and direction of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board invite sealed tenders complete with all particulars and other details superscribed with the Specification No. 46, the due date and the name of the Tenderer on the cover upto 1-00 p.m. on 1st February 1972 for "Fabrication and supply of M.S. Runners for I.D. Fan for B.&.W. Boilers at Basin Bridge Power House".

Copies of tender sets can be had on payment of Rs. 10 (Non-refundable) either in cash at the office of the undersigned or by money order addressed to the Deputy Chief Accountant (Generation), Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, Basin Bridge Power House, Madras-12, mentioning clearly the Specification No. 46. The tender set will be sent only by ordinary post under certificate of posting. The Board will not be responsible for loss of tender document in transit or for delay, non-delivery, etc. The tender form is not transferable. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reasons therefor.

A sum of Rs. 250 towards Earnest Money Deposits should be remitted by the tenderer in cash at the office of the undersigned and cash receipt enclosed along with the tender. Tenders not accompanied by the cash receipt and those not submitted in the departmental form on or before the due date and time will be rejected. The tenders will be opened at 4-00 p.m. on 1st February 1972 in the presence of the tenderers who may be present.

Superintending Engineer, M.E.S. (Generation), Basin Bridge Power House, Madras-12.

No. 25.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed scheduled tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (National Highways), Madurai at his office at No. 11, Avvaiyar Street, Narimedu, Madurai-2 up to 3-30 p.m. (Office Clock), on 29th January 1972 (Saturday) for the works noted below and opened at 3-35 p.m. on the same date.

Serial number and name of work.	*Availability of tender schedule.*
1 Widening and strengthening the payment from KM. 157-170 of Madurai-Kanyakumari section of N.H. 7—E.M.D. Rs. 28,900.	Divisional Engineer (National Highways), Madurai-2.
2 Improvements to Geometrics in KM. 278·6 to 345·2 of National Highways 7 of Salem-Dindigul, Section-MD 7—E.M.D. Rs. 44,650.	Divisional Engineer, (National Highways) Tiruchi-II Division, Tiruchi-1.
3 Widening and strengthening the pavement from KM. 355 to 475 of Salem-Dindigul Section of N.H. 7—E.M.D. Rs. 48,000	Do.

Particulars of tender conditions, prescribed forms, schedules, plans, etc., can be obtained from the Office of the Divisional Engineer (National Highways), Madurai-2, Tiruchi-II Division, Tiruchi-1 on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 20·70 per set includng Sales-tax (not refundable) on all working days during working hours from 21st January to 28th January 1972.

Alternative design proposals will not be entertained. The earnest money depost noted above shall be remitted in any of the Government Treasuries within the jurisidiction of the Divisional Engineer, National Highways, Madurai-2, Tiruchi-II Division, Tiruchi-1 under "Revenue Deposit on the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender.

Earnest Money Deposit in the shape of 12 years National Defence Certificates, 10 years Defence Deposit Certificates, State Government Securities, TamilNadu State Electricity Board Bonds, Bank Guaranteed Deposits, at Call receipt. Demand Drafts issued on Schedule Scheme will also be accepted It is informed that Bank Guarantees will not be considered unless the concurrence of Reserve Bank of India to the Bank Guarntee is obtained and enclosed with the tender..

Tenders without earnest Money Deposit will be summarily rejected.

No. 80-A.

Superintending Engineer (National Highways), Madurai-2.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF PORTABLE DIESEL WELDING PLANT—TWO NUMBERS.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu *Sealed Tenders* will be received by the Director of Ground-water, Madras-17, in the above office for the above work up to 3-0 o on 25th January, 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Director of Ground-water in the above office in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-30 p.m. on the same day.

Earnest Money Deposit is Rs. 2,500 and cost of tender documents Rs. 5 plus sales-tax of Re. 0·20. The work should be completed in two months. Tender documents are available for sale at the above office from 25th December 1971 to 22nd January 1972.

The cost of tender documents (Not-refundable) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "Public Works remittances III Other remittances" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Ground-water Division, Madras-17. The sales tax should be remitted under the same, chalan into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the, head "XII Sales Tax (b) receipts under State Sales Tax Act. General Sales Tax". The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalan.

No. 40-A *Director of Ground-water-Madras-17.*

TENDER NOTICE.

NAME OF WORK—CONSTRUCTION OF A PRO-STRESSED CONCRETE BRIDGE TO CARRY THE PRE-STRESSED CONCRETE PIPELINE ACROSS RIVER ADYAR IN MADRAS CITY.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board sealed tenders for the above work in the prescribed form will be received from registered contractors of Public Works Department or other Government Organisation and firms of repute, by the Special Chief Engineer, Veeranam Water Supply Scheme and Cooum Improvement Project, Madras-5, in his office up to 3-00 p.m. on 2nd February 1972 and will be opened at 3-30 p.m. on the same day.

Form of contract is Lump-sum. Earnest Money Deposit is Rs. 10,000 and cost of tender documents Rs. 10 plus Sales-tax of Re. 0·37 the work is to be executed in eight months.

The cost of tender schedule which will under no circumstances be refunded shall be remitted into Government Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "III Suspense G. Remittance (iii) Other remittances TWAD Board Funds" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Veeranam Project Division, Madras. The tender schedule can be obtained from the Office of the Special Chief Engineer, Veeranam Water Supply Scheme Madras-5 on production of the chalan of payment from 17th January to 1st February 1972.

No. 51-A *Special Chief Engineer TWAD, Board,*

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamilnadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders in the proper departmental forms superscribing the name of work on the cover will be received by the Superintending Engineer (PHE) at his office at No. 17, P.T. Rajan Road, Madurai-2 upto 3-00p.m. as per his office clock on 25th January 1972 and they will be opened on the same day at 3-30 p.m. Form of Contract is Lump sum and period of competion of work is eight months. Cost of tender documents is Rs. 20·74. including sales tax).

NAME OF WORK—SIVAGANGA WATER SUPPLY SCHEME—III STAGE HEAD WORKS SUPPLY DELIVERY AND ERECTION OF PUMPSETS AND ACCESSORIES—E.M.D. Rs. 500.

Earnest money deposit amount has to be deposited alone with the tender only in the shape of a treasury chalan or Demand Draft or Bank Guarantee from any nationalised Bank payable on par to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, 48, College Road, Subramaniapuram, Karaikudi.

Tender documents can be had from the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, 48, College Road, Subramaniapuram, Karaikudi (up to 5-00 p.m. on 21st January 1972).

No. 53-A *Superintending Engineer (P.H.E.) Madurai-2.*

NAME OF WORK.—POLUR WATER SUPPLY SCHEME—III STAGE—CONSTRUCTION OF A ELEVATED R.C.C. SERVICE RESERVOIR OF 8·00 LAKHS LITRES CAPACITY INCLUDING NECESSARY PIPE CONNECTIONS VALVE PITS AND SUMP, ETC.—COMPLETE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board sealed tenders in the proper departmental form will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.H. Engineering Circle, Madras at his Office at No. 52, Gengu Reddy Road, Egmore, Madras, for the above work up to 3-00 p.m. on 4th February 1972 from the Registered Contractors of appropriate class of this Departmental and/or similar Government organisations. The Tender will be opened after 3-30 p.m. on the same day by the Superintending Engineer, P.H. Engineering Circle, Madras, in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present at the time of opening.

Form of contract is Lumpsum, Earnest money deposit is Rs. 5,000 and cost of tender document is Rs. 10·35 including sales tax. The work is to be executed in eight months.

Earnest money deposit is to be in the form of Treasury chalan/ or in any one of the acceptable forms of deposits as prescribed in the Tender Schedule and the cost towards the tender documents is to be remitted to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.H. Engineering Division, Vaniyambadi—P.W. III O.R. and for Sales Tax XII Sales D. Miscellaneous I—General Sales Tax in separate chalans.

Tender documents can be had from Executive Engineer (P.H.E.) P.H. Engineering Division, No. 301, Jamath Road Vaniyambadi on application with the cost of Tender Documents sent by cash or by Money Order.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,

No. 27 *Public Health Engineering Circle, TWAD Board, Madras-8.*

AUCTION NOTICE.

Undermentioned, condemned Land Rover belonging to Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board will be sold in Public Auction as it is where it is on 14th February 1972, at Office of the Assistant Engineer, Public Health Engineering Sub-Division, No. 6, Kalyanaraman Street, Kumbakonam by the Assistant Engineer, Public Health Engineering Sub-division, Kumbakonam.

(1) Land Rover MSY 1649, 1953 Model—Petrol Engine; Rover and Company make.

The vehicle can be inspected on any working day where it is stationed at Kumbakonam. Any further details regarding Earnest Money Deposit to be remitted etc. may be obtained from the Assistant Engineer (P.H.E.), Kumbakonam.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,

No. 84A *Public Health Engineering Circle, TWAD, Board, Egmore, Madras-8.*

CHIT TENDER EXTENSION NOTICE.

NAME OF WORK.—MELVISHARAM WATER SUPPLY PROJECT—II STAGE—PART II—CONSTRUCTION OF R.C.C. GROUND LEVEL SERVICE RESERVOIRS OF 2·50 AND 6·00 LAKHS LITRES CAPACITY RESPECTIVELY FOR ZONE I AND II OF THE MELVISHARAM TOWN.

The last date for the receipt of Tenders for the above TWO WORKS is extended up to 3-00 p.m. on 28th January 1972.

The other conditions of the original Tender Notice remain unaltered.

No. 16 *Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering.*

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders in the proper departmental form, superscribing the name of work on the cover will be received by the Superintending Engineer (P.H.E.) at his office at No. 17, P.T. Rajan Road, Madurai-2, up to 3-00 p.m. as per his office clock on 4th February 1972 Friday, and they will be opened on the same day at 3-30 p.m. The work is to be executed within six months on lumpsum contract basis.

NAME OF WORK.—SANKARANKOIL—PULIANGUDI COMPOSITE WATER SUPPLY SCHEME—SUPPLY, DELIVERY AND ERECTION OF PUMPSETS FOR BOOSTER STATION V STAGE—PART I (HLZ)—EARNEST MONEY DEPOSIT RS. 1,500.

Earnest money deposit amount has to be deposited along with the tender, only in the shape of a treasury chalan or Demand Draft or Bank Guarantee from any nationalised Bank payable on par to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, 15/2, Prasanna Vinayagar Koil Street, Tirunelveli-2.

Cost of tender documents—Rs. 15·56 (Rupees fifteen and paise fifty six only) (inclusive of Sales Tax and not refundable).

Tender documents can be had from the Executive Engineer, P.H. Engineering Division, 15/2, Prasanna Vinayagar Koil Street, Tirunelveli-2, by remitting Rs. 15·56 (including sales tax) up to 5-00 pm. on 31st January 1972.

Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering Madurai-2.

No. 85A

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders in the proper departmental forms, superscribing the name of the work on the cover will be received by the Superintending Engineer (PHE) at his office at No. 17, P.T. Rajan Road, Madurai-2, up to 3-00 p.m. on 28th January 1972, Friday, and they will be opened on the same day at 3-30 p.m. in the presence of the tenderers who choose to be present at that time. All works are to be executed on lumpsum contract basis. The works 1 and 3 are to be completed in six months each and work (2) in nine months.

(1) Pallapatty Water Supply Scheme—III-Stage-Construction of an elevated R.C.C. Service Reservoir of 1 Lakh Litres Capacity for Zone I—Earnest money deposit Rs. 750 Lumpsum.

(2) Pallapatty W.S. Scheme—III Stage—Construction of an elevated R.C.C. Service Reservoir of 4 Lakhs Litre Capacity for Zone II Earnest money deposit Rs. 2,500 Lumpsum.

(3) Pallapatty W.S.S.—III Stage—Construction of an elevated R.C.C. Service Reservoir of 1 Lakh Litres Capacity for Zone III—Earnest money deposit Rs. 750 Lumpsum.

The Earnest Money for the work should be deposited along with the tender, in the shape of a treasury chalan, or Demand Draft, or Bank Guarantee from any Nationalised Bank payable at par to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.H. Engineering Division, Tiruchirappalli.

Tender documents can be had from the Executive Engineer, P.H. Engineering Division, B-15, Thillainagar Main Road Tiruchy-3, up to 5-00 p.m. on 25th January 1972, Tuesday by remitting Rs. 10·35 per set of each work.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,

No. 83A *Public Health Engineering Circle, Madurai-2.*

NEW METHODS FOR BUILDING BRIDGES FAST



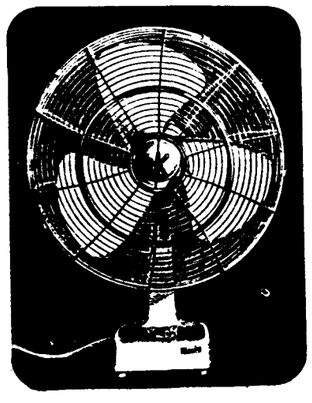
The Highways Research Station, Guindy, has evolved a new technique of steam curing in the construction of pre-stressed concrete bridges. The new technique is being adopted for the first time in the widening and reconstruction of the Wellington and Wallajah Bridges in the City. It is said that concrete structures take only 24 hours as against 28 days under normal system to attain maximum strength. Further, the new method, besides many other advantages, reduces the period of construction. The Highways Department has also adopted a system known as the Gifford—Udali system in the rebuilding of the two bridges. The system involing a pre-tensioning of steel components before the beams are cast is also aimed at speeding up construction. Picture above shows the fabricated tin lids enabling steam curing of long concrete slabs.

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CE/5778

AUCTION SALE NOTICE.

A Public auction of the right to collect tolls in the submersible bridge at 16/5. Tharuvaikulam—Soorangudi road near Vaippar Village for the period from 1st April 1972 to 31st March 1973 will be held at 3-00 p.m. on 23rd February 1972 at the office of the Tahsildar, Vilathikulam. Conditions and the particulars of rates of levy, etc., can be had at the Taluk Office, Vilathikulam and Revenue Divisional Officer's Office, Kovilpatti.

No. 82-A *Revenue Divisional Officer, Kovilpatti.*

AUCTION SALE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Articles will be sold in Public Auction at my Office at 10-30 a.m. on Saturday, the 29th January 1972. The list of articles, that will be sold can be perused in my office during working hours on Thursday 27th January 1972 and Friday on 28th January 1972.

No. 43-A *Commissioner of Police.*

AUCTION NOTICE.

Two lorries MDH 2974 and MDH 2990, 1960 Model of Tamil Nadu Special Police IV Battalion will be sold in public auction at 11-00 hours on February 2nd, 1972 at Tamil Nadu Special Police, Camp at Tiruchirappalli.

2. Further particulars can be had from the undersigned on application with a stamped and self-addressed envelope.

No. 45-A *Commandant, Tamil Nadu Special Police, IV Battalion, Avadi, Madras-54.*

AUCTION NOTICE.

Jeep No. MSS 5637 (Model 1965) of the Public (I. & P.R.) Department will be sold in Public auction in the Central Workshop premises, Nandanam, Madras-34 at 11-00 a.m. on January 29th, 1972.

Intending bidders may inspect the vehicle with the permission of Assistant Secretary to Government, Public (I. & P.R.) Department and obtain information regarding the conditions of sale from him during office hours.

No. 54-A *Director of Information and Public Relations and Ex-Officio Deputy Secretary to Government.*

AUCTION NOTICE.

Jeep MSS-5639 of the Public (I. & P.R.) Department will be sold in Public auction in the Secretariat, Fort St. George, Madras-9 at 12-00 noon on 24th January 1972.

Intending bidders may inspect the vehicle with the permission of Assistant Secretary to Government, Public (I. & P.R.) Department and obtain information regarding conditions of sale from him during office hours.

No. 76-A *Director of Information and Public Relations and Ex-Officio Deputy Secretary to Government.*

NOTICE AUCTION SALE.

One unserviceable Lorry MSX 5183 petrol driven "Dodge 1958 model" on as it is where it is basis will be sold in Public auction at the Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras-1 on 25th January 1972.

For further particulars and copies of auction notice, please contact the Director of Stationery and Printing, Government Press, Madras-1.

Director,
No. 29. *Stationery and Printing.*

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited for appointment of transport contractors for handling and transport of Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Metals to be received at and despatched from the Servicing Corporation, Guindy, Madras-32, Raw Material Depot, Podanur (Coimbatore) and Raw Material Depot, Madurai.

The tenders will be received upto 2 p.m. on 7th February 1972 and will be opened on the same day at 4 p.m. Details of the contract proposed to be entrusted and the conditions of the contract can be had from the office of this Corporation on payment of Rs. 5·25 (Non-refundable) inclusive of Sales Tax. Payment may be made either by cash or by Money Order.

No. 6 *General Manager, Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation Limited, Madras-6.*

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders for lease for running the Canteen inside the Medical College premises will be received upto 3 p.m. on 20th January 1972 by the Dean, Madurai Medical College, Madurai.

Period of lease will be from 1st April 1972 or from a date to be specified by the authorities to 31st March 1973.

Detailed particulars of lease and the Tender forms (cost Rs. 5·00 plus 3 per cent Sales Tax 0·18) can be had from the Office of the Dean, during working hours on all working days.

No. 7 *Dean.*

TENDER NOTIFICATION.

Sealed tenders for the supply of animal food and Agmark 'B' grade eggs for the period from 1st April 1972 to 31st March 1973 or such other date as may be fixed will be received by the undersigned up to 3 p.m. on 25th January 1972 on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu. Copies of conditions of the tender, schedule of articles required and tender form can be had from the Centre on payment of Rs. 5 (Rupees five only) exclusive of sales tax 3½ per cent and a surcharge of 5 per cent on sales tax which should be remitted into the Reserve Bank of India, Madras or any of the branches of the State Bank of India or any Government Treasury to the credit of the Tamil Nadu Government under the head "XXIII. Medical—Miscellaneous", in the case of cost of tender forms and in respect of sales tax and surcharge, it should be remitted under the head "XII Sales Tax—Receipts under the Sales Tax Act—General sales tax." In respect of remittance into the Reserve Bank of India, the original chalan should be produced. In respect of remittance into treasuries the number and date of the chalan, the amount remitted and the name of the tenderer together with the name of the Treasury in which the amount has been remitted should be furnished in the application for the supply of tender forms. The amount is not refundable under any circumstances.

Tenders should be addressed to the Director, Tuberculosis Chemotherapy Centre, Chetput, Madras-31.

No. 19 *Director.*

TENDER NOTICE.

The last date for receipt of sealed tenders for the lease item No. (1) Canteen including the Kitchen portion and land portion east, west, and southern side excepting two shops and the staircase portion in the ground floor of the canteen-*cum*-retiring room building at the Express bus stand of the Tamil Nadu State Transport Department at Madurai and item No. 3 viz., Shop No. (2) in the northern side of the above building on the ground floor has been extended from 24th December 1971 and posted to 3-00 p.m. on 24th January 1972.

The sealed tenders received will be opened at 3-30 p.m. on 24th January 1972.

All other conditions of the tender notice No. C2-8996-71, dated 3rd December 1971 remain the same.

No. 24. *Joint Director.*

DIRECTORATE OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Sealed tenders are invited upto 4 p.m. on 29th January 1972 for the supply of Medical Equipments for the Post-Diploma course in Medical Equipment Technology to the Central Polytechnic, Madras-20. The tender documents and other particulars can be had from the Director of Technical Education, Madras-25 on production of 2 separate receipted Treasury chalans one for Rs. 10 (Rupees ten only) towards the cost of tender documents credited to the Tamil Nadu Government Account under "XXII Education-E. Technical Education a. fees and other charges" and other for Rs. 0·30 P. (Rupees Nil and Paise thirty only) towards the Sales tax under "XII. Other taxes-M.G.S.T." The cost of tender documents will not be refunded under any circumstances. No other form of payment towards the cost of tender documents will be accepted.

Director of Technical Education.

No. 12

TENDER

Sealed tenders are invited upto 4 p.m. on 31st January 1972 for the supply of equipments and machineries required for the Institute of Leather Technology, Madras-20 and other Government Technical High Schools in Tamil Nadu. The tender documents and other particulars can be had from the office of the Director of Technical Education, Madras-25 on production of two separated Treasury chalans one for Rs. 10 (Rupees ten only) towards the cost of tender documents credited to the Madras Government account under "XXII. Education E. Technical Education—a. Fees and other charges" and other for Rs. 0·30 (thirty paise only) towards sales tax under the head "XII. other taxes and duties."

The cost of tender documents will not be refunded under any circumstances. No other form of payment will be accepted.

No. 10-A *Director of Technical Education.*

TENDER NOTICE.

The last date for receipt of sealed tenders for the case item No. (1) Canteen including the Kitchen portion and land portion east, west, and southern side excepting two shops and the staircase portion in the groundfloor of the canteen-cum-retiring room building at the Express bus stand of the Tamil Nadu State Transport Department at Madurai and item No. 3, viz., Shop No.(2) in the northern side of the above building on the groundfloor has been extended from 24th December 1971 and posted to 3-00 p.m. on 24th January 1972.

The sealed tenders received will be opened at 3-30 p.m. on 24th January 1972.

All other conditions of the tender notice No. C2-8996-71, dated 3rd December 1971 remain the same.

No. 9 *Joint Director.*

TENDER NOTIFICATION.

Sealed tenders for the supply of drugs, Medicines., Surgical Instruments, X-ray Chemicals, etc., for the period from 1st April 1972 to 30th September 1972 are invited by the Dean, Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai till 2-00 p.m., 14th February, 1972.

Copies of condition of tenders, schedule of articles required and forms of tender can be obtained from the Dean, Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai on requisition, on payment of Rs. 5·20 (Rupees five and paise twenty only) towards the cost of form of tender and sales tax, surcharge therefor. The cost of the form is required to be sent to the Dean, Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai by Money Order or to be paid in cash in the office of the Dean, Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai.

A self-addressed oblong envelope and stamped to the value of Rs. 3·00 is also to be sent along with requisition, for sending the tender form and schedules.

No. 77-A *Dean, Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai-20.*

SALE OF BRAND NEW TYRES AND TUBES.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board separate sealed tenders superscribed with the specification number and the due date on the cover are invited by the undersigned up to 3 p.m on the dates noted against each at his office at Kundah Bridge for the purchase of the following surplus materials and condemned vehicles " on as is where is basis ". Tenders will be opened at 4·00 p.m. on the due date in the presence of such of those tenderers who are present.

Serial number and Tender Specification.		*Name of materials.*
(1)		(2)
1 KGC XXXI/71-72 Rs. 1,500.	EMD.	Heavy size tyres and tube —Due date 16th February 1972.
2. KGC. XXXII/71-72 Rs. 500.	EMD.	Condemned Vans and Jeep —Due date 17th February 1972.
3 KGC. XXXIII/71-72 Rs. 200.	E.M.D.	Oil Tanks—Due date 18th February 1972.
4 KGC. XXXIV/71-72 Rs. 1,000.	E.M.D.	Locomotives—Due date 18th February 1972.

Tender form for required specification can be had on remittance of Rs. 2 for each set on or after 25th January 1972 to Chief Accountant/Generation/Kundah either in cash or by money order. This amount is not refundable.

The tender forms will be sent only by ordinary post. The Electricity Board is not responsible if the tender forms are not delivered properly.

The tender specifications are not transferable. The tender not submitted before the due date and time will be rejected The sale of materials will be governed by the conditions detailed in the specifications.

The Earnest Money Deposit fixed for each tender specification must be furnished while submitting the tenders. The tenders received without Earnest Money Deposit will not be considered and will be rejected:

Superintending Engineer, Generation/Hydro Stations/Kundah.

No. 71-A

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, Sealed Tenders will be received by the Director of Agriculture, Chepauk, Madras-5 for supplying the undermentioned Stores upto 4-30 p.m. on 24th January 1972.

Sprinkler Irrigation equipments with a suitable Electric Motor Pumpset with all accessories ready for installation and operation to irrigate an area of about six acres by each unit, to be supplied to the Project Officers, Integrated Dryland Agricultural Development Project, Kovilpatti, Tirunelveli District and Pudukottai, Tiruchirappalli District.

Detailed Specifications and tender forms can be had from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5 *plus* 3 per cent Sales Tax Electricity Board is not responsible if the tender forms are not delivered properly. plus 5 per cent Surcharge on Sale Tax in cash, up to 3 p.m. on 22nd January 1972.

Director of Agriculture, Chepauk, Madras-5.

No. 22

TENDER NOTICE.

TUTICORIN MUNICIPALITY.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Personal Assistant to Commissioner, Tuticorin Municipality up to 4·00 p.m. on 24th January 1972 for the supply of following pipes and specials for laying the water-supply main at N.G.O. colony, Tuticorin. Tenders should be accompanied by an earnest money deposit of Rs. 500 remitted in the Municipal treasury. Further particulars will be had from the Municipal Engineer at office hours in working days.

1	4" C.I. pipes S and S ends "B" class 12' length.	190 Nos.
2	5" × 5" 4" A.C. Tee "B" Class ..	2 Nos.
3	4" × 90° G.I. Bend "B" Class ..	2 Nos.
4	99 per cent pure Pig lead for jointing purpose.	432 K gm.

No. 4.

Commissioner, Tuticorin Municipality.

TENDER NOTICE.

Name of work.—Construction of a workshop building for the expansion of Decoration section of Tansi Ceramics, Vridhachalam.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamilnadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Construction Branch, Industries and Commerce department, from contractors of appropriate class of Construction Branch of Industries department and other Government departments for the above work up to 3-00 p.m. on 25th January 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, Construction Branch Industries department, 35/2, Woods road, Madras-2, in presence of those tenders who choose to be present at 3-10 p.m. on the same day.

The form of contract is lumpsum and the work is to be executed within six months.

Tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Executive Engineer (C), North Division, Industrial Estate, Guindy Madras-32, during office hours from 11th January 1972.

The cost of tender documents including sales tax on cost of tender documents of Rs. 10·40 (not refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "XXIX. Industries—Other Receipts" to the credit of the Executive Engineer (C), North Division Industrial Estate, Guindy, Madras-32.

Earnest money deposit of Rs. 1,600 will be accepted only in the shape of chalans, deposit at call receipt and demand drafts of scheduled banks. The demand drafts of scheduled Bank furnished towards earnest money depsit drawn in favour of Executive Engineer (C), North Division, only be accepted. State Government securities and Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board will be accepted at 5 per cent below market value. Bank guarantee of any Nationalised Bank will be accepted. National Savings Certificates will also be accepted only with the knowledge of the post office concerned. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

Intending tenders should have atleast three years experience in the construction of major building works.

No. 10 *Superintending Engineer (C), Construction Branch.*

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited for the supply of stationery articles for an approximate sum of Rs. one lakh for the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore-3. Tenders will be received by the Registrar, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore-3, up to 1 p.m. on 20th January 1972 and will be opened on 21st January 1972 at 3 p.m. Representatives of the tenders can be present at the time of opening of the tenders. Tender documents will be supplied on payment of Rs. 2·07 to be sent by demand draft drawn in favour of Comptroller, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore, on State Bank of India, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University Sub-Office, Coimbatore-3. The cost of tender documents is not refundable.

Registrar.

No. 3.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited for the supply of one *Garage Air Compressor* to the Tractor Workshop at Madurai in the form prescribed to reach the undermentioned officer for and on behalf of Government of Tamil Nadu before 5 p.m. on 5th February 1972.

The tender forms with conditions stipulated shall be supplied on receipt of Money Order for the cost of form and sales tax being Re. 0·50 and 0·03 paise respectively.

The sealed tenders received on or before 5 p.m. on 5th February 1972 will be opened in the presence of the tenderers who may be present at 11 a.m. on 7th February 1972 at the office of the Tractor Workshop, Agricultural College Post, Madurai, by the General Superintendent, Tractor Workshop, Madurai or by any other person authorised by him.

Successful tenderer shall be required to deposit 10 percent value of machinery as security deposit for faithful discharge of the tender.

The General Superintendent, Tractor Workshop, Madurai reserves the right to accept or reject any tender without assigning any reasons thereof.

No. 72-A. *General Superintendent.*

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited for and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu up to 3-00 p.m. on 18th February 1972 for the supply of timber items to the Manufacture Sections of the following institutions from 1st April 1972 to 31st March 1973. Rates should be quoted only in *Metric Units.*

Central Jails at Madras, Vellore, Cuddalore, Palayamcottai Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Salem and Coimbatore, Borstal School at Pudukkottai and After-care Home for Males, Pallavaram, Madras-43.

Tenders should be sent in sealed covers only by Registered Post Acknowledgment due, superscribed "Tender for the supply of timber to the....." (here mention name of the institution to which the tender relates) to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Madras-1, by name.

Tender forms, tender conditions, specifications of articles, etc. can be had direct from the Superintendents of the Institutions concerned on payment of the prescribed fee. The cost of the tender form is not refundable.

Tenders received will be opened by the Inspector-General of Prisons at 10-30 hours on 19th February 1972 in his office at Kuralagam Buildings, Madras-1.

No. 14-A *Inspector-General of Prisons,*
Madras-1, *"Kuralagam", 5th Floor, Madras-1.*
22nd December 1971

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders are invited to reach the Executive Engineer (C), Tamil Nadu State Transport department, Madras-2, not later than 3 p.m. on 20th January 1972 for the following stall, for a period of 3 years.

Stall No. 2 in the Tamil Nadu State Transport Department Bus stand, Mandavalli—For using for General Merchants other than Canteen and Dry Cleaning business.

The terms and conditions can be obtained from the Executive Engineer (C) T.S.T.D., Madras-2, on all working days on payment of Rs. 1·04. Tenders will be opened on the same day, i.e. 20th January 1972 at 3-15 p.m. The amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

No. 55-A *Director,*
Tamil Nadu State Transports.

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD—VEERANAM PROJECT.

Name of work—**Construction of a pre-stressed concrete bridge to carry the pre-stressed concrete pipeline across river Vellar in South Arcot district.**

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board sealed tenders for the above work in the prescribed form will be received from registered contractors of Public Works Department, or other Government Departments and firms of repute by the Special Chief Engineer, Veeranam Water Supply Scheme and Cooum Improvements Project, Chepauk, Madras-5, in his office up to 3-00 p.m. on 19th January 1972 and will be opened at 3-30 p.m. on the same day.

The form of agreement is lumpsum and the work should be completed within 10 months. E.M.D. is Rs. 10,000 and cost of tender documents Rs. 10 plus sales tax of Re. 0·37.

The cost of tender schedule which will under no circumstances be refunded shall be remitted into Government Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "III. Suspense—G. Remittance—(iii) Other Remittances—Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board Funds" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Veeranam Project Division, Vadakuthu. The tender schedule can be obtained from the Office of the Special Chief Engineer, Veeranam Water Supply Scheme, Madras-5 on production of the chalan of payment from 3rd January 1972 to 17th January 1972.

No. 37A.

Special Chief Engineer,
Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Thanjavur Circle for the following work up to 3 p.m. on 9th February 1972. Form of contract is lump-sum and the work should be completed within six months.

Name of work—**Construction of two godowns for Seed Processing Unit at Sakkottai—E.M.D. Rs. 6,500.**

Cost of tender documents to be remitted into treasury under the head "P.W. III. Other Remittances" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Buildings Division, Tiruvarur is Rs. 30·00 and sales tax to be Remitted under the head "XII. Sales Tax—e. Receipt under State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax" is Rs. 1·05. Date from which tender documents will be available for sale is 17th January 1972 onwards.

No. 29-A.

Superintending Engineer,
Thanjavur Circle, Thanjavur.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

1. For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari Circle, Palayamkottai, for the work mentioned below up to 3-00 p.m. on 28th January 1972. The tenders will be opened at 4-00 p.m. on the same day.

Name of work—**Constructing an anicut across Vaippar near Athankarai village—E.M.D. Rs. 17,500.**

Form of contract is lump sum and cost of tender documents is Rs. 20 and sales tax Rs. 0·70. The work should be completed within 18 months.

2. The cost of tender documents (which will not be refunded under any circumstances) is to be remitted in any treasury under the head "P.W. III OR Receipt on account of Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Tuticorin Division, Tuticorin" and the sales tax under the head "XII. S.T. (*b*) Receipt under the State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax".

3. Tender schedules and other documents can be had either by post or in person from the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari Circle, Tirunelveli-2, during office hours on all working days from 10th January 1972 to 23rd January 1972 on application to the Manager with the receipted chalan towards the cost of tender documents and sales tax. Applications received after that date, will not generally be considered.

4. Further particulars can be had from this office during office hours on all working days.

No. 41A.

Superintending Engineer,

TENDER EXTENSION NOTICE.

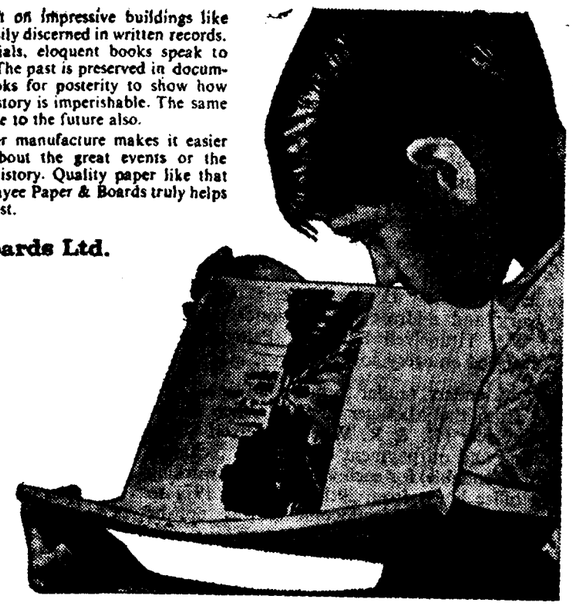
Name of work—**Construction of Buildings for New Government Hospital at Chengam, North Arcot District.**

The last date of receipt of tenders for the above work is extended up to 29th January 1972. Tenders will be received up to 3-00 p.m. on 29th January 1972 and will be opened at 3-15 p.m. on the same day.

Tender documents will be available for sale, during office hours from 12th January 1972 to 28th January 1972. All other conditions remain unaltered.

No. 12A.

Superintending Engineer,
Chingleput-North Arcot Circle.



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HYDROCHLORIC ACID
POTASSIUM CHLORATE
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TAMIL NADU HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, Sealed Tenders will be received by the Divisional Engineer (H. & R. W.), Tirunelveli South at his office up to 2-00 p.m. (as per Office clock) on 28th January 1972 (Friday) for the works of Annual maintenance to the Government Road in his Division for the year 1972-73. Tenders will be opened by the Divisional Engineer (H. & R. W.), Tirunelveli South on the same day at 2-15 p.m. in the presence of the tenderers or their authorised agents.

One tender for each work should be in one cover. Name of work and address as Divisional Engineer (H. & R. W.), Tirunelveli South at Palayamkottai should be furnished on every cover.

Particulars of tenders, tender forms, conditions, etc., can be had from the Manager of the Office of the Divisional Engineer (H. & R. W.), Tirunelveli South on application and on payment of Rs. 5·81 including sales tax (not refundable) for each work on all working days during office hours from 29th December 1971 to 27th January 1972. Tender documents will not be sold on tender date.

Tenders received without E.M.D., late tenders and tenders with bonds not transferred to the name of the Divisional Engineer (H. & R. W.), Tirunelveli South will be summarily rejected.

The E.M.D. noted for each work shall be remitted in any of the Government treasuries within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (H. & R. W.), Tirunelveli South under "Revenue Deposit" and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender.

In case of Bank guarantee is enclosed for E.M.D. along with tenders, concurrence of the Reserve Bank of India to the Bank Guarantee should also be produced along with tenders. Tenders without such concurrence will also be rejected.

No. 90. **Divisional Engineer (H. &. R. W.), Tirunelveli South.**

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD VELLORE NEIGHBOURHOOD SCHEME.

Applications are invited for allotment of plots in Vellore Neighbourhood Scheme of Tamil Nadu Housing Board. Those who are interested are requested to apply in the prescribed form, which can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Vellore Division. Tamil Nadu Housing Board, Fort Round Road, Vellore on payment of Rs. 3 each. Application will be available for sale at the above office at Vellore from 15th January 1972. Last date for receipt of applications is 15th February 1972. Allotment will be made in the following order of priority.

(*a*) Full payment, (*b*) 75 per cent initial payment and balance in 3 years on instalment, (*c*) 50 per cent initial payment and balance in 3 years on instalment basis and (*d*) 25 per cent initial payment and balance in years on instalment basis.

Executive Engineer, Korattur Division,
No. 20. *Tamil Nadu Housing Board.*

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Annual maintenance for Government Roads for the year 1972-73—Coimbatore.

Sealed Tenders for the maintenance works for Government Roads in Coimbatore (H. & R. W.) Division for 1972-73 on percentage basis in the prescribed form will be received for and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu by the Divisional Engineer (H. & R. W.) at his office at Tiruchy Road, Coimbatore up to 3-00 p.m. (as per Division Office Clock), on 21st January 1972 and will be opened at 3-15 p.m. on the same day.

Tender documents can be had from the Manager, Division Office (H. & R. W.), Coimbatore, on payment of Rs. 3·11 per set (including Sales Tax, not refundable) on working days during Office hours from 10th to 20th January 1972 (both days inclusive). Tender documents will not be sold on the tender date. The Earnest Money Deposit should be in the form of chalan in token of having remitted the money into the Government Treasury to the head "Revenue Deposits" and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender. Crossed bank draft on State Bank or other scheduled banks can be enclosed with the tender.

If bank guarantee is produced towards E.M.D. the concurrence of the Reserve Bank of India to the Bank guarantee should also be submitted along with the tender.

Tender received without chalan or Bank Draft towards Earnest Money Deposit will be summarily rejected. Income-tax verification and Sales Tax Clearance Certificate should be enclosed along with the tender, if they have not been already produced, else the tenders are liable for rejection.

Details of works, condition of contract, Earnest Money Deposit to be remitted in respect of each work, etc., can be had from the detailed tender notice available in the Division, Sub-Division and Section Offices of this Division.

No. 53. **Divisional Engineer (H. & R.W.), Coimbatore.**

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed Tender with the name of the Work and the Tenderers duly superscribed are invited so as to reach the undersigned not later than 3·00 p.m. On 20th January 1972 for the supply of 20 mm. Water meter, for House service connection for water supply at Korattur Phase I Scheme. The approximate Value and Work being Rs. 67,900 and the Earnest Money Deposit payable is Rs. 680.

The Tender document can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Korattur Division, Tamil Nadu Housing S.C. (Non-refundable) per set of the above the tender document specified by Chalan from 5th January 1972. The tender received will be opened at 3·05 p.m. on 20th January 1972 in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present.

No. 8. *Executive Engineer, Korattur Division.*

TAMIL NADU TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

EMPLOYMENT NOTIFICATION.

Post.—Managers, Tourist Bungalows.

Job Requirements – The applicant must be able to run the Tourist Bungalows with capacity for Man management. Evolve proposals for running efficient catering services, house keeping, general maintenance, etc., of the Tourist Bungalows and Restaurants.

Qualification (Essential).—Diploma in H. M. C. T. from a recognised Institute of Catering Technology.

Or.

Other equivalent professional Qualification from India or abroad.

Age.—Below 30 years.

Experience.—Must have worked in a Reputed Hotel or a Catering establishment or Guest House for a period of two years. Must be well-versed in Hotel/Tourist Bungalow/Restaurant management. Must also be fully conversant with modern methods of catering technology, Man management, etc. The Corporation is looking for really dynamic and result oriented persons with proven ability.

Salary.—In the pay scale of Rs. 350–15–500–20–600 (plus allowances and other perquisites as admissible under the Government of Tamil Nadu). Higher Salary and age relaxation will be considered in exceptional cases.

Other things being equal preferences will be given to applicants belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tirbes.

Applicants giving full particulars of educational qualifications, experience, date of brith, etc., with a Pass-port size photograph accompanied by a crossed Postal Order for Rs. 10 and in the case of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Rs. 2·50 P. payable to the Managing Director of the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation, should be sent on or before 31st January 1972.

No. 17 *The Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation Limited, V. S. T. Motor Buildings, 34, Mount Road, Madras-2.*

NOTIFICATION.

DIPLOMA IN PHARMACY PRELIMINARY AND FINAL EXAMINATION, MARCH 1972.

Applications are invited from the candidates who have undergone the Diploma in Pharmacy Course in Madras Medical College, Madras, Christian Medical College, Vellore and Madurai Medical College, Madurai for admission to the Diploma in Pharmacy Preliminary and Final Examinations, commencing 20th March 1972 in the above College.

The examination fees should be remitted into the Government Treasury or Reserve Bank of India of its agencies or in the Office of the above Medical Colleges under the Head "XXIII Medical J. Miscellaneous—Receipts". The prescribed application forms can be had from the Principal, Madras Medical College, Madras on requisition with self addressed sufficiently stamped envelope. The filled in applications together with the chalans for the remittance of examination fees should be sent to this office on or before 19th January 1972 through proper channel.

No. 28 *Deputy Chairman, Board (Eng.) of Examiners, Principal, Madras Medical College, Madras.*

TENDER.

PURCHASE AND REMOVAL OF USED X-RAY FILMS AND WASTE HYPOSOLUTION IN THE GOVERNMENT MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN MADRAS CITY AND THE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM, TAMBARAM DURING 1972–73.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tender for the purchase and removal of used X-ray films and waste hyposolution in the Government Medical Institutions in Madras City and Tuberculosis Sanatiorum, Tambaram for the period from 1st April 1972 or a later date to 31st March 1972 will be received by the Chief Accounts Officer, office of the Director of Medical Education up to 2 p.m. on 26th February 1972.

2. A copy of each of the conditions of tender and the schedule of articles and tender forms can be had on application at the Office of the Director of Medical Educatiom, Madras-5. The fee towards cost of tender form is Rs. 5/- (Rupees five only) exclusive of Sales Tax at 3 ½per cent which should be remitted into Reserve Bank of India, or any of the branches of the State Bank of India or any Government Treasury to the credit of the Madras Government under the head "XXIII. Medical—J. Miscellaneous—Director of Medical Education in the case of cost of Tender Forms and in respect of Sales Tax it should be remitted under the head "XII Sales Tax—*b*. Receipts under the State Sales Act General Sales Tax". In respect of the remittances into Reserve Bank of India, original chalans should be produced. In respect of remittances into Treasuries the number and date of chalan, the amount remitted and the name of the tenderer, together with the name of the Bank or Treasury in which amount has been remitted, should be furnished in the application for the supply of tender form along with the chalan. The amount is not refundable under any circumstances.

3. A Solvency and a Nationality Certificate obtained or after the 1st October 1971 and signed by a Tahsildar and Income Tax Verification Certificate if the total value of the Tender Exceeds Rs. 10,000 and a Sales Tax Clearance Certificate if the value of the tender exceeds Rs. 1,000 or true copies thereof attested by a State Gazetted Officer should be sent along with the tender.

No. 78-A *Chief Accounts Officer, Office of the Director of Medical Education, Madras-5.*

TENDER NOTIFICATION.

Sealed tenders for the supply of Drugs, Medicines, Surgical Instruments, X-ray Chemicals, etc., for the period from 1st April 1972 to 30th September 1972 are invited by the Dean, Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai till 2 p.m. 14th February 1972.

Copies of condition of tender, schedule of articles required and forms of tender can be obtained from the Dean, Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai on requisition, on payment of Rs. 5·20 (Rupees five and paise twenty only) towards the cost of form of tender and Sales tax, surcharge therefor. The cost of the form is required to be sent to the Dean, Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai by Money Order or to be paid in cash in the office of the Dean, Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai.

A self -addressed oblong envelope and stamped to the value of Rs. 3 is also to be sent along with requisition, for sending the tender form and schedules.

No. 77-A *Dean, Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai-20.*

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING.

APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING UNDER THE APPRENTICES ACT, 1961.

One hundred and ninety-five industries–Engineering, chemical textiles, printing, catering, etc.,—have been brought under the purview of the Apprentices Act, 1961 and fifty-six trades have so far been designated for the purpose of apprentice ship training. The establishments having facilities to implement the apprentice ship training programme have to recruit and train the number of apprentices assigned by the State Apprenticeship Adviser under Section 8 (3) of the Apprentices Act. The period of apprenticeship training in most of the trades is three years. During the period of apprenticeship training, the trainees will be paid stipends not below the minimum specified in the Apprenticeship rules. Persons who have passed National Trade Certificate examination from Industrial Training Institutions will be given credit for the period of training undergone in the Industrial Training Institute towards apprenticeship training to the extent admissible. The minimum educational qualification prescribed for most of the trades is study up to two standards below Matriculation examination or its equivalent examination and the minimum age is 14 years but there is no upper age limit. Freshers should also satisfy the physical standards as laid down in the Apprenticeship rules.

The next admission session is February/March 1972. The ex-Industrial Training Institute trainees with National Trade Certificate qualification and others who possess the requisite qualifications are hereby advised to contact the District Employment Officer or the Principal of the Industrial Training Institute as the case may be,so that they may sponsore themforapprenticeship training to the establishments where vacancies exist or in which vacancies may arise.

No. 70-A

Director of Employment and Training and State Apprenticeship Adviser.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board Sealed tenders with the name of work and tenderer duly superscribed on the cover for the following work are invited from the registered contractors of Slum Clearance Board by the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division VI, Madras-28. upto 3-00 p.m. on 28th January1972.Tenders received will be opened by the Executive Engineer, Division VI at 3-05 p.m. on the same day in the presence of tenderers or their authorised agents who choose to be present. Form of contract is Lump-sum.

1. Construction of slum tenemental Blocks (Multi–storeyed)–30 in 1, 2 Blocks in Selvarajapuram Fore Shore Estate. E.M.D. Rs. 5,400. Approximate value of work Rs. 3·60 lakhs.

2. Construction of slum tenemental Blocks (Multi–Storoyed) —12 in 1, 3 Blocks in Selvarajapuram Fore Shore Estate. E.M.D. Rs. 3,240. Approximate value of work Rs. 2·16 lakhs.

The tender documents can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division VI on all working days between 11·00 a.m. to 3·00 p.m. from 20th January 1972 to 27th January 1972 on production of chalan towards the cost of tender schedule plus sales tax. Viz. Rs. 15·54 per set of each work.

Tenders shall be submitted only in the prescribed form supplied by the department. The department will not be responsible for any delay or loss in transit.

Right is reserved to reject one or all the tenders received without assigning any reason therefor.

No. 47-A

Executive Engineer, Division No. VI, Slum Clearance Board.

NOTIFICATION.

City and Guilds of London Institute Examination, 1972.

Examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute in Textile subjects will be conducted at Tamilnad Polytechnic, Madurai during May–June 1972. Application form from the candidates in the prescribed form together with the requisite fee should reach the Principal, Tamilnad Polytechnic, Madurai-11 on or before 25th January 1972. Belated applications will be received upto and inclusive of 29th January 1972 on payment of a penal fee of Rs. 5 (Rupees five only) per candidate. Applications received after 29th January 1972 will not be considered. Requisition for application forms and prospectus should be made to the Principal by designation only by enclosing a self-addressed envelope (size 10" × 4½") to the value of 0·50 paise.

No. 15 *Director of Technical Education, Madras-25.*

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited up to 3·00 p.m. on 1st March 1972 for the supply of ration articles etc.,to the Maintenance Sections of the following institutions during the year 1972–73.

Central Jails at Madras, Vellore, Cuddalore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Palayamcottai, Coimbatore, Salem and Borstal School, Pudukkottai and After-Care Home for Males, at Pallavaram.

Rates should be quoted only in *Metric Units*, Tenders should be sent in a sealed cover to the Inspector–General of Prisons by name superscribed. "Tender for the supply of ration articles, etc., to the ....." (Here mention the institution to whioh the tender relates), by Registered Post Acknowledgment Due.

Tender forms, tender conditions and schedules can be had only from the Superintendent of the Jail/Borstal School/After-Care Home on Payment of the prescribed fee. The cost of the tender form is not refundable.

The tenders received will be opened by the Inspector-General at 10·30 hours on 2nd March 1972 at his office at "Kuralagam" Buildings, Madras-1.

No. 15-A *Inspector-General of Prisons, "Kuralagam", 5th Floor, Madras-1.*

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited up to 3·00 p.m. on 16th February 1972 for the supply of raw materials etc., to the Manufactory Sections of the following institutions during the yar 1972–73.

Central Jails at Madras, Vellore, Cuddalore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Palayamcottai, Coimbatore, Salem, Borstal School, Pudukkottai and After-Care Home for Males, Madras.

Rates should be quoted only in *Metric Units*. Tenders should be sent in sealed cover to the Inspector-General of Prisons by name superscribed "Tender for the supply of Raw Materials etc., to the ....." (Here mention the institution to which the tender relates) by Registered Post Acknowledgment due.

Tender forms, tender conditions and schedules can be had from the Superintendent of the Jail/After-care Home, Pallavaram, Madras-43 on payment of the prescribed fee. The cost of the tender forms is not refundable.

The tenders received will be opened by the Inspector-General of Prisons at 10·30 hours on 17th February 1972 at his office at "Kuralagam" Buildings, Madras-1.

No. 13-A *Inspector-General of Prisons, "Kuralagam", 5th Floor, Madras-1.*

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Name of Work.—SUPPLY OF DIESEL—TRACTOR 2 No. E.M.D. Rs. 3,500.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu *sealed tenders* will be received by the Director of Groundwater, Madras-17, in the above office for the above work up to 3·00 p.m. on 28th January 1972. The tenders will be opened in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3·30 p.m. on the same day. Tender documents are available for sale up to 23rd January 1972 at the above office.

The cost of tender documents, viz., Rs. 5 (non-refundable) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "Public Works remittance III *Other remittances*", to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Groundwater Division, Madras-17. The sales tax of Rs. 0·20 should be remitted under the same chalan under the Head "XII. Sales Tax (*b*) receipts under State Sales Tax Act, General Sales Tax". The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalan. The work is to be completed within two months.

No. 18-A *Director of Groundwater, Madras-17.*

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR SALE AND RECEIPT OF TENDERS.

Name of work.—MANUFACTURE AND SUPPLY OF 36" INTERNAL DIAMETER PRESTRESSED CONCRETE PIPES AND SPECIALS AND CONVEYING THEM TO SITE LAYING, FIXING AND JOINING TO THE PROPER ALIGNMENT AND GRADIENT WITH RUBBER RING JOINTS, ETC.

The last date of the receipt of sealed tenders in the above office for the above work is extended up to 3·00 p.m. on 21st February 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Director of Groundwater in the above office in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3·30 p.m. on 21st February 1972 instead of 20th December 1971.

Tender documents will be available in the above office during office hours up to 18th February 1972. Other conditions remain unchanged.

No. 27-A *Director of Groundwater, Madras-17.*

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Name of work.—SUPPLY OF "PIGLEAD" FOR USE IN JOINTING OF C.I. PIPES FOR THE GROUND WATER DIVISION, MADRAS.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu *Sealed Tenders* will be received by the Director of Groundwater Madras-17, in the above office for the above work up to 3·00 p.m. on 17th February 1972. The Tenders will be opened by the Director of Groundwater in the above office in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3·30 p.m. on the same day and tender documents are available for sale from the above office up to 14th February 1972.

1. Form of Agreement—K2.
2. Earnest Money Deposit.—Rs. 5,900.
3. Cost of Tender Documents—Cost Rs. 10 S.T.; Rs. 0·40.
4. Period of completion—3 months.

The cost of Tender documents (which will under no circumstances be refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "Public Works Remittances III, other remittances" to the credit of the Executive Engineer Groundwater Division, Madras17. The Sales Tax should be remitted under the same chalan into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the Head "XII Sales-tax (*b*) receipts under State Sales Tax/General Sales Tax". The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalan.

No. 28A *Director of Groundwater.*

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board sealed tenders with the name of work and tender duly superscribed on the cover for the following work are invited from the registered contractors of Slum Clearance Board by the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division VI, Madras-28, up to 3·00 p.m. on 28th January 1972. Tenders received will be opened by the Executive Engineer, Division VI at 3·05 p.m. on the same day in the presence of tenderers or their authorised agents who choose to be present. Form of contact is L.S.

1. Construction of five storeyed tenements under slum improvements at Ellispuram in Nehru Nagar Division-I Block of 40 in 1 and 1 Block of 20 in 1—E.M.D. Rs. 4,950. Approximate value of work Rs. 3·30 lakhs.

The tender documents can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division VI on all working days between 11·00 a.m. to 3·00 p.m. From 20th to 27th January 1972 on production of chalan towards the cost of tender schedule plus sales tax and S.C. viz., Rs. 15·54.

Tenders shall be submitted only in the prescribed form supplied by the department. The department will not be responsible for any delay or loss in transit.

Right is reserved to reject one or all the tenders received without assigning any reason therefor.

No. 48-A *Executive Engineer, Division No. VI, Slum Clearance Board.*

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Slum Clearance Board sealed tenders with the name of work and tenders duly superscribed on the cover are invited from reputed contractors by the undersigned up to 3·00 p.m. on 20th January 1972 for the following work at *Thirumangalam* (Koyambedu) west of Anna Nagar. The tenders will be opened by the undersigned at 3·15 p.m. on the same day in the presence of the tenderers who choose to be present.

1. Construction of tenemental Blocks at Thirumangalam Group III (24 in 1) Blocks B8, B9, B10 (above basement). E.M.D. Rs. 4,500. Approximate value of work Rs. 3,00,000.

2. Group V 24 in 1 Blocks B-14 and B-15 (Full). E.M.D. Rs. 3,450. Approximate value of work Rs. 2,30,000.

Tender documents and other details can be had from the office of the undersigned in all working days from 10th to 19th January 1972 by remitting Rs. 15 plus S.T. per set. Right is reserved by the Executive Engineer to reject any or all tenders without assigning any reason therefor.

No. 81-A *Executive Engineer, Division No. III, Slum Clearance Board.*

TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED TENDER.

Sealed Tenders are invited for the supply of Vertical Pipe Press for Stoneware Salt and Glazed Pipes to this Corporation up to 2 p.m. on 16th February 1972 and will be opened at 3 p.m on the same day.

Detailed specifications and conditions of tender can be had from the Deputy Manager (Purchase) of this Corporation on payment of Rs. 10·50 (non-refundable) inclusive of sales tax *only* by cash or Money Order in favour of the Senior Account Officer (Cash) of this Corporation.

No. 13 *Managing Director.*

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders with the name of the work and the tenderers duly superscribed on the covers are invited for the following works at Kalaignar Karunanithi Nagar so as to reach the undersigned not later than 3-00 p.m. on 20th January 1972. The tenders will be opened on the same day at 3-05 p.m. in the presence of the tenderers who choose to be present. All works are to be executed on lumpsum contract basis.

1. Construction of 3 M.I.G. Blocks as per T. D. 124A/70 including all amenities under Batch D—E.M.D. Rs. 3,345. Approximate Value—Rs. 2,22,922.

2. Construction of 3 M.I.G. Blocks as per T.D. 124A/70 including all amenities under Batch E—E.M.D. Rs. 3,345. Approximate Value—Rs. 2,22,922.

3. Construction of 2 M.I.G. Blocks as per T.D. 124A/70 including all amenities under Batch F—E.M.D. Rs. 2,230. Approximate Value—Rs. 1,48,615.

Cost of tender documentsis Rs. 15 plus S.T. for each work of Nos. (1 & 2) and for the third Rs. 10 plus S.T.

The tender schedules, etc., can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer (Central) Division) Tamil Nadu Housing Board between 11-00 a.m. and 2-00 p.m. on all working days on or after 5th January 1972 on the production of receipted chalan towards the cost of tender documents plus sales tax.

No. 79-A. *Executive Engineer (Central Division).*

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

NAME OF WORK—CONSTRUCTION OF QUARTERS FOR POLICE PERSONNEL AT ERUMAIPATTI IN NAMAKKAL TALUK OF SALEM DISTRICT.

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF GOVERNOR OF TAMIL NADU sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Salem-Dharmapuri Circle, Salem-4, for the above work upto to 3-00 p.m. on 31st January 1972 and tenders will be opened at 3-15 p.m. on the same day in the presence of those who choose to be present at the time of opening of the tender. The work is to be done on L.S. Contract basis within six months. Tender documents will be available for sale at the above office from 13th January 1972 to 28th January 1972.

Earnest Money Dospoist, viz., Rs. 2,900 will be accepted in the shape of chalan or National Savings Certificates or Deposit at Call Receipts of Schedule Banks or Demand Drafts of Scheduled Bank on State Government Securities or by Madras State Electricity Board Bonds and the cost of tender documents, i.e., Rs. 15 is to be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India, under the Head "P.W. Remittances—III. Other remittances to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Salem Division, Salem" and Sales tax of Re. 0-53 under the head "XII. Sales tax—(d) Miscellaneous."

(State Government securities and Madras State Electricity Board bonds will be accepted at 25 per cent below face value.)

No. 1. *Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Salem-Dharmapuri Circle, Salem-4.*

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNOR OF TAMILNADU "SEALED TENDERS" will be received for the supply of the following Electrical materials by the Electrical Engineer, P.W.D., Tiruchirappalli in his office upto 3 p.m. on 25th January 1972.

The tenders will be opened on the same day at 4 p.m. Cost of tender documents per set is Rs. 2-07.

1. 5 amps. MAX single phase KWH motor as per I.S.S.
2. L.T. Panel board with 400 amps O.C.B.
3. PVC LT UG armoured cable with alumunium conductor (in various size).
4. A.C. motors with pumpsets (5 H.P.) 7-5 H.P. and 12-5 H.P.)

No. 5 *Electrical Engineer, P.W.D., Tiruchirappalli.*

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

NAME OF WORK.—CONSTRUCTION OF ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS FOR ARIGNAR ANNA GOVERNMENT ARTS COLLEGE, FOR MEN AT NAMAKKAL.

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF GOVERNOR OF TAMIL NADU, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Salem-Dharmapuri Circle, Salem-4 for the above work upto 3-00 p.m. on 31st January 1972 and tenders will be opened at 3-15 p.m. on the same day in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at the time of opening of the tender. The work is to be executed in ten months on lumpsum contract basis. Tender documents are available for sale at the above office up to 27th January 1972.

Earnest Money Desposit, viz., Rs. 10,000 will be accepted in the shape of chalan or National Savings Certificates or Deposit at Call Receipts of Schedule Banks or Demand Drafts of scheduled banks or State Government securities or by Madras State Electricity Board Bonds and the cost of tender documents, i.e., Rs. 20 is to be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India, under the head "P.W. Remittances—III. Other Remittances" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Buildings, Division, Sales-tax of Re. 0-70 under the head "XII. Sales Tax (d) Miscellaneous".

(State Government securities and Madras State Electricity Board Bonds will be accepted at 25 percent below face value.

Desposits at Call Receipts and Fixed Deposit receipt will be accepted as Earnest Money Deposit subject to realisat on before deciding the tenders).

No. 2. *Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Salem-Dharmapuri Circle, Salem-4.*

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

NAME OF WORK.—RESTORATION OF NADUVALLUR TANK SUPPLY CHANNEL AND GANGAVALLI ANICUT IN ATTUR TALUK OF SALEM DISTRICT.

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF GOVERNOR OF TAMIL NADU sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Salem-Dharmapuri Circle, Salem-4, for the above work upto 3 p.m. on 31st January 1972.

Tenders will be opened at 3-15 p.m. on the same day in the presence of those who choose to be preset at the time of opening of the tender. Form of contract is K-2 and the tender forms will be available for sale at the same office from 13th January 1972 to 28th January 1972.

Earnest Money Deposit, viz., Rs. 3,000 will be accepted in the shape of chalan or National Savings Certificates or Deposit at Call Receipts of Scheduled Banks or Demand Drafts of Scheduled Banks or State Government Securities or by Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board Bonds.

Cost of tender documents' viz., Rs. 15 is to be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India, under the head "P.W. remittance—III. Other Remittances to the Credit of Executive Engineer, Salem Division, Salem 7" and Sales Tax of Re. 0-53 is to be remitted under the head "XI. Sales Tax (d) Miscellaneous".

(State Government Securities and Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board Bonds will be accepted at 25 per cent below face value. Deposits at Call Receipts and Fixed Desposit receipts will be accepted as Earnest Money Deposit subject to realisation before deciding the tenders.)

No. 21. *Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.*

TENDER NOTICE.

Separate sealed tenders with specification No. and due date superscribed on the covers are invited for supply of the following materials by the undersigned up to 1 p.m. on the due dates noted against each :—

Tender No. TRP. (1)	*Description of materials.* (2)	*Place of delivery.* (3)	*Approximate quantity required.* (4)	*Due date.* (5)
30/71-72 ..	Forged L.T. pins .. .. G.I.	Karur ..	2,000 doz.	20th January 1972.
31/71-72 ..	Do.	Trichy ..	Do.	Do.
32/71-72 ..	Do.	Pudukottai	Do.	Do.
33/71-72 ..	Do.	Ariyalur ..	Do.	Do.
34/71-72 ..	Do.	Thuraiyur	Do.	Do.
35/71-72 ..	Do.	Perambalur	Do.	Do.
36/71-72 ..	11 KV G.I. Pins	Trichy ..	10,000 Nos.	21st January 1972.
37/71-72 ..	Do.	Karur ..	Do.	Do.
38/71-72 ..	Do.	Pudukottai	5,000 Nos.	Do.
39/71-72 ..	Do.	Ariyalur ..	Do.	Do.
40/71-72 ..	Do.	Manaparai	Do.	Do.
41/71-72 ..	Domestic service connection pipe	Karur ..	3,000 Nos.	22nd January 1972.
42/71-72 ..	Do.	Ariyalur ..	Do.	Do.
43/71-72 ..	Do.	Pudukottai	Do.	Do.
44/71-72 ..	Agricultural service connection pipe	Karur ..	Dc.	Do.
45/71-72 ..	Do.	Ariyalur ..	Do.	Do.
46/71-72 ..	E.S.C. Bulbs 40 W 250 V	Karur ..	20,000 Nos.	24th January 1972.
47/71-72 ..	Do.	Pudukottai	Do.	Do.
48/71-72 ..	Do.	Manaparai	10,000 Nos.	Do.
49/71-72 ..	Do.	Trichy ..	20,000 Nos.	Do.
50/71-72 ..	M.S. Back clamp (Ordinary) for 24' RCC Pole ..	Trichy ..	10,000 Nos.	25th January 1972.
51/71-72 ..	Do.	Karur ..	5,000 Nos.	Do.
52/71-72 ..	Do.	Perambalur	Do.	Do.
53/71-72 ..	Do.	Ariyalur ..	Do.	Do.
54/71-72 ..	Do.	Thuraiyur	Do.	Do.
55/71-72 ..	Do.	Pudukottai	Do.	Do.
56/71-72 ..	Do.	Manaparai	Do.	Do.
57/71-72 ..	M.S. Back clamp (Special) for 24' RCC Poles ..	Trichy ..	10,000 Nos.	27th January 1972.
58/71-72 ..	Do. ..	Ariyalur ..	Do.	Do.
59/71-72 ..	Do. ..	Manaparai	5,000 Nos.	Do.
60/71-72 ..	Do. ..	Thuraiyur	Do.	Do.
61/71-72 ..	Do. ..	Karur ..	Do.	Do.
62/71-72 ..	Do. ..	Pudukottai	Do.	Do.
63/71-72 ..	Do. ..	Perambalur	Do.	Do.
64/71-72 ..	M.S. Back clamps (Ordinary) for 27' RCC. Pole ..	Trichy ..	10,000 Nos.	28th January 1972.
65/71-72 ..	Do. ..	Ariyalur	Do.	Do.
66/71-72 ..	Do. ..	Pudukottai	5,000 Nos.	Do.
67/71-72 ..	Do. ..	Karur ..	Do.	Do.
68/71-72 ..	Do. ..	Thuraiyur	Do.	Do.
69/71-72 ..	Do. ..	Manaparai	Do.	Do.
70/71-72 ..	Do. ..	Perambalur	Do.	Do.

ender No. TTRP	*Description of materials.*	*Place of delivery.*	*Approximate quantity required.*	*Due date.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
71/71-72 ..	M.S. Back clamps (Special) for 27' RCC. Pole	.. Trichy ..	.. 10,000 Nos.	.. 29th January 1972.
72/71-72 ..	Do.	.. Ariyalur ..	.. Do.	.. Do.
73/71-72 ..	Do.	.. Pudukottai	.. 5,000 Nos.	.. Do.
74/71-72 ..	Do.	.. Karur ..	.. Do.	.. Do.
75/71-72 ..	Do.	.. Thuraiyur	.. Do.	.. Do.
76/71-72 ..	Do.	.. Manaparai	.. Do.	.. Do.
77/71-72 ..	Do.	.. Perambalur	.. Do.	.. Do.
78/71-72 ..	M.S. Back clamp (Ordinary) for 30' RCC. Pole	.. Trichy ..	.. 8,000 Nos.	.. 31st January 1972.
79/71-72 ..	Do.	.. Karur ..	.. 5,000 Nos.	.. Do.
80/71-72 ..	Do.	.. Ariyalur ..	.. Do.	.. Do.
81/71-72 ..	M.S. Back clamp (Special) for 30' RCC. Pole	.. Trichy ..	.. Do.	.. Do.
82/71-72 ..	Do.	.. Ariyalur ..	.. Do.	.. Do.
83/71-72 ..	Do.	.. Karur ..	.. Do.	.. Do.
84/71-72 ..	M.S. Guy clamp (Ordinary) for 24' RCC. Pole	.. Ariyalur ..	.. 10,000 pairs	.. 1st February 1972.
85/71-72 ..	Do.	.. Manaparai	.. Do.	.. Do.
86/71-72 ..	Do.	.. Karur ..	.. Do.	.. Do.
87/71-72 ..	Do.	.. Pudukottai	.. 5,000 pairs.	.. Do.
88/71-72 ..	Do.	.. Perambalur	.. Do.	.. Do.
89/71-72 ..	Do.	.. Thuraiyur	.. Do.	.. Do.
90/71-72 ..	M.S. Guy clamp (Ordinary) for 27' RCC. Pole	.. Ariyalur ..	.. 10,000 pairs	.. Do.
91/71-72 ..	Do.	.. Manaparai	.. Do.	.. Do.
92/71-72 ..	Do.	.. Karur ..	.. Do.	.. Do.
93/71-72 ..	Do.	.. Pudukottai	.. 5,000 pairs	.. Do.
94/71-72 ..	Do.	.. Perambalur	.. Do.	.. Do.
95/71-72 ..	Do.	.. Thuraiyur	.. Do.	.. Do.
96/71-72 ..	M.S. Guy clamp (Special) for 24' RCC. Pole	.. Ariyalur ..	.. Do.	.. 2nd February 1972.
97/71-72 ..	Do.	.. Karur ..	.. Do.	.. Do.
98/71-72 ..	Do.	.. Manaparai	.. Do.	.. Do.
99/71-72 ..	Do.	.. Pudukottai	.. Do.	.. Do.
100/71-72 ..	Do.	.. Perambalur	.. Do.	.. Do.
101/71-72 ..	Do.	.. Thuraiyur	.. Do.	.. Do.
102/71-72 ..	Do.	.. Trichy ..	.. 10,000 pairs	.. Do.
103/71-72 ..	M.S. Guy clamps (Special) for 27' RCC. Pole	.. Trichy ..	.. Do.	.. 3rd Februrary 1972.
104/71-72 ..	Do.	.. Ariyalur ..	.. 5,000 pairs	.. Do.
105/71-72 ..	Do.	.. Karur ..	.. Do.	Do.
106/71-72 ..	Do.	.. Manaparai	.. Do.	.. Do.
107/71-72 ..	Do.	.. Perambalur	.. Do.	.. Do.
108/71-72 ..	Do.	.. Pudukottai	.. Do.	.. Do.
109/71-72 ..	Do.	.. Thuraiyur	.. Do.	.. Do.
110/71-72 ..	M.S. Form boxes for casting 24' RCC. Pole	.. Trichy ..	.. 50 Nos.	.. 4th February 1972.
111/71-72 ..	M.S. Form boxes for casting 27' RCC. Pole	.. Trichy ..	.. 40 Nos.	.. Do.

Copy of tender specifications can be had on payment of Rs. 5 (rupees five only) (not refundable) for each specification either by cash or money order to Chief Accountant/Expenditure/Trichy Electricity System/Tiruchirappalli-1, mentioning clearly specification required in the money order coupon. The money sent without any mention of the tender specification required will not be accepted. The Board is not responsible for any loss in transit. Requisition for specification should be sent at least four days in advance before the due date.

The tenders will be opened at 3 *p.m.* on the due dates mentioned against each item in the presence of such of those tenderers who may be present. Tenders received after the due date will not be considered. The undersigned reserves the right to split the tenders and place order for supply of the above materials on one or more tenderers and not to accept the lowest on any tender.

Superintending Engineer,
Trichy Electricity System, Mannarpuram, Trichy-1.

No. 11-A

TENDER NOTICE.

Construction of an Anicut across River Varattar in Bondai Village of Chengam Taluk of North Arcot District.

For and behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore from the Registered Contractors of appropriate class of P.W.D. or other Government Departments and ayacutdars under the source for the above work up to 3 p.m. on 28th January 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore-1 in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-15 p.m. on the same day. The work is to be executed within twelve months on K-2 P.W.D. New Form IV-27 contract basis.

Intending tenderers will on application in writing to the address of the Personal Assistant to the Superintending Engineer P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore of the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore be supplied with a detailed Notice and Schedule specification, etc., relating to the work on a payment of fee of Rs. 20 paid into any Government Treasury under 'P.W.Remittances-III-O.R.' to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Tiruvannamalai Division, Tiruvannamalai. Sales Tax of Re. 0·70 can be remitted in the same chalan under the head "XII. S.T.R. Receipts under State Sales Tax Act -General Sales Tax". The amount will not be refunded on any account. The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalan.

Applications for the supply of the above tender documents should reach the office of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore on or before 25th January 1972 and those received after that date will not generally be considered. The tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore during office hours from 12th to 25th January 1972.

Tenders shall be submitted only in the prescribed forms supplied by the Department and should be enclosed in sealed cover marked "Tenders for the work of construction of an anicut across River Varattar in Bondai village of Chengam taluk of North Arcot district" also noting down the number and date of chalan and amount of E.M.D. remitted.

An earnest money of Rs. 3,150 shall be deposited by the intending Tenderer as stipulated in the detailed tender. Notice and the chalan therefor should invariably accompany the tender. Earnest Money Deposit will be accepted only in the shape of chalans, fixed deposit receipt, deposit call receipts and demand draft of Schedule Banks. The demand drafts of Scheduled Bank furnished towards Earnest Money Deposit drawn in favour of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Tiruvannamalai Division, Tiruvannamalai only be accepted. State Government Securities and Madras State Electricity Board Bonds will be accepted at 5 per cent below market value. National Savings Certificates will also be accepted only with the knowledge of the Post Office concerned. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

Tenderers should enclose Income-tax verification and Sales-tax clearance certificates.

Ayacutdars tendering for the work should enclose solvency certificate obtained from the Revenue Officials not below the rank of Deputy Tahsildar and a certificate to the effect that they are ayacutdars under the source being benefitted by the scheme for which tenders are called for.

Tenders will be entertained only from the registered contractors and ayacutdars under the source being benefitted by the scheme and registered contractors of other Divisions should enclose a copy of the enlistment order to establishment that they are registered contractors. Tenders not complying with clauses 6 to 10 above will be rejected.

The successful tenderer will be requested to make further Security Deposit as may be required by the undersigned and enter into an agreement for the satisfactory execution of the work as per stipulations in the detailed tender notice.

The Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore reserves to himself the right to reject any or all the tenders.

Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore-1.

No. 56-A

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Thanjavur circle for the following works up to 3.00 p. m. on 25-2-1972. Form of contract is L. S. Each work is to be executed in ten months. Tender documents will be available for sale from 9-2-1972.

	Name of work.	*Cost of tender documents.*	*Sales-tax.*
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Construction of Government building for District Registrar's office at Nagapattinam EMD -Rs. 4,000.	Rs. 30·00 (Rupees thirty only) to be remitted into the Treasury under the head of "P.W. remittances iii. O.R." to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Vennar Dn., Thanjavur.	Rs. 1·05 (Rupees one and paise five only) to be remitted in to the Treasury under the head XII sales tax (*b*) receipts under the Sales tax Act-General Sales tax.
2	Construction of buildings for Government hostel for college Boys, Thanjavur. EMD.—Rs. 4,000.	Rs. 30·00 (Rupees thirty only) to be remitted into the treasury under the head of "P.W. remittances III-O. R." to credit of the E.E.G.A. Cannal Division, Thanjavur.	Rs. 1·05 (Rupees one and paise five only) to be remitted into the Treasury under the head XII Sales tax (*b*) receipts under the Sales tax Act—General Sales tax.

Superintending Engineer, Thanjavur Circle, Thanjavur.

No. 69-A.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed schedule tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (H) Special Circle for N.H. Works, Madras-1 at his office at Kuralagam Buildings, Fourth Floor, Madras-1 up to 3-00 p.m. on 25th January 1972 for the works noted below and the tenders will be opened at 3-15 p.m. on the same day at the same office by the same officer.

CONSTRUCTING A MINOR BRIDGE AT KM. 0/2 OF SRIPERUMBUDUR BYE-PASS ROAD IN NH. 4— E.M.D. Rs. 2,840.

Particulars of tender conditions schedule forms and plans can be obtained from the Office of the Divisional Engineer (NH) Special N.H. Division-I, Second Floor, Kuralgam Buildings, Madras-1, from 17th January 1972 to 24th January 1972 on payment of Rs. 25·88 (including sales tax) on all working days during office hours. This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances. No application for issue of tender documents will be entertained on the date of tender.

The E.M.D. noted above should be remitted in any of the Government Treasuries within the jurisidiction of the Divisional Engineer, (H) N.H. Division-I, Madas-1, under the head of account "Revenue Deposit" on behalf of the Divisional Engineer (H) N.H. Division-I, Madras-1 and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with tender. In the bank guarantee is produced towards E.M.D. it should be in the form prescribed by the Government. The concurrence of Reserve Bank of India to the Bank guarantee should also be submitted along with the tender.

The tender received without prescribed earnest money deposit will not be considered.

No. 41A. *Superintending Engineer (H).*

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed schedule tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (H) Special Circle for N.H. Works, Madras-1, at his Office at Kuralagam Buildings, Fourth Floor, Madras-1 up to 3-00 p.m. on 25th January 1972 for the works noted below :—

RECONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES (1) AT KM. 152/8 AND (2) AT KM. 159/2 MYSORE BORDER SALEM-KRISHAGIRI SECTIONS OF NH-7.—E.M.D. Rs. 3,650.

The tender will be opened on the same day (i.e.) on 25th January 1972 at 3-15 p.m. by the Superintending Engineer (H), special Circle for N.H. Works, Madras-1.

Particulars of tender conditions schedule forms and plans can be obtained from the Office of the Divisional Engineer, (N.H.) Special N.H. Division-I, Second Floor, Kuralagam Buildings, Madras-1, from 17th January 1972 to 24th January 1972 on payment of Rs. 51·75 (including sales tax) on all working days during Office hours. This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances. No application for issue of tender documents will be entertained on the date of tender.

The E.M.D. noted above should be remitted in any of the Government Treasuries within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (H) N.H. Division-I, Madras-1 under the head of account "Revenue Deposit" on behalf of the Divisional Engineer, (H) N.H. Division-I, Madras-1 and the receipted chalan should he enclosed with tender. If the bank guarantee is produced towards E.M.D. it should be in the form prescribed by the Government. The concurrence of Reserve Bank of India to the Bank Guarantee should also be sumitted along with the tender.

The tender received without prescribed earnest money deposit will not be considered.

No. 46A *Superintending Engineer (H).*

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders in the forms supplied, will be received from Registered contractors of P.W.D. or other Government of Departments by the Special Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Cauvery Development Works Circle, Thanjavur for the work noted below up to 4.00 p.m. on 29-1-1972.

Excavating a new drain parallel to Kodivinayaganallur channel E.M.D. Rs. 2,150.

Form of contract is K2, cost of tender documents is Rs. 10.00 plus sale tax of Rs. 0.35.

Conditions—

1 Tender schedules will be available for sale after 10—1—72.

2 The E.M.D. should be deposited into the Government treasury under the head "Revenue Deposits" to the credit of Executive Engineer, Project Investigation Division, Thiruthuraipundi.

3 The cost of tender schedules is to be remitted into the Government treasury under the head "P.W.D. III O.R." to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Project Investigation Division, Thiruthuraipund.

4 The sales tax is to be remitted into the treasury under the head "XII Sales tax b. receipts—under State Sales Tax Act—General Tax".

5 Application for tender schedules should reach this office on or before 27—1—72 and the application should be addressed to the Personal Assistant to Spl. Superintending Engineer, Cauvery Development Works Circle, Thanjavur.

No. 39A. *Spl. Superintending Engineer, Cauvery Development Works Circle, Thanjavur.*

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer P.W.D., Madurai Circle, Madurai-2 for the following works up to 3 p.m. on 2-2-72, and opened at 4 p.m. on the same day. The tender documents will be available for sale from 24-1-72 to 31-1-72.

Buildings—Non-plan scheme—Police construction of quarters for 1 H.C. and 5 Police Constables at Kombai Uthamapalayam Taluk, Madurai District—E.M.D. Rs. 1,600.

Form of contract is L.S. and the work should be completed in six months. The cost of tender schedules for each item will be Rupees twenty (Rs. 20 non-refundable) and the same should be remitted under "P.W. III- O.R." to the credit of Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Periakulam Division, Periakulam and Sales Tax together with surcharge (Re. 0.75) 75 paise is to be remitted in the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head of "XII-Sales Tax (d) Miscellaneous". The application for the tender schedule should be accompanied, with the above chalans in original.

The earnest money deposit will be accepted in the shape of chalan deposit at call receipt or demand Drafts of Scheduled Banks, Government Securities, Bank Guarantees of 14 Nationalised Banks, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Bonds and National Savings Certificate will also be accepted at 5% below market value. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

No. 50A. *Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Madurai Circle, Madurai.*

TENDER EXTENSION NOTICE.

Name of work—Buildings North Arcot District—Construction of Additional Buildings for Arignar Anna Government Arts College for Women at Wallajahpet.

The last date of receipt of tenders for the above work is extended up to 28—1—1972. Tenders will be received up to 3.00 p.m. on 28—1—1972 and will be opened at 3.15 p.m. on the same day.

Tender documents will be available for sale during office hours from 12—1—1972 to 24—1—1972. All other conditions remain unaltered.

Superintending Engineer,

No. 52A. *P.W.D., Chingleput, North Arcot Circle, Vellore.*

TENDER NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF HYDROCHLORIC ACID FOR ENNORE THERMAL POWER STATION.

Sealed tenders (in triplicate) complete with technical particulars and other details with the Specification number and due date superscribed on the cover will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on 15th February 1971 for supply of :—

Serial number and description.	*Quantity.*
1 Hydrochloric Acid—Commercial Grade 30 per cent Strength : as per IS 265 : 1965 (Revised) in tankers near the plant at Ennore Thermal Power House. E.M.D. Rs. 1,000.	1,000 tonnes to be supplied at 100 tons per month from April 1972.

The following conditions should be complied with and the tenderers should specifically mention their compliance of these conditions.

1. Acid should be supplied in Tanker for unloading near the plant. Necessary unloading operation will be done by the Board free of cost.

2. Supply in carbuoy or in glass jar will not be accepted unless or otherwise specified in special emergency cases.

3. The tenderer should supply the required acid which will be about 30 Tonnes at a time within 3 days from the day of intimation.

Firm price shall be quoted for delivery at Ennore Powet House inclusive of insurance charges, loading, etc., but exclusive of excise duty, sales tax and other statutory levies.

Price ex-works shall also be furnished.

The prices quoted shall be kept firm for the duration of the contract. Tenders will be opened at 3 p.m. on 15th February 1972 in the presence of such of those tenderers as may desire to be present.

There is no separate specification or tender form.

Earnest money deposit of Rs. 1,000 should be sent in the form of demand draft in favour of Accounts Officer, Madras Electricity System (Distribution) 1-155, Anna Salai, Madras-2, along with the tenders failing which the tenders will be rejected summarily. Cheques or Bank Guarantee will not be accepted.

Tenders received after the due date will not be considered.

The tenders shall be valid for acceptance for a period of 90 days from the date of opening of tenders.

All standard terms and conditions of the Board regarding payment, etc., shall apply to this specification.

The Board reserves the right not to accept the lowest or any tender as also to revise the quantity and split and place orders on one or more tenderers.

No. 23. *Superintending Engineer, Thermal Cell.*

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD

AMENDMENT TO TENDER NOTICE No. E-1493, SUPPLY, DELIVERY AND ERECTING OF SEA COOLING WATER PUMP SETS FOR ENNORE THERMAL POWER STATION.

The last date for receipt of tenders against the above specification No. E-1493 have been extended from 12 noon on 28th December 1971 to 12 noon on 31st January 1972. The tenders will be opened at 3 p.m. on 31st January 1972.

No. 11. *Superintending Engineer, Thermal Cell.*

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited by the undersigned up to 1-00 p.m. on 28th January 1972 for supply of Diesel driven Portable Concrete Mixer tilting type 10/7 cap.—10 nos.

Necessary tender specification and conditions may be had from P.A. to the undersigned, free of cost on application.

No. 42-A. *General Superintendent, Public Works Workshops and Stores, Madras-1.*

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu "SEALED TENDERS" will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Coimbatore-Nilgiris Circle, Coimbatore, at his office up to 3-00 p.m. on 9th February 1972 for the work detailed below :

Name of work.—Construction of additional buildings in Government (Board) High School, Hulical in Nilgiris District—E.M.D. Rs. 3,000.

Form of contract is Lump-sum.

Cost of tender documents is Rs. 10·35. The work should be executed in six months.

The tender documents can be obtained from the Manager, Office of the Executive Engineer, Coimbatore Division, Coimbatore, on requisition in writing and on payment of the fee indicated above which is not refundable, in all working days during office hours from 20th January 1972.

No. 73-A.

Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Coimbatore-Nilgiris Circle, Coimbatore.

TENDER POSTPONEMENT NOTICE.

1 Construction of Quarters for 1 S.I., 2 H.C., and 9 P.Cs. at Velacheri, Saidapet taluk.

2 Construction of Quarters for 1 S.I., 1 H.C., and 13 P.Cs. at Thiruvanmiyur, Saidapet Taluk.

The last date for the receipt of tenders for the above works stand postponed from 28—12—71 to 25—1—72. Tender documents for the above works will be available in this office from 17—1—72 to 24—1—72.

All other conditions remain unaltered.

No. 44A. *Superintending Engineer, Madras-Chingleput Circle.*

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

NAME OF WORK:—CONSTRUCTION OF THIRD FLOOR OVER THE FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY BUILDING AT MARINA, MADRAS.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders for the abovementioned work will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Madras-Chingleput Circle, at his office at Chepauk, Madras-5, up to 3-00 p.m. on 28th January 1972. The work is to be executed within six months on lump-sum contract basis.—E.M.D. is Rs. 6,800.

2. Cost of tender documents, viz., Rs. 20 to be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India, Madras under the head "Public Works Remittance III other remittances" to then credit of the Executive Engineer, Buildings, Division No. I Madras-5, and the sales tax. i.e., Re. 0·70 to be remitted in the same chalans under the head "XII Sales Tax-b. receipts under State Sales tax Act—General Sales Tax."

3. Sale of tender document is from 20th January 1972 to 27th January 1972 during office hours.

Further particulars can be had from the office of the Superintending Engineer, Madras-Chingleput Circle, Chepauk, Madras-5 during office hours on any working day. The Superintending Engineer, himself has got the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reasons there for.

Superintending Engineer, Madras-Chingleput Circle.

No. 12-A.

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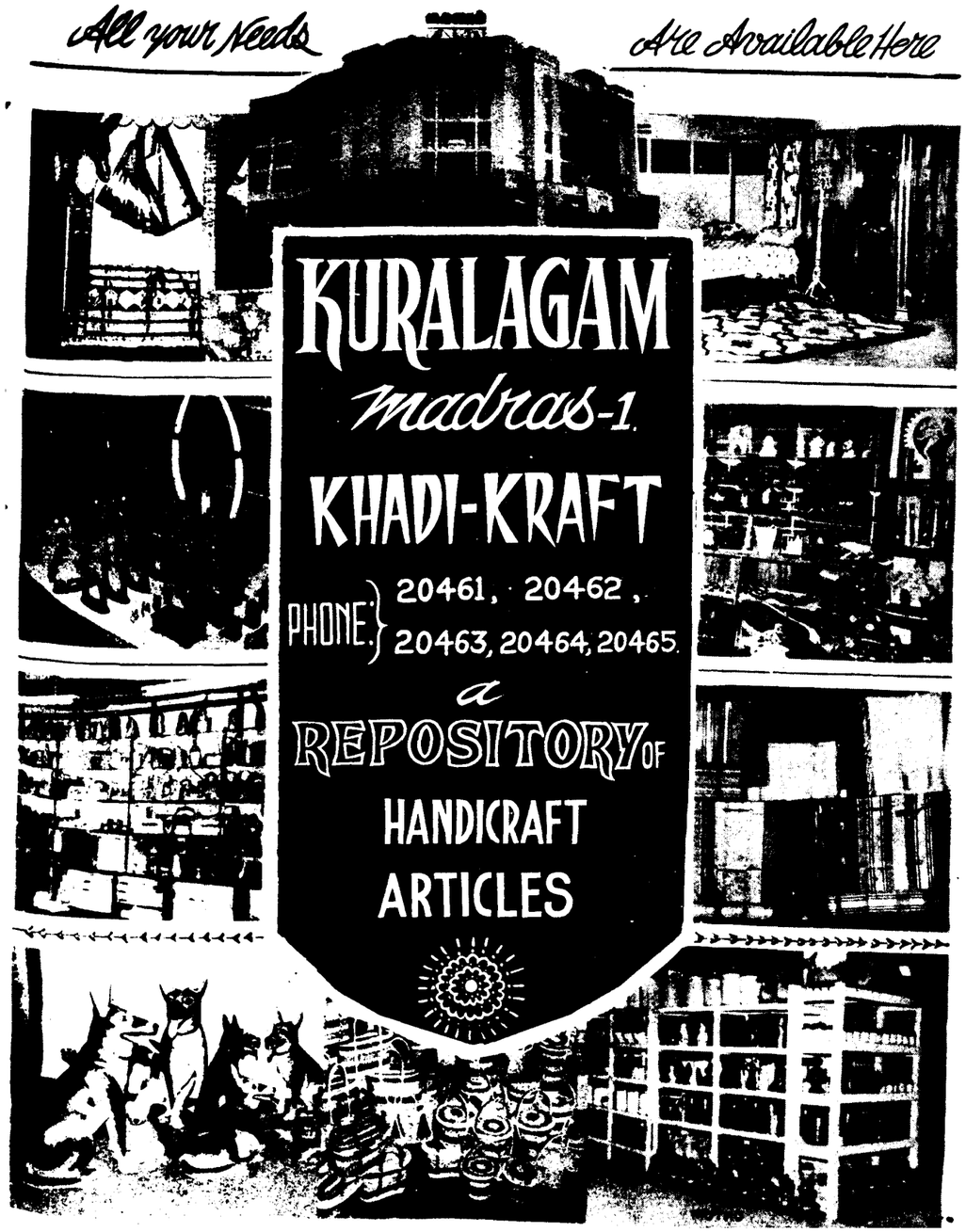
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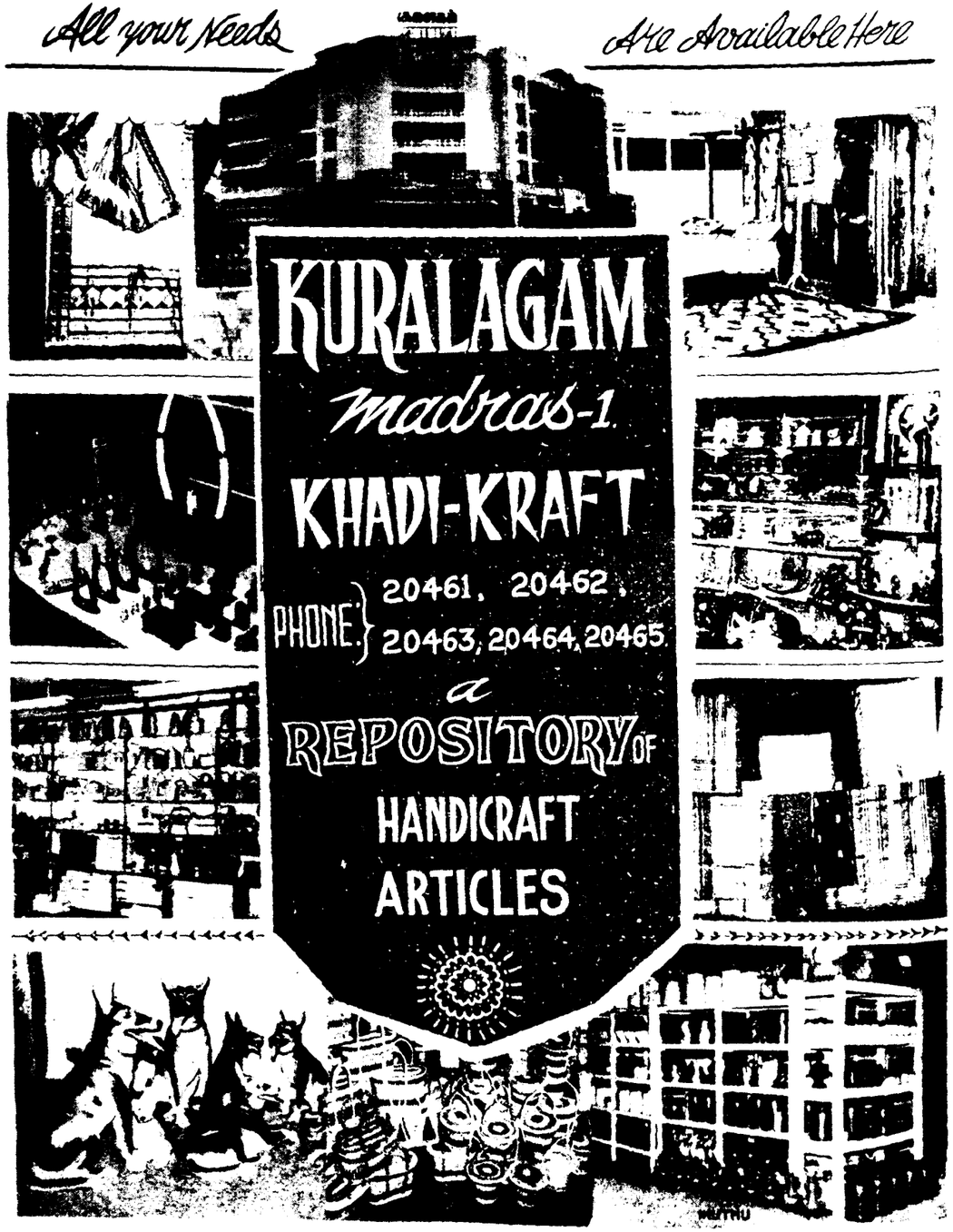
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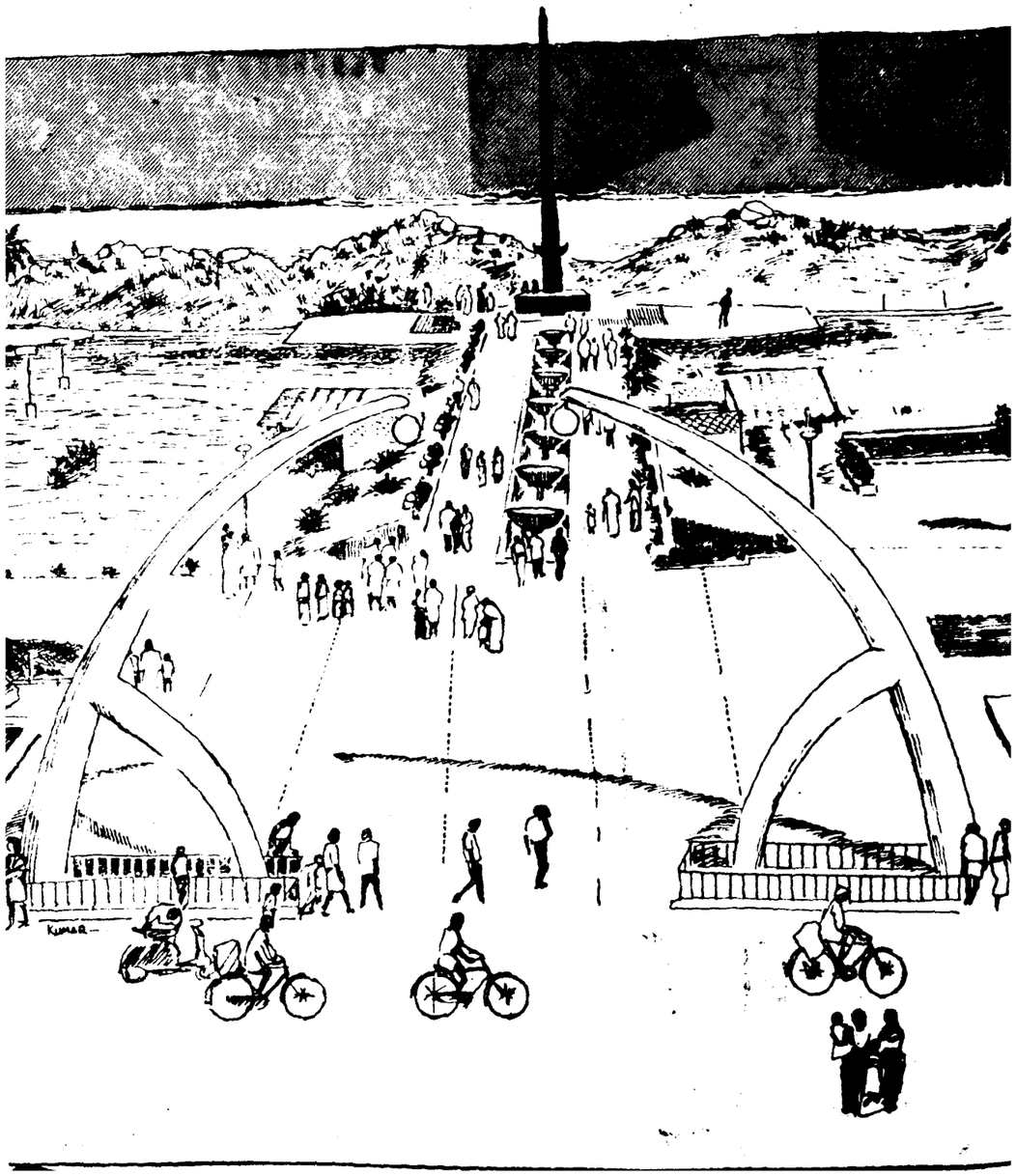
Vol. II FEBRUARY 1, 1972 Issue 15

CONTENTS.

		Pages.
Anna The Darling of the Masses	..	4 –5
Governor's Speech	..	6 –8
Republic day Functions	..	9–12
Bridges in Tamil Nadu	..	13–16
Family planning in Tamil Nadu	..	17–18
Mushroom	..	19–20
Ex-Service men in Tamil Nadu	..	21–22
Jute cum Paddy Cultivation	..	24–25
Chemical Industry in Dharmapuri	..	26–27
The Tale of the Anklet	..	35–42
Tenders	..	42–74

The Madurai University, at a special convocation held at its new premises in Palkalai Nagar at Nagamalai—Pudukottai, conferred the degree of DOCTOR of LITERATURE upon the Tamil Nadu Education Minister Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhian. The Chancellor of the University, Governor K. K. Shah who presided, presented the scroll to Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhian.

The citation, read out by Dr. M.Varadarajan, Vice-Chancellor, described him as a brilliant student, an outstanding orator and an essayist and a Tamil scholar of profound erudition.



Exactly three years ago Anna –that vast ocean of knowledge, love, humility, affection, righteousness, integrity, truth and above all, Tamil left us and had mingled with the ocean of the Bay of Bengal. And yet he lives in our hearts and his spirit is still with us. He had now become a memory –a memory still green and fresh in many million hearts of Tamilians all over the world. It would not be an exaggeration to say that Anna will live amongst us as long as Tamil lives, to inspire us, to strengthen our faltering steps and to give us faith in ourselves and our people.

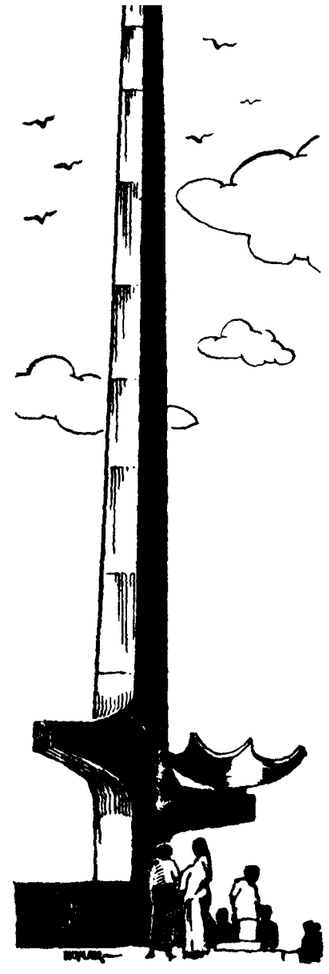
Anna wanted to create a special and spectacular niche for Tamil Nadu among the Indian States and the world as well and he spared nothing at his command to see, " a world without the beggars' out-stretched palm, the misers' heartless, stony stare, the piteous wail of want, the pallid face of crime, the livid lips of lies, the cruel eyes of scorn, a race without disease of flesh or brain, shapely and fair, the married harmony of form and use – where life lengthens, fear dies, joy deepens, love intensifies and Man regains his dignity ". But alas, Nature has bereft us of this fountain of Tamil at one fell stroke when he was at the prime of his popularity and set out on the road to fulfil his life-long cherished goals.

Anna, by any test, was the darling of the masses and no other leader in the world has been so dear and near to the heart of the masses of his country during his life time as Anna had been to Tamilians. The funeral procession of Anna's mortal body was a telling and shining example to his popularity among the Tamilians.

Anna became a leader of world renown not by the accident of history, but by dint of his hard work and vast erudition. He was a many-sided personality. He was a politician, a statesman, a social reformer, a powerful speaker, a journalist, a dramatist, an actor and above all a man of the masses of another type which sets a noble example for other people of his stature—He was also a rationalist to the hilt.

Anna exhibited the fine original spirit of Tamilians and Tamil culture when he said that " we should not refuse to accept and assimilate the best thing in life no matter from whatever place it comes ".

Anna, by nature and temperament, was one " who seeks the friendship of all " He held enmity towards none. Anna lived all his life for



'brothers' and wiped the tears of the poor and the down-trodden.

Anna was Tamil and Tamil was Anna. Every word and every breath of Anna was for Tamil. He brought out renaissance in Tamil language, Tamil culture and in everything that related to Tamilians. And the best homage that Tamilians could pay to Anna is to uphold his principles and pledge themselves to follow his path in the service of the people which was very near to his heart.

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS IN TAMILNADU LEGISLATURE

Addressing a Joint Session of the Tamil Nadu Legislature, Governor Thiru K. K. Shah pledged his "support to you in the service of the people of Tamil Nadu."

Proceeding he said :

"We are meeting at a time when as a nation we can legitimately take pride in fighting for and upholding the principles of democracy and socialism. The heroism, devotion to duty and spirit of sacrifice of our armed forces will continue to inspire generations.

Unity of Purpose.

"The unity of the people in the recent struggle against the foreign invader has been unique and has changed the course of history. I have no doubt that in stepping up economy and in building prosperity the same unity will play a major role.

This Government's aspirations mirror the desires of the common man. This Government re-dedicates itself to the well-being and uplift of the masses in general and the struggling people in particular.

Success in Food Front.

"During the year gone by, the State had a good season on the agricultural front. The rainfall during the south-west monsoon was, by and large, normal excepting in parts of Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot, Tiruchirappalli and Nilgiris. During the north-east monsoon, almost all districts received insufficient rains. However, the earlier rainfall and the better distribution of later rains in certain districts have specifically helped our dry land areas. It is our estimate that the production of foodgrains will reach a target of 73 lakh tonnes representing an increase of 3·84 per cent over the last year's level of 70·3 lakh tonnes. This compares well with the level of 50·6 lakh tonnes in 1968-69. I need hardly point out that this has been the effect of continued and sustained emphasis on the provision of necessary inputs such as fertilisers, pesticides, better seeds, more credit and better water management. Nearly 44·93 lakhs of acres were covered under high-yielding varieties of paddy in 1970-71. This represents nearly two-thirds of the area under paddy. Our target for 1971-72 is to cover 50 lakhs of acres under high yielding varieties of paddy. We have also stepped up our emphasis on multiple cropping. 12·99 lakh acres were brought under multiple cropping in 1970-71 as against 2·15 lakh acres in 1967-68. During the year, there was a sharp step-up in the demand for fertilisers. In fact, the total consumption of fertilisers has gone up to 1·73 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen, 0·72 lakh tonnes of Phosphorous and 0·51 lakh tonnes of Potassium. We have tried to improve the working of the co-operatives and increase the availability of short and medium term credit from Rs. 31·41 crores in 1966-67 to Rs. 55·00 crores in 1971-72 and the long term credit from Rs. 2·73 crores in 1966-67 to Rs. 21·00 crores in 1971-72. The revival and renovation of the co-operative movement continue apace.

"Pursuant to the goal of self-reliance in cotton, we have taken up an intensive programme for expansion of long staple cotton varieties to cover about 2·50 lakh acres. The development of the Kudumiamalai Agricultural Farm and the establishment of the Agricultural University at Coimbatore are important steps in the field of agricultural education and extension. As the House is aware, we have taken a number of steps to ensure that the small farmers and landless peasants are given adequate attention in the planning process. Small Farmers' Development Agencies and the Marginal Farmers' Development Agencies have started working in the districts of South Arcot, Madurai, Tirunelveli, North Arcot and Salem. Similarly, Dry Farming Projects have been started in Kovilpatti and Kudumiamalai.

Rural Electrification.

"It is well-known that rural electrification plays an important role in the modernisation of our countryside. In spite of the paucity of financial resources and shortage of raw materials, we have increased the total number of villages electrified from 25,000 by the end of 1966-67 to 48,137 by the end of December 1971. If the present tempo of rural electrification continues, we hope to be able to cover 58,800 villages and hamlets by the end of 1972-73. The number of pumpsets electrified in the State during the last year 1971 was 63,416. The total number of pumpsets electrified in the State would go up from 2·57 lakhs in 1966-67 to 5.74 lakhs by the end of 1971 and by the end of 1972, the total number of pumpsets electrified will be 6·34 lakhs.

"This Government is aware of the importance of industrialisation of the State. The clearance of naphtha as a feed-stock for the project for the manufacture of fertilisers at Tuticorin is an important mile-stone in our industrial development. The fertiliser project at Tuticorin will cost Rs. 71 crores and is expected to produce 3,52,000 tonnes of ammonia and 5,12,000 tonnes of urea. It will also sustain a Soda Ash-*cum*-Ammonium Chloride Project which is expected to cost roughly Rs. 10 crores. The project for Soda Ash will also be set up by Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation and Southern Petro-Chemical Industries Corporation together. As the House is aware, a linked project which is coming up in Tuticorin is the heavy water project which was initiated with the help of the late Dr. Vikram Sarabhai, the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. It is unfortunate, that a top scientist of the calibre and devotion of Dr. Vikram Sarabhai should have passed away when he was needed most. However, I am confident that this project for manufacture of heavy water will go on stream as scheduled and stand as a living monument to that great Scientist.

Rs. 100 Crores Investment in Tuticorin

"As a result of the earnest steps taken by this Government and with the assistance of Government of India and financial institutions, an investment of nearly Rs. 100 and odd crores will take place in the Tuticorin area. We are also writing to the Government of India about the urgent necessity to set up an Industrial Refinery at Tuticorin so as to rid the country of dependence on imported neptha. Simultaneously, our request for the establishment of a massive petro-chemical complex at Manali continues to be validly reiterated. I hope that the Government of India will take an immediate decision on this very important request. This project would enable the employment of a very large number of educated young men and at the same time help to produce adequate quantities of plastics which would incidentally decrease to an extent our reliance on imports of non-ferrous metals.

In regards to the Salem Steel Plant, while the Consultants have submitted their report, I regret to say that action on this project continues to be rather slow. While I am aware that there is keen interest at the highest level in the Government of India in pushing through the project, I hope that this interest will be translated into expeditious action at all stages.

Industries in Offing.

A number of letters of intent have been received as a result of the incessant efforts made by the Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation during the last few months —thanks to the assistance of the Union Minister for Industrial Development. The latest letter of intent which we have received is for production of 2,100 tonnes of nylon filament yarn. This is proposed to be set up in public sector. Other items covered by letters of indent are :—

B.C.T. powder, Borax and Boric Acid, Calcuim Carbide, Pottasium Chlorate, Cigarettes, Steering gears and Cigarette tissue. These letters of intent altogether involve a total investment of more than Rs. 21.35 crores. Action has already been taken to establish these industries in the joint sector. **As has been announced already, our policy in the field of industry is realistic and we wish to blend private initiative and Governmental control through the establishment of industries in the joint sector.** We will consider most earnestly and sympathetically the approach of any enterpreneur inside the country with adequate managerial resources to participate in the expeditious establishment of new industries.

I am happy to say that the Southern Structurals Limited which had been revived under the Government management has today been put on a more sound footing and its order books have improved. The Textools Limited which the Government have taken over, has also revived. The Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation is doing well and expects to make a profit of Rs. 5.2 lakhs during 1971-72. In respect of six textile mills for which we had sought Government of India's concurrence to take over, we are still awaiting a positive responce. The Small Industries Development Corporation which the Government had set up during the last year, is pursuing its policy of provision of scarce raw meterials, technical consultancy and hire-purchase facilities for the purchase of machinery, besides construction of worksheds. The State Industries Promotional Corporation of Tamil Nadu has also commenced operations and will be the agency for routing incentives to industries, particularly in backward areas.

"This Government attaches the highest importance to the maintenance of peaceful industrial relations. While I am happy to note that Tamil Nadu has had a record of industrial peace, in recent weeks there have been a few unpleasant developments. I hope and trust that the State will soon resume its steady path of peace and harmony in the industrial scene. In this context I wish to reiterate the views expressed by the Chief Minister regarding the imperative need to avert inter-union rivalry and to state that this Government believes in the policy of having one union for each industry. These unions should be led by persons chosen from amongst the workers themselves. Industrial disputes should be settled by mutual discussion and bargaining and not through confrontation and conflict.

Unemployment Problem.

"During the year gone by Government approached the problem of unemployment from a number of directions. One of the most important steps taken in this direction was the setting up of the Youth Corps. This move has been hailed both inside the country and outside as imaginative. Nearly 2,000 youth corps volunteers have been recruited and trained and from the first results that are coming to me, I am confident that they are proving valuable assets to the work of social development in the State. The scheme for giving a loan of Rs. 1,000 to those trained in the Industrial Training Institutes has also been put into operation. With a view to tackling the problem of the educated unemployed, Government propose to utilise the scheme of Government of India for enabling technical entrepreneurs to start new industries. A sum of Rs. 43 lakhs has been allocated this year out of which Rs. 20 lakhs will be set apart for enabling hire-purchase of indigenous machinery, Rs. 7¼ lakhs for industrial estates, Rs. 5 lakhs for commercial estates, Rs. 3 lakhs for Technician's co-operatives and Rs. 12·5 lakhs for providing Equity Capital for new industrial enterprises to be started by technically qualified persons. Besides, we have undertaken programmes for giving employment to the rural unskilled labourers through rural works projects. We have been able to secure clearance from the Government of India for an accelerated programme for rural works including the programme in chronically drought affected areas. In the current year alone, the total expenditure on these works will be Rs. 3·91 crores. Another important project which we have initiated is for the development of market complexes including roads in the districts of Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and South Arcot at a cost of Rs. 1·5 crores. During the current year, a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs

will be spent on the development of roads and market complexes in these districts.

Slum Clearance.

The Slum Clearance Board which we had set up last year has so far spent Rs. 2·80 crores in building 7,000 tenements and is expected to incur an expenditure of Rs. 3·65 crores this year. We expect to expand its activities by generating its own resources and getting increased assistance from the Government of India.

We have also prepared a metropolitan development plan for the next twenty years, which takes into account the problem arising from the development of Madras City. The details of this plan have to be integrated with the perspective plan for the State under preparation. The board strategy is to develop new nodes of urban growth and establish new towns around the city of Madras so as to alleviate the pressure on the city. Some of these details are under discussion with Government of India and we hope to initiate positive action on this plan expeditiously.

As the House is aware, Government have extended a number of facilities to the Harijans and the Backward Classes. The amounts allocated by the State Government for Harijan Welfare has increased from Rs. 3.59 crores in 1966-67 to Rs. 5.32 crores in 1971-72 notwithstanding the fact that earmarked assistance from the Government of India for these schemes has been stopped with effect from 1969—70. The total provision of funds for the specific benefit of Backward Classes has also expanded from Rs. 0·91 crores in 1966-67 to Rs. 3·03 crores in 1971-72.

Steps to hold Price Line

Due to various features of the national and international economic situation, the price situation has continued to cause anxiety. As mentioned in earlier addresses to this House, and as the House is aware this will depend on the decisions that are taken at the Central level. All that is feasible on our part is to keep the level of food production as high as possible and to ensure that when demand arises, there will be a system for controlled distribution of essential commodities which we can bring into action. Government have also taken a decision to establish a separate machinery under the Department of Civil Supplies to ensure adequate quantities of foodgrains and other commodities and to establish buffer stocks so as to insulate the market to the extent possible from speculative influences. At the same time, I would like to reiterate, on behalf of this Government, theplea thattimely decisions be taken by Government of India to import adequatequantity of industrial raw materials such as cotton and staple fibre, steel and drugs so that the price situation can be kept under control.

The Administrative Reforms Commission and the State Planning Commission have commenced work. The Administrative Reforms Commission has set up a number of groups to examine the procedures of Government. The Planning Commission has set up a number of Task Forces to look into various aspects of the State's economy, and I am confident that the reports of these two bodies will play a vital role in modernising the administration of the State and meet their economic level of development. I am also happy to note that the establishment of the State Planning Commission has been welcomed by experts both inside and outside the Government, as also by the Government of India and that it has been held forth as a model for other States to follow. I am hopeful that it will now be possible to draw up plans also at district level, which will help us particularly to step up the income of the lower-income group and accelerate the pace of economic growth.

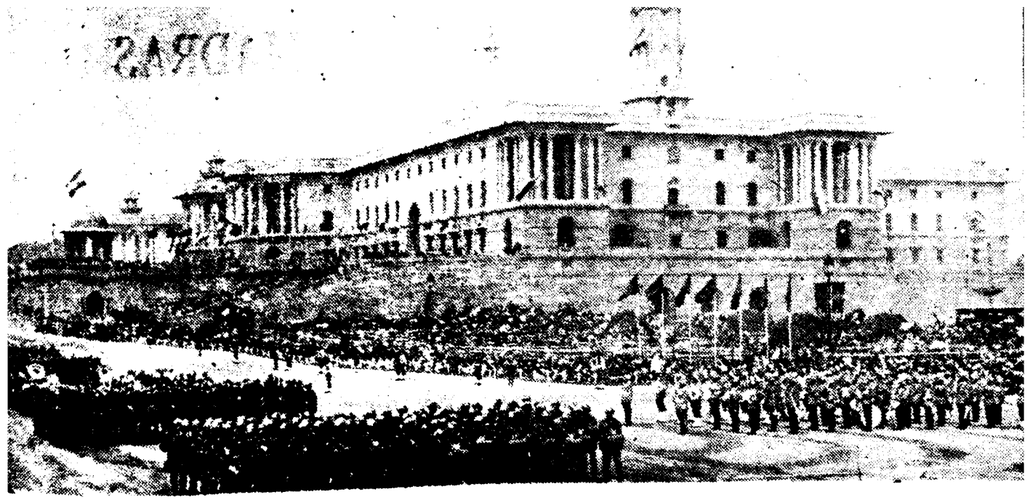
"In earlier meetings, the Union Planning Commission and the State Government were not able to arrive at agreed decisions on the size of the Plan of the State. However, as a result of the discussions held by the Chief Minister with the Central Planning Commission and the Union Finance Minister in December 1971, it has been possible to arrive at certain agreed conclusions on the Plan for 1972-73. It is now expected that the agreed Plan of the State for the current year will be of the order of Rs. 115 crores and for 1972-73 it will be Rs. 117 crores.

Strain of debt repayment.

You have been aware of the heavy financial burden arising from the repayment of debt to the Government of India. During the Five-Year Plan period, our total repayment to the Government of India comes to nearly Rs. 1,54·9 crores as against the anticipated loan from the Government of India of only Rs. 141 crores. This reverse flow of aid from the Centre to the State is one of the primary reasons for the financial stringency facing the State. Taking the year 1971-72 alone, our total repayment has come to a high figure of Rs. 43·03 crores on account of principal and Rs. 21·83 crores on account of interest. This has to be compared with the total Central assistance of Rs. 40·40 crores from the Government of India. The continuance of this imbalance in the flow of resources to the State has been high-lighted by the Chief Minister in his speech to the House while presenting the Interim Budget for 1971-72. I hope and trust that the Central Finance Ministry will set afoot an independent enquiry into the problem of debt burden of the States so that the existing debt is consolidated and that such part of debt as relates to financially unproductive but socially beneficial expenditure be written off as grants or converted into soft loans. This is only fit and proper because the benefits of these investments accrue not only to the State Governments but also to the country as a whole.

In this short session, while you do not have a heavy agenda of legislation, you have the important Constitution (Twenty-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1971 coming up for your approval.

Hon'ble Members are aware that we have to travel a long way beforeeventhe minimumrequirements of the entire population can be met. It is only through the combined efforts of all of you that this difficult task can be fulfilled.



The 2nd Battalion of the Para Brigade, led by Lt. Col. Kulwant Singh Punnu, MVC, marching at the Republic Day parade in New Delhi on Wednesday, January 26, 1972.

The Bangla Desh delegation present at the Republic Day parade cheered the paratroopers who were the first to enter Dacca during the recent operations.

The Prime Minister, Thirumathi Indira Gandhi, presented in New Delhi on January 25, 1972 the Indian Council for Child Welfare National Awards (1971) to five children for showing exceptional courage.

Photo shows (*left to right*) Master Rshikeshan Jena of District Ganjam (Orissa), Master S. Suryanarayanan of Kumbakonem (Tamil Nadu), Thirumathi Gandhi, Master Lala Gangte of Imphal, Kumar Durga Manju Gaur of Hoshangabad (M.P.) and Kumari Pragna Zaveri of Delhi.

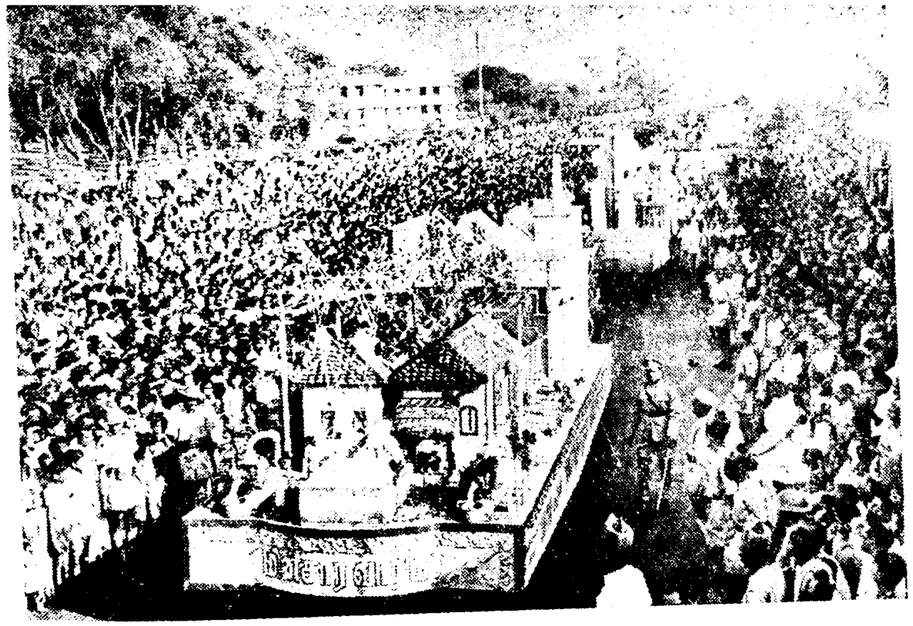


THE REPUBLIC DAY IN MADRAS

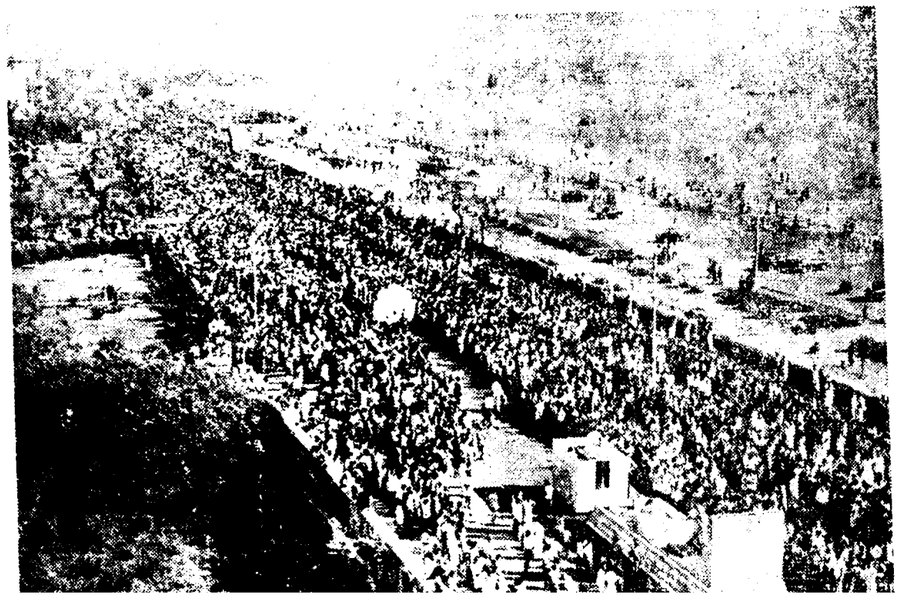


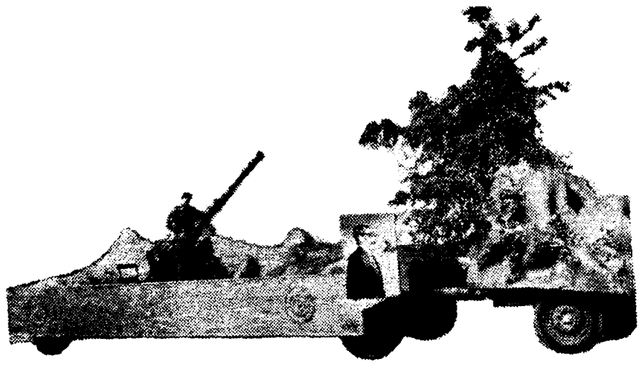
The REPUBLIC DAY PARADE was conducted at Marina (near Gandhiji's statue), Madras at 8-00 a.m. on Wednesday, the 26th January 1972 and the Governor of Tamil Nadu took the salute and the Chief Minister and all other State Ministers besides important dignitaries of the City took part in the function. The special feature of this year's function was that 12 Air-Force aircraft took part in the function and a "little atom" Gnat was also taken out in a float.

Among the 29 floats, the tableau contributed by the Public (Information and Public Relations) Department depicting Gunner Arumugam was awarded the first prize.



29 Floats added Luster and Charm to the Republic Day Function in Madras.





The tableau of the Information and public Relations Department depicts the heroic scene in the war-field of Gunner Arumugam from Tamil Nadu who stunned the enemy with his might of hand and heart.



Lady doctor who did the best in the execution of Family Planning Scheme during 1970–71 was awarded the prize by Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.



The Mauritius Prime Minister Dr. S. Ramgoolam, who was in Tamil Nadu on a three-day visit is seen with the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. M. Karunanidhi.



Muthalapuram Bridge.

WHY WE SPEND SO MUCH ON BRIDGES ?

BY

Thiru R. Thillainayagam, Director, Highways Research Station, Madras.

Tamil Nadu has spent 0.62 per cent of the State Income on road development. The vehicle utilisation factor at 98 per cent in 1969-70 was the highest of all the States in the country, reflecting the efficiency of the road system in Tamil Nadu.

Tamil Nadu has pioneered some novel experiments in road development. The first prestressed concrete bridge in India was constructed across the Palar on Great Southern Trunk (Madras-Trichy) Road.

In all, 118 major bridges, 3 subways and 2 overbridges were completed during the Plan periods. Under the Fourth Five-year Plan, it is proposed to improve the East Coast Road by providing missing links, by constructing culverts and bridges across drainage channels and by raising the riding surface. This road when developed will have a striking developmental impact on the agrarian districts. Another major work is the construction of a road across Pamban Strait connecting Rameshwaram Island with the main land at a cost of Rs. 4.35 crores.

Provision for road development during 1971–72 is budgeted at Rs. 378 lakhs of 3.54 per cent of the outlay aiming for improvement and expansion of the existing road system to meet the needs of the growing economy.

A provision of Rs. 34 crores is made in the Fourth Plan for building up an adequate network of road system for the State. The proposed schemes when implemented, will increase the total road length in the State to 77.94 thousand kilometres at the end of 1973–74 and bring the intensity of road kilometrage to 0.60 from 0.55 km. per sq. km. at the beginning of the Fourth Plan.

The Bridge building activity in Tamil Nadu commenced during the period of the East India Company. Earlier bridges were mostly of the masonary arch type built by Military Engineers and later by the Public Works Department. The former built Three Centred Arches while



the latter adopted Segmental Arches. There seemes to have been no rational design for these Arch bridge and they were based on "Instinct of Proportion" mostly. Later, steel bridges of wrought iron of lattice girder type came to be used. Reinforced Cement Concrete culvert with imparted cement and steel was constructed as early as 1907 for spans of 8 to 12 feet with very conservative values of stresses for the materials used. Later, Rolled Steel joist and Reinforced Cement Concrete slabs were adopted for bridges with higher working stresses for spans of 20 to 40 feet around 1927. The first prestressed concrete bridge in the country was constructed across Palar River in this State in 1952 and since then several other bridges have been constructed.

On any typical road in this State the following types of structures are met with, the first two forming the majority.

(*a*) Masonry and cut-stone arches.

(b) Cut-Stone slab culverts.

(c) Reinforced Cement Concrete slabs with or without Rolled Steel joists.

(d) Steel Trusses.

(e) Reinforced Cement Concrete Tee-beam-*cum*-slabs.

(f) Prestressed concrete, and

(g) Pipe culverts.

The road system in our country is ancient and has been handed over from generations. A typical example of an ancient road system of Tamil Nadu is Mangamma Salai. Maccadam and Telford Systems of road making came into being only after the advent of the British. The development of pavements and improvement in geometry have been mainly by stage construction. Each generation has added a bit to make the road system what it is today. There has never been any systematic design of pavements to suit the traffic loads. It has therefore now become imperative to strengthen the pavement of our existing Highway system to suit the traffic making use of them. The science of soil mechanics and design of asphalt and cement concrete pavement is of recent origin. Here again truck weight comes into picture.

Generally more emphasis is given to the strengthening of road bridges than the road pavements for the simple reason that if a road pavement fails the traffic can still continue to use the road with resultant damages both to the vehicles and the road pavements. But if a bridge fails the consequences are more serious. The whole traffic comes to a stand still. However the importance of strengthening the road pavements cannot be neglected especially when heavier and heavier loads are permitted on the road pavements.

In earlier days the types of loads to be reckoned were only light. The bridges were mostly designed, by a rule of thumb and from aesthetic considerations. During the period of East India Company, bridges were designed only to carry elephants, small artillery carriages and road rollers. In 1931 bridges were designed for the P.W.D., B Class loading consisting of a 10 Ton roller and a 3 ton lorry. From 1946 onwards bridges are designed for the Indian Road Congress 'A' Class loading consisting of a 28·2 tonnes lorry with two trailers of 1·36 tonnes each or 'AA' Class loading consisting of a tracked vehicle of 70 tonnes for a maximum load for the wheeled vehicle of 20 tonnes for a single axle or 40 tonnes for a bogie of two axles spaced not more than 1·2 metre centres.

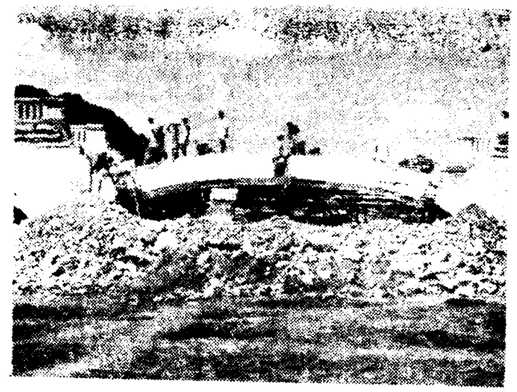


Sub-way at North Beach Road

Vehicle designs were developed to suit the type of haulage requirements. Though this tendency is still persisting a certain standardisation in the design of the motor vehicles have come into being largely because of the tyre manufacturers and other automobile accessary manufacturers. It has come to be recognised of late that regulation was necessary for the construction and use of road transport vehicles. There are international standards as well as national statutory instruments controlling the vehicle design. In general most countries adopt a wheel load of 5 tons and an axle weight of 10 tons. The gross load that can be carried over the axles depend on the axle configurations.



PALAR Bridge in North Arcot District.



The arch bridge at Kumbakonam being strengthened with concrete keys.

Owing to the advantages of effecting movements on the road, industries have come to rely more on road transport. Even weights of the order of 250 tons are now being carried on specially built road carriers to the industrial complexes. These heavy loads are indivisible in character and the frequency of their movements though not of the same order as ordinary trucks, are still to be considerded.

In Tamil Nadu recently there had been occassions when such indivisible loads of the order of 101 to 150 tons were permitted under special permits, for Neyveli Lignite Corporation and for Manali Oil Refinery. The movement of such indivisible loads for Madras Atomic Power Project and for Fertiliser Complex is also under consideration.

Because of the diversity of the aforesaid problems a systematic study to regulate the movement of loads on the Highways of the State was undertaken by the Highways Research Station and the practice of evaluating the strength of existing bridges were evaluated systematically. 3,543 bridges and culverts in a length of 1,000 miles of National Highways and 4,700 bridges and culverts in a length of 1,100 miles of State Highways were studied. As a result of this study it becomes apparent that a phased programme had to be drawn up to strengthern or to reconstruct weak structures. In National Highways 586 bridges and culverts comprising 16·5 per cent of the total bridges and culverts were selected for such urgent improvements at a cost of Rupees 5 crores. In State Highways 568 bridges and culverts comprising 12·1 per cent of the total bridges and culverts were selected for improvements at a cost of Rupees 2 crores. It has to be remembered that this represents only the urgent improvements required for allowing 12 tons vehicles and ultimately a further 2·5 crores will have to be spent to make the improvements thorough as originally envisaged. The work on the Major District Roads is still incomplete and it can be assumed that including Major District Roads, a total of not

less than Rupees 9 crores may have to be spent urgently if immediate improvements are to be carried out to allow 15 tonnes gross load vehicles. On the National Highways a number of weak bridges and culverts are being reconstructed and those structures which are found to be strong for the present day traffic are retained. Many structures are repaired and their life is extended. One such instance is the strengthening measures undertaken for restoring the arch bridge across Cauvery at Kumbakonam. The arch bridge was constructed 150 years ago by the British. The arch had a sag and had shown distress. 5 tons gross load was only permitted in the bridge and trucks were prohibited. As a result of study in the Highway Research Station a scheme was given to strengthen this bridge by providing concrete keys. After the scheme was implemented the bridge was test loaded and was certified as safe for an axle load of 20 tons. Now the bridge is thrown open to all heavy traffic.

The number of motor vehicles of all categories recorded a substantial increase by 137.5 per cent from 49,739 as on 31st March 1960 to 118, 150 at the end of March 1970.

The number of contract carriages registered singnificant growth over the period under review. Among the contract the number of taxi-cabs have increased much faster than autorickshaws. While autorickshaws rose by 210·2 per cent from 527 as on 31st March1960 to 1,635 ason 31st March 1970 the number of taxi-cabs shoot up by 355·6 per cent from 1.814 as on 31st March 1960 to 8.265 as on 31st March 1970.

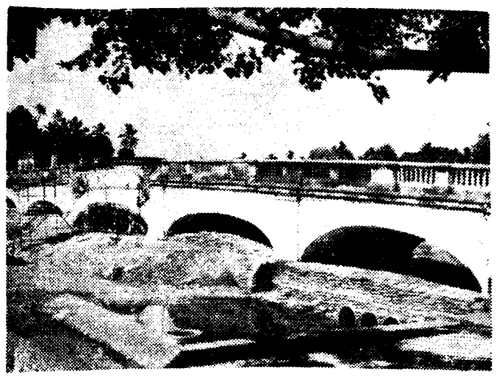
The number of commercial vehicles including buses and trucks on road has grown markedly by 77.4 per cent from 14,609 as on 31st March 1960 to 25.923 as on 31st March 1970. The number of buses (stage carriages) registered a sharp increase by 65.8 per cent from 4,972 as on 31st March 1960 to an all time high level of 8,245 as on March 1970. The number of trucks (goods vehicles) rose steeply by 83.4 per cent from 9,637 as on 31st March 1960 to 17,678 as on 31st March 1970. The rapid pace of expansion in the number of commercial vehicles is an encouraging record of achievement for the road transport industry and reflects its inherent strength and vitality.

As compared to 1959-60 the number of motor-cars including station wagons and jeeps on road as on 31st March 1970 showed distirct improvement. From 24,719 as on 31st March 1960, the number recorded a sharp increase by 92.5 per cent to 47,571 as on 31st March 1970. While out of 1,249 persons one owned a car/jeep or station wagon in 1961, in 1970 there was impressive development when one out of 826 persons owned a vehicle in Tamil Nadu.

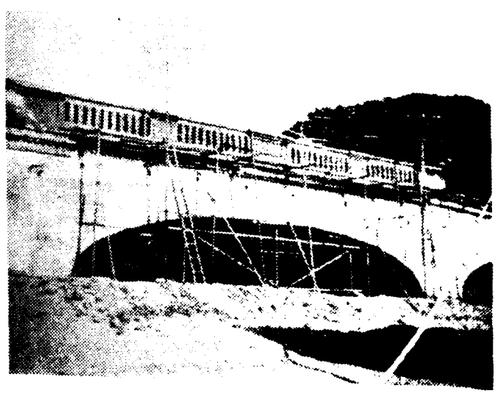
Motor cycles on road recorded a phenomenal growth of 382.8 per cent from 6,483 as on 31st March 1960 to 31,298 as on 31st March 1970.

Number of miscellaneous vehicles as on 31st March 1970 was 3.458 as against 1.587 as on 31st March 1960.

While the road transport industry has rapidly grown over the year under review, with the rural prosperity beginning to emerge, and several areas yet to be served by quick transport, the road transport has vast scope for further development in Tamil Nadu and Tamil Nadu is determind to give them better and more roads than ever before.



The Kumbakonam arch bridge with scaffolding.



The Bridge after strengthening is ready for test.

A PEEP INTO A MASSIVE STERILISATION CAMP IN TAMIL NADU

Family planning is a vital programme which can ensure immediate welfare to each family which has taken to it. In Tamil Nadu it is popularised as a family Welfare Programme undertaken on a humane but massive scale. In implementing it, the authorities are not swayed by the immensity of the job; their motto is "There is no point in despair. There is every point simply in getting on with job". With this spirit of animation almost all districts in Tamil Nadu over-reached their targets in Family Planning sterilisation this year. In similar vein South Arcot, by the end of December 1971, was able to report 34,644 sterilisations, against the target of 18,287 for the year ending with March 1972.

A massive sterilisation campaign was conducted in December by pooling doctors and para-medical personnel from adjoining districts and by organising local leadership for motivation and extra expenses. Almost all Government personnel from the Collector down to the Karnam were drawn into the drive. Details of how the district went about the job are given below :—

Preliminary Meetings :—Collector Took Leadership.

For the year 1971-72 the Government of Tamil Nadu had fixed 18,287 Sterilisations as the Family Planning target of South Arcot district. Since the achievement in the first seven months of the year was very negligible, it was decided that a Mass Sterilisation Camp should be organised in the month of December, which was an agricultural slack season for the district.

To discuss and finalise the arrangements for the camp, two meetings were organised at the District Headquarters on 1st and 7th October 1971. The Medical, Public Health, Revenue and Panchayat Union staff of the district along with the Non-officials and officials of the Public Relations Department, both State Government and Government of India, participated in the meeting. At this meeting a target of 25,000 sterilisation was fixed for the camp. It was also decided that this camp would be organised under the supervision and control of the Collector.

The details of the Organisation for the camp were thereafter taken up immediately. The Revenue and Commuunity Development machineries were fully geared-up almost immediately for the challenging task ahead. The district and taluk level Village Officers Associations and the District and Taluk level School Teachers Associations came forth with the voluntary and whole hearted co-operation. A large measure of encouragement and enthusiasm was received from the non-officials of the district.

Daily Reports.

Almost simultaneously, the registration and motivation of eligible couples were taken up. Daily reports were received in the Collectorate from the Panchayat Union Commissioners and Revenue Divisional Officers indicating the details of eligible couples in each village, the number of cases motivated and the number of acceptors for the sterilisation. Written consents were also obtained from the acceptors. Acceptors for T.V.T. were got checked up before final acceptance for Sterilisation. This moral feature of preliminary medical check up and treatment before acceptance for Sterilisation has not been attempted in any other district so far.

Stocking of Medical Equipments.

The district Family Planning Medical Officer in-charge Dr. M. Subramaniam, M.B. B.S., District Medical Officer, South Arcot assisted by his staff simultaneously took up an inspection and the assessment of the medical preparedness of the various Primary Health Centres and Government Hospitals for the camp. With reference to the target fixed for each centre, a detailed questionaire was prepared indicating the medical requirement for each centre and stocking of medicines and equipments was also started nearly two months ahead of the camp. Training of all Doctors was also ensured with this inspection, as also the strengthening of the medical and para medical staff wherever necessary. Since a special feature of lodging and feeding the operated cases for a minimum period of 6 days was envisaged, the medical and revenue staff also took up the question of selecting suitable places for the stay of the operated cases. Each of these "Camps" was inspected by an officer of Revenue, Community Development side along with an Officer of Public Health Department. The suitability of the building from the comfort point of view of the operated cases and also from the Public Health point of view was assessed carefully. Special arrangements were also made for colour-washing and painting of the building and for making the building look pleasantand hospitable. Crash arrangements were also made for providing water supply and sanitary facilities to these camps. Apart from the locally mobilised cots, mats and pillows each centre was supplied with 50 new mats and 100 new pillows. The minimum recreational and other facilitiesbyway of provision of radio sets and other amenities were planned well in advance. Special arrangements were also taken up immediately for locally cooking and making available liberal quantities of wholesome and nutritious balanced foods to the cases.

Local Leadership to the Fore.

For each centre special committees were formed to be in charge of the several arrangements. Local non-officials took a leading part in all these arrangements. The Committees formed at each centre were for the following purpose.

Transport Committee.

(i) A Transport Committee to be in charge of detailing the vehicles allotted to each camp. This committee was given a daily schedule of the village allotted for bringing cases day to the camp. It was the responsibility of this committee to make sure that the vehicle were sent to the concerned villages and that all the cases of that area were collected and brought to the camp to be operated in the next day. The seventh day of the operation after the sutures were removed it was the responsibility of the same committee to see that the cases were taken back) the respective villages;

(ii) The Reception Committee.

The Reception Committee was res-onsible for registering of the cases /hich had been brought to the camp nd the distribution of the monetary ncentives after the operations;

(iii) Food Committee. —It was the esponsibility of this Committee o decide the menu for each day it the camp and also of seeing to he cooking of the food and the eeding of the patients at the proper ime. Starting with the sumptuous reak-fast each morning, costing Re. 1 per head a lunch, an evening tea some snacks and dinner were served in all these camps.

(iv) Another Committee was also set up to be on duty on 8 hours shifts throughout the day and night to liable with the medical staff and ensure round the clock post operative care of the cases in these camps. Members of these committees were also responsible for the entertainment and recreational programme in these camps;

Incentives.

Simultaneously with these activities arrangements were also made through the Revenue Divisional Officers and the Community Development staff for difficult task of raising contribution for the conduct of these camps. The incentives offered by the Government for the camp consisted of Rs.30 for each sterilised case, Rs. 10 for the canvasser and Rs. 18 towards feeding charges. As against this the incentives offered in this district were Rs. 75 for the Sterilised case (Vasectomy), a raffle ticket costing Re. 1, a dothi and a towel costing about Rs. 10, feeding charges of Rs. 4·25 per head per day costing Rs. 25.50 per head for a period of six days. Transport charges for bringing the cases from the village to the camp and transporting them back costing Rs. 5 per head. Including the canvasser's allowance of Rs. 10, each Vasectomised case entailed an expenditure of Rs. 126.50. Thus, an amount of Rs. 68.50 had to be raised for each case as public contribution.

Along with the Vasectomy cases, T.V.T. cases also were taken up for Sterilisation selecting five centres with one at District Headquarters Hospital and one in each Revenue Division at Tindivanam, Villupuram, Kallakurichi and Chidambaram. For these T.V.T. cases, the amount of incentive given was Rs. 100 per case, which entailed an additional expenditure of Rs. 70 per case. In addition, one saree costing about Rs. 12 was also given as also a raffle ticket. Along with the Tubectomy cases, an attendant and a child were also fed by the respective centres. All these items indicated an extra expenditure of about Rs. 100 per case.

(To be Continued)

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Special and Departmental Test for Government Servants, etc. May, 1972.

The next Special and Departmental Tests for Government Servants and others will beheld from 29th April 1972 to 17th May 1972. The last date for receipt of applications is 29th February 1972 for the Special Tests and 22nd February 1972 for the Departmental Tests. Forms of applications can be obtained from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Government Estate, Mount Road, Madras-2. For further particulars see notification published in Part II-Section 3 of the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette, dated 26th January 1972.

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD

The hire purchase allottees are requested to take there final sale deeds for the following Ex. C.I.T. Schemes which were completed long ago without any further delay.

(1) Sylvan Lodge, (2) Mandavellipakkam, (3) C.I.T. Colony (Mowbrays Road), (4) C.I.T. Nagar (Mambalam South), (5) Trustpuram (6) North Saidapet, (7) Kilpauk Garden, (8) Trust Square, (9) Trustpakkam, (10) C.I.T. Nagar Extension, (11) West C.I.T. Nagar, (12) East Abiramapuram, (13) Aspiran Garden.

In respect of the following schemes also, the final sale deeds will be ready to be given beyond 31st March 1972. All concerned are requested to take them according to their convenience.

(1) Puliyur Part III, (2) Nandanam (Extension), (3) Seethamma Colony, (4) Seethamma Extension, (5) Ramakrishna Nagar Schemes, (6) Turn Rulls Road (Nandanam).

Chairman, Tamilnadu Housing Board. Madras-35.

WANTED.

Applications are invited for the post of "Accounts Officer" in a large industrial undertaking in Tamil Nadu.

Scale of Pay.—Rs. 550-25-600-35-950 p.m. plus Dearness Allowance Rs. 30 and House Rent Allowance at 8 per cent of basic pay orilieu thereof unfurnished quarters if available will be provided at the plant site.

Number of post—One.

Age limit.—Between 35 and 45 years relaxable in exceptional cases.

Qualification.—Must be a Graduate and Chartered Accountant or a Cost and Works Accountant.

Experience.—Minimum 5 years experience in a responsible position, in-charge of Finance and/or Cost Accounting in a major industrial undertaking, preferably a Steel Industry.

Higher start may be considered in deserving cases depending on qualification and experience. Should be able to read, write and speak Tamil.

Applications giving complete details of qualifications, experience, age, salary drawn and salary expected should be sent to the Advertiser c/o Post Bag No. 5205, Madras-2. on or before 15th February 1972.

MUSHROOM— THE MEAT OF THE VEGETARIANS

Scientists can sometimes give very unbecoming names to beautiful objects of nature, very unappetising names to tasty edibles. In similar vein they call the mushroom, fungi, included in fungi are useful things like penicillin yeast, ergot and mushroom. Though pencillin is a miracle it is after all a fungus as far as the scientist is concerned; similarly the tasty, mushroom, which is sometimes called the meat of the vegetarian's is still only a fungus. The mush room is more popular in our villages than in towns. It is a much sought-after delicacy in our villages. It grows everywhere in the wild. state and some are poisonous; for that reason is it that more often these avid eaters of mushroom come to grief. If we can grow mushroom like any other garden crop, it can become a safe delicacy. Even towns people can grow mushroom. If mushroom can catch on in adequate measure it can even be canned for export. Ours is a climate so suited for mushroom growth. The F.A.O. has assisted systematic growing of mushrooms in Himachal Pradesh to such an extent that a thriving export industry has developed. In our State mushrooms can be grown during March to September. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural University will supply the spawns for growing mushrooms. Those who want spawn may write to the Plant Pathologist, Department of plant Pathology, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatote-3 and remit Rs. 2 towards cost of two bottles of Spawn. It will be sent Freight to Pay.

The cultivation of mushroom for commercial purpose of Canning and export is taken by many countries such as France China, Burma, U.S.A., etc. In India two types of mushrooms are now grown in a small scale. One is *sub-tropical mushroom grown in* the Himachal Pradesh called *Psalliota* and *Agaricus.*

C. S. KRISHNAMOORTHY,
B.Sc. (Ag.),
Plant Pathologist, Agri. Varsity,
Coimbatore.

The Paddy Straw Mushroom.

The tropical mushroom called the Paddy straw Mushroom (Volraria diplasia) is easy to grow and comes up in a fortnight. This will grow in all places where the temperature is not less than 75 Degree Farhen heit. A successful method of cultivation of this edible mushroom has been evolved at the Mycology Section of the Agricultural College and Research Institute, since 1943. The method followed is described here.

The paddy straw mushroom, can be cultivated only on paddy straw. Hand threshed paddy straw is essential. Straw is bundled in such a way that each bundle is 20 to 25 cm. in thickness and 90 to 120 c.m. in length (1½ to 2 kilo in weight). The bundles are steeped in water for 12 hours keeping them completely immersed. On a raised platform or on wooden plank kept raised, four bundles of straw are placed side by side.

Another row of four bundles is placed over with the loose end in the opposite side. This constitutes the first layer. The bottle containing the spawn is broken and bits of the spawn are placed all round,



Mushroom starts blooming in a week.

10 to 12·5 c.m. from the edges of the layer. Over this a dessert spoonful of powdered redgram (dhall) is sprinkled to serve as starter for the spawn to grow. Similarly, a second layer is formed with eight bundles of straw but the bundles are placed crosswise.

A third layer is formed placing the straw bundles parallel to the first layer. The final layer will be a repetition of the second layer. The bundling and the alternating of rows across gives strength and shape to the bed. The beds are then pressed tightly and then watered with a rose-can just to moisten the bed. Excess watering should be avoided and the beds should neither be too moist nor allowed to dry. The beds are watered once in three days either in the morning or evening.

The beds are to be covered with a white polythene sheet which may be removed at the time of watering. The success of mushroom growing depends on regulation of moisture. The mushrooms begin to appear after 10 to 12 days and continue to sprout for four to five days. A second crop may be got after one week.

The mushrooms will first appear as small pin heads which later on develop into small buttons covered with a protecting sheath. This sheath is broken as the mushroom expands and remains as a cup-like structure around the base of the stem and it is called a cup or volva. It is at this stage that mushrooms are to be picked.

These mushrooms should be used fresh, that is, on the day of plucking itself. From a bed total yield of 3 kg. may be obtained. The cultivation of the mushroom is possible during March to September in South India. The temperature should not be less than 24 Degree of Centigrade at any period during its cultivation but higher temperatures are beneficial.

Nutrient content of Mushroom.

Mushroom contains 90 to 92 per cent water. The balance 8 to 10 per cent is a rich protein. It contains mineral salts like iron, copper, potassium and calcium in traces. It is rich in vitamins B and D. It is entirely devoid of starch and as such is ideal for diabetic persons.

Mushroom is used just like any other vegetable or greens in the kitchen; it is used as spicing ingredient in all types of preparations. It is prepared and used just like the onion in all preparations, though not as a substitute for onion. As a seasoning it can not only enrich a meal but add a lot of flavour all its own. It is the flavour of the mushroom which makes it such a delicacy. The flavour is all too much like that of chicken meat and also taste as good as chicken meat. In Conjeevaram iddly pieces of mushrooms can be added just as coconut pieces are added and baked. Sometimes mushroom is used as filling in baked or fried **Kodai Milagai**, of course with enough seasoning for mushroom! In omelettes the mushroom is used as onion seasoning. If you cannot use all the mushroom the same day, you can pickle it by pouring scalding hot vinegar or tamarind sauce on raw mushroom. This will keep for any number of days and can be used any time. But the pickle can be used only after 15 days!

Usually a poisonous mushroom can be distinguished from a non-poisonous one by the following features :—

(1) The poisonous ones usually have scales on the top umbrella like portion (Pileus) which is absent in the edible ones.

(2) The poisonous mushrooms are brightly coloured whereas edible ones are white, ash or flesh coloured.

(3) The poisonous ones produce a repulsive smell on breathing emitting lact which is not so in the case of edible ones.

(4) A poisonous mushroom when boiled with a silver coin in water deposits an ashy coating which is not produced in the case of edible ones.

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Sarath

EX-SERVICEMEN IN TAMIL NADU



Chief Minister presents patta for 3 acres to woundod gunner Johnson of Chingleput on 7th January 1972.

Tamil Nadu, as the other States in the country, has continuously and consistently attempted to translate its anxiety for services-welfare into meaningful public concern. The Government of Tamil Nadu, thanks to the active and willing co-operation of the informed public, have evolved many schemes, undertaken many projects to ensure the welfare of service and ex-service persons.

The State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board located at the State Headquarters supervises the welfare programmes throughout the State, through its operating wings of the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's District Boards in each of the districts. These Boards have representatives from different walks of life. The State Board is headed by the Minister for Religious Endowments who is also in-charge of Ex-servicemen. The District Boards are presided over by the Collectors of the respective districts. The entire State Organisation is administered by the Director of Employment and Training, who is the Head of the Department. The operating expenses of the State Board comes out of the State Budget. The expenditure on the District Boards, however, is shared by the Government of India and the State Government.

The Ex-services Men Welfare Organisation in the State is almost 50 years old. It grew out of a lively awareness of public responsibility towards its defence services, who are our best guilt-edged security for national sovereignty. The problems of services welfare, therefore, are inextricably intermixed with national emotions, patriotism and responsibilities. During the last 50 years, this organisation has steadily grown and is in the process of growth. For example, until recently the State and District Boards had part time Secretaries from the Department of Employment and Training in ex-officio capacity. This is being changed. The State Board has now a full-time Secretary as also six of the twelve districts. Proposals are under consideration to constitute an independent Board Office for the Nilgiris. These developments are the results of the growing awareness of and the increasing involvement in the ex-service affairs by the State Government. These are, also, in part, indices of the expanding frontiers of Services Welfare in Independent India.

A volunteer defence service such as ours succeeds to the extent that they are backed by the Nation; it is an exercise in the maintenance of good morale. The morale of our fighting forces is almost a legent and has been proved over and over again through peace and war. The Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board Organisation is necessarily concerned with the problems of these bravemen and women, their families and dependants.

The problems of Ex-services' Welfare are many and varied. Our men of the fighting services, during three-fourths of their service life, are generally separated from their families, being posted in remote areas where they cannot live with their families. The great stress and strain of such separation from normal life imposes several problems. Welfare measures will have to harmonise national duty with family responsibilities, or at least keep any such emotional conflicts under check by keeping the families as happy as possible and thus sustaining the morale of the fighting forces. Another example is the resettlement of the returning soldiers, sailors and airmen, after their dedicated service. These men, when they are discharged, are relatively young in age and active in habits. They have before them many years of useful service and with their acquired skills and talents have quite a significant role to play in the socio-economic affairs of the country. How best to utilise these talents gainfully is another problem to which any welfare programme should address itself. Physically and psychologically this is important because future volunteers will tend to judge their choice of a defence career by the concern the Society expresses for the released soldiers/sailors/airmen. Such are the problems that the Board Organisation faces.

Resettlement of Ex-servicemen and women constitutes one of the most important activities in the

State. The concept of resettlement in relation to ex-service persons is more inclusive and the spectrum is wider than what is normally associated with the term. It ranges from as simple a thing as making cash payment to alleviate immediate distress to a complex problem of rehabilitating a disabled or afflicted soldier/sailor/airmen in life through appropriate medical treatment, work theraphy, vocational training and placement in a gainful employment. Such is the pervasive philosophy of resettlement that, in the words of late Prime Minister Nehru, "the question of resettlement of ex-servicemen which was looked upon so long rather on compassionate grounds, should realy be perceived from the national point of view, of taking advantage of trained and disciplined ex-servicemen in the best interests of the Country". In keeping with this philosophy, the Government of Tamil Nadu have accorded due priority to ex-servicemen in the matter of employment under them. They have also reserved a percentage of vacancies arising under them to be filled only by exservices applicants. About one fourth to one fifth of the active Ex-Services applicants registered with the Employment Exchange in this State are being placed in jobs every year.

The State Government have issued about 500 land pattas to ex-servicemen in the last 3 years. In spite of the acute shortage of land, the Government having granted so many pattas is an eloquent testimony to the lively interest of Government in Ex-services resettlement. Recently, through assistance from various sources, a housing colony for Exservicemen has been organised in Kovai-Pudur in Coimbatore district. It is the hope of Government that, given the co-operation necessary, it should be possible to organise many more such colonies as part of ex-service welfare in the State.

The several Ex-services Co-operative Transport Societies, land colonies and industrial co-operatives have been specially developed as part of Ex-services welfare. In addition, the organisation maintains ten Ex-services Centres in most of the district headquarters towns, with amenities for rest and recreation. These are hired to ex-services and serving personnel at nominal rent and serve as community centre for Ex-services and serving personnel and their families. A few more such rest and recreation centres are being planned in Madras City and other district headquarters towns. A Jawans' Market with 40 shops has been constructed at Salem at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs and this will go a long way in helping the ex-servicemen to start small trades.

This is not the whole story of ex-services welfare in Tamil Nadu. The Tamil Nadu Ex-services Personnel Benevolent Fund is administered by a Financial Sub-Committee of service, State officials and non-officials. This committee meets once in three months and sanctions grants to deserving ex-servicemen/widows of killed/deceased personnel of the Armed Forces for a variety of purposes. By way of monthly grants, the fund sanctioned Rs. 2,38,880 to 543 ex-servicemen during the year 1970–71. This may be compared with 327 persons and Rs. 39,475 in 1969-70. Such grants are increasing in number and value year after year. Besides such monthly grants lump-sum grants are also being given for setting up of small business, cycle repair shops, poultry and dairy farming, etc. During 1970–71 a sum of Rs. 51,529 was sanctioned to 141 cases. Under a scheme for short-term loan assistance to needy ex-servicemen 30 were benefited ; the total loan value being Rs. 5,380. The Board has also sanctioned immediate cash reliefs to distressed ex-servicemen beneficiaries numbered,1,621 persons and the value of such benifits was Rs. 92,623 in 1970–71compared to 297 persons and Rs. 8,619 in 1969-70. Apart from these forms of assistance, the Board maintains 10 disabled ex-servicemen in Queen Mary's Techinical School, Kirkee for under going vocational and technical training in select trades. The Board also encourages vocational training of dependants of ex-servicemen in the Andhra Mahila Sabha and Shree Seva Mandir, Madras. Marriage grants for daughters of ex-servicemen at Rs. 300 for each ex-serviceman are also made available. 141 ex-servicemen secured Rs. 32,400 during 1970–71 as against 50 ex-servicemen and Rs. 6,900 in 1969–70 respectively.

The Amalgamated Fund for ex-services resettlement and rehabilitation, presided over by the Governor of Tamil Nadu is another source of assistance to ex-servicemen. This fund extends a variety of assistance such as free grants to the widows and the disabled, loans to unemployed ex-servicemen to start industry/business, scholarships to children of ex-servicemen for professional and higher education Assistance to the tune of Rs.15,57,438 was given from the Amalgamated Funds in 1970–71, which is almost five times the quantum of assistance given in 1969–70 i.e, Rs. 3,68,368.



Collections to National Defence Fund are pouring in. Here Land Development Bank chief is presenting a cheque for Rs. 5 Lakhs. Total collections as on 29-1-72 is

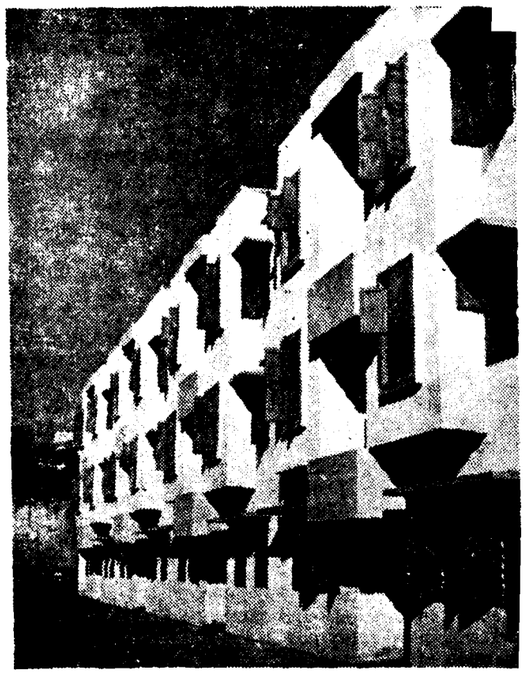
I am especially grateful to the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board and particularly to its dynamic Chairman, for having given Mr. Meighorner (Architect and Town Planner from Munich/Technical Representative of Germany) and me the opportunity to see some really exemplary projects of Slum Clearance. This work being done deserves every encouragement and admiration.

Dr. HERRING

I agree absolutely with the remarks of Mr. Dr. Herring. I will use every opportunity to talk about the exciting facts I have seen, as soon as I am at home again. Your approach is an outstanding example also for other continents.

GERHARD MEIGHORNER
City Planner Munich
Germany.





New tenements in Notchi Nagar.

A NEW ERA FOR SLUM DWELLERS

The new tenements in Notchinagar constructed by the Slum Clearance Board was inaugurated on 21st January 1972, by Thiru K. R. Ramaswamy, Chief Engineer, Slum Clearance Board. Thiru C. J. Jagannathan, Secretary, Notchinagar Betterment Committee presided over the function. On this day of rejoicing the first batch of dwellers in this slum have entered their new tenements equipped with all amenities. It is one of the schemes taken up after the formation of the Slum Clearance Board. Various other schemes are likewise under execution and under various stages of completion. The new era has set in and every poor man is proposed to be provided with a house. All the schemes are being pushed through with a sense of dedication and social service.

JUTE-PADDY ROTATION CULTIVATION IN TAMILNADU

The single paddy crop economy which characteristises Thanjavur and other districts in the State is likely to experience a much needed change with the introduction of jute. Jute can be grown in February and March after the Samba paddy harvest in the districts of Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Chingleput. It has been computed that the net return to the farmer from this jute paddy crop pattern would be of the order of Rs. 2,000 per acre. International and internal market is now ready for a rapid expansion of jute production. The long term implications for Tamil Nadu's jute crop will depend on the country's production meeting the expanding international demand while Tamil Nadu jute will be meeting the expanding domestic demand. It is only necessary for the farmers to set up the needed retting tanks, etc., while the State Government will train the necessary staff at the Calcutta Institute of Jute Research. Thanjavur's sole and somewhat unviable dependence on paddy can thus be corrected.

After January harvest of paddy, sowing time for jute is round the corner. You can get a handsome profit from this crop. Here are the tips.

Jute being a bast fibre crop, the ield depends on how profusly he crop puts on the foliage. This in urn, depends on the care you give o it right from the start.

Now the jute yields about 11 to 13 uintals per hectare. The improved ractices can be finitely double the ield.

24

Land preparation.

Plough the land deep to remove the stubbles of the previous crop. Powder the soil and prepare a fine seed-bed. Follow each ploughing with laddering to level the land. Break up the clods, collect weeds and compress the soil slightly.

If needed irrigate. Lime the soil with seven to fifteen quintals of lime per hectare, if the test shows that, the soil is acidic. Do this one and a half months before sowing.

Seed treatment.

Treat the seed with Agrosan GN at 5 to 8 grammes per Kilo of seed. Treat the seed for ten minutes before sowing.

Manuring.

Apply farmyard manure, compost or farm refuses at 5 to 8 tonnes per hectares. Also add 20 kilos of nitrogen in the form of ammonium sulphate, 40 kilos of muriate of potash (at 20 kilos of K_2O per hectare and 125 kilos of single superphosphate to supply 20 kilos P_2O_5 per hectare). Mix all the chemicals thoroughly with the soil when the land is finally prepared.

Sowing.

Use the following seed-rate, For white Jute, JPC 321, JPC 212, etc. at 6 to 8 kilos per hectare and tossa jute, JRO 632, JRO 620, etc. at 4 to 6 kilos per hectare. Sow in rows of 30 centimetres with the help of hand seed drill to a depth of 1·5 to 20 centimetres. See that there is enough moisture in the soil. This will ensure good, germination.

Sowing time may range from early March to early April for white jute and mid-April for white jute and mid-April early May for tossa jute.

Weeding.

As you know, the yield of fibre depends on the vegetative growth of plant. Timely and right intercultural operations stimulate the vegetative growth of plant. Start the inter-cultural operations after three weeks from sowing. Maintain a spacing between 7 to 10 c.m. from plant to plant. How with wheel hoe after each hand weeding.

Top dressing.

Use either ammonium sulphate at 100 kilos per hectare or urea at 45 kilos per hectare to supply 20 kilos of nitrogen. Give the first top-dressing just after the first weeding and thinning when the crop is three to four weeks old. Topdressagain ten to fifteen days later.

Follow each topdressing with hoeing. To avoid scorching of the leaves mix the fertilizers throughly with four to five times its weight of the soil before application.

For high yields from white jute double the fertilizer does as this is a non-lodging variety.

Pests and diseases.

Field cricket, often damage the seedlings. To control this pest dust Aldrex 5 per cent at 20 kilos per hectare in the soil during land preparation. If the circket trouble is seen in standing crop, spray Aldrex 50 W.P. at one kilo in 500 litres of water per hectare take preventive measures against all the jute insect pests such as indigo caterpillar, stem weevil and semilooper by spraying regularly with Endrex 20 E.C at 670 to 840 Ml. per hectare with 450 to 560 litre of water.

If there is mite, spray lime sulphur solution (one in 49 parts of water) at 500 litres per hectare and dust lime sulphur dust in the proportion of 3 : 1 at 20 kilos per hectare.

You can check diseases like stem rot, root rot and seeding blight by regularly adding lime in acid soil. Add potassic manures and fertilizers and remove plant debris like stubbles of the previous crop. Provide good drainage. Attack of nematodes has now become a great problem. Control them by soil application of nematicides such as nemagon at 7·5 to 9 litres per hectare.

The fibre yield goes up if the plants have a longer time to grow. Sow early to provide longer period for growth.

The right time for harvesting is when the plants are at small pod stage. Earlier harvesting would give better quality of fibre but yield will be low.

Bind the harvested reeds into separate bundles of 18 to 20 centimetres diametre each Remember to hind the thick and thin plants separately. Leave the bundles standing in the field for two or three days to let the leaves shed. This will prevent the fibre from getting a dark colour.

Steeping and Retting.

Ret in a shallow canal or river with slow running and clear water. Where such facilities are not available, two metre deep tanks are quite suitable.

Keep the jute bundles standing in 30 to 60 centimetres deep water for three or four days before the entire bundle is steeped. This ensures uniform retting.

Cover the steeped bundles with water weeds, jute sticks or some leguminous plants like dhaincha or sunnhemp. This will accellerate retting. Weigh the bundles down, 10 centimetres below the surface water carefully so that the jak should not touch the clay at the bottom of the tank. Retting is best done when the temperature of water is between 31 and 36° C, and it may be completed within a fortnight. If the temperature gets cooler, retting gets prolonged.

Extraction and drying of fibre.

Extract gently from each reed separately to get cleaner jute fibre with minimum waste. Beating of fibres with wood sticies should be avoided, as it spoils the quality.

Dry the extracted fibres over a bamboo frame or thick wire frame or on a clear surface in mild sun for two or three days. The fibre loses its lusture and strength by too much exposure to hot sun.

Jute ready for Harvesting.



GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU.

Rural Development and Local Administration Department.

Applications in the prescribed form are invited from qualified Men candidates up to 4-30 p.m. *on 15th February* 1972 for appointment to 150 posts of Gramasevaks, Grade II in the Tamil Nadu Gramasevaks Service to be made by direct recruitment.

Qualifications : (i) Must have completed the S.S.L.C. with not less than 40 per cent of marks in Tamil; OR

(ii) Must have obtained a post basic (Lower) certificate awarded by the Director of School Education; OR

(iii) Must have passed the VIII Standard or the III Form of recognised school in the case of Political Sufferers ; OR

(iv) Must have passed the VIII Standard or the III Form of recognised school ; or the Indian Army Class II standard in the case of Ex-Servicemen.

Age : Candidates should be above 16 years and below 25 years on 1st July 1972. Candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be above 16 years and below 30 years on 1st July 1972.

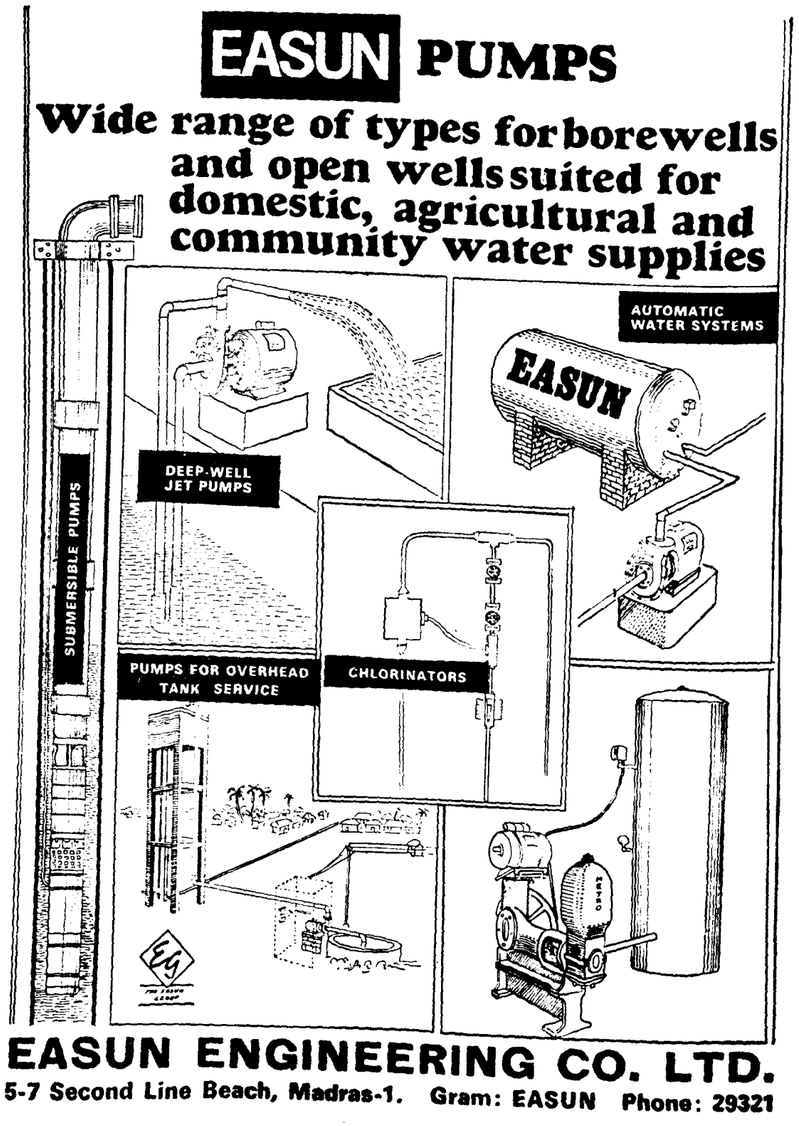
Fee : The application fee payable is Rs. 5. Candidates belonging to Backward Class or Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are exempted from the payment of the prescribed fee if they have passed P.U.C. examination in Arts and Science, or taken a Degree of Madras or Annamalai University or equivalent qualifications.

Pay : The scale of the post is Rs. 200—5—250—10—300.

Detailed particulars regarding recruitment and form of application may be obtained from the Director of Rural Development, Kuralagam Buildings, Esplanade, Madras-1 on a requisition in wirting with a sufficiently stamped and self addressed envelope.

Director of Rural Development.

25



CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES FOR DHARMAPURI DISTRICT

The Chemical Industry has grown to the status of an important component of the national industrial potential. The fundamental and basic needs (with regard to health of the people, food, clothing, shelter, transport, communications, etc.) are met directly or indirectly by the chemical industry which plays a vital role in the development of other industries such as process, engineering, consumer and metallurgical industries.

In the last 2 decades Tamil Nadu has registered a steady progress in the field of chemical industry particularly heavy chemical industry. Sulphuric acid, caustic soda, calcium carbide, and fertilisers are some of the industries which have been well developed in our State. Paper, sugar, and vegetable oils have been developed by utilising the agricultural resources. The mineral based industries developed in the State include cement, aluminium and ceramics. The Neyveli Lignite Corporation with a thermal power station, urea fertiliser plant and a briquetting and carbonisation plant is a major development of industries in the State. A number of chemical bye-products such as phenols, xylenols, tar, kerosene, etc. are also produced in the briquetting and carbonisation plant. Based on these bye-products units for the manufacture of Salicylic acid Bis phenol A etc. can be set. The possibility of establishing a chemical complex at Neyveli based on the Neyveli bye-products is under consideration by State Government.

A major breakthrough in industrial development of the State has been the setting up of the Petroleum Refinery at Manali. A giant fertiliser unit is also coming up as a part of the Manali complex. The scope for establishing an integrated petro-chemical complex is also being examined. This complex when set up would give rise to many basic chemicals such as ethylene, propylene, buta diene, etc. A host of satellite units could be set up to utilise these chemicals. The implementation of a petro-chemical complex is therefore certain to change the entire picture of chemical industry in the State.

Tuticorin, a big salt centre in the State is another potential area offering wide scope for developing chemical industries. Steps have already been taken to establish a chemical complex with a fertiliser unit in the joint sector.

Considering the availability of natural resources and basic raw materials coming mostly from sea, air, minerals, forest and farm, the progress already achieved is not adequate. Further development is certainly possible if all the natural resources and raw materials are properly and fully exploited and utilised. In order to plan future development, it is absolutely essential to take stock of the availability of raw materials and other resources so that the potentialities and possibilities of setting up different types of chemical industries could be examined and workable schemes and projects drawn up. During the successive Five-Year Plans, most of the districts in the State have progressed to a substantial extent in respect of chemical industry in the large and small-scale sectors. However, comparatively a few districts have not made much headway in this field and Dharmapuri is one such district. In this article it is proposed to discuss the possibilities of developing chemical industries in that district.

Dharmapuri district has been recently bifurcated from the composite Salem district and comprises of 4 taluks, namely, Harur, Hosur, Krishnagiri and Dharmapuri. Compared to Salem, Dharmapuri does not have many industries and the district is primarily agriculture-based. Considering the availability of raw materials and natural resources though limited, there is scope for developing chemical industries preferably in the small-scale sector.

Tapioca which is grown in and around Dharmapuri district forms the basic raw material for the manufacture of sago and starch. Sago which is used as a good product finds very wide market in States like Maharashtra and West Bengal. Tapioca starch is in great demand by textile units in the country. There is, therefore, ample scope for developing this industry on modern scientific lines.

Being a major producer of castor seeds, the district has got good scope for setting up units based on castor seeds. Castor oil finds use in paints and varnishes, hydraulic fluids, cosmetics, soaps, printing ink, linoleum, etc. Refined castor oil is used in medicine.

Turkey Red oil used in textiles, leather, soaps and dyes, can be prepared from castor oil by Sulphonation. A unit could very well be started in the district in the small-scale sector for a capacity of 500 Kg./day with a capital investment of Rs. 2 to 2·5 lakhs.

A plant can be set up to produce blown castor oil which can be used in plasticisation of lacquers in the preparation of artificial leathers, coated fabrics, oil cloth and similar products. A small-scale unit with a capacity of 1/2 to ton a day requires a capital investment of Rs. 2 lakhs.

Since non-edible oil bearing trees such as neem are grown in the district there is good scope for extracting the oils such as neem, punna, punga and illuppai. These oils can be processed to get fatty acids which in turn can be used for the manufacture of soap. In the present context of acute scarcity of edible oils, there is a strong case for utilising non-edible oils for making fatty acids. Besides, a

valuable by product glycerine is also obtained in this process. A unit for processing 10 tons of oil per day would require a capital investment of about Rs. 15 lakhs.

Availability of straw, wood shavings, etc., in the district and bagasse from the nearby sugar factories gives ample scope for setting up a paper board unit in the district. This could be in the small scale sector with a capital investment of about Rs. 7·5 lakhs.

Deposits of limestone that occur in some parts of the districts can be profitably used in the manufacture of chemical lime and a unit of 5 tons a day capacity with a capital investment of Rs. 3—4 lakhs can be set up at a suitable location. Chemical lime finds use in paper ; leather and sugar industries.

The demand for paints and varnishes in the State has been on the increase in recent years as a result of increased building and other constructional activities. Even though there are paint units in the small scale sector in other districts, there is no unit in Dharmapuri district for making paints and varnishes. There is great scope for setting up one such unit in this district which can cater to the local needs. A small scale unit for making common ready mixed paints such as aluminium, red oxide, red oxide zinc chrome primers, etc., can be set up with a capital of about Rs. 2 lakhs.

The history of therapeutic agents is inseparably bound with the development of chemical industry. There are at present no formulating units in the district. A formulating unit for compounded preparations, tablets, tonics, mixtures, etc., can be set up from the point of increased demands for such medicines. Capital investment would be of the order of Rs. 2 to 3 lakhs.

Abundant availability of different kinds of fruits in and around Dharmapuri district and facilities for training in fruit preservations provide good scope for setting up one more canning unit in the district. Besides this, dehydrated fruits and vegetables, find good export market and this unit could become export oriented and earn valuable foreign exchange. Necessary know-how can be obtained from the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore.

A unit for manufacturing plastic processed goods could be set up in the district especially since PVC is available at Mettur. Other industries which could be suggested for the district include, Activated Carbon from Rice husk, glucose from starch, Sodium silicate from quartz and abrasives, etc., and cattle feed.

Tamil Nadu has a well developed textile industries. Besides there are a number of cottage and small scale units engaged in handlooms. The operations requiring the use of chemicals in this industry are washing, scouring, bleaching, dyeing and calendering.

There have been growing demands in recent years for various dyestuffs. This industry has not yet been developed in the State. There are only about 10 units in the small scale sector making some of the common dyes. In view of the existence of a large number of textile units and handlooms consuming large quantities of dyestuffs, it is necessary to start manufacture of dyestuffs in an organised way. The few units in Salem and Erode are not at all enough to meet the increasing demands. The Textile and Handloom industry in Tamil Nadu consume about Rs. 4 crores worth of dyestuffs annually. There is thus scope for organising the dyestuff industry in the State. Dyestuffs such as acidic and basic, azo and azoic ; direct and vat, special dyes, etc., can be manufactured.

The chief draw back in the development of this industry is the non-availability of basic chemicals and intermediates. The Hindustan Organic Chemicals being set up in Maharashtra will provide the basic intermediaries for dyestuff industry in this District. Somuch so, the large weaving community in an area of 100 miles around this district could benefit from such a scheme.

SCIENTIFIC NEW PROCESSES DEVELOPED.

Twenty new processes developed in various scientific laboratories of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research will be made available to the Indian industries for commercial and industrial exploitation.

Among the processes which will be released to the industry by the Corporation will be : Fabrication and reconditioning of cathode ray tubes and television pictures, tubes, mica based paints, perfumes from cinnamon leaf oil, Plaster of paris and building plaster by fluidised bed calciner.

The Board also desided to support the two developmental projects, namely Citric Acid by the fermentation method and S.A.N. Plastics.

For the first time in the 17 years of its existance the Corporation has made profits during the year 1970-71.

The National Chemical Laboratory, Poona, has developed a process for the manufacture of catechol starting from polyvalent phenol fraction (Catechol cutrich). It involves the treatment of the polyvalent phenol fraction with benzene and crystallising pure catechol from the mixture. Catechol is used in the manufacture of T-butyl catechol, whichis an important anti-oxidant, and also used as an intermediate for some drugs. The project, sponsored by the National Research Development Corporation is part of its programme of development of indigenous research and know-how.

The Central Salt and Marine Research Institute has developed a process for manufacturing potassium fertilisers from mixed salt. This will help to meet the growing demand for potassium fertilisers, an important nutrient, from the sea, as there are no potash deposits in the country.

GROUND WATER RESOURCES OF TAMIL NADU

Four districts of Tamil Nadu,i.e., Thanjavur, North Arcot, Chingleput and Coimbatore will have about Rs. 60 Crores invested before February 1973 in helping 50,000 Farmers install 70,000 bore-wells, 10,000 Ordinary wells, 4,500 Tube wells, 4,000 Electrically driven pumpsets and purchase 1,500 Tractors. This, in the nutshell, is the immense Land Development Programme which is launched with dynamism and vigour by Co-operation Minister Thiru S. B. Aditanar.

Ground water is the most important of fresh water resources in the world. More than 97 per cent of all fresh water is under ground ; only 3 per cent is in streams and lakes. Advanced countries have tapped the ground water very considerably to meet their water requirements. Not all ground water can be recovered because geological formations yield only a percentage for pumping. However, it is true that available ground water is many times more than the available supply of surface water.

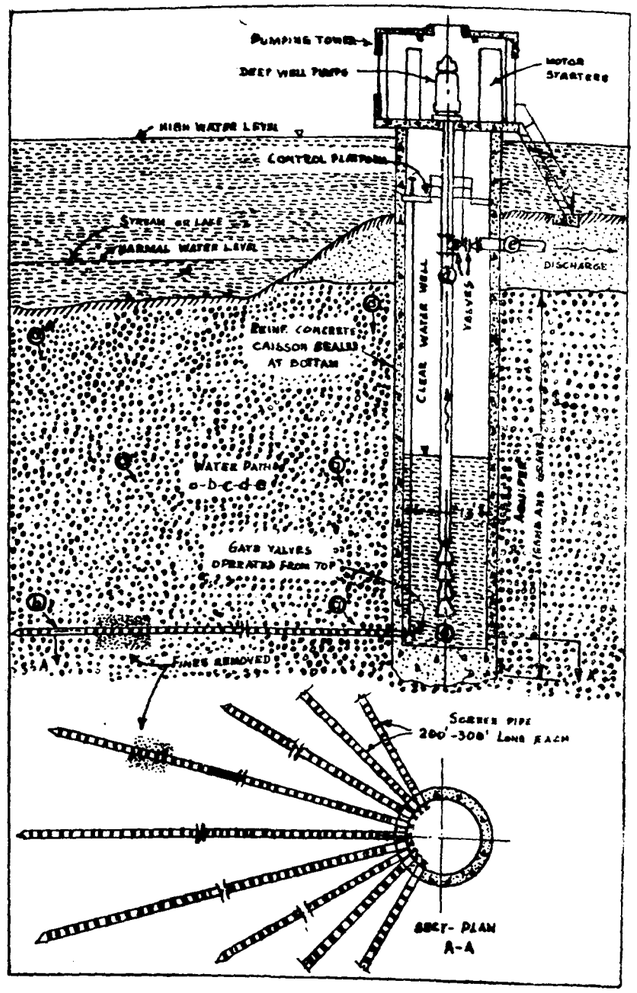
In Tamil Nadu several multi-purpose schemes for utilising the surface waters have been planned and executed already. Out of an available quantity of 700 T.M. ft. of surface water about 94 per cent has alreadybeen utilised. Therefore, for further increase in food production we have to resort to ground water only.

Tamil Nadu, which has an area of 50,331 sq. miles (1,30,148 sq. km.) is essentially an agricultural State. The net area sown is 5.90 million hectares and the gross area irrigated is 2.42 million hectares which constitutes 41 per cent of the net area sown. Out of 2.42 million hectares irrigated 67 per cent is irrigated by canals and tanks and 33 per cent by wells and springs. As can be seen, there is a large area sown, which can be brought under irrigation by ground water. Even in irrigated areas with the proper integration of surface water and ground water, it should be possible to increase both the effect and efficiency of irrigation.

How much Ground Water ?

The State's ground water potential is estimated to be about 12 million acre ft. and with about 10 lakhs wells out of which 5 lakhs are energised, it is estimated that only about 3.5 million acre ft. are being utilised for irrigation. Hence there is an additional quantity of about 8.5 million acre ft. which can be utilised for irrigating the cultivable lands in the various parts of the State. The table below shows district-wise use and availability of ground water in the State :

NAME OF THE DISTRICT	Available Ground water in M.Acre ft. per annum.	Present extraction (approximate) in M.Acre ft. per annum.
Chingleput and Madras	0·97	0·30
South Arcot	1.43	0·30
North Arcot	1·03	0·50
Salem and Dharmapuri	1·21	0·50
Coimbatore	0·88	0·65
The Nilgiris	0·19	0·00
Tiruchirappalli	1·32	0·35
Thanjavur	1·75	0·20
Madurai-7	0·86	0.35
Ramanathapuram	1·10	0·10
Tirunelveli	0·86	0·20
Kanyakumari..	0·19	0·05
Total ..	11·79 or 12·00	3·50



A collector well located near a surface water body. (courtesy Ranney Method Water Supplies, Inc.)

Review of work so far done.

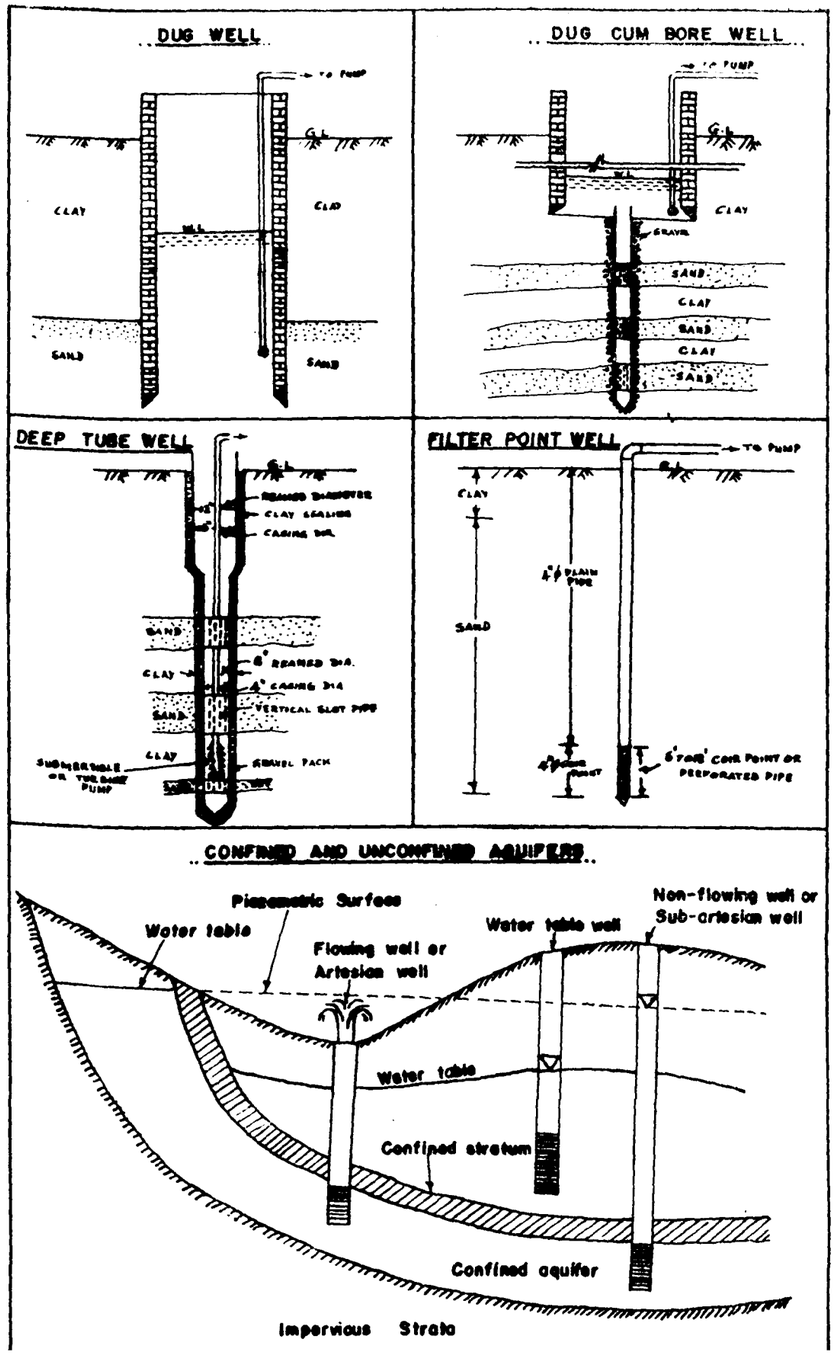
The Geology Branch of the State's Industries Department was the first agency to do some exploratory work in assessing groundwater potential in Avadi-Villivakkam and Araniar-Kortalayar basin. Further a number of investigation wells were taken up for providing water for small industries.

The Geological Survey of India has also been doing geological mapping and study of fluctuations of groundwater levels in various parts of the State.

Oil and Natural Gas Commission have done drilling and geophysical surveys in the sedimentary tracts of South Arcot, Thanjavur and Ramanathapuram districts with a view to locate oil resources. Information *upto* 300 *metres* depth is only needed for groundwater development and necessary data is being obtained from them.

Exploratory Tube-wells Organisation of the Government of India did about 26 production wells during 1957-58 in South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Ramanathapuram districts. The same organisation now re-designed as Central Groundwater Board has drilled 30 boreholes in Thanjavur District in collaboration with United Nations Development Programme—Phase II.

The Agricultural Department has been doing a number of Production wells all over the State for the ryots mostly on subsidised rate basis with a view to help the ryots to have a good source of irrigation. The Public Health Engineering Department is also doing production wells wherever possible to provide drinking water-supply to villages, panchayats and municipalities. The Corporation of Madurai has recently constructed a collector well for meeting the growing needs of the City of Madurai.



Centralised Agency.

As a number of organisations have been doing both investigation and production works, the need for a comprehensive survey of the potential available was felt by the Government of Tamil Nadu in 1965 and with a view to assess the potential available, the Ground Water Division was formed at Madras in March 1965. After ascertaining the valuable information of the available water potential in the Araniar-Kortalayar basin (North Madras), this Division started constructing production wells in the three aquifers, viz., Minjur, Duranallur-Panjetty and Thamaraipakkam-Kilanur. About 333 boreholes have been drilled. Detailed survey has also been done to study the possibility of collector wells in Araniar river bed. Detailed survey has also been initiated for studying the sea water interface in Minjur area.

As per the U.N.D.P.'s findings, the following quantities (in terms of million gallons per day) are reported to be available for safe extraction :

1. Minjur	..	7·5 m.g.d.
2. Panjetty	..	9·0 m.g.d.
3. Thamaraipakkam	..	11·0 m.g.d.
Total	..	27·5 m.g.d.

Construction of wells and pipelines for taking the water from Minjur to Manali have all been completed. Similarly, all the work for taking the 9 m.g.d. of water from Panjetty aquifer to Manali Industrial Complex has also been completed. Recently, the Government have approved the proposal to take the entire quantity of 11 m.g.d. of water from Thamaraipakkam to Manali. Detailed estimates are under sanction and this work will be taken up very soon. It was these wells which saved the City from water famine in 1968.

In Neyvelli area, studies indicate minimum capacity of the Gadilam well field near Panruti as 35 m.g.d. It is concluded that 45 m.g.d. may be withdrawn.

Second Phase of U.N.D.P. Project.

For a detailed investigation of hydrogeology and ground water potential of Cauvery Delta, a second phase of operation commenced on

Information regarding the location of acquifers and the quality of water is being given to parties who wish to construct boreholes.

1st June 1969. This investigation includes agricultural and soil studies, for the purpose of indicating methods by which the additional ground water can increase the overall agricultural production in the area. The Project is expected to be completed by February 1972.

The salient features of the results of the investigation in Cauvery Delta are as follows :

(i) The ground water potential of this Delta has been generally assessed as follows :

Cauvery sub-basin.	46 TM cft.
Vennar sub-basin	9 TM cft.
Deep aquifer	.. 1 TN cft.

Information regarding the location of aquifers and the quality of water is being given to parties who wish to construct boreholes.

The Ground Water Directorate.

The Government of Tamil Nadu appreciating the urgent need for a proper appraisal of the quality, quantity and the spatial distribution of ground water has taken a progressive step by constituting a "Ground Water Directorate" with the following objectives :—

(i) Undertaking explorations in the entire State in order to delineate ground water worthy areas, carry out investigations and pump tests and furnish necessary information and advise to utilising departments and agencies.

(ii) Collect and compile all relevant data from all organisations and departments engaged in the investigation and utilisation of ground water and prepare a Water Atlas for the State.

(iii) Provide technical guidance to small cultivators in such matters as size, type, manner of boring, deepening of wells, etc.

(iv) Advise on best methods of well construction and development and selection of pumps.

(v) Regulate construction of wells and tube wells so that there will be no risk of overdraft.

(vi) Tackle special problems like sea water intrusion, reclaiming water logged areas and artificial recharge, and

(vii) Implement the provisions of legislation when introduced.

The Agricultural Refinance Corporation of Bombay has come in a big way for giving loans to the ryots of Tamil Nadu through the State Development Bank. There are a number of schemes in various parts of the State for new wells, deepening the existing wells, and providing pumpsets. Some of them are under implementation and some are yet to be sanctioned.

The International Development Association has agreed to lend an amount of Rs. 26.25 crores fo the following purposes :

1. Minor Irrigation.
2. Land Levelling.
3. Land Drainage.
4. Tractors and initial parts.
5. Well drilling equipment, etc.
6. Consultancy Services.

The Agriculture Refinance Corporation, Bombay has come in a long way for giving loans to ryots of Tamil Nadu through the State Development Bank.

The investments approved are :—
1. Thanjavur District :

1. Cauvery Sub-basin—5,000 filter points and 1,000 shallow tube wells.

2. Vannar sub-basin—2,000 filter points.

3. New Delta—90 medium tube wells.

4. Provision of 4,000 electric pumpsets.

2. Tiruchirappalli district.—110 medium tube wells and 300 shallow tube wells.

3. South Arcot district—2,500 shallow tube wells and 500 medium tube wells.

4. Districts of Chingleput, North-Arcot, Salem and Dharmapuri.

New dug wells—8,000.

Pumpsets—11,350.

Deepening of wells—4,600.

Bore wells—100 (Chingleput District).

For the implementation of these schemes, 'No objection certificates' have to be obtained from the State Ground Water Directorate. The duration of the Project is 2½ years to be completed before end of 1974.

For assessing groundwater potential quickly and for furnishing necessary certificates of clearance and inspection, two divisions will be formed, one for the "sedimentaries" of the area with headquarters at Thanjavur and another for "hard rock" areas at Vellore.

It is the intention of the Government that farmers of limited means also must be enabled to avail the ground-water to improve the irrigation facilities in their small pieces of land. Small Farmers' Lift Irrigation Co-operative Societies are intended for small land owners who have continuous stretch of lands which have no surface water irrigation facilities and also want to improve their lands and adopt better farming methods. The main objectives of the societies are to dig, cut, construct and maintain wells, tanks, reservoirs, canals, water courses, pump houses, pipelines, culverts, bunds and to undertake pumping of water from wells, tanks and water courses by installing pumpsets for irrigating lands. The Societies all purchase seeds, manures, implements, etc. and are awarded loans to meet these expenditures and function under the supervisor of Co-operative Department.

Untouchability Offences—Six Special Police Squads for detection.

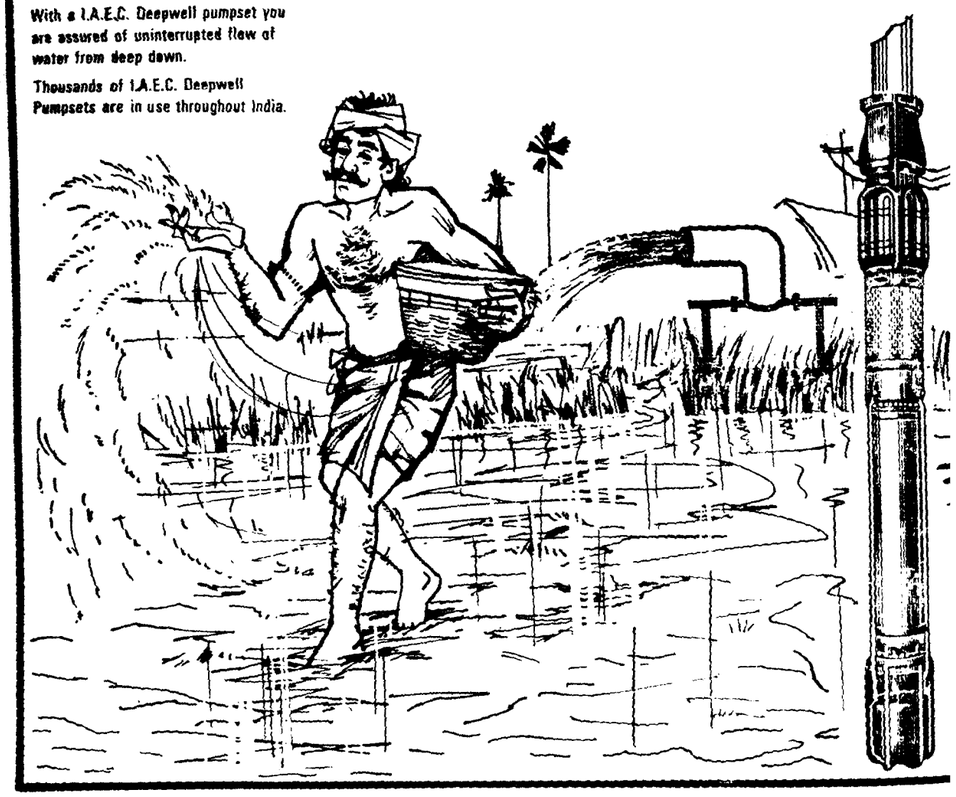
During the debate in the Lok Sabha on the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Report of the Elayaperumal Committee, a suggestion was made, among others, that in order to prevent physical violence and atrocities against the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Rural areas, Mobile Police Squads should be set up. The Inspector-General of Police, Tamil Nadu has stated that a wide gulf between Harijans and Caste Hindus still exists in rural areas in this State and that though the instances of physical violence and atrocities, which have come to official notice, are few and far between, there are several instances of indirect persecution of the members of the Harijan Community, especially in the matter of admission into hotels, temples and other social functions. He has proposed the formation of one Special Mobile Police Squad with a staff of one Inspector of Police, one Sub-Inspector of Police, two Head Constables and two Police Constables in each of the districts of Coimbatore, Madurai, South Arcot, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli to detect such infringement of the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act in rural areas and bring to book the offenders.

The Government after careful consideration accept the proposal of the Inspector-General of Police and sanction the formation of one, Mobile Police Squad in each of the districts of Coimbatore, Madurai, South Arcot, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli with a temporary additional staff of one Inspector, One Sub-Inspector, two Head Constables and two Police Constables for each Mobile Police Squad.

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Hall in Madurai City where Kovalan stayed last. Kannagi rushes in like a gale and falls on the blood-spattered body of her husband.

KANNAGI: Have they reduced you to a corpse, my Lord! When I bid you leave and sent you to the City with my Anklet, I predicted that good times were just round the corner for us. I had no means of knowing then, that untimely death was lying in ambush for you! How did you allow yourself to be abducted by death, my Lord and that too with such a terrible allegation branded on your forehead? There in Madahari's hamlet I was watching a tableau on grief while here in this hall of injustice you were the hero of a tragedy, preparing to set me adrift once again in the sea of sorrow, with my heart breaking into myriad bits. Did not the halo of integrity around your head, the light of courage in your eyes and the smile of truth on your lips convince your enemies that you were innocent beyond the shadow of doubt? Was it in anticipation of your end that you asked to see me walk, wearing both the Anklets? Combing your hair in the aura of *akhil*, I added the fragrance of sandalwood to the gold of your complexion. And after food, I gave you betel-leaves of bright green treated with milk-white lime and spiced areca-nut; the red of your lips coursed through my veins in pulsations of sheer joy and I was waiting for you to come and resume the dialogue that transcends spoken words. And here I am now, deluded and deserted once again, and should I not at least know the reason my Lord, why I am being chastised for no fault of mine? Did you not say the other night that I was the pure gold of your life, the pearl, the fragrance flawless and the source of light; was it all only an exercise in imaginery which evaporated when the stars set and the sun rose, like the dew-drops on grass? Speak to me but once, my Lord, just once -won't you?.. [*Rising like an enraged tigress*] Since you will not speak, I will force the whole world to speak for you. The world has got to accept that you were not a thief and the Pandya King who wields a sceptre bent will have to bow his head in shame. The savages who shed your blood must be crushed and the City of Madhurai with a blot on its emblem should be wiped off the face of the earth. That shall be my sole mission from this moment and this I swear, my Lord, on your blood. [*She dip her finger in Kovalan's blood and applies tilak on her forehead.*] [*In laughter terrible*] Blood for blood, blood for blood . . .

She rushes out as she came, like a gale. Unfastening the single anklet and taking it in her hand, and with tresses unloosed, she flies in the direction of the Pandya Palace.

VOLCANO IN COURT.

Kannagi at the entrance to the Palace. Her appearance strikes fear in the hearts of the guards.

KANNAGI [*ordering the guards*]: Go forthwith and tell your Monarch that a woman who moves, though lifeless, has come to meet him, with tears in her eyes and a single Anklet in her hand . .

One of the guards hurries in to convey the message to the King.

* * *

Court of the Pandya King. A guard enters and bows low to the Throne.

GUARD : A woman is at the entrance, Your Majesty, she is in tears. She insists on seeing you.

NEDUNCHEZHIAN : Admit her.

Kannagi enters, like a thunderstrom and volcano. The Courtiers gasp at sight of her.

NEDUNCHEZHIAN (*kindly*) : Lady in great grief, who are you ?

KANNAGI (*fearless*) : O Monarch who acts in haste (*the Courtiers are shocked at the form of address : the king however is impassive*) I come from where a ruler of yore wrote himself into history by offering his own flesh in order to save a dove in distress ; and where, a successor of his trussed up and laid his son on the ground and ran the royal chariot over the little prince who had caused the death of the calf under the wheels. I am from the land of Karikalan the great and my birth place is Poompuhar, the capital-city of the Chola Kingdom. I am the daughter-in-law of Masathuvan, the merchant-prince . . . . . .

NEDUNCHEZHIAN : What is your petition in this Court ?

KANNAGI : Hasty Monarch who has ascended the throne to blunt the glory of the three royal houses of Tamilnad, cradled by three seas yielding pearls and in the shade of three flags ; with three drums and three *sangams* to nurture Tamil! Cultivate the patience to hear in full who I am, before you are ready for my petition . . . .

NEDUNCHEZHIAN : Who then, are you ?

KANNAGI : I am Kannagi, who has come here with a single anklet, with the dust of the street on my person, with dresses unloosed and with brow in a frown. I am Kannagi who has come, making bold to revile you in your own Court. That is all you know so far.

O Pandya King, whose fame is spread far and wide. Your envoys are there in the Court of Rome and here are Romans in this Court of yours, as envoys and warriors. Your emblem is known in distant climes and your flag is flying very high. In an act to break that flag-mast and make it come down in a crash, in an act to bring the contumely of foreigners on your anointed head, your tyrannous sceptre inflicted the precipitate sentence of death on one by name Kovalan. Know now, Monarch, that I am Kannagi, the wife of Kovalan !

NEDUNCHEZHIAN (*exclaiming*): Kovalan's wife ! The wife of the thief who stole the anklet !

KANNAGI : Enough, Monarch, guard your tongue, although you guard nothing else. Was my husband a thief ? No ! On the other hand, the thieves are those evil men who foisted the blame on him.

NEDUNCHEZHIAN : Let not grief and fury blind your vision, Kannagi. Your husband was caught red handed and don't you know that justice in Tamilnad prescribes death for the thief?

KANNAGI : O Pandya King who cites the scripture of justice ! What a mockery have you made of justice here, where the law is not to protect the good but to serve the needs of the mighty ! That is why you poured the treasure of my life into the abyss of death. O you who go in pomp, on a caparisoned elephant and in the shade of an umbrella gorgeous, tell me why a case which ought to have been heard in this Court was disposed of in an abandoned hall somewhere in the City ? Tell me, Monarch, why the sword of the executioner moved so fast, even without heeding the defence of the accused ? Is that to be called justice and righteousness and rule of law and good governance rolled into one ? Dare you call yourself a King practising virtue and upholding truth ?

NEDUNCHEZHIAN : Kannagi, the anklet in your husband 's hand was my wife's.

KANNAGI : It was not. The anklet in my huband's hand was mine and mine alone.

NEDUNCHEZHIAN : I do not believe you.

KANNAGI : Who are you to believe me and did any one ask you to do so ? I have come to this Court with a case against you and since you are the accused, you have no manner of title or right to sit in judgement. The noble elders who have formed the Assembly here, they shall be judges now and let them give the correct verdict. (*Addressing the House*).

Revered Gentlemen
of upright conduct,
I address my plea
to each conscience
Take the oath
on your mother dear,
on Tamil pure
and on the people of the land.
Swerve not
from the path of Justice
out of fear
of the might of the King,
this Pandyan here
who put to rout
the Aryan hordes.
And draw not
the curtain of his fame
over the guilt
I charge him with.



The allegation, gentlemen, was that my husband Kovalan had stolen the anklet of Queen Kopperundevi and the sentence of death has already been pronounced and carried out.

My case is that it was a hasty verdict, delivered without inquiry or investigation or trial ; and I hold Nedunchezhian here responsible for it.

SENIORMOST MINISTER : Are you submitting any evidence in support of your contention?

KANNAGI: Yes, the Ankelt I hold here in my hand. It was the twin of this Anklet that my husband brought to the City for sale and some evil men murdered him and abstracted the ornament, at the behest of the Accused here on the throne.

NEDUNCHEZHIAN: Then what of the anklets worn now, by the Queen ?

KANNAGI : Of the pair she is wearing now, one Anklet is mine without doubt. O, Pandya King who has defiled this Court of Law, a thousand questions you are aching to ask, in order to wash the blood clean from your hand ! Had you but shown a fraction of this care to cross-examine my husband, would you not have retained your title for evenhanded justice ? And would not my husband be still in the land of the living ?

SENIORMOST MINISTER : Are you in a position to prove that one of the Anklets worn by the Queen now, belongs to you ?

KANNAGI : Is there any use, my proving it ? Would you be able to fit the severed head of my husband on to his shoulders again and would you be able to bring him back to life ?. You cannot. I know. Hear me further. My husband's head fell, only on his death; but your heads shall hang down even while you are alive, and that I shall see to, by making you realise that you are deprived of your honour, that you have taken leave of righteousness and that your justice is in tatters. Now, answer this question, O, Pandyan of Madurai ! What form the contents of your wife's anklets—pearls or rubies ?

NEDUNCHEZHIAN : Pearls, from Korkai.

KANNAGI : My Anklets contain rubies.

NEDUNCHEZHIAN : Here, let me see.... (*he turns to the Queen who unfastens her anklets and hands them to him. He dashes one of the anklets against the floor. The anklet breaks, to scatter pearls.*)

NEDUNCHEZHIAN : (*holding high the second of the anklets*) : This was the Anklet stolen by Kovalan.

As before, he breaks the Anklet. Rubies, red as blood-drops, roll on the floor.

NEDUNCHEZIAN (*dazed*) : Ah . . .

The Courtiers too are in consternation.

KANNAGI : Are you still in doubt ? Here is my second Anklet.

In a fury of vengeance, she hurls the Anklet on the floor with all the strength at her command. There is a shower of rubies.

KANNAGI : What else have you to say, Pandya ? Ministers of the Council and elders of this Court, what is there no answer to this from any of you ? Your tongues are tied and your heads hang in shame ; who dare talk of Justice now ?Pandyan Nedunchezhian's Virtue and Valour and Power—are they not less than the dust under his chariot-wheels now ? What a fall, Nedunchezhian ? You are an object of derision for the whole of the Tamilnadu and *Thirukkural*, the Scripture of the Tamil people, points an accusing finger at your awry Sceptre! [*Her voice takes on a tremor that strikes terror into the hearts of the Courtiers*] Having lost your honour, do you still need a marbled Hall and a terraced Palace ? What is your title worth now, that you cling to your throne? Having held Justice to ridicule, why does your trembling hand still hold the Sceptre ? The cold wind of Truth is blowing belatedly into this Court and is that why you cower there in the shade of your gorgeous Umbrella ? Archers and swordsmen, cavalry and elephant-brigade—will these sheild you from the verdict of history ? Your tears are too late, Pandyan, but weep all the same and as you do so, think how you thrust me back into the darkness of grief when I had worked my way to the distant town. When my defenceless husband fell a prey to your sword of tyranny, would he not have writhed in agony even as he bled to death ? And now my words stab your heart like a hundred swords and there is not a soul to pity you as you squirm like a worm cast in the noonday sun . . . . . .

NEDUNCHEZHIAN [*his voice broken*] : Kannagi, your husband was not a thief ; I am the thief, for I have robbed you of your husband. In my haste, I uttered the order, " Kill and return" (*Konru varugha*) instead of saying " Bring him here " (*Kondu varugha*) and the fatal slip has brought a punishment worse than death on my head. O Tamil, O motherland, O my mother, forgive me, although I am undeserving of any grace . . .



He slides down from his throne and falls full length on the floor. Soon his body is still.

KOPPERUNDEVI : O, my Lord, my Lord! [*She too falls.*]

KANNAGI [*her fury still unabated*] : Blood for blood ! Death and destruction ! The City of Madurai which could not prevent the murder of my husband, let it be razed to the ground. Let mansions crumble and mounds arise. Let the very earth split and devour the sinful. Let dust get churned up and blot out the sun. Let fire spread and leave nothing behind, except its own spark - the spark of justice that shall glow through time !

The laughter of her vengeance rises above the roar of the raging fire which threatens to burn up even the skies.

People run for their lives but the fire catches them up and they go down with hideous cries. The Chief Goldsmith, the Officer who stole the Queen's anklet, the guardsmen who surrounded and killed Kovalan—all of them are swallowed up by the flames.

Kannagi, still with tresses unloosed, seems to lead the fire mile upon mile, until she leaves the boundary of Madurai . . .

On the bank of the River Periyar.
Senguttuvan with Venmaal, Sathanar and Ilango.

SENGUTTUVAN (*in angry laughter*) : Did the Kanaka-Vijayas dare to deride Tamilnad, the homeland of such a heroic woman as Kannagi ! What audacity and hardened villainy on their part! Here was Nedunchezhian who sacrificed his life at the altar of justice, and his Queen Kopperundevi who followed his lead even beyond death. Shall I rest, while aliens scoff at theland of unparralleled valour? No, a hundred times, no ! Let those kings of the North get ready for a showdown on the field of battle. I shall conquer them and march them to the South, with the rock for the statue of Kannagi, loaded on their heads Let the war-drums roll and the call go forth to all the warriors of our land.....

The scene shifts to the Chera Capital Vanchi.

SENGUTTUVAN : Glory to you, my men, who have stepped forth to teach a lesson to the enemies of Tamilnad. The challenge is an invitation to us to demonstrate our valour and the North shall tremble under the tread of our legions. Ignorant of the alphabet of heroism, they have gone to the extent of mocking at our emblems of the bow and the tiger and the fish, engraved there on the rock of the Himalayas. The fancy-names of the flippants are Uttaran and Vichitran and Sivedhan and Bhairavan and heading the mob are the Kanaka-Vijayas. From the plains of the Ganga have they dared the might of the Cauveri and on behalf of Tamilnad I say 'The challenge is accepted'. The fight shall be to the finish and the menace of their bravado has to be eradicated once and for all !

Tumultuous applause. As it subsides, the Chief Priest rises to ask a question.

CHIEF PRIEST (*to Senguttuvan*) : Your Majesty, the challenge is to the Chola and the Pandya Kings too and so, do you have to shoulder the entire burden of the expedition ?

SENGUTTUVAN : It is the honour of Tamilnad that has been challenged and an immediate answer is called for in terms of action. My brother-kings you have mentioned might not be in a position to react militantly just at present, but we shall not make that an excuse to postpone the day of reckoning.

By doubting the valour of the Tamils, our foes have held out an affront to all that lends substance to our culture and civilisation. They have sought to denigrate Valluvar, the author of our code supreme, Poets Sathnar and Ilango and Paranar here in this Assembly whose works shall outlive time and the innumerable artists of peace and war and wisdom who enable us to live in dignity. Let us march to strike the words of scorn from the lips of the detractors.' Victory or death ' is our motto, my men, for honour is dearer to us than life....

The warriors respond with full-throated battle-cries and the great army sets out.

North India. Senguttuvan the Victorious surveys the scene of battle. His Commander-in-Chief Villavankothai is by his side.

SENGUTTUVAN (*exultant*) : We have made short work of them, Villavan. What is this place called ?

VILLAVANKOTHAI : It is known as Kuyilaluvam, Your Majesty.

SENGUTTUVAN : Kuyilaluvam shall be enshrined in military history. What surprises me, Villavan, is that Kanaka and Vijaya are not to be found anywhere. I should hate to think even of our enemies that they fled from the field of battle rather than enbrace a heroic end,

VILLAVANKOTHAI : It is fact that they have escaped in disgrace, Your Majesty. Reports indicate that they might have done so, disguised in saffron-robes !

SENGUTTUVAN : What a shame ! And they were the braves who rated our valour low !

A group of Chera warriors drag Kanaka and Vijaya to the presence of Senguttuvan. The captive Kings are in the clothing of monks.

SENGUTTUVAN : Our thunderous opponents seem to have achieved renunciation in the heat of the battle....Well, ye valiants, you must be familiar with all the ancient legends : will you please answer a few questions on the subject ? To start with, could you tell me the duration of the war between devas and the asuras ?

KANAKA (*shamefaced and sullen*) : 18 years.

SENGUTTUVAN : And how long did the battle last between Rama and Ravana ?

VIJAYA : 18 months.

SENGUTTUVAN : What of the war of *Bhaarata* ?

KANAKA : It raged for 18 days.

SENGUTTUVAN : I find that the figure is etched in your memory. Let me brand it deeper by reminding you that Senguttuvan's war in the North was crowned with success in 18 brief *nazhigais** !

* Nazhigai—a unit of time, equivalent to 24 minutes.

KANAKA AND VIJAYA (*together*) : We plead for mercy, Sir !

SENGUTTUVAN : I do not have the authority to pardon you. That prerogative rests with Tamilnad and it is on the soil of the South that you have to kneel and pray for forgiveness and freedom.

VILLAVAN (*to Senguttuvan*) : 32 months have elapsed, Your Majesty, since our army set out from Vanchi.

SENGUTTUVAN:Yes, Villavan but it has been time fruitfully spent. Let us return, after hewing rock from the Himalayas, for the statue of Kannagi. Kanaka and Vijaya here shall have the honour of carrying the rock to Tamilnad. Let them realise the weight of their penance, ere they receive the benefit of the magnanimity of our land....

* * *
* * *
* * *

The Statue of Kannagi has been installed and is being consecrated at a solemn function attended by a vast concourse. Kings and Princes are present, at the invitation of Senguttuvan ; notable among them are the Rulers of Malava and Kongu, and King Kayavahu of Lanka. The poets and men of letters are led by Ilango and Sathanar.

A wave of respectful silence spreads through the congregation, from the fringes, as a nun enters, leading a child. The nun is Madhavi and the child is her daughter Manimekalai. With a faraway look in her eyes, Madhavi walks up to the Statue and deposits her daughter at Kannagi's feet.

The child gazes in wonderment at the Deity and at the assembly plunged in momentary silence, too deep for words. As yet, Manimekalai, of course, has no means of knowing that she herself is to be the heroine of an epic, to be written by Sathanar, in sequel to Ilango's Silappathikaram *which is the* Tale of The Anklet.....

(*concluded*)

THE TAMIL ARASU is very much indebted to M/S ANJUGAM PATHIPAGAM, Madras-6, for their kind permission to Publish "THE TALE OF THE ANKLET" in serial form. The English rendering of the work of Dr. M. Karunanidhi, was done by Thiru T. G. Narayanasamy, M. A.,

—o—

TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

(A Government of Tamil Nadu Undertaking.)

Registered Office:—150-A, Mount Road, P. Bag No. 5205, Madras-2.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Group Materials Manager at the Corporation Office upto 3-00 p.m. on 15th February 1972 for the supply of 6,000 tonnes of limestone to Continuous Steel Casting Plant, Arkonam.

The tenders will be opened by the Group Materials Manager by his authorised office at 3-30 p.m. on the same day in the presence of those tenderers who may be present.

Tender documents can be had from the Corporation's office from 17th January 1972 on payment of Rs. 10·37 per set (non-refundable).

No. 5-A. GROUP MATERIALS MANAGER

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders in the proper departmental form, superscribing the name of work on the cover will be received by the Superintending Engineer (PHE) at his office at No. 17 P. T. Rajan Road, Madurai-2 up to 3-00 p.m. as per his office clock on 4th February 1972 Friday and they will be opened on the same day at 3-30 p.m.

Name of work.

PALLAPATTI WATER SUPPLY SCHEME—III STAGE (FINAL)—LAYING AND JOINTING OF C.I. & A.C PIPES AND SPECIALS FOR THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IN ALL THE THREE ZONES.

Form of Contract —Lump Sum.
E.M.D.—Rs. 1,770.
This amount has to be deposited along with the tender only in the shape of a treasury chalan or Demand Draft or Bank Guarantee from any nationalised Bank payable on par to the Credit of the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, Tiruchirappalli-3.

Period of Completion of work—Nine Months.

Cost of Tender Documents—Rs. 10·35.

Tender documents can be had from the Executive Engineer Public Health Engineering Division, B-15, Thillainagar Main Road, Trichy-3. (upto 5-00 p.m. on 2nd February 1972. Wednesday).

No. 6-A SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER (P.H.E.). MADURAI-2.

AUCTION.

One Old Steyr Tractor (MSY 4681), Vikrama Trailer and Other matched Implements (Seized by this Department from a hire purchasor) will be disposed off in Public Auction on 9th February 1972 at 11-00 A.M. in "As is Where is Basis" in the present condition.

For conditions of auction or any information required kindly contact.—

No 8-A ASSISTANT AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER, (INSPECTION), NANDANAM, MADRAS-35 PHONE No. 441595

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.
DHARMAPURI ELECTRICITY SYSTEM, DHARMAPURI.

TRANSPORT OF BOARD MATERIALS, TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders are invited by the Superintending Engineer Dharmapuri Electricity System, Dharmapuri upto 3-00 p.m on 5th February 1972 for Transport of materials from (1) Dharmapuri Railway Station to Dharmapuri Central Stores or places within the radious of 5 KM. (Five). (2) transporting of materials from one stores to another in the system area and from other places in Tamil Nadu to Dharmapuri System area and vice versa and (3) for transporting R CC. poles from R.C.C. yard to workspot within the system for a period of 1 year from 1st April 1972 to 31st March 1973.

Copies of Tender conditions and tender forms can be had on payment of Rs. 5 (Rupees five only) non-refundable either in cash in this Office-Counter or by Money order addressed to the Chief Accountant, Expenditure, Dharmapuri Electricity System, Dharmapuri mentioning clearly the specification.

The last date for the receipt of money order is 2nd February 1972. The tender conditions and tender forms will be sent to the applicants only by ordinary post and to the board will not be responsible for loss of tender documents in transit or for delay or non delivery, etc. The Tender form is not transferrable. The undersigned also reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reasons therefor and to split up the tender between two or more tenderers if necessary. A sum of Rs. 500 (Rupees five hundread only) should be remitted by the tenderer-either by cash at this Office cash counter or by demand draft on any of the scheduled banks and enclose cash receipt or demand draft (as the case may be) along with the tender towards E.M.D. Tenders not accompanied by proof of earnest money deposit will be rejected. The tenders will be opened at 4-00 P.M. on 5th February 1972 in the presence of tenderers who may be present. Tender forms will be available for sale from 17th January 1972.

No. 7-A. SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER.

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed Scheduled tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (H) Special Circle for N. H. Works Madras-1 at his office at Kuralagam Buildings, IVth Floor Madras-1, upto 3-00 p.m. on 9th February 1972 for the work noted below.

Name of work.

WIDENING AND STRENGTHENING THE PAVEMENT FROM K.M. 255/0 TO 278/0 IN N.H.7 SALEM-DINDIGUL SECTION, SALEM DIVISION. E.M.D. RS. 61,475.

The tender will be opened on the same day (i.e.) on 9th February 1972 at 3-15 p.m. by the Superintending Engineer (N.H. Special Circle for N.H. Works, Madras-1.

Particulars of tender conditions schedules forms and plans can be obtained from the office of the Divisional Engineer, (N.H.) Special Division for N.H. Works, Salem from 10th January 1972 to 3rd February 1972 on payment of Rs. 51·75 (including sales tax) on all working days during office hours. This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

The E.M.D. noted above should be remitted in any of the Government Treasuries within the jurisdiction of the Division Engineer (N.H.) for N.H. Works, Salem and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with tender.

The tender received without prescribed earnest money deposit will not be considered. If the Bank guarantee is produced towards E.M.D. it should be in the form prescribed by the Government of India of Tamil Nadu. The concurrence of Reserve Bank of India to the Bank guarantee should also be submitted along with the tender.

No. 10-A. SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER (H).

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Madurai Circle, Madurai-2, for the following works upto 3-00 p.m. on 9th February 1972 and opened at 4-00 p.m on the same day. The tender documents will be available for sale from 31st January to 7th February 1972 at Rs. 20·75 for each work.

Name of work.

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDING FOR GLAUCOMA CLINIC IN THE GOVERNMENT ERSKINE HOSPITAL AT MADURAI. E.M.D. Rs. 2,300

AND

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDING FOR RUNNING ORTHOPTIC COURSE IN THE GOVERNMENT ERSKINE HOSPITAL AT MADURAI· E.M.D. Rs. 2,000.

The cost of tender documents of Rs. 20 (Rupees twenty only) for each work not refundable should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "P.W. Remittances—III—O. R." to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D.Madurai Division, Madurai and Re. 0·75 towards sales tax including surcharge for the tender documents of each work, under the head "XII—Sales Tax—*d*. Miscellaneous" in a single chalan and the chalan produced after which only the tender documents will be issued. Form of agreement is lumpsum and period of completion is six months.

Earnest money deposit will be accepted in the shape of chalan deposit at call receipt or demand drafts of Scheduled banks, Government securities and Bank guarantee of 14 Nationalised banks. Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Bonds and National Savings Certificates will also be accepted at 5 per cent below market value. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.
Madurai Circle Madurai-2.

No. 9-A.

NURSES' COMMON MESS.

Tenders for running the Nurses Common Mess of the Government Stanley Hospital, Madras, for the period from 1st April 1972 to 31st March 1973, will be received by the undersigned upto 2 p.m. on Thursday, the 17th February 1972. A copy of the conditions of Tender, Tender forms and schedule of supplies required can be had from the office of the Dean, Government Stanley Hospital, Madras. The fee towards the cost of tender forms, etc., is Rs. 5 (Rupees five only) exclusive of sales tax at 3½ per cent and surcharge 5 per cent which should be remitted into the Reserve Bank of India or any Government Treasury under the head "XXIII—Medical—J. Miscellaneous" in the case of tender forms and in respect of sales tax it should be remitted under the head "XII—Sales Tax—Receipts under the Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax". This amount is not refundable under any circumstances.

DEAN,
Stanley Hospital·

No. 11-A·

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE CANCELLED.

The chit tender notice for the work of "Constructing an anicut across Vaippar near Athankarai village" is hereby cancelled.

Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.
Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari Circle,
Palayamcottai.

No. 15-A.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water, Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board, Coimbatore-12 at his office at 25-1, IIIrd Street, Tatabad, Coimbatore-12, for the following works upto 3-00 p.m. on 16th February 1972 and the same will be opened on the same day at 4-00 p.m. either by the Superintending Engineer (or) by any authorised officer in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present at that time.

Name of work.—Pallipalayam Water Supply Scheme—I Stage—Constructing R.C.C. elevated service reservoir of 3·75 lakhs litres capacity with M.W.L., L.W.L. at 174·00 metre and 171·00 metres respectively for Zone No. I—E.M.D. Rs. 2,825.

Pallipalayam Water—Supply Scheme—I Stage—Constructing R.C.C. elevated service reservoir of capacity 3·00 lakhs litres with M.W.L., L.W.L. at 169·00 metres and 165·50 metres respectively for Zone No. II—E.M.D. Rs. 2,250.

Period of completion.—Six months (for each work).

From 12th January to 14th February 1972, the tender documents can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, 18, Samiappa Gounder Street, Thirunagar Colony, Erode-3 by remitting the cost of tender documents viz. Rs. 1,035 either by cash or Money Oder.

The E.M.D. should be in the form of demand draft drawn on any nationalised banks (or) Treasury chalan drawn in favour of Executive Engineer, Erode. Valid form of bank guarantee obtained from nationalised bank will also be accepted. Tenders received without E.M.D. are liable to be rejected. Form of contract—Lumpsum.

The Superintending Engineer, Coimbatore, reserves the right rejecting one (or) all the tenders without assigning reasons of therefor.

Superintending Engineer (P.H.E.),
Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage
Board, Coimbatore·12.

No. 12-A.

TENDER NOTICE

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Coimbatore-Nilgiris Circle at his office at Coimbatore upto 3·00 p.m. on 10th February 1972 for the work noted below :—

Name of work.

Construction of additional floor to the minor irrigation hostel at Agricultural College and Research Institute Coimbatore.

Form of contract—Lump sum. *E.M.D.*—Rs. 4,100. *Cost of tender documents with plan inclusive of sales tax.*—Rs. 10·35 *Period of completion.*—Six months.

The tender documents can be had from the Manager, Office of the Executive Engineer, Buildings Division, Coimbatore on requisition in writing and on payment of the fee indicated above which is not refundable in all working days during office hours from 24th January 1972.

Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.
Coimbatore-Nilgiris Circle.

No. 14-A.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.(THIRD CALL).

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders will be received for the following by the Superintending Engineer (P.H.E.), Public Health Engineering Circle, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Coimbatore-12, at his office at 25-1, 3rd Street, Tatabad, Coimbatore-12, up to 3-00 p.m. on 11th February 1972. Tenders will be opened at 4-00 p.m. on the same day in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present at the time of opening.

Name of work.—Pollachi Water Supply Improvements —Supply and Delivery of M.S. rods of various sizes and tested quality conforming to ISS No. 226/1962 and as amended up to date—E.M.D. Rs. 2,250.

Punjaipuliampatti Water Supply Scheme.—Supply and delivery of M.S. rods of various sizes and of tested quality conforming to ISS No. 226/1962 and as amended up to date—E.M.D. Rs. 2,250.

Tender documents can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer (P.H.E.), Public Health Engineering Division, 11/8, Bashyagaralu Road, R.S. Puram East, Coimbatore-2, by remittance of the cost either by cash or money order, i.e. Rs. 10·35 for each work.

Period of supply.—One month.

E.M.D. should be in the form of Treasury Chalan remitted into the Treasury within the jurisdiction of the Executive Engineer (P.H.E.) or Demand Draft at par drawn in favour of the Executive Engineer (P.H.E.). Coimbatore-2. Valid form of Bank guarantee from any of the nationalised banks towards E.M.D. will also be accepted.

The Superintending Engineer (P.H.E.) reserves the right of accepting any tender or rejecting of all the tenders without assigning any reasons thereof.

Superintending Engineer,
Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage
Board, Coimbatore-12.

No. 13-A.

DIET SUPPLIES.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be invited by the Superintendents of Government Approved Schools at Chingleput, Tattaparai, Thanjavur, Ranipet and Madras. Superintendent, Government Vigilance Home and Stri Sadana Madras, Superintendent, Government Reception Homes, Madras, Supervisor, Government After-Care Homes at Vellore and Chingleput and Government Protective Home, Tiruchirappelli for the supply of dietary and other miscellaneous articles for the respective institutions during the year 1972–73 on the dates specified below :—

1. Government Senior Approved School, Chingleput at 2·00 p.m. on 9th February 1972.
2. Government Senior Approved School, Tattaparai at 2·00 p.m. on 11th February 1972.
3. Government Junior Approved Schools, Thanjavur at 2·00 p.m. on 15th February 1972.
4. Government Junior Approved School, Ranipet at 2·00 p.m. on 15th February 1972.
5. Government Girls Approved Schools, Madras, at 2·00 p.m. on 19th February 1972.
6. Government Vigilance Home and Stri Sadana, Madras at 2·00 p.m. on 19th February 1972.
7. Government Reception Homes, Madras at 2·00 p.m. on 19th February 1972.
8. Government After-Care Home for Women, Vellore at 2·00 p.m. on 22nd February 1972.
9. Government After-Care Home for Boys, Chingleput at 2·00 p.m. on 22nd February 1972.
10. Government Protective Home, Tiruchirappalli at 2·00 p.m. on 24th February 1972.

2. For further particulars please apply to the Heads of Institutions concerned.

Director of Approved Schools
and Vigilance Service.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu "Sealed Tenders," will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Coimbatore-Nilgiris Circle, at his office at Coimbatore up to 3·00 p.m. on 10th February 1972 for the work noted below :

Name of work.—Construction of a Central Farm Office Buildings at the Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore.

Form of contract—Lump-sum.

E.M.D.—Rs. 2,500.

Cost of tender documents with plan inclusive of sales tax.—Rs. 5·18.

Period of completion.—Four months.

The tender documents can be had from the Manager, office of the Executive Engineer, Buildings Division, Coimbatore, on requisition in writing and on payment of the fee indicated above which is not refundable in all working days during office hours from 24th January 1972.

Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.,
Coimbatore-Nilgiris Circle,
Coimbatore-1.

No. 17-A.

TAMIL NADU FIRE SERVICE DEPARTMENT.

AUCTION NOTICE.

Condemned Mobile Tank Unit MSY 0973—G.M.C. 1951 Model of Tamil Nadu Fire Service department will be sold in public auction on 19th February 1972 at 11·00 hours at Tamil Nadu Fire Service Headquarters, 17-A, Marshalls Road, Egmore, Madras-8. The vehicle is available for inspection at the above address. Conditions of sale can be had from the undersigned.

S. AMIRTHALINGAM,
Divisional Fire Officer,
Madras City.

No. 18-A.

GOVERNMENT R.S.R.M. LYING-IN HOSPITAL, MADRAS.

TENDER NOTIFICATION.

Sealed tenders are invited up to 2p.m. on Friday 11th February 1972 by the Superintendent, Government R.S.R.M. Lying-in Hospital, Madras, acting for and on behalf and by the order and direction of the Governor of Tamil Nadu for the supply of drugs, dressings, instruments and appliances for a period of 6 months from 1st April 1972 to 30th September 1972 in the prescribed form which can be obtained from the Medical Stores of the Government R.S.R.M. Lying-in Hospital, Madras, on requisition accompanied by two chalans one for Rs. 5 (rupee five only) credited under "XXIII. Medical—K. Miscellaneous Receipts" and the other Re. 0·20 (rupee nil and paise twenty only) credited under "XII. Sales Tax receipts—General Sales Tax" towards the cost of tender form and sales tax (including surcharge on the sales tax) respectively. This amount is not refundable under any circumstances.

Issue of tender forms will be closed at 2 p.m. on Thursday 10th February 1972.

Superintendent,
Government R.S.R.M. Lying-in Hospital,
Madras.

No. 19-A.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Restoration of Kuppama Cheruvu Tank (Balance portion of work) in No. 132, Kullu Village, Hosur Taluk of Dharmapuri district.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Salem-Dharmapuri Circle, Salem-4 for the above work up to 3 p.m. on 31st January 1972.

Tenders will be opened at 3-15 p.m. on the same day in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at the time of opening of the tender.

Form of agreement—K-2.

Earnest Money Deposit—Rs. 3,260 (will be accepted in the shape of chalan or National Savings Certificates or Deposits at call receipts of schedule banks or Demand Drafts of scheduled banks or State Government securities or by Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board Bonds).

Cost of tender documents—Rs. 15 plus Re. 0·53 (to be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "P.W. Remittances—III. Other Remittances" to the Credits of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Dharmapuri Division, Dharmapuri-3. Sales-tax to be remitted under the head "XII. Sales Tax—(*d*) Miscellaneous".

Tender documents will be available for sale at the Office of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Salem—Dharmapuri Circle, Salem-4—From 13th January 1972 to 28th January 1972.

(State Government securities and Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board Bonds will be accepted at 25 per cent below face value.

Deposits at call receipts and fixed deposit receipts will be accepted as Earnest Money Deposit subject to realisation before deciding the tenders).

Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.,
Salem-Dharmapuri Circle, Salem-4.

No. 1

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

The office of the Deputy Chief Accountant, Vellore Revenue Unit hitherto functioning at Kamaraj Building, Katpadi Extension is shifted to Vellore Town and it will commence to function at No. 5, Neeli Godown Street, Vellore-1 (North Arcot) in the first week of January 1972. The consumers coming under the sections Vellore S.S., Melpady, Tiruvalam, Kaniyambadi, Kannamangalam (West and East), Odugathur (East and West), Usoor, Anaicut, Pallikonda, K.V. Kuppam, Vaduganthangal and Lattery are requested to note the change of address of the Revenue Units for corresponding on matters relating to Electricity Bills, other charges etc.

Superintending Engineer, Vellore Electricity System, Katpadi Extension, North Arcot.

No. 3-A.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Coimbatore—Nilgiris Circle at his office at Coimbatore up to 3 p.m. on 15th February 1972 for the work noted below :

Name of work—

Construction of a Building for One Chest Clinic in Taluk Headquarters Hospital at Erode.

Form of contract—Lump-sum.

E.M.D.—Rs. 2,600.

Cost of tender documents will plan inclusive of sales-tax Rs. 5·18.

Period of completion—Four months.

The tender documents can be had from the Manager, Office of the Executive Engineer, Buildings Division, Coimbatore on requisition in writing and on payment of the fee indicated above which is not refundable in all working days during office hours from 28th January 1972.

No. 29-A

Superintendenting Engineer, P.W.D.,
Coimbatore-Nilgiris Circle, Coimbatore-1.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (C) at his office at 35/2, Woods Road, Madras-2 for the supply of M.S. Rounds, tested quality, up to 3 p.m. on 8th February 1972 and will be opened on the same date at 3-10 p.m.

Earnest Money Deposit—Rs. 2,500.

Cost of tender schedule including Sales Tax to be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "XXIX Industries 'other receipts' to the credit of the Executive Engineer (C) North Division, Department of Industries and Commerce Industrial Estate, Guindy, Madras-32,"—Rs. 10·40.

Period of completion of supply,—25 days.

Tender schedule will be available at the office of the Executive Engineer (C) North Division, Department of Industries and Commerce, Industrial Estate, Guindy, Madras-32,—From 20th January 1972.

No. 4

Superintending Engineer (C).

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD.

SOUTH DIVISION.

Separate sealed tenders with the name of work and the tenderer duly superscribed on the cover are invited for the following work so as to reach the undersigned not later than 3 p.m. on 20th February 1972. The tenders will be opened at 3·05 p.m. on the same day in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present. Approximate value of work is Rs. 3 lakhs each, design No. 140/71—EMD Rs. 4,560.

Description of work—

Construction of one Block (C) at Venkatapuram S.D. File No. 85/53/72.

Construction of one Block (D) at Venkatapuram File 85/54/72.

Tender documents and other particulars can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer (South), Tamil Nadu Housing Board, between 10.00 a.m. and 3-00 p.m. on all working days on payment of Rs. 15 plus Sales-tax for each item.

No. 5

Executive Engineer (South).

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari Circle, Tirunelveli-2, for the work mentioned below up to 3 p.m. on 10th February 1972. The tenders will be opened at 3-30 p.m. on the same day.

Name of work.

Construction of quarters for 1 Sub-Inspector, 1 Head Constable and 7 Police Constables at Kulasekaram in Kanyakumari District.

Earnest money deposit—Rs. 3,100.

Cost of tender documents—Rs. 20.

Sales tax Rs. 0.70

Period of completion—9 months.

The cost of tender documents (which will not be refunded under any circumstances) is to be remitted in the treasury under the head "P.W. III O.R.—Receipt on account of the Executive Engineer, Building Division, Palayamkottai, Tirunelveli district" and the Sales tax under the head "XII. T. (*b*) Receipts under the State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax" in single chalan.

Tender schedules and other documents can be had either by post or in person from the office of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari Circle, Tirunelveli-2 during office hours on all working days from 24th January to 5th February 1972. On application to the Manager with the receipted chalan towards the cost of tender documents and sales tax. The applications for tender schedule should reach this office on or before 5th February 1972 positively. Applications received after that date will not generally be considered.

Further particulars can be had from this office during office hours on all working days.

Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.,
Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari Circle,
Tirunelveli-2.

No. 6.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari Circle, Tirunelveli-2 for the work mentioned below up to 3 p.m. on 24th February 1972. The tenders will be opened at 3-30 p.m. on the same day.

NAME OF WORK.

Conveyance of cement from Thalayuthu Cement Factory/Railway Station Departmental Stores, P.W.D.

Form of contract—K-2.

Earnest money deposit—Rs. 1,000.

Cost of tender documents—Rs. 10 plus sales tax 35 P.

Period of completion—One year, i.e. till 31st March 1973.

The cost of tender documents (which will not be refunded under any circumstances) is to be remitted in any treasury under the head "P.W. III. O.R.-Receipt on account of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D. Kanyakumari division, Nagercoil district" and the sales tax under the head "XII S.T. (*b*) Receipts under the State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax" in a single chalan.

Tender schedules and other documents can be had either post or in person from the office of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari Circle, Tirunelveli-2, during office hours on all working days from 1st to 19th February 1972 on application to the Manager with the receipted chalan towards the cost of tender documents and sales tax. Applications received after that date will not generally be considered.

Further particulars can be had from this office during Office hours on all working days.

Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.,
Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari Circle,
Palayamkottai, Tirunelveli-2.

No. 7.

COIMBATORE MUNICIPALITY.

Sealed tenders are invited by the Commissioner, Coimbatore Municipality for the supply of G.I. Pipes and Specials for Water Supply works up to 3 p.m. on 15th February 1972. They will be opened on the same day at 3-30 p.m. by the Municipal Civil Engineer. Tender conditions, etc., can be had on payment of Rs. 3.12 from the Municipal Civil Engineer remitted at the Municipal treasury by money order or cash.

No. 8.

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

Conveyance of Cement Steel A.C. Sheets and C.I. Pipes, R.C. Home pipes and stoneware pipes in and around the Madras City from Central Stores at Guindy to other Industrial Estates and out-station throughout Tamil Nadu for the year 1972-73.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Construction Branch, Industries and Commerce Department from Contractors of appropriate class of Construction Branch of Industries Department and other Government Departments for the above works up to 3 p.m. on 8th February 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, Construction Branch, Industries Department, 35/2, Woods Road, Madras-2, in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-10 p.m. on the same day.

Form of agreement—K-2.

Earnest money deposit—Rs. 1,500.

Tender documents will be available free of cost from 24th January 1972 from Executive Engineer, Construction Branch, North Division, Department of Industries and Commerce, Industrial Estate, Guindy, Madras-32.

E.M.D. has to be remitted in "Revenue Deposits" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Construction, North Division, Madras-32.

Earnest money deposit will be accepted only in the shape of chalans, deposit at call receipt and demand drafts of scheduled banks. The demand drafts of scheduled bank furnished towards earnest money deposit drawn in favour of executive Engineer (C) North Division Madras-32 only be accepted State Government securities and Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Bond will be accepted at 5 per cent below market value. National Savings Certificates will also be accepted only with the knowledge of the post office concerned. Bank Guarantee of any Nationalised Bank will also be accepted as E.M.D. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

Intending tenderers should have atleast three years experience in the conveyance of building materials.

No. 9.

Superintending Engineer, Construction Branch.

METTUR ELECTRICITY SYSTEM, METTUR DAM-1.

TRANSPORT OF BOARDS MATERIALS.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board sealed tenders are invited by the Superintending Engineer, Mettur Electricity System, Mettur Dam up to 2.00 p.m. on 18th February 1972 for Transport of materials from Central Stores, Workshops, etc., at Mettur Dam to the various substores in the system and to stations outside system throughout Tamil Nadu and vice-versa for a period of one year from 1st April 1972 to 31st March 1973.

Copies of tender conditions and tender forms can be had on payment of Rs. 5 (rupees five only) (Non-refundable) either in cash in this office counter or by money order addressed to the Chief Accountant/Expenditure Mettur Electrcity System, Mettur Dam, mentioning clearly the specification.

(Continued on page 48.)

The last date for the receipt of money order is 14th February 1972. The tender condition and tender form will be sent to the applicants only by ordinary post under certificate of posting and the Board will not be held responsible for loss of tender documents in transit or for delay or non-delivery, etc. The tender form is not transferable. The undersigned also reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reasons therefor and to split up the tender between two or more tenderers if necessary. A sum of Rs. 2,000 (Rupees two thousand only) towards E.M.D. should be remitted by the tenderer either by cash at this office cash counter or by demand drafts on any of the scheduled banks and enclose cash receipt or demand draft as the case may be along with tender. Tenders not accompained by proof of earnest deposit will be rejected. The tenders will be opened at 3 p.m. on 18th February 1972 in the presence of tenders who may be present. Tender forms will be available for sale from 17th January 1972.

No. 30-A. *Superintending Engineer, Mettur Electricity System, Mettur Dam-1.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Construction of additional floor over the existing building of Arignar Anna Memorial Cancer Institute at Kancheepuram Chingleput District.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Chingleput, North Arcot Circle, Vellore from contractors of appropriate class of Public Works Department or other Government Departments for the above works up to 3 p.m. on 16th February 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore, in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3·15 p.m. on the same day.

1. Form of Agreement—Lumpsum.
2. Earnest Money Deposit—Rs. 6,400.
3. Cost of tender documents with plans—Rs. 20·70 including sales tax at 3½ per cent.
4. Period of completion—8 months.

Tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore during office hours from 1st February 1972 to 14th February 1972.

The cost of tender documents of Rs. 20·00 (which will under no circumstances be refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "P.W. remittances—III. Other Remittances" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D. Buildings Division, Kancheepuram.

The Sales Tax of 0·70 can be remitted in the same chalan under head of XII. Sales Tax—B. Receipts under State Sales Tax Act.—General Sales Tax. The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalan.

Earnest Money Deposit will be accepted only in the shape of chalans, deposit at call receipts and demand drafts of scheduled banks. The demand drafts at scheduled banks furnished towards Earnest Money Deposit drawn in favour of Executive Engineer, P.W.D. Buildings Division, Kancheepuram only be accepted. State Government securities and Madras State Electricity Board Bonds will be accepted at 5 per cent below market value. National Savings Certificates will also be accepted only with the knowledge of the post office concerned. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

Intending tenderers should have at least three years experience in the construction of major buildings works.

No. 31-A. *Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle.*

TAMIL NADU STATE AID TO INDUSTRIES ACT, 1922 (TAMIL NADU ACT V OF 1923).

Notice is hereby given that Thiru C. T. Balasubramanian, Proprietor, Vedambal Achi Coir Industry, Keelakkadu Post, Muthupet, Thiruthuraipoondi Taluk, Thanjavur district has applied to the Government of Tamil Nadu under the Tamil Nadu State Aid to Industries Act, 1922 (Tamil NaduAct V of 1923) for a loan of Rs. 1,00,000 (Rupees one lakh only) for his industry for the manufacture of fibre ropes and mats and the Government have decided to grant him a loan of Rs. 67,000 (Rupees sixty) seven thousand only) for his above industry. Any person who may have any objection to the grant of the said aid may send to the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras, a notice of his intention to appear and object to the grant of the said aid with his name and address and calling and with a short statement of the grounds of his objections. The notice should reach the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras within thirty days of the date of publication of this notice. Objections if any will be heard by the Director of Industries and Commerce, at his office, Chepauk, Madras on a date to be notified hereafter.

No. 10. *Director of Industries and Commerce.*

TENDER.

PURCHASE AND REMOVAL OF USED X-RAY FILMS AND WASTE HYPOSOLUTION IN THE GOVERNMENT MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN MADRAS CITY AND THE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM, TAMBARAM DURING 1972–73.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tender for the purchase and removal of used X-ray films and waste hyposolution in the Government Medical Institutions in Madras City and Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram for the period from 1st April 1972 or a later date to 31st March 1972 will be received by the Chief Accounts Officer, office of the Director of Medical Education up to 2 p.m. on 26th February 1972.

2. A copy of each of the conditions of tender and the schedule of articles and tender forms can be had on application at the office of the Director of Medical Education, Madras-5. The fee towards cost of tender form is Rs. 5 (Rupees five only) exclusive of Sales Tax at 3½ per cent which should be remitted into Reserve Bank of India, or any of the branches of the State Bank of India or any Government Treasury to the credit of the Madras Government under the head "XXIII. Medical—J. Miscellaneous—Director of Medical Education in the case of cost of Tender Forms and in respect of Sales Tax it should be remitted under the head "XII. Sales Tax—*b*. Receipts under the State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax". In respect of the remittances into Reserve Bank of India, original chalans should be produced. In respect of remittances into Treasuries the number and date of chalan, the amount remitted and the name of the tenderer, together with the name of the Bank or Treasury in which amount has been remitted, should be furnished in the application for the supply of tender form along with the chalan. The amount is not refundable under any circumstances.

3. A Solvency and a Nationality Certificate obtained or after the 1st October 1971 and signed by a Tahsildar and Income Tax Verification Certificate if the total value of the tender exceeds Rs. 10,000 and a Sales Tax Clearance Certificate if the value of the tender exceeds Rs. 1,000 or true copies thereof attested by a State Gazetted Officer should be sent along with the tender.

No. 78-A. *Chief Accounts Officer, Office of the Director of Medical Education, Madras-5.*

TENDER NOTICE.

NAME OF WORK—CONSTRUCTION OF A PRO-STRESSED CONCRETE BRIDGE TO CARRY THE PRESTRESSED CONCRETE PIPELINE ACROSS RIVER ADYAR IN MADRAS CITY.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board sealed tenders for the above work in the prescribed form will be received from registered contractors of Public Works Department or other Government Organisation and firms of repute, by the Special Chief Engineer, Veeranam Water Supply Scheme and Cooum Improvement Project, Madras-5, in his office up to 3·00 p.m. on 2nd February 1972 and will be opened at 3·30 p.m. on the same day.

Form of contract is lump-sum. Earnest Money Deposit is Rs. 10,000 and cost of tender documents Rs. 10 plus Sales-tax of Rs. 0·37 the work is to be executed in eight months.

The cost of tender schedule which will under no circumstances be refunded shall be remitted into Government Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "III Suspense G. Remittance (iii) Other remittances TWAD Board Funds" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Veeranam Project Division, Madras. The tender schedule can be obtained from the Office of the Special Chief Engineer, Veeranam Water Supply Scheme, Madras-5, on production of the chalan of payment from 17th January to 1st February 1972.

No. 51-A *Special Chief Engineer TWAD, Board.*

AUCTION NOTICE.

Undermentioned, condemned Land Rover belonging to Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board will be sold in public auction as it is where it is on 14th February 1972, at Office of the Assistant Engineer, Public Health Engineering Sub-Division, No. 6, Kalyanaraman Street, Kumbakonam by the Assistant Engineer, Public Health Engineering Sub-division, Kumbakonam.

(1) Land Rover MSY 1649, 1953 Model—Petrol Engine; Rover and Company make.

The vehicle can be inspected on any working day where it is stationed at Kumbakonam. Any further details regarding Earnest Money Deposit to be remitted, etc., may be obtained from the Assistant Engineer (P.H.E.), Kumbakonam.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,

No. 84A *Public Health Engineering Circle, TWAD, Board, Egmore, Madras-8.*

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited for and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu up to 3·00 p.m. on 18th February 1972 for the supply of timber items to the Manufacture Sections of the following institutions from 1st April 1972 to 31st March 1973. Rates should be quoted only in *Metric Units.*

Central Jails at Madras, Vellore, Cuddalore, Palayamcottai Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Salem and Coimbatore, Borstal School at Pudukkottai and After-care Home for Males, Pallavaram, Madras-43.

Tenders should be sent in sealed covers only by Registered Post Acknowledgment due, superscribed "Tender for the supply of timber to the....." (here mention name of the institution to which the tender relates) to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Madras-1, by *name.*

Tender forms, tender conditions, specifications of articles, etc. can be had direct from the Superintendents of the Institutions concerned on payment of the prescribed fee. The cost of the tender form is not refundable.

Tenders received will be opened by the Inspector-General of Prisons at 10·30 hours on 19th February 1972 in his office at Kuralagam Buildings, Madras-1.

No. 14-A *Inspector-General of Prisons, "Kuralagam", 5th Floor, Madras-1.*

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited up to 3·00 p.m. on 16th February 1972 for the supply of raw materials, etc., to the Manufactory Sections of the following institutions during the year 1972–73.

Central Jails at Madras, Vellore, Cuddalore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Palayamcottai, Coimbatore, Salem, Borstal School, Pudukkottai and After-Care Home for Males, Madras.

Rates should be quoted only in *Metric Units.* Tenders should be sent in sealed cover to the Inspector-General of Prisons by name superscribed "Tender for the supply of Raw Materials etc., to the ....." (Here mention the institution to which the tender relates) by Registered Post Acknowledgment due.

Tender forms, tender conditions and schedules can be had from the Superintendent of the Jail/After-care Home, Pallavaram, Madras-43, on payment of the prescribed fee. The cost of the tender forms is not refundable.

The tenders received will be opened by the Inspector-General of Prisons at 10·30 hours on 17th February 1972 at his office at "Kuralagam" Buildings, Madras-1.

No. 13-A *Inspector-General of Prisons, "Kuralagam", 5th Floor Madras-1.*

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR SALE AND RECEIPT OF TENDERS.

Name of work.—MANUFACTURE AND SUPPLY OF 36" INTERNAL DIAMETER PRE-STRESSED CONCRETE PIPES AND SPECIALS AND CONVEYING THEM TO SITE LAYING, FIXING AND JOINING TO THE PROPER ALIGNMENT AND GRADIENT WITH RUBBER RING JOINTS, ETC.

The last date of the receipt of sealed tenders in the above office for the above work is extended up to 3·00 p.m. on 21st February 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Director of Groundwater in the above office in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3·30 p.m. on 21st February 1972 instead of 20th December 1971.

Tender documents will be available in the above office during office hours up to 18th February 1972. Other conditions remain unchanged.

No. 27-A *Director of Ground-water, Madras-17.*

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Name of work.—SUPPLY OF "PIGLEAD" FOR USE IN JOINTING OF C.I. PIPES FOR THE GROUND WATER DIVISION, MADRAS.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu *sealed Tenders* will be received by the Director of Ground-water, Madras-17, in the above office for the above work up to 3·00 p.m. on 17th February 1972. The Tenders will be opened by the Director of Ground-water in the above office in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3·30 p.m. on the same day and tender documents are available for sale from the above office up to 14th February 1972.

1. Form of Agreement—K2.
2. Earnest Money Deposit.—Rs. 5,900.
3. Cost of tender documents—Cost Rs. 10 S.T.; Re. 0·40.
4. Period of completion—3 months.

The cost of Tender documents (which will under no circumstances be refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "Public Works Remittances III, other remittances" to the credit of the Executive Engineer Ground-water Division, Madras17. The sales Tax should be remitted under the same chalan into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the Head "XII Sales-tax (*b*) receipts under State Sales Tax/General Sales Tax". The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalan.

No. 28A *Director of Ground-water.*

MRL Pledges Itself to Continued Service



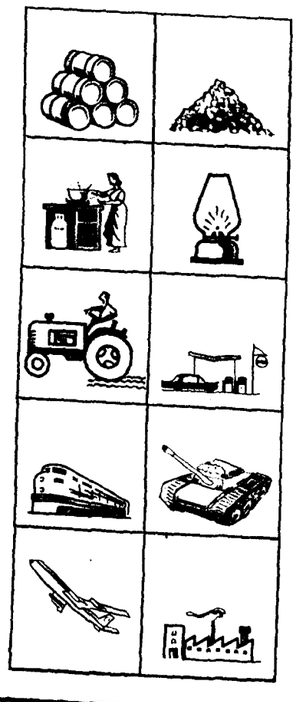
Today is a day of high significance for India and the Indian People.

22 years back, we took a pledge that we should found our republican freedom on a spirit of co-operation, hard work and think always of the betterment of the millions of our people.

In June 1969, MRL was commissioned for production and set in the pace for multi-pronged growth activity in the South.

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MRL

MADRAS REFINERIES LIMITED, MADRAS.

EP-MRL-11

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Applications are invited up to 5 p.m. on the 18th March 172 for 463 appointments as *Assistant Surgeons* in the Tamil Nadu Medical Service to be made by direct recruitment. (Seventy-four out of the 463 vacancies are reserved to be filled by candidates who possess Post-Graduate qualifications in certain specialities and whoare willing to serve in the Special Departments of any of the mufussal hospitals for a period of at least 5 years.)

Persons in temporary service under the State Government should submit their applications so as to reach the Director of Health Services and Family Planning/Director of Medical Education, Madras on or before the 2nd March 1972.

Pay:—Rs.525—25—600—30—690—35—900 per mensem for degree holders. Persons who possess a recognised Post-Graduate degree qualification in any of the Medical subjects will be allowed two advance increments in the time scale of pay applicabe to them.

Age.—Below 35 years on 1st July 1972.

Note.—(i) Temporary Assistant Surgeons in the TamilNadu Medical Service may apply irrespective of their age.

(ii) Women Medical Graduates who are willing to serve in non-clinical teaching departments in Medical Colleges are allowed certain concession in the matter of their age.

Qualification.—(i) Must be a Registered Medical Practitioner within the meaning of the Madras Medical Registration Act, 1914.

(ii) Must possess the M.B.B.S., degree of any University or Institution recognised by the University Grants Commission for the purpose of its grant or the D.M. and S. of the Government of Tamil Nadu or an equivalent qualification.

No age-limit for members of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes who possess a general educational qualification which is higher than the minimum general educational qualification. Upper age-limit relaxable up to 10 years in the case of physically handicapped persons. Goldsmiths affected by the Gold Control Order, their sons and unmarried daughters and Ex. N.C.C. Cadets who were employed as Under Officer-Instructors orSergeant Major Instructors on whole time basis on or after 1st January 1961 are allowed concessions in the matter of age-limit. Qualifications including age limit relaxable in the case of persons demobilised from the Army, Navy or Air Force who will be below 40 years of age on 1st July 1972, displaced persons from East Pakistan who migrated to India an or aftar 1st January 1964 and repatriates from Ceylon and Burma. Particulars and form of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-2. *On requisition in writing specifying the name of the post and accompanied by a self-addressed and stamped (Thirty-five paise and five paise Refugee Relief Stamp) envelope of at least 23 cm. in length superscribed as "Book-Post".*

No. 47-A.

TAMIL NADU AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Applications are invited for the following posts in the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Universirty, Coimbatore,

1. Agronomist (ICAR Scheme—Temporary)—Two—Headquarters Coimbatore and Madurai.

2. Agricultural Engineer (ICAR Scheme—Temporary)—One—Headquarters Madurai.

3. Assistant Engineer (Permanent)—(Civil Works) One—Headquarters Coimbatore.

The qualifications prescribed for the posts are given below :—

(i) *Agronomist—Essential*:—

(i) Master's degree in Agronomy or any related discipline or field or an equivalent post-graduate qualification.

(ii) Five years experience of Research in Agronomy as evidenced by published work (including teaching experience at post-graduate level).

Desirable:—

(i) Doctorate degree.

(ii) Knowledge of a modern foreign language.

(iii) Knowledge of modern methods of investigation in Agronomy.

Scale of pay:—Rs. 800—40—1,000—50-1,250 plus allowances

(ii) *Agricultural Engineer*:—

(i) Master's degree in Civil or Agricultural Engineering or Master of Technology with specialisation in irrigation and water use or equivalent post-graduate qualifications.

(ii) Five years experience of research in irrigation and water use as evidenced by published work.

Desirable:—

(i) Doctorate degree in Civil or Agricultural Engineering or Technology with specialisation in irrigation and water use.

(ii) Knowledge of a modern foreign language.

Scale of pay:—800—40—1,000—50—1,250 plus allowances.

(iii) *Assistant Engineer*—(Civil Works)—

(i) A first or high second class degree in Civil Engineering.

(ii) A first or high second class Master's degree in Civil or Structural Engineering.

(iii) Experience in Construction of large buildings for a minimum period of three years.

(iv) Experience in the organisation and management of residential colonies, industrial or other undertakings.

Scale of pay:—Rs. 550—25—600—35—950 plus allowances.

Note: (1) Where necessary, the Selection Committee shall be competent to relax the minimum requirements/qualifications in favour of candidates who are otherwise considered as qualified for selection.

(2) The prescribed applications forms and instructions to candidates can be had from the Registrar, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore-3, by sending a crossed postal order for Rs. 2/- drawn in favour of the Comptroller, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, payable at the Lawley Road P.O. indicating the advertisement Number and date.

(3) The last date for receipt of completed applications in the University Office is February 21, 1972.

No. 58-A.

STATE BOARD OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION, BOARD OF EXAMINATIONS, MADRAS-25.

NOTIFICATION.

Applications are invited from the private candidates for admission to the I to III Semester (i.e.) Pre-techinical Course Examination in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering (Supplementary)/Pre-technical (Textile) Course Examination (Supplementary)/Entrance Examination in Printing Technology to be conducted by the Board of Examinations, Madras during April 1972.

Only private candidates who have already appeared and failed in the I to III Semester (i.e.) Pre-technical/Pre-technical (Textiles) Course Examination/Entrance Examination in Printing Technology conducted in October, 1971 or prior to that, by the Board of Examinations, Madras, will be admitted to this Examination.

The prescribed form of application for admission to the examinations can be had from the Chairman, Board of Examinations, Madras-25 on requisition with a self-addressed envelope (size oblong 22 cm x 9½ cm) affixing private postage stamps to the value of 65 paise plus 5 paise refugee stamps .Requisition for application forms without self-addressed envelopes and in post cards *will not* be attended to.

The last date for the receipt of application duly filled in from private candidates for admission to these examinations in 15th February 1972. Applications received after that will not be entertained on any account.

No. 17 *Chairman, Board of Examinations, Madras-25.*

NOTIFICATION.

Applications are invited from candidates possessing B. I. M. (Siddha) qualification, who should be below 35 years of age on 1st July 1971 for temporary appointment in the Government Institutions of Indigenous Medicine, Tamil Nadu, in Tamil Nadu Medical Service Branch III Indigenous Medicine on the scale of Rs. 400—15—475—20—575—25—650 plus the usual allowances.

Application Form and other particulars will be forwarded to the B.I.M. candidates individually who have passed the course and completed their internship, and who are unemployed (as per the list of B.I.M. graduates available in this office). The Form of application should be completed and sent to the Director of Indigenous Medicine at the Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indigenous Medicine, Arumbakkam, Madras-29, with necessary documents so as to reach him not later than 5-00 p.m. on 15th February 1972. The candidates are responsible for obtaining the application forms from the office.

Director of Indigenous Medicine.

No. 86A.

TENDER NOTICE.

Name of work.—Construction of Workshop, Office and Store for the Tansi Furniture and Engineering Works at Developed Plots, Kappalur, Madurai.—E.M.D. Rs. 3,000.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Construction Branch, Industries and Commerce Department from Contractors of appropriate class of Construction Branch of Industries Department and other Government Departments for the above works up to 3-00 p.m. on 8th February 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, Construction Branch, Industries Department, 35/2, Woods Road Madras-2 in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3.10 p.m. on the same day. The work is to be executed within six months on L.S. contract basis.

Tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Executive Engineer (Construction), Madurai Division, Industrial Estate, Madurai, Madurai-7 during office hours from 25th January 1972.

The cost of tender documents including sales tax on cost of tender documents of Rs. 10·40 (non-refundable) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "XXIX. Industries—Other Receipts" to the credit of the Executive Engineer (Construction), Madurai Division Industrial Estate, Madurai, Madurai-7.

Earnest money deposit will be accepted only in the shape of chalans, deposit at all receipt and demand drafts of scheduled banks. The demand drafts of scheduled banks furnished towards Earnest Money Deposit drawn in favour of Executive Engineer (Construction), Madurai Division, Industrial Estate Madurai-7, only be accepted. State Government securities and Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Bond will be accepted at 5 per cent below market value. National Savings Certificate will also be accepted only with the knowledge of the post office concerned. Bank gurantee of any Nationalised Bank will also be accepted. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

Intending tenderers should have at least three years experience in the construction of Major building works.

No. 88A. *Superintending Engineer (Construction), Construction Branch.*

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu "SEALED TENDERS" will be received by the Superintending Engineer P.W.D., Coimbatore-Nilgiris Circle at his office at Coimbatore up to 3-p.m. on 15th February 1972 for the work noted below

Name of work:—Construction of a hostel building for girls at Tiruppur.

Form of contract :—Lumpsum.

E.M.D. :—Rs. 5,600.

Cost of tender documents with plan inclusive of sales-tax:—Rs. 10·35.

Period of completion :—6 months.

The tender documents can be had form the Manager, Office of the Executive Engineer, Buildings Division, Coimbatore on requisition in writing and on payment of the fee indicated above which is not refundable in all working days during office hours from 28th January 1972.

No. 60A *Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Coimbatore-Nilgiris Circle, Coimbatore-1.*

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited from approved Transport contractors for the transport of (i) about sixty machines and (ii) office furniture and records, from the present premises of the workshop and office of the Techinical Training Centre, Guindy, Madras-32 to the new buildings. Full particulars and terms of the tender can be had from the Superintendent, Techinical Training Centre, Industrial Estate, Guindy, Madras-32 on requisition enclosing a self-addressed envelope sufficiently stamped or in person. Tenders should be sent in a sealed cover addressed to Joint Director (Engineering) of Industries and Commerce, Chepauk, Madras-5 giving tender number to reach before 5 p.m. on 15th February 1972.

No. 82-A

Joint Director (Engineering). Office of the Director of Industries and Commerce, Chepauk, Madras-5.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governer of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders for the following work will be received from the registered contractors of appropriate Class by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D. South Arcot Circle at this office at Cuddalore up to 3 p.m. on 9th March 1972 for the work detailed below.

The tender shall be submitted in the prescribed form supplied by this office and shall be enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed with the name of work :—

"Construction of Quarters for one Sub-Inspector, four Head Constables and twenty-three Police Constables at V. Maridur Village in Villupuram taluk"—E.M.D. Rs. 8,750.

Tender Schedule will be available from 21st February 1972 to 7th March 1972 during office hours.

Tenders will be opened at the Office of the undersigned at 4 p.m on 9th March 1972.

Form of contract is L. S.

The cost of tender Schedule (non-refeundable of Rs. 20 shall be remitted under "P.W.III C. R." to the credit of the Executive Engineer P.W.D., Villupuram Division, Villupuram and Sales Tax of Rs. 0.60 paise under "XII. Sales Tax (d) Miscellaneous I General Sales Tax" into the State Government Treasury under a single chalan. The Application for tender schedule shall be accompanied with chalan in original.

No. 83-A. *Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., South Arcot Circle, Cuddalore-2.*

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU HIGHWAYS AND RURALWORKS DEPARTMENT, VILLUPURAM DIVISION

Annual Road Maintenance Tender Notice for 1972–73.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders on percentage basis will be received by the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Villupuram at his Office up to 2-00 p.m. (as per Division Office Clock) on 9th February 1972 for maintenance of Government road for the year 1972–73.

The Tenders received will be opened on the same day at 2-05p.m. in the presence of the Contractors or their authorised agents.

Particulars of tender conditions and schedule form can be obtained from the Manager of Divisional Engineer's Office (Highways and Rural Works), Villupuram on payment of Rs. 3.11 (Rupees three and paise eleven only) per set including Sales Tax (Not refundable) on all working days from 1st February 1972 to 8th February 1972 during office hours.

The Earnest Money Deposit noted in the list of each work should be remitted into any of the Government Treasury within the Division Jurisdiction to the credit of the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Villupuram under the head "REVENUE DEPOSIT" and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the Tender. Tenders received without the prescribed Earnest Money Deposit will be summarily rejected.

The list of works showing the value of contract and Earnest Money Deposit to be remitted will be published in the Division Office and Sub-division Office Notice Boards from 1st February 1972.

No. 84-A *Divisional Engineer.*

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Ramanathapuram circle at his office at Madurai-1 for the works mentioned below in separate cover up to 4-00 p.m. on 16th February 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Ramnad Circle Madurai-1, in the presence of the tenderers who choose to be present at 4-30 p.m. on the same day. Form of agreement is K2

Construction of an anicut Head sluice and scouring sluices across Paraliar including formation of Flood bank to feed Keezha thooval and 22 other tanks in Mudukulathur Taluk in Ramnad District.

E.M.D. Rs. 7,290.

The cost of tender documents, viz., Rs. 20 plus Sales Tax (Non-refundable) for each set is payable under the sub-head P.W. III other remittances on account of Executive Engineer P.W.D., Sivaganga Division, Sivaganga. Besides Sales Tax, a 3½ percent extra which is payable under the head "XI. General Sales Tax" and tender documents will be issued only on the production of the chalan

The tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Ramnad circle Madurai-1 during office hours from 7th February 1972 onwards. The last date for receipt of application for the tender schedules is 14th February 1972 and the application received after that date will not be generally considered.

Earnest money deposit will be accepted in the shape of chalan and other authorised mode of payment after due observations of formalities.

The Superintending Engineer reserves the right of rejecting any tender or the whole tender received without assigning any reasons.

No. 85-A *Superintending Engineer, P.W.D*

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed quotations for the printing and supply of non-standardised forms and registers are invited by the undersigned upto 3 p.m. on 16th February 1972. Detailed conditions of tender and other particulars can be had free of cost from the Joint Director (Administration), Tamil Nadu State Transport Department, on any working day.

No. 59-A *Director.*

TENDER NOTICE.

Name of Work.—Supply and Installation of lorry weigh bridge of 20 ton capacity each at the Factory at Thirukalikundram and Panruti.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders for the supply and erection of lorry weigh bridge of the following specification, will be received by the Special Chief Engineer, Veeranam Water Supply Scheme and Cooum Improvements Project, Chepauk, Madras-5, in his office up to 3-00 p.m. on 7th February 1972 and will be opened at 3-30 p.m. on the same day.

Specification.—Supply erection and installation of lorry weigh bridge of capacity 20 tonnes and platform size about 20′ × 8′.

Quantity :—Two numbers..

(Dial gauge self recording—type/Dial gauge/Steel yard.)

Conditions.—(1) The weigh bridges are to be installed at *Panruti* and *Thirukalikundram*.

(2) The prices quoted must be for delivery and installation at site, viz., Panruti and Thirukalikundram and as applicable for Government Departments.

(3) Ex-Stock offer is preferable.

(4) The delivery period must be clearly indicated and strictly adhered to.

(5) The equipments supplied must be guaranteed for a period of 12 months from the date of erection and commissioning. Any material found defective during the period of guarantee must be replaced at free of cost and free of labour. The weigh bridge should conform to standard fixed by Statutory Authority for check and certification.

(6) Pamphlets must accompany the quotation.

(7) Delayed delivery and erection will be penalised at the rate of Rs. 10 per day for each weigh bridge.

(8) Sales tax, etc., as applicable must be clearly indicated.

(9) The quotations must be sealed and superscribed as "Veeranams Water Supply Scheme—Quotations for weigh bridge due on 7th February 1972".

(10) Earnest money deposit of Rs. 3,000 must be remitted under the head "III—Suspence—G. Remittance (iii) Other remittance—T.W.A.D. Board funds to the credit of Executive Engineer, V. P. Division, Chingleput" and chalan sent with tender.

(11) Service and repair facilities offered must be stated clearly.

Special Chief Engineer,
No. 89-A. *V.W.S.S. and C.I.P.*

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Slum Clearance Board sealed tenders with the name of work and tenders duly superscribed on the cover are invited from reputed contractors by the undersigned up to 3-00 p.m. on 3rd February 1972 for the following work at Radhakrishnapuram. The tenders will be opened by the undersigned at 3-15 p.m. on the same day in the presence of the tenderers who choose to be present.

Construction of Tenemental Blocks at Radhakrishnapuram—(1) 32 in 1Blocks A2, A3, A4,—E.M.D. Rs. 7,500. Approximate value of work—Rs. 5 Lakhs—Group I.

(2) 24 in 1 Blocks B1, B2—E.M.D.—Rs. 4,050—Approximate value of work—Rs. 2,70,000,—Group II.

Tender documents and other details can be had at a cost of Rs. 15 plus S.I. per set for each work from the office of the undersigned in all working days from 17th January 1972 to 2nd February 1972. Right is reserved by the Executive Engineer to reject any or all tenders without assigning any reason therefor.

Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board,
No. 90-A. *Division-III.*

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Group Materials Manager at the Corporation office up to 3-00 p.m. on 3rd March 1972 for the supply of bearings to the Tamilnad Cements, Alangulam, Ramanathapuram district.

The tenders will be opened by the Group Materials Manager or by his authorised officer at 3-30 p.m. on the same day in the presence of those tenderers who may be present.

Tender documents can be had from Registered Office at 150-A, Mount Road, Madras-2 between 11-00 a.m. and 3-00p.m. on any working day from 2nd February 1972 on payment of Rs. 20 per set plus sales tax (Non-refundable).

No. 24. *Group Materials Manager.*

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board separate Sealed Tenders with the specification No. and due date superscribed on the cover are invited by the undersigned for the supply of the following items. The last date for receipt of tender for both works is 12 noon on 28th February 1972 :—

1. 33 KV 750 MVA 630 A Indoor OMCBs 35 Nos.—Specification E-1526.
2. 11 KV 250 MVA 400 A Indoor OMCBs 70 Nos.—Specification E-1527.

E.M.D. for each work is Rs. 2,000 and cost of tender documents per set for each work is Rs. 10.

The tenders will be opened in the presence of such of those tenderers who may be present at 3-00 p.m. on the due date. Tenders received after the due date will not be considered. Copies of the specifications can be obtained by remitting either by cash or Money Order, the amount noted above to the Accounts Officer, Madras Electricity System (Distribution), 155, Anna Salai, Madras-2, noting the specification No. and sending the cash receipt or Money Order receipt, as the case may be, to the undersigned with a requisition, furnishing complete postal address. The Board reserves the right not to accept the lowest or any tender. The Board also reserves the right to split the tenders, revise the quantity and place orders for supply covered by these specifications on one or more tenderers.

A demand draft in favour of the Accounts Officer, Madras Electricity System (Distribution), for the amount specified shall be sent to Accounts Officer, Madras Electricity System (Distribution), 155, Anna Salai, Madras-2, towards Earnest Money Deposit and the cash receipt enclosed with the tenders. Cheques will not be accepted.

Tenders received without Earnest Money Deposit and those received after the due date will be summarily rejected.

Superintending Engineer,
No. 25. *Technical (Electrical).*

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited up to 18th February 1972 for printing and supply of Nominal Register for Radiographic and Electro-Cardiographic Examination for Hospitals in this state.

Tenders should be addressed to the "*Superintendent, Government General Hospital, Madras-3*" and sent in a sealed Cover superscribed as "Tender for Printing and supply of Nominal Registers for Hospitals due on 18th February 1972.

The specimen and terms and conditions are in the Stationery Department of this hospital, which can be perused on all working days between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

F.R.C.S. (Edin.), F.R.C.S. (Glascow),
No. 74-A. *Superintendent.*

TENDER NOTICE.

EXPANSION OF MANJOOR INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE TEA FACTORY AT MANJOOR, NILGIRIS DISTRICT.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer Construction branch, Industries and Commerce Department from contractors of appropriate class of construction branch of Industries Department and other Government Departments for the above works up to 3 p.m. on 8th February 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, Construction branch, Industries Department, 35/2, Woods Road, Madras-2 in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-10 p.m. on the same day.

The work is to be executed within four months on L.S. Contract E.M.D. is Rs. 1,200.

Tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Executive Engineer (C) Industries and Commerce, West division, Vellore, North Arcot district during office hours from 1st February 1972.

The cost of tender documents including sales tax on cost of tender documents of Rs. 10.40 (which will under no circumstances be refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "XXIX. Industries-other Receipts" to the credit of the Executive Engineer (Constn.) West Division Industries department, Vellore.

Earnest money deposit will be accepted only in the shape of chalans, deposit at call receipt and demand drafts of scheduled banks. The demand drafts of scheduled bank furnished towards Earnest Money Deposit drawn in favour of Executive Engineer (Constn.) West division, Industries and Commerce, Vellore only be accepted State Government securities and Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board Bond will be accepted at 5 per cent below market value. National Savings Certificates will also be accepted only with the knowledge of the post office concerned. Bank Guarantee of any nationalised Bank will also be accepted. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

Intending tenderers should have atleast three years experience in the construction of Major buildings works.

Superintending Engineer,
No. 23. *Construction Branch.*

AUCTION NOTICE

The undermentioned condemned Trailer Pump of M8Y 3197 of Large Coventry Climax 1955 model, Fire Service Department will be sold in a public auction at the Vellore fire station premises at 11-00 hours on 4th February 1972, where the Trailer Pump is available for inspection. Conditions of sale can be obtained from the office of the undersigned :—

No. 55-A. *Divisional Fire Officer, Vellore Division*

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water supply and Drainage Board sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water supply and drainage Board for the following works at his office at 25-1, Third street Tatabad, Coimbatore-12 up to 3-00 p.m. on 15th February 1972. The tenders will be opened on the same day at 4-00 p.m. either by the Superintending Engineer (or) by any authorised officer in the presence of such of those who choose to be present. The works are to be executed within six months each on L.S. contract basis.

C.W.S.S. For Perundurai and K.C. Palayam panchayats V stage construction of R.C.C. Elevated service Reservoir of capacity 2.00 lakhs litres with L.W.L., M.W.L. Av. G.L. at (Plus) 290·36 (Plus) 292·80 (Plus) 281.21 Metres respectively for K.C. Palayam L.L. zone including pipe connection—E.M.D. Rs. 1,250.

2. C.W.S.S. For Perundurai and K.C. Palayam Panchayats—V stage construction of R.C.C. Elevated S.R. of capacity 1.5 lakhs litres with L.W.L., M.W.L., Av. G.L. at (Plus) 290.36 (Plus) 292.80 (Plus) 281.21 Metres respectively for Perundurai L.L. zone including pipe connection.—E.M.D. Rs. 940.

3. C.W.S.S. For Perundurai and K.C. Palayam Panchayats V stage construction of R.C.C. Elevated S.R. of capacity 1.50 lakhs litres with L.W.L., M.W.L. Av. G.L. at (Plus) 300.43 (Plus) 302.87 (Plus) 286.00 Metres respectively for Perundurai H.L. zone including pipe connections—E.M.D. Rs. 1,000.

4. C.W.S.S. For Perundurai K.C. Palayam Panchayats V stage construction of R.C.C. Elevated S.R. of capacity 1.50 lakhs litres with L.W.L., M.W.L., Av. G.L. at (Plus) 300.43 (Plus) 302.87 (Plus) 286.00 Metres respectively for K.C. Palayam High level zones including pipe connections.—E.M.D. Rs. 1,000.

The cost of Tender Schedule per set of each work is Rs. 10.35 (inclusive of Sales Tax) and the same are availble for Sales from 12th January to 14th February 1972.

Tender documents can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, P.H. Engg. division, 18, Samiappa Gounder street, Thirunagar Colony, by remitting the cost of tender documents either by cash (or) by M.O.

The E.M.D. should be in the form of D.D. Payable at Par (or) valid form of Bank guarantee issued by any one of the nationalised banks drawn in favour of Executive Engineer. P.H. Engg. division, Erode-3. The E.M.D. may be remitted into the treasury under the head of "P.W. III. O.R. charges adjusted to the credit of Executive Engineer, P.H. Engg. division, Erode-3" Tenders received without E.M.D. are liable to be rejected.

The Superintending Engineer P.H. Engg. circle, Coimbatore reserves the right to reject any tender (or) all the tenders without assigning reasons therefor.

No 16A. *Superintending Engineer (P.H.)*
Coimbatore-12.

COIMBATORE MUNICIPALITY.

Sealed Tenders are invited by the Commissioner, Coimbatore Municipality for the supply of G.I. specials of various sizes, pig lead, lead wool, hemp yarn, G.M. Valve, Wheel valve, Ferrule stopcock etc., for the maintenance of water supply up to 3 p.m. on 15th February 1972. They will be opened on the same day at 3.30 p.m. by the Municipal Civil Engineers Tender conditions, etc., can be had from the Municipal Civil Engineer on payment of Rs. 5.18 at the Municipal Treasury by Money order or cash.

No. 22 *Commissioner, Coimbatore-1.*

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed scheduled tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Madras Circle, at his office in "Highways Offices Buildings" at Guindy, Madras-25, up to 3p.m. on 16th February 1972 for the works noted below and tenders will be opened at 3-15 p.m. on the same day by the above mentioned officer.

Improvements to Ponneri Tank Bund Road, K.M. 2/8—8/4 (South Arcot district)—E.M.D. Rs. 10,300.

Particulars of tender conditions, schedules forms and plans can be obtained from the office of the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Cuddalore, on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 51.75 (including sales tax) for each work on all working days from 7th to 15th February 1972 both days inclusive during office hours. This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

The Earnest Money Deposit amounts should be remitted in any of the Government Treasuries within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (Highways and RuralWorks), Cuddalore under the head "Revenue Deposit" to the credit of the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Cuddalore, and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender.

The Earnest Money Deposit if furnished in the form of Bank Guarantee obtained from scheduled banks should be accompanied by the Reserve Bank of India's concurrence.

Tenders received without the prescribed Earnest Money Deposit will not be considered.

No. 56-A

Superintending Engineer
(Highways), Madras Circle,
Madras-25.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed scheduled tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (National Highways), Madurai at his office at No. 11, Avvaiyar Street, Narimedu, Madurai, up to 3-30 p.m. (office clock) on 9th February 1972 (Wednesday) for the works noted below and opened at 3-35 p.m. on the same date. Tender schedules will be available for sale from Divisional Engineer (National Highways), Tirchrappalli-II for works 1, 2, 19, and 20 and from DivisionalEngineer National Highways), Tiruchirappalli-I Division for work 3 and from Divisional Engineer (National Highways) Madurai-2 for works 4 to 18.

1. Widening and Strengthening of National Highways No. 7 from Km. 278/6 to 345 of Salem-Dindigul Section—E.M.D. Rs. 82,300.

2. Reconstruction of the bridge at Km. 284/6 (mile 175/8) on National Highways 45—E.M.D. Rs. 6,000.

3. Constructing a bridge at Km. 14/8 of Thondi-Sundarapandiapattinam Road—E.M.D. Rs. 2,400.

4. Widening and Strengthening the pavement from Km. 37/6-55/0 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Section of National Highways 7—E.M.D. Rs. 32,100.

5. Widending and Strengthening the pavement from Km. 55/0-65/0 National Highways 7—E.M.D. Rs. 24,800.

6. Widening and Strengthening the pavement from Km. 65/0-77/0 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Section of National Highways 7—E.M.D. Rs. 31,500.

7. Widening and Strengthening the pavement from Km. 77/0-88/4 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Section of National Highways 7—E.M.D. Rs. 29,100.

8. Widening and Strengthening the pavement from Km. 95/0-105/0 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Section National Highways 7—E.M.D. Rs. 25,900.

9. Widening and Strengthening the pavement from Km. 105/0-115/0 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Section o National Highways 7—E.M.D. Rs. 30,600.

10. Widening and Strengthening the pavement from Km. 115/0-125/0 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Section o National Highways 7—E.M.D. Rs. 27,800.

11. Widening and Strengthening from the pavement from Km. 125/0-134/0 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Section o National Highways 7—E.M.D. Rs. 19,000.

12. Widening and Strengthening the pavement from Km. 134/0-146/4 of Madurai Kanyakumari Section o National Highways 7—E.M.D. Rs. 31,300.

13. Widening and Strengthening the pavement from Km. 170/0-183/0 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Section o National Highways 7—E.M.D. Rs. 26,600.

14. Widening and Strengthening the pavement from Km. 183/0-195/0 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Section o National Highways 7—E.M.D. Rs. 36,200.

15. Widening and Strengthening the pavement from Km. 195/0-203/0 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Section o National Highways 7—E.M.D. Rs. 21,400.

16. Widening and Strengthening the pavement from Km.203/0-213/0 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Section o National Highways 7—E.M.D. Rs. 20,200.

17. Widening and Strengthening the pavement from Km. 213/0-224/0 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Section o National Highways 7—E.M.D. Rs. 31,700.

18. Widening and Strengthening the pavement from Km. 224/0-231/6 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Section of National Highways 7—E.M.D. Rs. 21,700.

19. Widening and Strengthening the pavement from Km. 345/0-355/0 of Salem-Dindigul Section of Nationa Highways 7—E.M.D. Rs. 31,000.

20. Widening and Strengthening the pavement from Km. 403/0-417/250 of National Highways 45—E.M.D Rs. 33,700.

Particulars of tender conditions, prescribed forms, schedule Plans, etc., can be obtained form the officeofthe Special Divisiona Engineer (N.H.) Works, Tiruchirappalli-I Division, Madura Division, Tiruchirappalli-II Division, on requisition in writin and on payment of Rs. 20-70 per set including sales tax (no refundable) on all working days during working hours fron 2nd to 8th February 1972.

Alternative design proposals will not be entertained. Th E.M.D. noted above shall be remitted in any of the Governmen Treasuries within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Enginee (N.H.), Madurai-2, Tiruchirappalli-I Division, Tiruchirappalli-I Division, Tiruchirappalli, under the "Revenue Deposit" an the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender.

Earnest Money Deposit in the shape of 12 Years Nations Defence Certificates, 10 Years Defence Deposit Certificates State Government Securities, Tamil Nadu State Electricit Board Bonds, Bank Guarantees Deposit at Call receipts, Deman Drafts issued on Schedule Banks will also be accepted. It i informed that Bank Guarantees will not be considered unles the concurrence of Reserve Bank of India to the Bank Guarante is obtained and enclosed with the tender.

Tenders without earnest money deposit will be summaril rejected.

No. 57A. *Superintending Engineer (N.H.), Madurai-1*

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamilnadu sealed schedule tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (Highways and Rural works), Madras Cricle, at his office in "Highways offices" Buildings at Guindy, Madras-25, up to 3.00 p.m on. 9th February 1972 for the works noted below and the same will be opened at 3.15 p.m. on the same day by the Superintending Engineer (Highways):—

(1) Widening the carriageway to two lane in Tiruvottiyur-Ponneri-Panjetty Road-KM. 6/5-8/0.—EMD. Rs. 3,695.

(2) Widening the carriageway to two lane in Tiruvottiyur-Ponneri-Panjetty Road-KM. 8/0-9/6.—EMD Rs. 3,170.

(3) Widening the carriageway to two lane in Tiruvottiyur-Ponneri-Panjetty Road-KM. 9/6-11/4.—EMD. Rs. 4,470.

Particulars of tender conditions, schedules forms and plans can be obtained from the office of the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural works), Saidapet, Madras-15, on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 25·88 (including Sales Tax) for each work on all working days from 31st January 1972 to 8th February 1972 both days inclusive during office hours. This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

The earnest Money Deposit amounts noted against each work should be remitted in any of the Government Treasuries within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural works), Saidapet, under the head "Revenue Deposit" to the credit of the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Saidapet, and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender.

The Earnest Money Deposit if furnished in the form of bank guarantee obtained from scheduled banks should be accompanied by the Reserve Bank of India's concurrence.

Tenders received without the prescribed Earnest Money Deposit will not be considered.

No. 68-A.

Superintending Engineer (Highways)
Madras Circle, Madras-25.

SUPPLY OF PUMPSETS TO VEERANAM PROJECT.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water-supply and Drainage Board, sealed Tenders for the supply of pumpsets of the following specification, will be received by the Special Chief Engineer (VWSS & CIP) Chepauk, Madras-5, in his office on or before 7th February 1972 by 3-00 p.m. and will be opened at 3-30 p.m. on the same day.

SPECIFICATION

Item 1 : 5 H.P. Portable Diesel driven pumpsets mounted on a trolley. Quantity—Six numbers.

Item 2 : 5 H.P. Electrically driven single stage pumpsets flexibly coupled and mounted on a common base plate with suitable starter. The pumpset must be suitable for operation on AC 3-phase 50 cycles 400/440 volts supply. Quantity—Three numbers.

The above pumps are required for dewatering purposes of trenches (approximately about 12' depth).

Conditions—

(1) Details such as makes, sizes, capacity of suction and delivery head and other details of the pumpsets must be clearly furnished along with pamphlets.

(2) Ex-stock offer is preferable.

(3) Delivery period must be clearly indicated and strictly adhered to.

(4) Payment will be made on receipt of pumpsets and after checking the performance.

(5) The pumpsets must be guaranteed for a period of 1 year from the date of receipt at stones against defective materials and bad workmanship. Any material found defective during the period of guarantee must be replaced free of cost and free of labour charges.

(6) Tenders must be sealed and superscribed as "Tenders for the supply of pumpsets due on 7th February 1972 by 3-00 p.m.

(7) Rates as applicable to Government Departments and for delivery at Chepauk stores, Madras-5 must be quoted.

No. 72-A

SPECIAL CHIEF ENGINEER
(TWAD BOARD).

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (H), N.H. Works Madras-1 at his office at Kuralagam buildings IV Floor, Madras-1 up to 3-00 p.m. on 16th February 1972 for the work noted below :—

Name of work.

RECONSTRUCTING THE MINOR BRIDGE AT K.M. 181/8 OF N.H. 45 MADRAS-TRICHY-DINDIGUL ROAD—E.M.D. RS. 1,930.

RECONSTRUCTING THE MINOR BRIDGE AT K.M. 181/8 OF N.H. 45 MADRAS-TRICHY-DINDIGUL ROAD—E.M.D. RS. 1,930.

The tender will beopened on the same day (i.e. on 16th February 1972 at 3-15 p.m. by the Superintending Engineer (H) Special Circle for N.H. Works, Madras-1.

Particulars of tender conditions schedule form and plans can be obtained from the office of the Divisional Engineer (H) Special Division II, N.H.Works at Guindy, Madras-25, from 9th February 1972 to 15th February 1972 on payment of Rs. 25·88 (including sales tax) in all working days during office hours. This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

The Earnest Money Deposit noted above should be remitted in any one of Government Treasuries wihin the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer(H)N.H. Special Division II, Madras-25, tender the head of Revenue Deposit—to the credit of the Divisional Engineer (H) Special division II for N.H. Works, Guindy Madras-25, and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender. If bank guarantee is produced towards Earnest Money Deposit it should be in the form prescribed by the Government. The concurrence of Reserve Bank of India to the Bank Guarantee should also be submitted along with the tender.

Tenders received without the prescribed Earnest Money Deposit will not be considered.

No. 73-A. SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER (H).

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Construction of an Anicut across Chittamur river to feed Chitamur and Kilpattu tanks in Madurantakam taluk of Chingleput District.

For and behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore from the registerd contractors of apporpriate class of P.W.D. or other Government Departments and ayacutdars under the source for the above work upto 3·00 p.m. on 10th February 1972. The tender will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, P. W. D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore-1 in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3·15 p.m. on the same day.

Period of completion of work—15 months.

Form of contract —K2—P.W.D., New form IV. 27.

Intending tenderers will on application in writing to the address of the Personal Assistant to the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore, of the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore, be supplied with a detailed notice and schedule specification, etc., relating to the work on a payment of fee of Rs. 20 (Rupees Twenty only) paid into any Government Treasury under 'P.W.D. Remittances III-O.R.' to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Kancheepuram Division, Kancheepuram. Sales-Tax of Rs. 0·70 can be remitted in the sale chalan under head 'XII.S.T.B. Receipts under State Sales Tax Act. General Sales Tax.' The amount will not be refunded on any account. The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalan.

Applications for the supply of the above tender documents should reach the office of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore, on or before8th February 1972 and those received after that date will not generally be considered. Tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore, during office hours from 25th January to 8th February 1972.

Tenders shall be submitted only in the prescribed forms supplied by the Department and should be enclosed in sealed cover marked "Tenders for the work of construction of an anicut across Chittamur River in Madurantakam taluk of Chingleput District" also noting down the number and date of chalan and amount of E.M.D. remitted.

An earnest money of Rs. 4,000 (Rupees Four thousands only) shall be deposited by the Intending Tenderer as stipulated in the detailed tender notice and the chalan therefor should invariably accompany the tender. Earnest Money deposit will be accepted only in the shape of chalans, fixed Deposit receipt, deposit a call receipts and demand draft of Schedule Banks. The demand draft of Scheduled Bank furnished towards Earnest Money Deposit drawn in favour of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Kancheepuram Division, Kancheepuram, only be accepted. State Government Securities and Madras State, Electricity Board Bonds will be accepted at 5 per cent below market value. National savings certificates will also be accepted only with the knowledge of the Post Office concerned. No other made of payment will be accepted.

Tenderers should enclose Income-tax verification and Sales-tax clearance certificate. Ayacutdars tendering for the work should enclose solvency certificate obtained from the Revenue Officials not below the rank of Deputy Tahsildar and a certificate to the effect that they are ayacutdars under the source being benefited by the scheme for which tenders are called for.

Tenders will be entertained only from the registered contractors and ayacutdars under the source being benefited by the scheme and registered contractors of other Divisions should enclose a copy of the enlistment order to establish that they are registered contractors. Tenders not complying with any of the above conditions will be rejected.

The successful tenderer will be requested to make further security deposit as may be required by the undersigned and enter into an agreement for the satisfactory execution of the work as per stipulations in the detailed tender notice.

The Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore, reserves to himself the right to reject any or all the tender.

No .33-A. *Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput, North Arcot Circle, Vellore.*

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed scheduled tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (H), Special Circle for National Highways Works, Madras-1 at his office at Kuralagam Buildings, IV Floor, Madras-1, upto 3·00 p.m. on 9th February 1972 for the works noted below.

1. Improvements to geometrics from KM. 255/0 to 278/6 in MH. 7 (Salem Dindigul section)—Salem Division.—EMD Rs. 6,925.

The tender will be opened on the same day (i.e.) on 9th February 1972 at 3·15 p.m. by the Superintending Engineer (NH), Special Circle for National Highways Works, Madras-1. Particulars of tenderconditions forms and plans can be obtained from the office of the Divisional Engineer (H), Special Division for National Highways Works, Salem, from 3rd to 8th February 1972 on payment of Rs. 25·88 (including Sales-Tax) on all working days during office hours. This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

The E.M.D. note above should be remitted on any of the Government Treasuries within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (H), Special Division for National Highways works, Salem and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender.

The tender received without prescribed Earnest Money Deposit will not be considered. If the Bank guarantee is produced towards E.M.D. It should be in the form prescribed by the Government of Tamil Nadu. The concurrence of Reserve Bank of India to the Bank Guarantee should also be submitted along with the tender.

No. 69-A.

Superintending Engineer (H).

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited for the transport of Chemical Fertilisers by road from various parts in Tamil Nadu and FACT, Uthiyogamandal (Kerala) to the Chingleput District *for the period upto 31st March* 1972. Transport contractors who are financially sound and having good record of service are requested to quote their rates of transport charges *per metric tonne per kilometre.*

Full details in this regard can be had from the District Development Officer (North), Collectorate of Chingleput District at Kanchipuram, on requisition.

Sealed Tenders should reach the Collector of Chingleput District at Kanchipuram before 3 p.m. on or before 21st February 1972. The tender should superscribe the word *'tenders—Road movement of chemical fertilisers'* on the sealed cover.

No. 71-A.

Collector Chingleput District.

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

Sealed tenders will be received in the prescribed form for the supply of the following by the Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board at his office at No. 1, Club House Road, Mount Road, Madras-2, up to 3-00 p.m. on 20th February 1972 and the tenders will be opened at 3-05 p.m. on the same day, in the presence of those tenderers who may be present.

(*a*) Supply and delivery of R.C.C. pipes and collars of various sizes and classes conforming to ISS 651/1961, E.M.D. Rs. 50,000.

(*b*) Supply and delivery of salt glazed stoneware pipes of various sizes conforming to ISS 651/1962, E.M.D.—Rs. 25,000.

Form of Contract—Lumpsum.

E.M.D. to accompany the tender should be in the form of a receipted Government Treasury Chalan or Demand Draft or Bank Guarantee issued by a nationalised bank.

Tender documents can be had free of charge from T.W.A.D. Board Secretariat, No. 1, Club House Road, Mount Road, Madras-2, on any working day. The Managing Director, T.W.A.D. Board, Madras-2, reserves the right to reject or cancel any/or all the tenders received without assigning any reasons therefor. He also reserves to himself the right to allocate the supply contract to more than one tenderer.

No. 4-A *Managing Director, T.W.A.D. Board, Madras-2.*

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

Polur Water Supply Scheme III Stage—Distribution System *for Low Level and High Level zone—Laying and jointing of C.I. and A.C. pipes and specials—Fixing valves, etc.*

Sealed tenders in the proper Departmental Form will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.H. Engg. Circle, Madras, at his Office at No.52, Gengu Reddy Road, Egmore, Madras-8, for the above work up to 3-00 p.m. on 4th February 1972 from the Registered Contractors of appropriate class of this Departmental and/or similar Government organisations. The tender will be opened after 3-30 p.m. on the same day by the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering Circle, Madras, in the persence of tenderers who choose to be present at the time of opening.

Form of contract—K2.

Earnest money deposit.—Rs. 1,785.

(To be in the form of treasury chalan/or/in any one of the acceptable forms of deposits as prescribed in the tender schedule.)

Cost of tender documents.—Rs. 10·35.

The cost towards tender documents to be remitted to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.H. (Engg.) Division, Vaniyambadi—P.W. III. O.R. and for Sales Tax XII Sales D. Misc. I—General Sales Tax in seperate chalans.

Tender documents can be had on application to the Executive Engineer (PHE), P.H. Engg. Division, No. 301, Jamath Road, Vaniyambadi, with cost of tender documents sent by cash or by money order.

Period of completion—Six months.

No. 16 *Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering Circle, Madras-8.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Tirunelveli Kanyakumari Circle, Palayamcottai, for the following works separately for each work up to 3-00 p.m. on 18th February 1972. The tenders will be opened at 4-00 p.m. on the same date. Form of contract is L.S. Period of completion 12 months.

Name of work.—

Construction of an anicut across Vaippar near Athankarai village reach from L.S. 0 to 61·0 M.—E.M.D. Rs. 4,700.

Construction of an anicut across Vaippar near Athankarai village reach from L.S. 61·0 M. to 122 M.—E.M.D. Rs. 4,150.

Construction of an anicut across Vaippar near Athankarai village reach from L.S.122 M. to 183 M.—E.M.D. Rs. 4,100.

Construction of an anicut across Vaippar near Athankarai village reach from L.S. 183 M. to 244 M.—E.M.D. Rs. 4,100.

Construction of an anicut across Vaippar near Athankarai village reach from L.S. 244 M. to 305 M.—E.M.D. Rs. 4,100.

Construction of an anicut across Vaippar near Athankarai village reach from L.S. 305 M. to 355 M.—E M.D. Rs. 3,200.

The cost of tender documents is Rs. 20 and Sales Tax 70 paise for each item (which will not be refunded under any circumstances) is to be remitted in any treasury under the head P.W. III or receipt on account of Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Tuticorin division, Tuticorin and the Sales Tax under the head XII. Sales Tax–(b) Receipt under the State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax.

Tender schedules and other documents can be had either by post or in person from the office of the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari circle, Tirunelveli-2, during office hours on all working days from 5th to 12th February 1972 on application to the Manager with the receipted chalan towards the cost of tender documents and Sales Tax. Applications received after that date will not generally be considered.

Further particulars can be had from this office during office hours on all working days.

No. 14 *Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari Circle, Tirunelveli-2.*

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION, MADRAS-25.

NOTIFICATION.

The exemptions hitherto accorded to all private candidates working in the Engineering/Technological organisations in Tamil Nadu State admitted to the Board's Pre-technical Course and Pre-technical (Textile) Course examination (I to III semester) to qualify themselves for admission to the diploma examinations in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical Engineering and Textile manufacture, from taking the examination in certain subjects are withdrawn from the year 1972. All private candidates admitted afresh to the above examinations conducted by the Board of Examinations, from October 1972 onwards will have to appear in all subjects (both theory and practical) of the Pre-technical Cource examinations irrespective of their academic qualifications in future.

No. 44-A *Chairman, Board of Examinations.*

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED UP TO 5 p.m. ON 2nd March 1972 for the undermentioned posts :—

I. Two appointments of Senior Instructors in Mathematics and five appointments as Junior Instructors in Commercial Practice in Government Polytechnics for Women in the Tamil Nadu Educational Subordinate Service (only women alone are eligible to apply).

Pay.—(1) *Senior Instructors in Mathematics.*—Rs. 400—15—475—20—575—25—650 per mensem.

(2) *Junior Instructor in Commercial Practice.*—Rs. 325—15—550 per mensem.

Age.—(1) *For Senior Instructor in Mathematics.*—Below 36 years on 1st July 1972 :

(2) *For Junior Instructors in Commercial Practice.*—Below 30 years on 1st July 1972; Upper age-limit relaxable up to 10 years in the case of physically handicapped persons.

Qualification.—(i) *For appointment as Senior Instructor in Mathematics.*—A first or Second Class Master's degree in Mathematics.

(2) *For appointment as Junior Instructor in Commercial Practice.*—(i) A first or Second Class Bachelor's degree in Commerce or Economics ; or

(ii) A degree in Arts with a pass in Government Technical Examinations in Typewriting and Shorthand (English or Tamil) by the Higher Grade.

II. *Four appointments of compilors in the Tamil Nadu Public Health Subordinate Service.*——

Pay—Rs. 200—5—250—10—300 per mensem (plus special pay of Rs. 15).

Age—Below 36 years on 1st July 1972 if he is a member belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and below 30 years on 1st July 1972 in the case of others. Upper-age limit relaxable up to 10 years in the case of physically handicapped persons.

Qualifications.—(1) The Minimum General Educational qualification.

(2) Successful completion of training in "Punching and Vertification" in a recognised Institute like International Computors and Tabulators (India) Private Limited, etc.

III. *Two-hundred and fifty appointments of Deputy Agricultural Officers in the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Subordinate Service.*—

Pay—Rs. 375—15—495—20—575—25—650 per mensem.

Age—Below 30 years on 1st July 1972 in the case of candidates holding a M.Sc. degree in Agriculture, M.Sc. or P.hd. degree and below 27 years on 1st July 1972 in the case of others.

Qualification.—The degree of B.Sc. in Agriculture. No age limit for members of the scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the Backward Classes who possess a general educational qualification which is higher than the minimum general educational qualification. Goldsmiths affected by the Gold Control Order their sons and unmarried daughters and Ex-N.C.C. Cadets who were employed as Under Officer-Instructors or Sergeant-Major Instructors in the N.C.C. on whole-time basis on or after 1—1—1963 are allowed concessions in the matter of age-limit. Qualifications including age-limit relaxable in the cases of persons demobilised from the Army, Navy or Air Force who will be below 40 years of age on 1—7—1972, displaced persons from East Pakistan who have migrated to India on or after 1—1—1964 and repatriates from Ceylon and Burma. Particulars and form of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-2. *on requisition in writing specifying the name of the post and accompanied by a self-addressed stamped (Thirty five paise and a refuge relief stamps) Envelope of atleast 23 c. m. in length superscribed as 'Book-Post'.*

No. 45-A.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Construction of building for Government High School at Vyasarpadi, North Madras.

Sealed tenders will be received from the Registered contractors of appropriate class of P.W.D. and/or other Governments Departments by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D. Madras-Chingleput Circle, Chepauk, Madras-5 for the above work up to 3.00 p.m. on 9th February 1972.

The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Madras-Chingleput Circle, Madras-5 in the presence of those tenderers, who choose to be present at 3.15 p.m. on the same day.

Form of contract—Lump-sum.

E.M.D.—Rs. 3,400.

Cost of tender documents with sales tax—Rs. 20.70 P.

Period of completion—Four months.

Tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Madras-Chingleput Circle, Madras-5 during office hours—From 2nd February to 8th February 1972.

Date of tender.—9th February 1972.

The cost of tender documents which will under no circumstance be refunded should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India, under the head "P.W. Remittance, III Other Remittances to the Credit of the Executive Engineer P.W.D., Buildings Division No.II Chepauk, Madras-5 The sales tax should be remitted under the same chalan into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the separate head "XII Sales Tax. b. Receipt under State Sales Tax Act, General Sales Tax" The tender documunts will be issued only after producing the chalan.

The Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Madras-Chingleput Circle, Madras reserves to himself the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reasons therefor.

Further particulars can be had from the office of the Superintending Engineer, Madras-Chingleput Circle, during office hours.

Superintending Engineer,
Madras-Chingleput Circle.

No. 41A

APPOINTMENT OF ELEMENTARY GRADE TEACHERS IN TAMIL NADU EDUCATIONAL SUBORDINATE SERVICE IN THUCKALAY EDUCATIONAL DISTRICT (KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT).

Applications are invited for regular appointment, by direct recruitment, from candidates to the Elementary Grade posts under the jurisdiction of the District Educational Officer, Thuckalay (Kanyakumari District) as specified below :—

Elementary Grade Teachers (Tamil)—36 (Thirty-six) Probable vacancies.

NOTE.—*The vacancies are likely to increase or decrease.*

Qualifications and Scale of Pay.

Scale of pay.—Rs. 150—4—170—5—225.

Qualification.—A completed Teacher's Certificate of Elementary Grade or Junior Basic Grade Training School-Leaving Certificate of State of Tamil Nadu or other equivalent qualification evaluated by the Director of School Education, Madras-6 as equivalent to the above.

Age.—The candidate should not have completed thirty years of age on the 1st July 1972.

Persons who have been demobilised from the Army, Navy or Air Force and who have not completed forty years of age on the first day of July 1972 may also apply. Such appicants should attach their discharge certificates, in original to their applications. Persons belonging to Scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribes who have not completed 35 years of age on 1st July 1972 may also apply.

The application should be in the form prescribed in the annexure to this notification and should reach the District Educational Officer, Thuckalay (Kanyakumari District) within *thirty days* from the date of the Gazette in which this notification is published.

Certificates in original showing general education and professional qualifications should be enclosed.

NOTE.—Three conduct certificates, one from the head of the institution where the candidate last studied and two from the respectable persons obtained after the date of Gazette publishing this notification.

Persons who are already in service in Government, Local Body or private institutions should submit their applications through the present employer only.

Persons who are now working in Government schools of Thuckalay Educational District and under the temporary and emergency provision of the service rules are also required to apply through the heads of the schools with reference to this notification, if they wish to be continued on regular appointment.

Every candidate must remit a fee of Rs. 10 (Rupees ten only) into a Government Treasury to the credit of "XXII. Education—F. General (e) Miscellaneous—IV. Other items" and enclose the original chalan with the application.

NOTE.—The fees remitted before the date of publication of this notification in the Gazette will not be accepted.

The following categories of candidates need not remit the fees :—

(i) A candidate belonging to the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe or Backward Class who has passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts of any of the universities or who has acquired from any of the universities any of the qualifications corresponding to the said qualification. Such candidates should produce from the Revenue authorities of rank not lower than a Deputy Tahsildar that they belong to the particular community claimed by them.

(ii) War service candidates (the discharged certificate should be produced).

The selection for the appointment will be made by the District Educational Officer, Thuckalay purely on merits of the individual cases based on the result of the interview with the candidates. Candidates should be prepared to appear for an interview in the Office of the District Educational Officer, Thuckalay, at their own cost when called for.

The selection or the subsequent appointments carry no claim for final absorption into the Government service.

A candidate who attempts to canvass or bringing influence to bear upon the District Educational Officer, Thuckalay, personally or by letter or through any friend, relative, patron, official, etc. will be summarily disqualified from selection without assigning any reason whatsoever.

Candidates who do not possess the qualifications prescribed need not apply.

The cover containing the applications and enclosures in original should be superscribed as "APPLICATION FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE POST OF ELEMENTARY GRADE TEACHER".

Applications received with incomplete particulars and without enclosures, i.e. general and professional and other required certificates, in original and applications received after the date prescribed will be summarily rejected.

ANNEXURE.

APPLICATION FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE POST OF ELEMENTARY GRADE TEACHERS IN THE TAMIL NADU EDUCATIONAL SUBORDINATE SERVICES, THUCKALAY EDUCATIONAL DISTRICT —KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT.—

1 Name of the post for which application is made .. ..

2 Name of the applicant (in full) .. (in Block Letters)

(*a*) Male or female .. .. ..

(*b*) Married or unmarried .. ..

3 Father's name and occupation (in the case of married lady candidate husband's name and occupation).

4 Institution or institutions where educated.

5 Mother tongue .. ..

6 (i) Nationality, religion, caste and community (for statistical purpose only).

(ii) Does he/she belongs to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe or Backward Class or convert to Christianity. (If so, please specify necessary certificates obtained from the Revenue authorities should be enclosed in original).

7 Date of birth (in Christian era) ..

8 (*a*) General educational qualifications.

(*b*) Professional or Technical qualifications (year, number and class or grade of the certificates should be specified).

9 First language studied in the S.S.L.C. Course or other school course.

10 Details of the previous experience, if any (necessary records should be produced).

11 Details of activities of the candidates in sports and the N.C.C. or his general physique.

12 Complete and correct postal address (in Block Letters).

13 Full particulars of the present and past employment with information of pay drawn, date of appointment and relief from posts formerly held and reasons for the termination of appointment.

14 Chalan number and date with the name of the treasury into which the fee of Rs. 10 is remitted (original chalan should be enclosed).

I. ....., hereby declare that the abo particulars are true to the best of my knowledge.

Signature of the candidate.

Place :

Date :

N.B.—The original certificates and the chalan—*Vi* Columns 6 (ii), 8 (*a*), (*b*) and 14 should be enclosed.

DISTRICT EDUCATIONAL OFFICE,
THUCKALAY.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

REVISED TARIFFS AND CONDITIONS OF SUPPLY OF POWER.

The following revised tariffs and conditions of supply of electricity by the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board which come in to force from the date or dates on which the meter reading is taken on or after the 1st January 1972, are published for information. The revised tariffs for H.T. Bulk supply to Licensees and L.T. supply for Public lighting will be notified separately. The Surcharge on tariff rates payable by such of those H.T. and L.T. Consumers drawing supplies direct from the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (except in the case of supply to industrial units charged under special rates and supply to other States) and the Fuel Surcharge on H.T. Consumers in the Madras Thermal Area will cease to operate on and from the date or dates on which the revised tariffs come into effect. There will also be no levy of Electricity Consumption Tax in the case of all the L.T. consumers of the Board other than those availing supply for Public Lighting. The rates of electricity tax in the case of H.T. supplies by the Board other than the special loads have also been suitably revised.

HYDRO AND MADRAS THERMAL GRID.

CONDITIONS AND RATES FOR THE SUPPLY OF ENERGY.

PART I.

Hydro-area (other than Thermal area mentioned below).

I. (A) Supply to industrial establishment and registered factories other than those referred to in Tariff II below:—

Class and monthly consumption in K.W.H.	*Rate per K.W.H. in paise.*		*Rate per K.V.A. of maximum demand per month.*
For the first 50,000 units	9·25		
For the next 50,000 units	8·75	P L U S	For the first 500 KVA Rs. 12·50. For the next 500 KVA—Rs. 11·50. For all in excess of 1,000 K.V.A.—Rs. 9·50.
For the next 200,000 units.	7·75		
For the next 500,000 units.	6·25		
For all in excess over 800,000 units.	6·00		

The above tariff is subject to a minimum payment of half the contracted load in K.V.A. × Rs. 150 per annum per service.

Thermal Area.

I. (B) Supply to industrial establishment and registered factories other than those referred to in Tariff II below :—

Class and monthly consumption in K.W.H.	*Rate per K.W.H. in Paise.*		*Rate per K.V.A. of maximum demand per month.*
For the first 50,000 units	11·75		
Next 4,50,000 units ..	11·50		
Next 5,00,000 units ..	11·25	P L U S	For the first 1,000 KVA—Rs. 14·50. For all in excess of 1,000 K.V.A.—Rs. 14·00.
Next 5,00,000 units ..	10·75		
Next 10,00,000 units.	10·25		
For all in excess of 25,00,000 units.	7·50		

The above tariff is subject to a minimum payment of half the contracted load in K.V.A. × Rs. 200 per annum per service.

The above tariff is applicable to the area where the levy of fue surcharge has been in vogue till the date of coming into force of this order.

(i) (*a*) In the case of new industries the following concessional tariffs shall be charged for the first five years after the commencement of production :—

For the first 3 years ..	66⅔ per cent	of the High Tension rates under I (A) or I (B) as the case may be.
For the Fourth year ..	80 per cent.	Do.
For the Fifth year ..	90 per cent.	Do.
For the Sixth year ..	Full tariff.	

The above concession shall apply to both unit rates and maximum demand charges. This concession shall not, however be applicable to a consumer who utilizes power from his own generating units or makes other arrangements for production purposes and utilizes the power supplied by the Board for auxiliary purposes only.

NOTE (1).—This tariff concession is applicable only once to a consumer for new industrial undertaking and will not be available for subsequent expansion or diversification of production.

NOTE (2).—If a consumer starts a branch mill for the manufacture of the same products, the branch mill is not eligible for the concession.

(i) (*b*) New industries which work a night shift, i.e., between 9·30 p.m. and 5·30 a.m. the next day, will be given a further concession of 40 per cent on the average "Energy rate" only (i.e., exclusive of "Demand charges") for consumption during night shift for a period of five years. This concession shall apply to the average energy rate arrived at after giving the new industry concession referred to in item (i) (*a*).

(i) (*c*) Industries which introduce a night shift newly will be eligible for the 40 percent tariff concession mentioned in item (*b*) on the same terms and for the same period of five years for consumption during stipulated hours.

(i) (*d*) New industries in and around Mettur Township which avail of power only during the irrigation season (15th July to 15th January) shall be given a tariff reduction of 25 per cent. This concession shall be in addition to the other concessions applicable to the new industries mentioned in items (*a*) and (*b*). If such industries take power during non-irrigation season this concession shall not be applicable.

(i) (*e*) New industries to be set up in industrially under developed areas notified as such by the Government will be given a reduction of fifteen per cent of the tariff. This will be over and above the concessions to new industries specified in items (*a*) and (*b*).

(ii) In all cases of H.T. industrial supply, the connected load under lighting and other non-industrial purposes including appliances but not for resale must not exceed 15 per cent of that for power and heating as detailed in clause X of the tariff. If any excess under lighting and non-industrial load cannot be segregated or brought within the permissible limit of 15 per cent then the whole consumption in the service will be charged under H.T. Tariff II.

II. Film Production, commercial and non-industrial purposes.—Rates in item I (A) or I (B) as the case may be plus 25 per cent.

The commercial and non-industrial tariff is applicable to irrigation and other projects and also supply to industries requiring H.T. supply initially up to a limited extent for construction purposes.

(*Note.*—The increase of 25 per cent over industrial rate will apply to tariff minimum also.)

III. Licensees (Grid Tariff).—Will be notified separately.

IV. Supply to Tea Estates.—The rate for tea Factory lighting and power provided that the load of lighting and fans does not exceed 15 per cent of the total industrial load will be as follows :—

For the first 2,000 units per month—24 paise per unit.

For all in excess of 2,000 units—13·5 paise per unit.

Minimum monthly charges—Rs. 300.

In the case where a group of factories under the same management established in the same area near the Board's High Tension lines, the standard High Tension Tariff I (A) shall be applicable always provided that the annual minimum specified therein is guaranteed for each point of supply. In such case connecting lines between factories shall be constructed and maintained by the consumer.

V. Special rates.—Rates for Railway Electrification, isolated installations, Electro Chemical factories or any other special loads will be arranged by negotiations. The following standard condition will apply when the rate is on demand basis :—

Billing demand for each month of the special rate consumers will be reckoned adopting the same procedure prescribed under "Demand charges" in clause VII but if any month the recorded demand in a service is less than 1,000 K.V.A. this will be taken as 1,000 K.V.A. for purposes of averaging and billing.

VI. Power factor.—Should be power factor fall below 0·7 the power service may be disconnected at the discretion of the Engineer. The service will not be reconnected until the power factor has been corrected to 0·8 or above.

The power factor shall be that determined during the half an hour of maximum demand on any working day in the month.

VII. Demand charges.—The demand payment will be a fixed monthly charge whether energy is consumed or not and will constitute a minimum monthly payment. It will be based on the K.V.A. demand recorded in that month or the average of the recorded demands for the twelve months' ending with the month in question whichever is higher. For the first year of service, the average will be struck up to the end of the month from the commencemnet of service.

VIII. Seasonal demand.—For loads of strictly seasonal character when the main plant is regularly closed down during certain months in the year the minimum charge during the months in which the machinery is entirely or partially shut down will be waived in full or proportionately. This concession is subject to he expres conditions :—

(i) that the total amount paid for power during the year must exceed the maximum monthly demand multiplied by twelve times the monthly demand charges otherwise the balance will be charged for, and

(ii) that the consumer gives previous notice in writing to the Board of the total or partial closing down of the machinery.

IX. Unless specified otherwise, all High Tension rates referred to one point of supply only.

X. (i) In all contracts for industrial power supply at H.T.I. (A) and I (B) and for the Tea Estate under H.T. IV, the connectred load under lighting and other non-industrial purposes including appliances but not for sale must not exceed 15 per cent of that for power and heating.

The consumer shall utilise the energy for lighting and non-industrial purposes solely for bona fide purposes of the factory and its industrial activities. The Chief Engineer shall be the final authority in deciding the bona fide nature of these purposes. In the case of suply under H.T. (*A*) and (*B*) H.T IV.

and at special rates under H.T.V. and also for Group Tea Estates the usage of electricity for bona fide purpose of lighting, heating, power loads, etc., in the residential quarters within the factory or estate premises shall be metered by the consumer taking the H.T. supply and paid for to the Board at the rate of 20 Paise per unit. The units so metere shall be deducted from the total number of units registered in the main meter of the H.T. Supply for billing purposes.

(ii) The consumers shall utilise the energy within the area of the factory solely for the purpose of industry and its activities.

(iii) If the consumer contravenes any of the above provisions the allowance for lighting and non-industrial purposes is liable to be withdrawn.

XI. If a consumer availing H.T. supply under industrial tariff does not, for any reasons, utilise the power load for more than a calendar month, then the energy utilized in the service of lighting and non-industrial purposes shall be billed under H.T. commercial tariff.

XII. In urban areas, as a general rule, no low tension service will be given where the connected load per service is 75 horse power or more nor high tension service given where the connected load is less than 75 horse power. Exceptions may be made in special cases after obtaining the sanction of the Chief Distribution Engineer. In rural areas the type of service will depend upon the cost of providing the necessary lines and equipment.

XIII. Subject to the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, affecting this clause, the Board does not bind itself to connect any installation unless the guaranteed annual revenue is suffient to cover the cost of service and the supply of electrical energy.

Note.—The above tariffs are subject to revision or levy of any surcharge as may be decided by the Board from time to time.

TARIFF—LOW TENSION SUPPLY—PART II.

I. (*a*) *Domestic purposes.*—For lights and fans including radio, i.e., for those who do not come under Domestic Bulk Supply Tariff—

First 50 units per month—35 paise per unit.

All in excess of 50 units per month—30 paise per unit.

Minimum Rs. 3 per month per service.

Note.—(i) For cases with combined load of domestic and commercial L.T. Tariff II for general purposes will be applied for the entire consumption.

(ii) Small Power appliances may be connected to the above lighting circuit but such total power load should be less than 1,000 watts unless metered separately.

I. (*b*) *Domestic Bulk Supply.*—Lighting, fans, refrigerator cookers and similar domestic appliances on a combined circuit where the connected and utilized load in electrical equipment (other than lights, radios and fans) is not less than 1,000 watts—

(*a*) Fixed monthly charges per service Rs. 20 for the first 2 K.W. of connected load in lights, fans and radios and Rs. 10 for each additional K.W. or part thereof.

PLUS.

(*b*) Energy charge at 17 paise per unit per month.

In no case will the overall unit rate be higher than 35 paise per unit per month with out prejudice to the fixed monthly charges.

This tariff is applicable to bona fide domestic consumers only.

II. General purposes.—Lighting or combined installation of lights and fans applicable to non-domestic consumers, i.e., commercial premises, and industrial lighting, etc.

First 500 units per month—45 paise per unit.

All in excess of 500 units per month—40 paise per unit.

Minimum Rs. 5 per service.

NOTE.—Small power appliances/Motor may be connected to the lighting circuit but such total power load should not exceed 3 h.p. unless metered separately.

III. Public Lighting.—Will be notified separately.

IV. (a) Power Loads.—For supply to low tension power consumers–For the entire consumption per month–18 paise per unit Monthly minimum of Rs. 5 per h.p. (or equivalent) 746 watts of contracted load. Fractions of a h.p. (or equivalent) will be reckoned as one h.p. for the levy of monthly minimum charge.

NOTE.—For supply to welding sets—This rate will be increased by 20 per cent.

IV. (b) Factory Lighting for consumers under Tariff IV (a).—Lighting to be on a separate circuit and metered and charged for under Tariff II with minimum applicable to that Tariff.

Where lamps (ordinary filament) are connected to the power circuit for use in factory yard only, a flat rate of Rs. 2 per month per 40 W. Lamp will be charged. Larger lamps in proportion.

When fluorescent or mercury vapour lamps are connected to the power circuit, the rate shall be increased as below :—

(i) Fluorescent Lamps (or Mercury Vapour lamp) with choke condenser.	50 per cent over the rates for ordinary lamps.
(ii) Fluorescent lamps (or Mercury Vapour lamp) either with choke or resistances alone without connecting equipment.	100 per cent over the rate for ordinary lamps.

NOTE.—(i) The lamps and connected equipments shall in all cases be installed by the consumer at his cost.

(ii) Except lamps used for indicating pilot or similar purposes no lighting, fan or radios will be allowed in L. T. services under IV (a). The wattage in these cases will be limited to 15 watts.

V. Combined lighting and power loads.—For mixed loads of lighting fans, heating and power where the connected load for lighting and fans is less than 50 per cent of the total connected load—33 paise per unit for entire consumption.

Monthly minimum Rs. 75 per service.

VI. (i) *Agricultural services.*—For supply to bonafide agricultural services with a connected load of not less than 3 h.p. per service—

12 paise per unit.

Annual minimum Rs. 20 per h.p. contracted.

(ii) The annual minimum may be waived proportionate to the number of days in which the consumer is unable to use power owing to scarcity of water on the wells due to exceptional draught. The waiver of the minimum is subject to the condition that the consumer sends due intimation in writing to the Electricity Board as soon as the well becomes dry and the act is confirmed by an officer of the rank not lower than that of an Assistant Engineer. If any consumption of energy is recorded in the meter during the above periods, such consumption shall be charged at L.T. Tariff II.

(iii) The agricultural consumers will be permitted lighting up to 50 watts per 1,000 watts of motive power connected subject to a maximum of 150 watts inclusive of wattage of pilot lamps each of which should not exceed 15 watts and will not more than 3 lamps (excluding pilot lamps) for lighting the farm or the field around the pump-sets. Energy used for radios and other appliances including domestic lighting on farm houses shall be metered separately and charged for at the appropriate Tariff.

(iv) In the case of permissible lighting load connected to the unmetered phase in agricultural services Rs. 2·00 per month per 40 watts lamps (ordinary lamp) will be charged.

(v) Extra lighting on agricultural services over the permissible limit will be charged for either if separately metered as per L.T. Tariff II, or if not separately metered on a flat of Rs. 2·00 per 40 watts lamp (ordinary). Larger lamps in proportion. If Fluorescent/Mercury Vapour lamps are connected the rates will be enhanced as laid down under L.T. Tariff IV (b).

(vi) The agricultural tariff is applicable to bonafide small cottage industries having connected horse power not exceeding 5. This limit may however be relaxed by the Chief Engineer for Electricity under special conditions.

VII. Bazaar Lamps.—Rs. 2·55 per calendar month per 40 watts lamp burning 5 hours daily. Lamps of larger capacity in proportion.

Monthly payment in advance and no agreement or deposit is required. Where bills are not paid on the first of the month following that in which they are issued, the service will be disconnected.

The above tariff will be applicable to the existing consumers only. No new services will be given under this.

NOTE.—(i) On conversion of a flat rate service to a metered one, the consumer shall be charged only the depreciated cost of materials, depreciation being reckoned at 5 per cent per year.

In the case of flat rate tariffs the Board may at its discretion instal meters to check consumption. Energy consumed in excess of that computed under the Tariff will be charged prorate No refund will however be made if the recorded consumption is less than the maximum permitted by the tariff. No meter rent will be charged in such cases.

The above tariffs are subject to revision or levy of any surcharge that may be decided by the Board from time to time.

PART III.

Terms and conditions for temporary service connection.

Temporary service connection will be given on the following terms:—

Service connection charges.—Charges will be levied as for permanent service connections. The consumers shall however be given a refund of the depreciated value of the materials retrieved from the temporary service connection less dismantling charges plus 15 per cent thereon for office expenses. But the consumers will have to bear the entire cost of the service line from the distributing main of the Board.

(ii) *Meter rent.*—Meter rent will be charged at Re. 1·25 for each single phase meter and Rs. 4 for each polyphase meter for the period specified in clause (iii) below or part thereof.

(iii) The maximum period is ordinarily 30 days.

(iv) *The tariff applicable and minimum will be as follows:—*

	Tariff (without minimum).	*Minimum*
(a) Lighting or combined installation of lights and fans.	L.T. Tariff I(a) and II.	Rs. 30 per service.
(b) Motive power heating; etc. and Agricultural.	L.T. Tariff IV (a) and VI.	Rs. 24 per h.p. connected for the first 30 days and Rs. 6 per h.p. connected for each of the next 15 days or part thereof.
(c) Mixed load of lights and power.	L.T. Tariff V.	Rs. 144 per service for the first 30 days and Rs. 72 for each of the next of 15 days or part thereof.
(d) Exhibition ..	First 10,000 units at L.T. Tariff II. All in excess at 20 Paise per unit.	Minimum Rs. 720 per service for the first 30 days and Rs. 360 for each the next 15 days or part thereof.

(v) A security deposit shall be calculated at six hours a day for the maximum connected load for the declared period of the temporary connection. This deposit together with the service line charges and the meter rent shall be paid in advance or erection of the service line.

(vi) Temporary supply may be extended at the discretion of the Superintending Engineers of power systems for additional period of 15 days each but subject to a maximum period of one year in each case, provided that for each such period a meter rent of Rs. 1·25 or Rs. 4·00 as the case may be is paid and a minimum bill of Rs. 15 under Tariff I (a) and II, Rs. 6 per h. p. connected under Tariff IV (a) and VI and Rs. 72 under Tariff V is guaranteed. For longer periods, the approvedal of higher authorities should be sought for. The builders of energy for each such period shall be as per the rates detailed for the respective permanent services even though each such period is less than a month.

NOTES.—(i) In the case of temporary supply to touring cinemas and exhibitions the deposit in respect of service line charges will be limited to the cost of irretrievable materials labour for erection and dismantling, centage charges and 10 per cent of the cost of the retrievable items.

(ii) The depreciation shall be normally recovered at 10 per cent on the cost of retrieved materials irrespective of the period. However in case of temporary services of large magnitude requiring H.T. supply and involving erection of transformers and cables for extension of mains, the depreciation on the cost of retrieved materials shall be sevied at one per cent per month or at 10 per cent for the whole period whichever is less.

PART IV.

Miscellaneous Charges and General Conditions.

1. *Service connections.*—For connecting up an installation the Board shall be entitled to charge the consumer the actual cost of materials and labour involved plus 15 per cent. The consumer will be required to pay for all the service line laid upon the consumer's property and for that length placed beyond 30·48 metres (100 feet) from the distributing main of the Board although not on that property.

Extension to service lines or improvements and alteration to service lines to meet the increased maximum demand will be charged on the same basis. In each case, the consumer will be furnished with an estimate of the cost of work and this amount is payable in advance. On completion of the work, a bill for the actual amount payable will be forwarded to the consumer and any difference must be paid or refunded as the case may be.

2. *Meter charges.*—(a) Wire of meter where it is the property of the Board.

Single phase meter—Re. 1 per meter per month.

Polyphase meter—Rs. 2·50 per meter per month.

Demand or Special type meter—Rs. 12 per meter per month.

Time switches—Rs. 5 per month.

NOTE.—For the first month of service connection the meter rent will be proportionate to the number of days in the month for which the current is supplied. For the month in which the meter is removed on or after disconnection of a service and/or installed after reconnection, the meter rent will be proportionate to the number of days in the month during which the meter remains in the premises of the consumer. Such proportionate charges will be rounded to the nearest paise. In respect of L.T. consumers the moter rent will be charged for the full month irrespective of the number of days in the month the meter is in the premises of the consumer.

(b) *Changing or moving a meter board.*—Actual cost plus 15 per cent.

(c) For changing meter permanently or installing additional meter at the request of the consumer where it is not necessitated by increase in consumption and demand Rs. 6.

(d) For testing a meter if it should be proved to be correct within the limits laid down by the rules:—

Single phase meter—Rs. 12.

Polyphase meter up to and within 50 amps—Rs. 24.

Above 50 amp.—Rs. 36.

Demand or special type—Rs. 108.

Time switch—Rs. 12.

(e) When the seal of a meter installed in a consumer's premises is found on inspection to be missing or tampered with, the meter will be tested by the Board and if found to be incorrect will changed by the board and a charge of Rs. 6 will be made for the changing.

(f) For replacement of meter card if lost or damaged a fee of 30 Paise (Thirty paise) will be levied. Provided, however, where the space in the cards are used up, replacement will be free of cost.

3. *Testing installations.*—The first test and inspection will be carried out free of charge but should any further test or inspection be necessitated by faults in the installation or by noncompliance with conditions of supply per extra test required (payable in advance) Rs. 12.

4. *Reconnection charges*—

(a) up to 75 K.W. of connected load—

At cut outs—Rs. 6.

At overhead mains—Rs. 12.

At underground mains—Rs. 36.

(*b*). Over 75 K. W. the above charges will be doubled.

(*c*) If the same consumer is reconnected within twelve months from the date of last reconnection, 50 per cent will be added to the foregoing charges.

(*d*) *Flat rate service.*—(i) In the case of a consumer requiring temporary disconnection the reconnection fee payable for effecting disconnection and reconnection is Rs. 3·75.

(ii) For disconnecting and reconnecting a defaulter the fee payable is the amount that would, but for the disconnection, have been due from the date of disconnection to the date of reconnection subject to a maximum of Rs. 6 and minimum of Rs. 3·75.

5. *Replacing consumer's fuses of 400 Volts or less*—

Up to 25 Amps—Re. 1 each.

25 to 100 Amps—Rs. 1·25 each.

The charge is per call irrespective of the number of fuses renewed including unnecessary calls.

General conditions.

1. The standared tariffs are applicable only in cases where the installation is located reasonably near the power lines and feeder.

2. Unless otherwise agreed to all rates for power supply apply to one point of supply only.

3. Total of bills for current consumption and other miscellaneous charges, etc., shall be rounded off to the nearest five paise, two paise and blow in the integer in total will be eliminated and bills containing more than two paise will be rounded off to the next nearest five paise.

4. All H.T. bills including those on account of Miscellaneous charges are to be paid within 30 days from the date of issue. All L.T. bills should be paid on or before the 14th of the succeeding month of the issue or on or before the date specified in the bills as the case may be. Bills not paid as indicated above will be subject to a surcharge of one per cent per month. The surcharge will be levied on all belated payment bills to the nearest paise subject to a minimum of 25 paise. In respect of L.T. Bills, belated payment surcharge for the first 30 days or part thereof will be charged as for one full month, in respective of the number of days involved. For the subsequent period beyond the first 30 days also, the belated payment surcharge will be levied on full monthly basis only, reckoning period of 15 days and above but not exceeding 30 days as one month less than 15 days being ignored. The minimum of 25 paise for belated payment surcharge will also apply in all such cases. Consumers are also liable to have the electrical supply disconnected after seven days notice if bills are over due for more than the permitted period.

5. If energy supplied for a specific purpose under a particular tariff is used without the Board's knowledge for a different purpose not contemplated in the contract for supply and for which higher tariff is applicable coming under misuse of energy within the meaning of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, than the current consumption bills already rendered for the service shall be revised charging the appropriate higher tariff for the previous six months from the date of detection of misuse unless there are convincing reasons for adopting different period. The imposition of this higher rate will not relieve the consumer from any penalties imposed by law.

6. The tariffs are subject to revision or levy of any surcharge as may be decided by the Board from time to time.

157, Anna Salai,
Madras-2.

C. G. RANGABASHYAM,
Chairman.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD

AMENDMENT TO TENDER NOTICE No. P 22—30
TONNES TRACTORS AND TRAILERS.

The due time and date for receipt of tenders against the above have been extended from 12 noon on 17—1—1972 to 12 noon on 17—2—1972. The tenders will be opened at 3 p.m. on 17—2—1972.

No. 43-A.

Superintending Engineer,
Purchase and Stores.

DIRECTORATE OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION, (CONSTRUCTION WING), GUINDY, MADRAS-25.

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS FOR JUNIOR TECHNICAL SCHOOL AT MADURAI.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of Technical Education, Madras-25, in the above office from contractors of appropriate classess II and above registered for taking up works in the Technical Education Divisions, for the above work up to 3-00 p.m. on 7—2—1972. The tenders will be opened by the Director of Technical Education, Madras-25, in the above office in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-30 p.m. on the same day.

Form of Agreement :—Lump-sum.

Earnest Money Deposit :—Rs. 5,375.

Cost of tender documents with plans :—Rs. 20.00 Plus S.T.

Period of completion :— Eight months.

Tender documents will be available in the above office during office hours, from 27—1—1972 to 5—2—1972.

The cost of tender documents (which will under no circumstances be refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "P.W. Remittances—III. Other remittances" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Regional Engineering College Division, Tiruchiappalli. The sales tax should be remitted under a separate chalan in to the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "XII Sales Tax—(*b*) Receipts under State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax". The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalans. Tender documents will not be issued to contractors who are not registered for works in the appropriate classes in the Construction Wing of the Directorate of Technical Education, Madras.

Earnest money deposit will be accepted in the shape of chalans and deposit-at-call receipts of scheduled banks. Government Promissory Notes, State Electricity Board Bonds and National Savings Certificates will also be accepted towards Earnest Money Deposit at 5 per cent below the market value or at the face value whichever is less. Bank Guarantee from any of Nationalised Banks alone will also be accepted towards Earnest Money Deposit. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

Intending tenderers should have at least three years experience in the construction of major building works in the appropriate classes. The Director of Technical Education, Madras-25, reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reasons therefor.

No. 42-A.

Director of Technical Education,
Madras.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders are invited from the Registered Transport Contractors to reach the undersigned up to 3-00 p.m. on 22nd February 1972 for loading transporting and unloading wirecut bricks of 9″×4½″×3″ and other sizes per day from the Mechanised Brick Plant, Thirumazhisai near Poonamallee to the consumers in Madras City and other places. The tender documents may be had from the Office of the Director of Industries and Commerce, Chepauk Madras-5 on any working day on production of original chalans for Rs. 2·00 towards the cost of Tender documents and Re. 0·06 towards Sales Tax. The cost of tender documents should be remitted into the Reserve Bank of India/ Treasury under the following head of Accounts.

Rs. 2·00—" XXIX Industries (*a*) Industries—11. Mechanised Brick Plant".

Re. 0·06—" XII. Sales Tax M.G.S.T. ".

Director of Industries and
Commerce, Chepauk, Madras-5.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Tenders in sealed covers with the superscriptions "Quotations for printing and supply of 41 kinds of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Books and forms" are invited by the undersigned up to 3·00 p.m on 23rd February 1972.

Copies of the specifications can be had on or after 2nd February 1972 from the office on application and on payment of Rs. 2 (Rs. two only) including S.T. either by cash or M.O.

Tenders received in this office after the due date and hour will not be considered. The undersigned reserves the right to split up or reject all or any item without assigning any reasons therefor.

The Board will not be responsible for any loss of Tender during transit if sent by post.

Superintending Engineer,
South Arcot Electricity System, Villupuram.

PALLAVA TRANSPORT CORPORATION LTD.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Chairman, Pallava Transport Corporation sealed Tenders are invited to reach the Executive Engineer (C), Pallava Transport Corporation, Ltd., Anna Salai, Madras-2 not later than 3·00 p.m. on 15th February 1972 for the following Stall at T. Nagar Bus Stand.

Stall No. 3—T. Nagar Bus Stand—Business to be carried out "GENERAL MERCHANTS" like Biscuits Fruit Tins, Malt Tins, Ice Cream, other than Coffee and Tea.

The terms and conditions can be obtained from the Executive Engineer (C), Pallava Transport Corporation, Ltd., Madras-2 on all working days on payment of Rs. 1·04 P. Tenders will be opened on the same day 15th February 1972 at 3·15 p.m. The amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

Managing Director.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board. sealed tenders in the proper departmental form superscribing the name of work on the cover will be received by the Superintending Engineer (P.H.E.) at his office at No. 17, P. T. Rajan Road, Madurai-2 up to 3-00 p.m. as per his office clock on 25th February 1972 Friday and they will be opened on the same day at 3-30 p.m. Form of contract is Lump sum.

Name of work—Pallapatty Water Supply Scheme—II Stage—Headworks Laying a Filter Basin—E.M.D. Rs. 2,325.

The work is to be completed in six months and the cost of tender documents is Rs. 10·35 including sales tax. E.M.D. amount has to be deposited along with the tender, only in the shape of a treasury chalan or Demand Draft, or Bank Guarantee from any nationalised Bank payable on par to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering, Division, Tiruchirapalli-3.

Tender documents can be had from the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, B-15, Thillainagar Main Road, Tiruchirappalli-3 (up to 5-00 p.m. on 21st February 1972 Monday).

Superintending Engineer (Public Health Engineering), Madurai-2.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders in the proper departmental form, superscribing the name of work on the cover will be received by the Superintending Engineer (PHE) at his office at No. 17, P.T. Rajan Road, Madurai-2 up to 3 p.m. as per his office clock on 23rd February 1972 Wednesday and they will be opened on the same day at 3-30 p.m. The work is to be executed within six months on Lump Sum contract basis.

Name of work.—Punjai Pugalur W.S.S.—III Stage—Headworks and booster station—Supply, delivery and erection of pump sets—E.M.D. Rs. 1,875.

E.M.D. amount has to be deposited along with the tender, only in the shape of a treasury chalan or Demand Draft or Bank Guarantee from any nationalised Bank payable on par to the credit of the Executive Engineer (PHE) Division, B-15, Thillainagar Main Road, Trichy-3.

Tender documents can be had at a cost of Rs. 15.56 (non-refundable) from the Executive Engineer (PHE) Division, B-15, Thillainagar Main Road, Trichy-3 up to 5 p.m. on 21st February 1972 Monday.

Superintending Engineer (PHE), Madurai-2.

Notification.

Sealed tenders are invited for the period from 1st March 1972 to 30th June 1972 for the requirements of Drugs for the use of the Government Medical Institutions in Salem District. The last date fixed for the receipt of tenders is 10-00 a.m. on 15th February 1972. Those who are willing to supply the drugs may obtain the tender forms, conditions, etc. from the Superintendent, Government Headquarters Hospital, Salem on payment of Rs. 5·20 (Rupees Five and Paise Twenty only) (inclusive of Sales Tax) remitted under "XXIII. Medical I. Director of Health Services and Family Planning G. Miscellaneous" in a single chalan and produced with a requisition. In the chalan the cost of tender form Rs. 5 and the Sales Tax and Surcharge Re. 0·20 paise should be shown separately. Further particulars if any required may be obtained from the Superintendent, Government Headquarters Hospital, Salem. "The Tenderer should not enter into any correspondence concerning the tender once the tender has been submitted by him".

District Medical Officer, Salem
and Superintendent, Government
Headquarters Hospital, Salem.

AUCTION.

Condemned Police Lorry MDR 3725 (Bed-Ford-1961-Petrol Driven-H.V.M.) will be sold in Public auction at the Ramnad Armed Reserve Ground at Madurai on 22nd February 1972 at 10-00 hours. For further particulars in the matter, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Armed Reserve, Ramanathapuram at Madurai, may be contacted.

No. 28-A

Superintendent of Police.
Ramanathapuram at Madurai.

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Chit Tender Notice.

(1) Construction of *Left Side Portion* of regulater for Chinnar Reservoir across River Chinnar in Denkanikottah Taluk, Dharmapuri District. E.M-D. Rs. 1,000.

(2) Construction of *Central Portion* of regulator for Chinnar Reservoir across River Chinnar in Denkanikottah Taluk, Dharmapuri District. E.M.D. Rs. 10,000.

(3) Construction of *Right Side Portion* of regulator of Chinnar Reservoir across River Chinnar in Denkanikottah Taluk, Dharmapuri District. E.M.D. Rs. 7,000.

For and on behalf of Governer of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Salem-Dharmapuri Circle, Salem-4 for the above work upto 3.00 p.m. on 28th February 1972.

Tenders will be opened at 3-15 p.m. on the same day in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at the time of opening of the tender.

1. Form of Agreement—K-2 for each work.

2. Earnest money deposit (will be accepted in the shape of chalan or National Savings Certificates or Deposit at Call Receipts of Schedule Banks or Demand Drafts of scheduled banks or State Government securities or by Madras State Electricity Board Bonds.)

3. Cost of tender documents Rs. 20 for each work is (to be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India, under the head "P.W. Remittances-III. Other Remittances" to the Credits of the Executive Engineer, Division.

4. Sales Tax 70 paise for each set is [to be remitted under the head "XII-Sales Tax (d) Miscellaneous."].

5. Tender documents will be available for sale at the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Salem-Dharmapuri Circle, Salem-4, from 7th February 1972 to 25th February 1972.

(State Government securities and Madras State Electricity Board Bonds will be accepted at 25 per cent below face value.)

Deposits at Call receipts and Fixed Deposits receipts will be accepted as Earnest money deposit subject to realisation deciding the tenders.

No. 30

Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.,
Salem-Dharmapuri Circle, Salem.

MADURAI HOUSING UNIT.

(Of Tamil Nadu Housing Board.)

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders in separate covers with the name of the work and the name of the tenderer duly superscribed are invited for the following work so as to reach the undersigned not later than 3 p.m. on 28th February 1972.

Tender schedule, etc., can be had from the Unit office on any work day between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. from 15th February 1972 to 25th February 1972 on payment of Rs. 15-3.68 per cent Sales-tax only (Rs. Fifteen and Sales tax 3.68 per cent).

Description of Work.

Construction of, 2 Blocks of 3 roomed 4 storeyed M.I.G. blocks as per T.D. No. 124/70 at Tallakulam East Neighbourhood Scheme, Madurai. Approximate value of work Rs. 3,20,000, E.M.D. Rs. 5,000.

Tender will be opened on the same day at 3-30 p.m. on 28th February 1972 by the Executive Engineer and Administration Officer, in the presence of the present contractors or their agents.

No. 29

Executive Engineer and
Administrative Officer.

TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

(A Government of Tamil Nadu Undertaking).

Registered Office.—150-A, Mount Road, P. Bag. No. 5205, Madras-2.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Group Materials Manager at the Corporation Office up to 3-00 p.m. on 2nd March 1972 for the supply of 50,000 tonnes of mild steel scrap per annum to Continue Steel Casting Plant, Arkonam.

The tenders will be opened by the Group Materials Manager or by his Authorised Officer at 3-30 p.m. on the same day in the presence of those tenderers who may be present.

Tender documents can be had from the Corporation's Office from 1st February 1972 on payment of Rs. 105 per cent (non-refundable).

Group Materials Manager.

No. 87A.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Name of work.—Providing pile foundation for the proposed 100 bedded block in Government Stanley Hospital, Madras.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received from the registered contractors of appropriate class of P.W.D. and/or other Government Departments by the Superintending Engineer, Madras-Chingleput Circle, Chepauk, Madras-5, for the above work up to 3 p.m. on 24th February 1972.

The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Madras-Chingleput Circle, Madras-5, in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-15 p.m. on the same day. Form of contract is L.S. and the work should be completed in three months. E.M.D. is Rs. 3,000.

The cost of tender documents, viz., Rs. 20 plus sales tax at 3½ per cent (non-refundable) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India, under the head P.W.D. Remittances III other Remittances to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D. Buildings Division No. II. Chepauk, Madras-5. The sales tax should be remitted under the separate head "XII sales tax *b*. receipt under State Sales Tax Act-General Sales Tax" The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalan. Tender documents will be available for sale from 16th February 1972 to 23rd February 1972 at the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Madras-Chingleput Circle, Madras-5, who reserves to himself the right to reject any or all the tenders.

Other particulars can be had from the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Madras-Chingleput Circle, Chepauk, Madras-5, during office hours on any working day.

No.

Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders in the proper departmental form, superscribing the name of work on the cover will be received by the Superintending Engineer (PHE) at his office at No.17, P.T. Rajan Road, Madurai-2, up to 3 p.m. as per his office clock on 23rd February 1972 Wednesday and they will be opened on the same day at 3-30 p.m. The work is to be executed within six months on lump-sum contract basis.

Name of work.—Combined Water Supply Scheme for Kalimangalam, Kunnathur and Varichiyur Villages—I Stage—Laying and jointing of C.I. Pipes and Specials for pumping Main.—E.M.D. Rs. 1,020.

E.M.D. amount has to be deposited along with the tender, only in the shape of a treasury chalan or Demand Draft or Bank Guarantee from any nationalised Bank payable on par to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, Madurai-2.

Tender documents can be had at a cost of Rs. 5.18 (non-refundable) from the Executive Engineer, P.H.E. Division, 14, Ramamoorthy Street, Madurai-2, up to 5 p.m. on 19th February 1972 Saturday.

Superintending Engineer (PHE),
Madurai-2.

No.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board sealed tenders with the name of work and tenderer duly superscribed on the cover for the following work are invited from the registered contractors of Slum Clearance Board by the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division VI, Madras-28, up to 3 p.m. on 15th February 1972. Tenders received will be opened by the Executive Engineer, Division VI, at 3-05 p.m. on the same day in the presence of tenderers or their authorised agents who choose to be present. All works are to be executed on lump sum contract basis. E.M.D. for each work from No. 1 to 4 is Rs. 5,100 and for each work of items No. 5 to 8 Rs. 7,100.

Serial number and name of work.	*Batch and Block number.*	*Approximate value of work.* (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1 Construction of Four storeyed slum tenements at Srinivasapuram in Foreshore Estate. Two Blocks of 24 in 1.	VII 13 & 15	3·4
2 Construction of Four storeyed slum tenements at Srinivasapuram in Foreshore Estate. Two Blocks of 24 in 1.	VIII 17 & 19	3·4
3 Construction of Four storeyed slum tenements at Srinivasapuram in Foreshore Estate. Two Blocks of 24 in 1.	IX 21 & 23	3·4
4 Construction of Four storeyed slum tenements at Srinivasapuram in Foreshore Estate. Two Blocks of 24 in 1.	X 25 & 27	3·4
5 Construction of Four storeyed slum tenements at Srinivasapuram in Foreshore Estate. Two Blocks of 32 in 1.	XI 29 & 30	4·7
6 Construction of Four storyed slum tenements at Srinivasapuram in Foreshore Estate. Two Blocks of 32 in 1.	XII 31&32	4·7
7 Construction of Four storeyed slum tenements at Srinivasapuram in Foreshore Estate. Ten Blocks of 32 in 1.	XIII 33 & 34	47.
8 Construction of Four storeyed slum tenements at Srinivasapuram in Foreshore Estate. Two Blicks of 32 in 1.	XIV 39&49	4·7

The tender documents can be had from the Office of the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division VI on all working day between 11-00 a.m. to 3-00 p.m. from 2nd February 1972 to 14th February 1972 on production of chalan towards the cost of tender schedule plus sales tax, viz. Rs. 15 plus Surcharge per set of each work.

Tenders shall be submitted only in the prescribed form supplied by the department. The department will not be responsible for any delay or loss in transit.

Right is reserved to reject one or all the tenders received without assigning any reason therefor.

Executive Engineer, Division VI.

No.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Pamban Circle at the Thirumanur Special Divisional Engineer's office at Thanjavur up to 3-30 p.m. on 4th February 1972 for the work noted below, for which tenders were already invited and postponed.

Constructing a Bridge at KM 26/0 (M 16/2-3 of Muthupet Mimisal Road—E.M.D. Rs. 11,300.

Tenders will be opened on the same date at 3-35 p.m. by the Superintending Engineer (H) Pambam Circle at the Office of the Divisional Engineer (H) Special Thirumanur Bridge Division Thanjavur.

Particulars of tender condition schedules, forms and plans can be obtained from the Office of the Special Divisional Engineer Thirumanur Bridge Works, Thanjavur. The tender schedules and conditions already sold will also be valid for this tender.

The schedules can be had on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 20-60 (including sales tax) on all working days from 24th January to 3rd February 1972 during Office hours. This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

The Earnest money deposit amount noted against the work should be remitted into any of the Government Treasury within the jurisdiction of the Special Divisional Engineer (H), Thirumanur Bridge Works, Thanjavur under the Revenue Deposit to the credit of the Special Divisional Engineer (H), Thirumanur Bridge Works, Thanjavur and the receipted chalan should attached with the Tender.

If the Earnest money deposit amount is furnished in the form of BANK guarantee obtained from scheduled Banks the guarantee should be accompanied by the Reserve Bank of India concurrence.

Tender based on alternate design will not be considered.

Tenders received without the Earnest money deposit will not be considered.

No.

Superintending Engineer (H).



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Contribution to the Country's Progress

TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD.

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Enquiries Solicited

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR

TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD.,
An Undertaking of the Government of Tamil Nadu
35/2, WOODS ROAD, MADRAS.2

"TANSI" stands for Reliable Products at Reasonable Cost.

TENDER FOR RUNNING THE NURSES COMMON MESS OF GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, EGMORE, MADRAS-8.

Sealed tenders for running the Nurses Common Mess of the Government Hospital for Women and Children, Egmore, Madras-8, from 1st April 1972 to 31st March 1973 will be received by the Director and Superintendent, Government Hospital for Women and Children, Egmore, Madras up to 3 p.m on Tuesday the15th February 1972.

Copies of tender schedule of supplies required and tender form can be had on application from the hospital. The fee towards the cost of tender form, etc., is Rs. 5 (rupees five only) and sales tax at 3½ per cent and surcharge at 5 per centof the Sales-tax which should be remitted into the Reserve Bank of India Madras or any of the branches of State Bank of India or any Government Treasury under the head of account "XIII Medical—II. Director of Medical Education—Other Receipts J. Miscellaneous" and XII—Sales—tax—Receipts under the Sales—tax Act—General Sales-tax espectively. This amount is not refundable under any circumstances.

DIRECTOR,
Government Hospital for Women and Children.

No 12.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

Providing Comprehensive Drainage Scheme (Headworks) at Industrial Estate, Madhavaram.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Construction Branch, Industries and Commerce Department from contractors of appropriate class of Construction Branch of Industries Department and other Government Departments for the above works up to 3-00 p.m. on 18th February 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, Construction Branch, Industries Department 35/2, Woods Road, Madras-2 in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-10 p.m. on the same day.

Form of Agreement—Lump-sum.

Earnest Money Deposit—Rs. 2,250.

Cost of tender documents with plans including sales tax on cost of tender documents Rs. 10·40.

Period of completion—Eight months.

Tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Executive Engineer (C), North Division, Guindy, Madras-32 during office hours from 9th February 1972.

The cost of tender documents including sales-tax on cost of tender documents of Rs. 10·40 (which will under no circumstances be refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "XXIX. Industries—Other Receipts" to the credit of the Executive Engineer (Construction), North Division, Guindy, Madras-32.

Earnest Money Deposit will be accepted only in the shape of chalans, deposit at call receipt and demand drafts of scheduled banks. The demand drafts of scheduled bank furnished towards Earnest Money Deposit drawn in favour of Executive Engineer (C) North Division, Department of Industries and Commerce, Guindy Madras-32. only be accepted. State Government securities and Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Bond will be accepted at 5 percent below market value. Bank guarantee of any nationalised bank will also be accepted as E.M.D. National Savings Certificates will also be accepted only with the knowledge of the post office concerned. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

Intending tenderers should have atleast three years experience in the construction of major sanitary works.

C. P. MATHEW,
Superintending Engineer, (Construction Branch).

No. 13.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

Specification No.—

(A) SEG. BB. 47.
(B) SEG. BB. 48.
(C) SEG. BB. 49.

Sealed tenders are invited complete with all particulars and other details superscribed with the specification Nos., the due date and the name of the tenderer on the cover up to 1 p.m. on 5th February 1972 for construction of cabin and body for lorries and for purchase of condemned vehicles in "as-is-where-is condition" as specified below:—

Specification No. SEG. BB. 47.—

Tipper Body Building works consisting of a cabin and a Tipper body on 163" WB Leyland Comet (7·5 ton) Chassis, EMD Rs. 1,250—4 Nos.

Specification No. SEG. BB. 48—

Building Cabin and Body on 109 P6—165" WB(5 ton) FARGO Chassis, EMD Rs. 250—1 Nos.—

Specification No. SEG BB. 49—

Purchase of condemned vehicles (EMD Rs. 500)—4 Nos.

1. Benz Tipper, 1957 Model, MDN 4167.
2. Dodge Lorry, 1946 Model, MSP 2406.
3. Benz Tipper, 1959 model, MSX 5174.
4. Benz Tipper, 1959 Model, MSX 5192.

(Rates to be quoted for each vehicle separately.)

Copies of tender sets can be had on payment of Rs. 10 (Rupees Ten only) (non-refundable) either in cash at the office of the undersigned or by Money Order addressed to the Deputy Chief Accountant (Generation), Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, Basin Bridge Power House, Madras-12, mentioning clearly the specification numbers. The tender set will be sent only by ordinary post under certificate of posting. The Board will not be responsible for loss of tender document in transit or for delay, non-delivery, etc. The tender form is non-transferable. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reasons therefor.

The Earnest Money Deposit specified against each of the specification should be remitted in cash at the office of the undersigned and cash receipt enclosed along with the tender. Tenders not accompanied by the cash receipt and those not submitted in the departmental form on or before the due date and time will be rejected. The tenders will be opened at 4 p.m. on 5th February 1972 in the presence of such of those tenderers who may be present.

Superintending Engineer, M.E.S. (Generation),
Basin Bridge Power House, Madras-12.

No. 32A.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders in separate covers with the name of the work and the name of the tenderer duly superscribed are invited for the following work so as to reach the undersigned not later than 3 p.m. on 28th February 1972.

Tender schedule, etc., can be had from the Unit Office on any work day between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. from 15th to 25th February 1972 on payment of Rs. 15 plus 3·68 per cent sales tax only (Rs. fifteen and sales tax 3·68 per cent.

1. Construction of two Blocks of three roomed four storeyed M.I.G. blocksas per T.D. No.124/70 at Tallakulam East Neighboushood Scheme, Madurai—EMD Rs. 5,000

Approximate value of work Rs. 3,20,000.

Tender will be opened on the same day at 3-30 p.m. on 28th February 1972 by the Executive Engineer and Administrative Officer, in the presence of the present contractors or their agents

Executive Engineer and
Administrative Officer.

No. 21

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Applications are invited upto 5 p.m. on 24th February 1972 for fourteen appointments of District Munsifs to be made by direct recruitment from practising Advocates of a High Court in India or any State Bar Council of the Indian Union and from persons in the service of the Government of India or the Government of a State in India in whose cases a period of five years has not elapsed on 4th December 1971 since their first appointment to such service.

Pay :—Rs. 575—25—600—40—1,000 per mensem.

Qualifications :—(1) Must possess not less than 3 years practice at the Bar ;

(2) Must possess the B.A., B.Sc., B.Com. or Hons. degree of any University or Institution recognised by the University Grants Commission for the purpose of its grant.

Age :—Below 32 years on 1st July 1972. (No age limit for Members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes).

Goldsmiths affected by the Gold Control Order, their sons and unmarried daughters and Ex-N.C.C. Cadets who were employed as Under Officer Instructors or Sergeant Major Instructors on whole time basis on or after 1st January 1963 are allowed concessions in the matter of age-limit. Qualifications including age-limit relaxable in the case of persons demobilised from the Army, Navy or Air Force who will be below 40 years of age on 1st July 1972, displaced persons from East Pakistan who migrated to India on or after 1st January 1964 and repatriates from Ceylon and Burma. Particulars and Form of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-2, ON REQUISITION IN WRITING SPECIFYING THE NAME OF THE POST AND ACCOMPANIED BY A SELF ADDRESSED AND STAMPED (THIRTY-FIVE PAISE AND FIVE PAISE REFUGEE RELIEF STAMP) ENVELOPE OF AT LEAST 23 Cm. IN LENGTH SUPERSCRIBED AS 'BOOK-POST'.

No. 48A.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders superscribed "Tender for Transport of materials by lorries" are invited for the following works :—

(1) From the Pykara Central Stores, Coimbatore to all sub-stores of the system and *vice* versa.

(2) From the Pykara Electricity System, Coimbatore to other systems and circles (Central or sub-stores) and *vice* versa.

The tender schedule for the above work will be received by the undersigned in his office upto 3 p.m. on 10th February 1972. The tenders will be opened on the same day at 3-30 p.m.

The tender schedule and conditions can be had from the Stores Superintendent, Pykara Electricity System, Central Stores, Coimbatore-12 on production of Cash Receipt for having remitted a sum of Rs. 5 (Rupees Five only) (Not refundable) towards the cost of the tender documents to the Chief Accountant (Expenditure), Pykara Electricity System, Tatabad, Coimbatore-12 either in person or by Money order. The Board will not be held responsible for any delay in receipt of tender documents or any loss in transit.

Tenders not submitted in the departmental forms and on due dates will be summarily rejected. Tender documents will be sold up to 12 noon on 9th February 1972.

Superintending Engineer, Pykara Electricity System, Tatabad, Coimbato2re-1.

No. 40A

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Applications are invited up to 5 p.m. on the 18th March 1972 for 24 appointments as Assitant Surgeons in the Tamil Nadu Medical Service reserved to be filled from among persons who have served in the Defence Forces during the National Emergency.

(Persons in temporary service under the State Government should however submit their applications so as to reach the Director of Health Services and Family Planning/Director of Medical Education, Madras on or before the 2nd March 1972).

Pay :—Rs. 525—25—600—30—690—35—900 per mensem for degree holders. Persons who possess a recognised Post Graduate degree qualification in any of the Medical subjects will be allowed two advance increments in the time scale of pay applicable to them.

Age : Below 35 years on 1st July 1972.

NOTE.—Women Medical Graduates who are willing to serve in the non-clinical teaching departments in Medical Colleges and temporary Assistant Surgeons are allowed certain concessions in the matter of age.

Qualifications :—(i) Must be a Registered Medical Practitioner within the meaning of the Madras Medical Registration Act, 1914.

(ii) Must possess the M.B.B.S. Degree of any University or Institution recognised by the University Grants Commission for the purpose of its grant OR the D.M.&.S. of the Government of Tamil Nadu or an equivelent qualification.

No age-limit for members of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes who possess a general educational qualification wihch is higher than the minimum general educational qualification. The actual period of military duty rendered by the candidate during the National Emergency will be excluded in computing his age. Upper age limit relaxable up to 10 years in the case of physically handicapped persons. Goldsmiths affected by the Gold Control Order, their sons and unmarried daughters and Ex-N.C.C. Cadets who were employed as Under Officer Instructors or Sergeant Major Instructors on whole time basis on or after 1st January 1963 are allowed concessions in the matter of age-limit. Qualifications including age-limit relaxable in the case of displaced persons from East Pakistan who have migrated to India on or after 1st January 1964 and repatriates from Ceylon and Burma. Particulars and form of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-2, ON REQUISITION IN WRITING SPECIFYING THE NAME OF THE POST AND ACCOMPANIED BY A SELF-ADDRESSED AND STAMPED (THIRTY FIVE PAISE AND FIVE PAISE REFUGEE RELIEF STAMP) ENVELOPE OF AT LEAST 23 Cm. IN LENGTH SUPERSCRIBED AS 'BOOK-POST'.

No. 46A.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Construction of Building for Quartes for One Sub-Inspector 4 Head constable and 18 Police Constable at Thiruvaiyaru.

Tender Notice published in Tamilarasu dated 1st November 1971 and 16th November 1971.

Tender date extension Published in Tamilarasu, dated 31st December 1971.

The last date for receipt of tenders for the above work extended upto 3-00 p.m. on 9th February 1972. The schedule will be available up to 5-00 p.m. on 8th February 1972. All other conditions remain unaltered.

Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Thanjavur Circle, Thanjavur.

No. 39A

FOR YOUR REQUIREMENTS OF :

M.S. ROUNDS, SQUARES, FLATS, ANGLES, CHANNELS, R.S. JOISTS, M.S., G.I., CRCA., GC SHEETS, ETC., ETC.

Please contact :

AMAR INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION

69, SEMBUDOSS STREET

MADRAS-1

Phones : 23799 & 27587

Telex : MS 7133 AMAR

Telegram : CHOURARIA

Head Office :

2/13, B.V.K. Iyengar Road, BANGALORE-2A.

33, BRABOURNE ROAD, CALCUTTA-1.

510, Giriraj Sant Tukaram Road, BOMBAY-9.

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD

MADRAS EAST DIVISION

Separate sealed tenders with the name of the work and tenderer duly superscribed on the cover are invited for the following works so as to reach the under-signed not later than 3·00 p.m. on the dates mentioned against each of the item. The tenders will be opened at 3·05 p.m. on the same day in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present. The approximate value of work and E.M.D. amount are noted against each item. Sale of tender documents will commence only 5 days before the last date for receipt of tender closing working hours date in each case.

Description.			*Last date for receipt of tenders.*
(1)			(2)
Gravelling the roads in Burma Repatriates scheme stretch I in Vyasarpadi ..	Rs. 30,000	Rs. 450.	11th February 1972.
Gravelling the roads in Burma Repatriates scheme stretch II in Vyasarpadi ..	Rs. 30,000	Rs. 450.	11th February 1972.
Gravelling the roads in Burma Repatriates Scheme Stretch III in Vyasarpadi.	Rs. 30,000	Rs. 450.	14th February 1972.
Gravelling the roads in Burma Repatriates Scheme stretch IV in Vyasarpadi ..	Rs. 30,000.	Rs. 450.	14th February 1972.
Laterite soling for 60′ and 80′ roads in North Madras Neighbourhood Scheme.	Rs. 80,000.	Rs. 1,200.	7th February 1972.

Tender documents and other particulars, etc., can be had on cash payment (non-refundable) Rs. 20 for item and Rs. 5 for each of other items, from the office of the under signed between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. on all working days. The undersigned reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders without assigning reasons.

No. 2.

T. SAMUEL THAMBU,
Executive Engineer (East).

Phone : 133 Gram : ' COOPMET ' Post Box No. 47.

THE KUMBAKONAM CO-OPERATIVE METAL WORKS LIMITED,
GANDHINAGAR, KUMBAKONAM.

An Ex-serviceman Industrial Co-operative under the Control of Director of Industries and Commerce, Tamil Nadu.

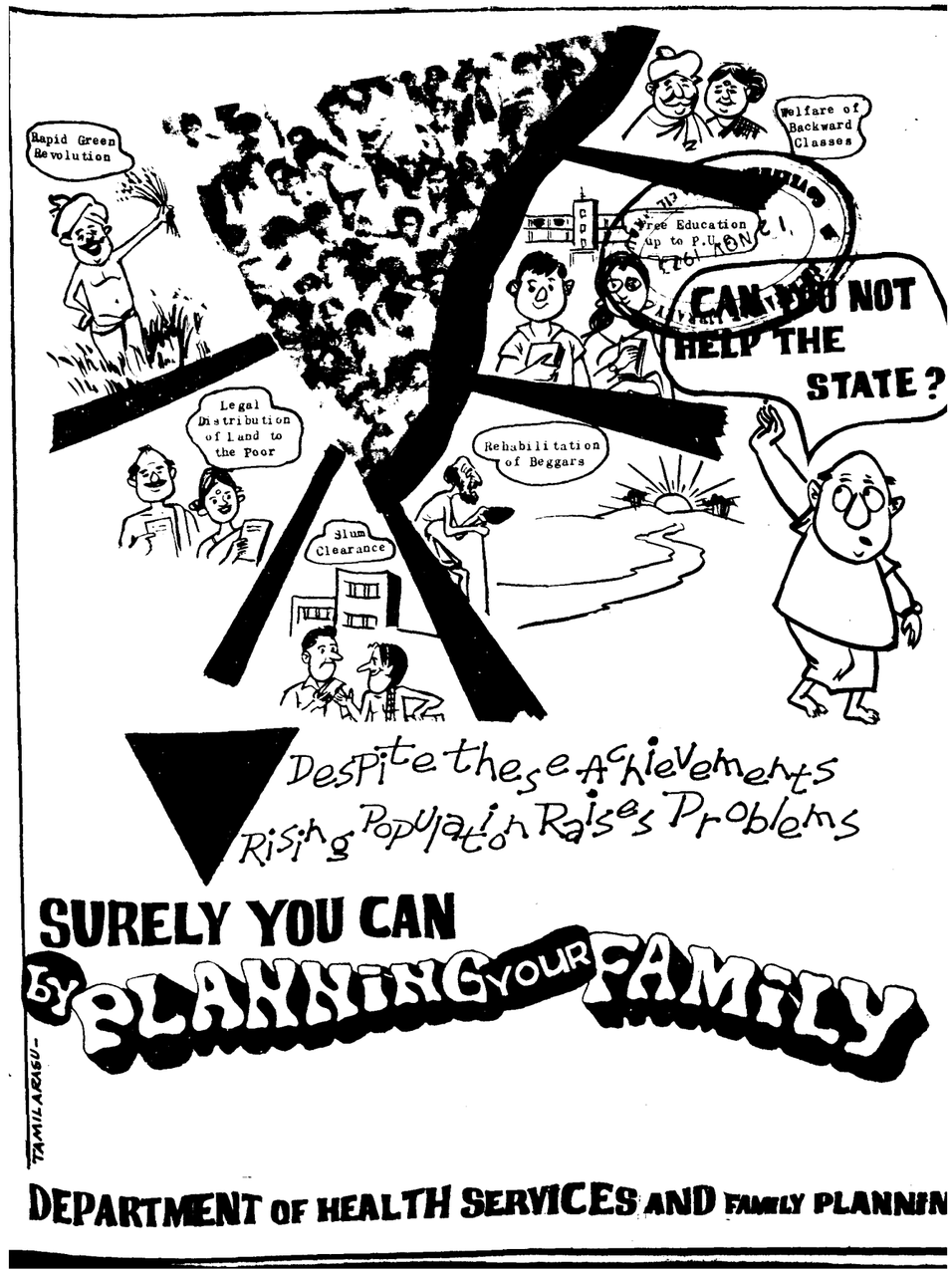
Manufacturers of Steel Almirah, Steel Cot, Steel Rack, Wall Coffer, Cash Chest etc. Suppliers of Agricultural Implements and Garden Implements. Steel Roof Trusses, Window Grills, Pipe Trevis, Water Tank, etc., will be manufactured.

SERVICING WORK WILL BE UNDERTAKEN.

G. CHAKRAVARTHY,
Secretary.

Kodavasal C. KRISHNAMURTHY,
President.

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Registered No. M. 8676-A

TAMIL ARASU

This big Catch may be yours!

BUY TAMIL NADU RAFFLE TICKETS

Total Prize Amount:

Rs. 7,00,000 *

Total Prizes: 2132

First Prize Rs. 1,00,000

So far Tamil Nadu Raffle has created 271 Lakhiers! *FOR EACH SERIES*



Date of Draw:

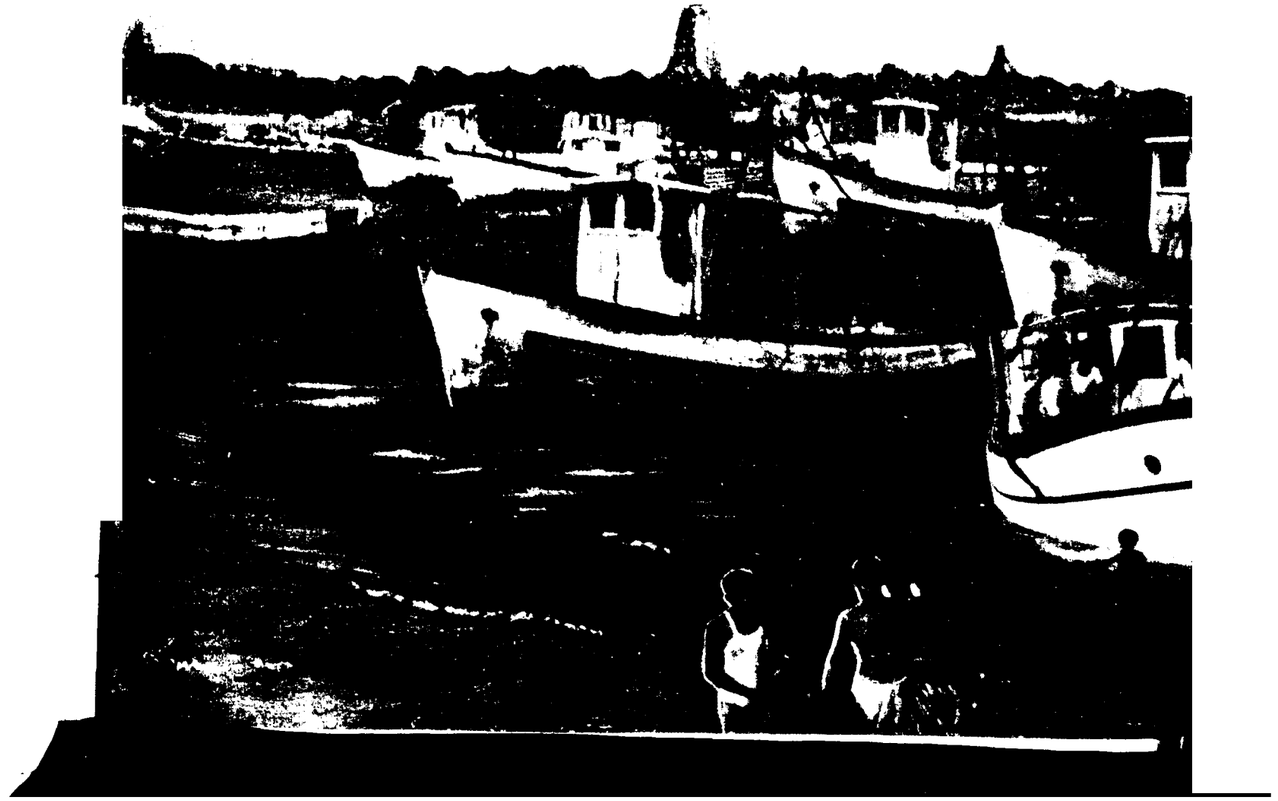
25-2-1972

Cost Per Ticket
Re. 1/- only.



Issued by: Director of Information & Public Relations.
Government of Tamil Nadu, Madras-9.
All correspondence should be addressed only to the Director of Raffle, Tamil Nadu, Madras-2

Tamil Arasu
FORTNIGHTLY 16th FEB 1972. 35 Ps



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செலவு ஒரு ரூபாய்



வாய்ப்பு லட்சம் ரூபாய்

Issued by: Director of Information & Public Relations.
Government of Tamil Nadu, Madras-9.
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+ Subject to issue of 2 series.



A dew-trenched cactus. Photo by Raj.

Tamil Arasu

Vol. II FEBRUARY 16, 1972 Issue 16

CONTENTS.

		Pages.
Leather Industry	..	4
Schemes for the Unemployed	..	7
Power output since 1965	..	8
General Candeth	..	10
About Ramanathapuram District	..	11–18
Fisharmen Training	..	19
If you don't . . .	..	23
Agritools	..	27
Warfare as an art	..	31
Battling the Jet plane Killer	..	35
Russian Festivals	..	41
Tenders	..	43–70



Cover Page
Mandapam
Boat building Yard

The Big Three in a Care free get together.

THE SHOW-PIECE OF LEATHER INDUSTRY







The Fashion Parade, organised in connection with this year's Leather Fair was a show-piece of the industry, to highlight the advancement in the field of manufacture of leathers for the sophisticated foreign markets. It showed what Indian leather industry can do to meet their exacting requirements.

The Indian leather is well-known throughout the world for its excellent qualities for conversion into leather-goods, particularly leather garments, shoes and items of fashion and utility wear. The industry earns about 100 crores of rupees by export and the industry is certainly capable of increasing this figure twice and more. Indian leather today competes very well with the countries of the world and while the present performance may be considered good there is tremendous scope for improvement in the export of leather-goods and footwear. Possessing the technical know-how for manufacturing these items, with technical assistance from the Central Leather Research Institute the exports are bound to go up considerably in the years to come.



CENTRAL LEATHER RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

The Central Leather Research Institute is occupying a unique position on the map of the leather world where teaching and research are carried out hand in hand in collaboration with the industry and the universities. In the course of over the past 20 years, a number of technical personnel have received training at the institute. So far about 210 candidates have obtained B.Tech., M.Tech., Ph.D. degrees of the University of Madras in leather and allied sciences and about 400 candidates, sponsored by the tanning industry, have been trained. Also a number of trainees from developing countries like Egypt, Kenya, Nigeria and Sudan, sponsored by U.N.O. and other exchange assistance programmes, have also taken training at the institute. About 50 foreign trainees have taken advantage of the training facilities. In addition, a number of visiting professors scientists and tanners both from India and abroad have been associated with the institute in its research and developmental activities.

Our Leather Industry earns Rs. 100 crores Foreign Exchange.

Owing to moderate and even climate prevalent in most parts of the country and other natural causes, Indian goat and sheep skins happen to be of unique character not available in other parts of the world. They are used for high quality garment leathers and numerous other purposes all over the world. India offers to her customers abroad almost all varieties of leathers.

East India Tanned Hides and Skins.

A unique process known as East India (E. I.) tanning was introduced in Madras about 250 years back and due to a combination of favourable circumstances, this process caught on. This process uses mainly the bark of the Avaram bushes and Wattle trees for tanning purposes apart from other substances. E. I. tanned hides and skins are known all over the world and have made an important name for themselves. More than half of India's total exports of leathers has been in the E. I. tanned form. India has been exporting significant quantities of leather for over 100 years now.

East India tanned hides and skins or East India tanned leathers are used in the manufacture of various types of leathers required for almost all purposes. They are also used in the manufacture of sophisticated articles like garments, wallets, handbags, brief cases, footwear, etc. Superior garment leathers and gloves are also made out of East India tanned goat and sheep skins. Inferior grades are used for lining. The leather industry franks fifth among foreign exchange earning industries in India.

Workers contribution to National Defence Fund



Thiru N. V. Natarajan receiving cheque for Rs. 35,210, being contribution of Government Press Workers, from Thiru G. Ranga Rao, I.A.S., Director of Stationery and Printing.



Thirumathi Kamatchi Jayaraman, Mayor of Madras, presenting cheque for over Rs. 2½ lakhs the contribution of Corporation Workers.

The Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corpn., Ltd.

The Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation is sponsored by the Government of Tamil Nadu to provide all types of financial assistance to industrial units in the State of Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry. The financial assistance is given to all types of units including proprietory, partnership and Joint-stock companies. Special schemes have been framed to help Technocrats and Rural Medical and Veterinary Practitioners. Concessional terms have also been offered to backward areas and backward districts.

The terms and conditions of assistance

Minimum: Rs. 1.00 000 (for small-scale industries : Rs. 25,000).
For Technocrats and Rural Medical Practitioners : Rs. 10,000.
Maximum: Rs. 25,00.000 (Rs. 2 lakhs and Rs. 1 lakh in the case of Technocrats and Rural Medical Practitioners respectively).

Rate of Interest

9·75 per cent in the case of major and medium-scale industries.
7 per cent in the case of units in backward areas and for Technocrats and Rural Medical and Veterinary Practitioners.
8½ per cent in the case of other small-scale industries.

Initial repayment holiday

2 years in the case of ordinary industries.
Up to 4 years in the case of units in backward districts.

Amortisation period

Ranging from 8 to 10 years.
Special concessional terms are available to small-scale industries, technocrats, rural medical and veterinary practitioners.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS, PLEASE APPLY TO

TIIC
THE FINANCIAL INSTITUTION WITH A HEART

TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT CORPORATION, LTD.

(Sponsored by the Government)

LLA Buildings, III Floor, 150-A, Mount Road, Madras-2

Branches :

1231, SOUTH MAIN STREET, THANJAVUR.
247, NAICKER NEW STREET, MADURAI.
6/37, RACE COURSE ROAD, COIMBATORE-18.

Schemes for Employment of the Educated Unemployed.

For the year 1971-72 Government of India have allotted Rs. 48 lakhs to this State under the scheme for providing employment to educated unemployed. The money will be spent on the following schemes meant for Technician Entrepreneurs and educated unemployed.

1. Seed Capital :

Rs. 12·5 lakhs will be granted as "seed capital" loan to Technician Entrepreneurs who have already obtained loans from financing institutions for new projects. This loan is intended to meet half of the margin demanded by the financing institutions on their loan. The maximum eligible under this scheme will be Rs. 25.000 in each case and the loan will bear the same rate of interest as under the State Aid to Industries Act.

2. Technician Co-operatives :

A total sum of Rs. 3·00 lakhs will be given to the following Co-operative Societies run by technicians either as loan or as share-capital participation :

(1) Aircraft Engineers' Industrial Co-operative Society.

(2) Proposed Ceramic Carbon Manufacturers' Industrial Co-operative Society.

(3) The Dindigul Lock Workers' Industrial Co-operative Society.

(4) Proposed Service Industrial Co-operative Society for Unit-holders of the Ambathur Industrial Estate.

(5) The Sattur Nib Workers' Industrial Co-operative Society.

3. Commercial Estates :

Under this scheme, 11 twin blocks of buildings will be put up at Ambathur, Vyasarpadi, Madurai, Ariyamangalam (Tiruchirappalli), Vellore, Karaikudi, Salem, Nagercoil, Tanjore, Pettai, and Vridhachalam. These buildings will be allotted to the educated unemployed for running service centres such as repairs of scooters and motor cycles, Radio repair shops, Repairs of Electric Motors Pumpsets and appliances and Display and Sales Centres for manufactured goods on a rental basis. The first floor will be provided for residential accommodation to the allottees. An amount of Rs. 5 lakhs will be spent on this scheme.

4. Industrial Estates :

24 sheds of about 1,000 sq. ft. each will be put up at Ambathur and given to Technician Entrepreneurs on subsidised rate of rent. Total amount earmarked for this scheme is Rs. 7.5 lakhs.

5. Hire Purchase of indigenous machinery.

This scheme will be operated by Small Industries Development Corporation along with its existing scheme of granting loans for hire purchase of machinery. The interest rate will be 8 per cent and the loan will be granted to the Technician Entrepreneurs. Total amount available under this scheme is Rs. 20 lakhs.

PRESIDENT PRESENTS NATIONAL AWARDS FOR MASTER CRAFTSMEN—1972.



The President, Thiru V. V. Giri, presented a Traditional Tamrapatra, an Angavastram and a cash prize of Rs. 2,500 to the ten Master Craftsmen in recognition of their work of art in New Delhi on February 8, 1972.

Photo shows Thiru Giri presenting the award to Thiru R. Jegannatha Sthapathy for Bronze Icon Making.

SIXTY PER CENT INCREASE IN POWER OUTPUT SINCE 1965.

In the six-year period ended March 1971, power generating capacity in India increased from 10·18 million kilowatts to 16·40 million kilowatts—a rise of 60 per cent. Energy Generation rose correspondingly from about 36,800 million units to about 60,000 ...ion units.

lectricity was supplied to 61,103 e villages, bringing the total ıber of villages electrified to ,939. An additional 1,116,448 cultural pumps were energised, ing the total number of ener- d agricultural pumps to 9,368.

ıs a result of all these actions, annual per capita consumption electricity in the country increa- from 61 units to about 87 ts.

The first nuclear power station s commissioned at Tarapur Maharashtra. Its installed wer generating capacity is 400 gawatts (MW). Other major wer projects commissioned during period were :

(1) Bhakra Right Bank Project Extension.	480	MW
(2) Obra Hydel Project (U.P.)	100	,,
(3) Obra Thermal Project (U.P.)	250	,,
(4) Ranapratapsagar Hydro Project.	172	,,
(5) Pathratu Thermal Extension.	300	,,
(6) Thermal Power Extension in D.V.C.	280	,,
(7) Talcher Thermal Project.	250	,,
(8) Satpura Thermal Power Extension.	312·5	,,
(9) Korba Thermal Power Extension.	200	,,
(10) Sabarigiri Hydro Project.	300	,,
(11) Parambikulam-Aliyar Project.	105	,,
(12) Ennore Thermal Extension.	110	,,
(13) Neiveli Thermal Extension	350	MW
(14) Sharavati Hydro Project Extension.	540	,,
(15) Nasik Thermal Power Project.	280	,,
(16) Indraprastha Power Station Extension, Delhi.	187·5	,,

Institutes for training of operation engineers and operators were established at Neiveli and Durgapur.

The first switchgear testing station was set up at Bhopal. Giant plants for the indigenous manufacture of large hydro and thermal generating units were established at Bhopal, Hardwar, Hyderabad and Tiruchi.

Under a decade plan for power development formulated by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, power generating capacity in the country is to be stepped up to 52 million kilowatts by March 1981. The average annual per capita consumption of electricity would then be 240 units.

The Ministry has also drawn up a decade plan for rural electrification with emphasis on energising agricultural pump sets. Under it, 4,870,000 additional pumpsets would be energised and 233,000 villages electrified.

The table below sums the progress :

	1965–66	1970–71
1. Installed generating capacity million Kilowatts.	10·17	16·40
2. Electricity Energy Generation Million units.	36,825	61,366
3. Villages electrified—Nos. ..	45,806	106,939
4. Irrigation pumps energised —Nos.	512,920	1,629,368
5. Per capita consumption-units.	61	87

The world's smallest electronic calculator made in India only slightly bigger than a packet of cigarettes. Also this calculator has a provision for entering a negative digit by means of a change button. This provision is not found even in much bigger size calculators. This is a pioneering product of U.M.S. Radio, Coimbatore.



No Compulsion in Canvassing Sterilisation

Thiru K. Anbazhagan, Tamil Nadu Health Minister, said in a statement on February 2 that no one would be punished for failure to canvass for sterilisation-cases or achieve targets under the family planning programme.

The statement drew particular attention to the fact that the Government had made it clear beyond doubt that efforts in family planning should be subject to the willingness and hearty co-operation of all concerned.

It was also stressed that to achieve the desired result, widespread public interest had to be aroused and every citizen had a part to play in the fulfilment of the programme. The voluntary services of all well-meaning citizens had to be availed of. It was essential that the efforts of the intelligent members of society like teachers whose word carried weight and respect among the general population should be fully made use of. *It had been made clear that there should be no compulsion or coercion of Government employees or teachers or others in the matter of bringing cases for sterilisation and that the authorities concerned should not, insist on their subordinates bringing cases.*

"The Government believes that such an intelligent section of the community like the teachers need persuasion more than compulsion."

This clarification has been made because complaints of harassment of teachers had been made by some quarters. The Family Planning Programme is becoming more and more popular and people are coming forward of their own to undergo sterilisation operations.

The role of teachers in family planning was stressed by the Tamil Nadu Governor Thiru K. K. Shah while inaugurating a two-day seminar on "The role of college teachers in population education", organised by the Madras Branch of the Family Planning Association of India.

Thiru Shah said "the teacher could prepare the child's mind in such a way as to enable him to accept Family Planning, when he grew up. He said the Medical aspect of family planning, involving family planning technique was misunderstood to an extent." However, the psychological aspect could well be stressed in educational institutions, through population education.

The pattern of Thanjavur district's recent family planning drive which combines six-day after-care with "good feeding" following sterilisation-operations will be extended to the entire State next year. Each of the 375 blocks in the State will be provided with a Thanjavur-type family planning centre.

In Thanjavur, the operations totalled 21,447 almost double the target of 10,000 for the period between December last year and January 12 this year. When the intensive sterilisation drive was launched in Thanjavur district, an operation-*cum*-after-care centre was opened in each of its 36 blocks. Each centre was staffed by a competent doctor to perform the operation and during the after-care period each volunteer was visited by three doctors to check on any after-effects or complications.

Besides, the volunteers were provided sumptuous fare as would be offered to "wedding guests". In fact most of the centres were run by requisitioning 'local Kalyana Mantaps.

It is claimed officially that family planning consciousness has now reached the rural areas and the time has come to intensify the sterilisation drive. The State has taken a big stride in this sphere last year. As against a target of 1.74 lakhs of cases for the whole year, 2·20 lakhs persons were sterilised 167,939 undergoing vasectomy and 34,703 tubectomy.



The 47th A.I. Medical Conference was held in Madras; Thiru K. Anbazhagan, State Health Minister is seen inaugurating it.

Lt. GENERAL CANDETH THE UNSUNG HERO



Chief Minister with General Candeth.

The part played by General Candeth in the Western Front can only be judged in the context of the Political directive given to him and the way he fulfilled those objectives.

In fulfilment of the broad political aims of the war, General Candeth was firstly required to divert from his command a number of army and air formations to the Eastern command to give it the minimum degree of superiority in the initial phases of its campaign. Despite this calculated risk taken in the interests of the major objectives of the country, General Candeth was expected to fight a holding action in West and in the North, if attacked. In addition, he was expected to make some limited gains in the West as bargaining positions. That he was not only able to hold his own in the toughest battles of the war but that he was able to make sizeable inroads into Pakistan for strategic purposes has been acclaimed by all. It was a war front where, both sides were more or less equally matched, where only a good generalship and fighting qualities of the troops could prevail. Somuch so, Sunday Telegraph's David Loshak wrote: "India won through intelligence in both intellectual and military senses, forward planning of strategy and tactics, a readiness to use new methods, the highest morale among the troops and supreme confidence (though never over-confidence) of the High Command". The area of General Candeth's responsibility stretched from Jammu and Kashmir State in the North down to the borders of Rajasthan. By the time cease-fire came on 17th December 1971, there was no longer any question of an enemy capability of launching a major offensive in the West as all areas of tactical advantage to our troops had been wrested from the enemy and all of enemy's footholds which posed threats to our country were captured. "Hereafter there can never be the danger of intrusions or infiltrations into our country from across the cease-fire line", says General Candeth.

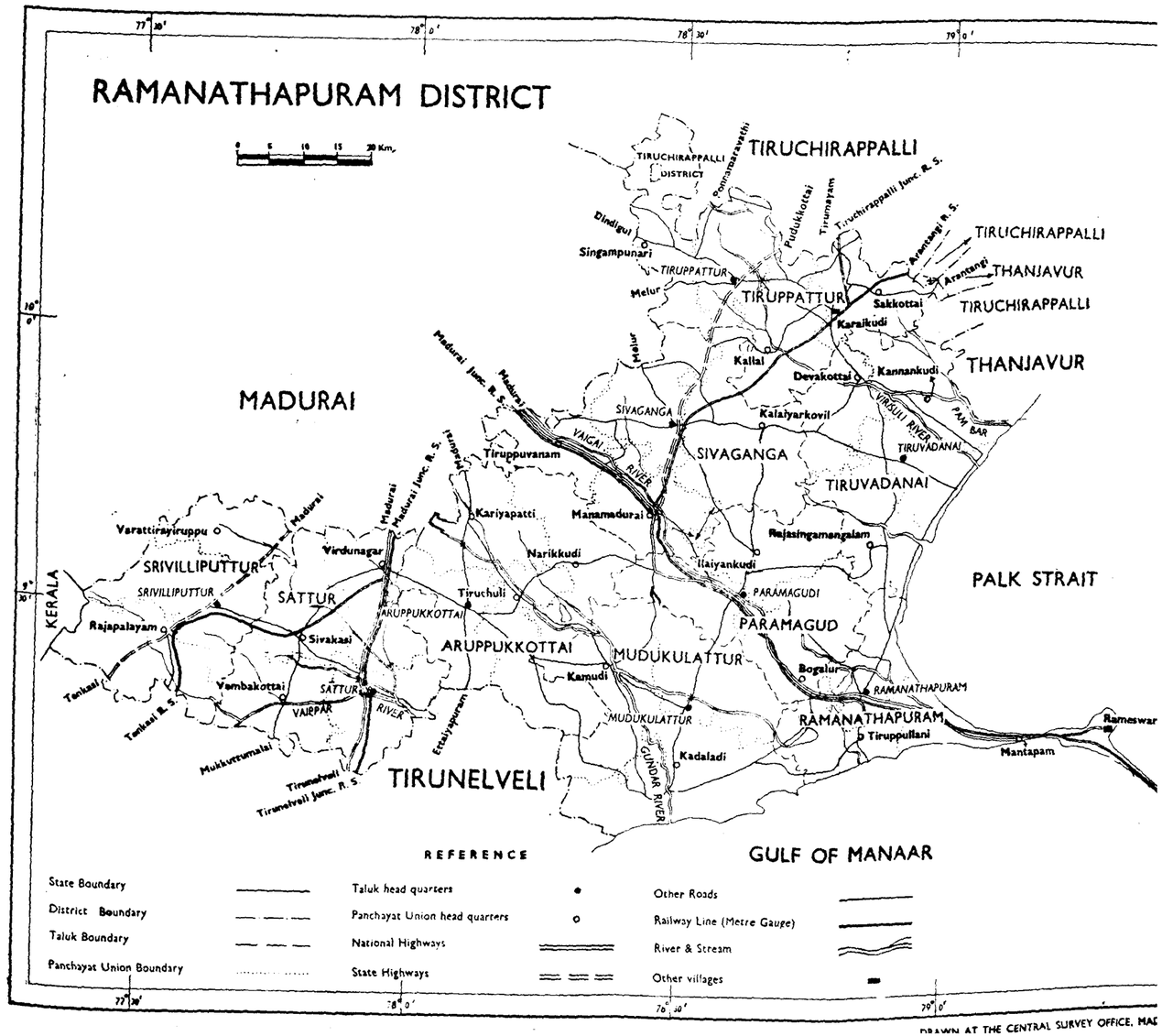
P.O.W.S. IN PAKISTAN

Madras Regiment List.

The International Committee of the Red Cross has sent to the Government of India a list of 570 Indian Prisoners of War of the Army, Air Force and Border Security Force in the custody of Pakistan.

The following is the list relating to Madras Regiment :—

2549558 Hav. Pramis; 2551202 Naik Nallapathi Satyam; 2551370 Naik C. J. Vijyan; 2549839 L. Naik Balakrishnan Nair; 2558509 L. Naik Purhautum; 2558915 Sepoy Subramani; 2559627 Sepoy Mohankoya; 2561218 Sepoy Narayan; 256505 Sepoy Vijaye Kumar; 2565782 Sepoy Thalathe Abraham Philipo; 2565899 Sepoy Sivankitty; 2567590 Sepoy R. D. Sundaresan; 2567715 Sepoy Krishnai; 2568337 Sepoy K. Mohanan.





History of
Ramanathapuram

The ancient history of Ramanathapuram is bound up with the history of the Pandyan dynasty which ruled the kingdom comprising Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli country up to the early part of the 16th Century. The Pandyan kingdom was very prosperous from 1st Century A.D. In 1063 A.D. this country was conquered by Rajendra Chola and was ruled by them for a short period.

After the Cholas, it passed into the hands of Mohamedans who governed it for the Emperor at Delhi till 1365 when it went again into the hands of the Pandyas. Aided by the kings of Vijayanagar who were at the zenith of their glory, Parakrama Pandya Deva started the new line after the Mohamedan interregnum. The kings of Vijayanagar then exercised the supreme authority over the Pandyas; but did not interfere much.

But shortly (by 1520), the Pandyan dynasty was subverted by the Nayaks of Vijayanagar. The Nayaks ruled from Madurai, the Ramanathapuram country or at all events held them through their *Paliyakars* during the 16th, 17th and early years of

the 18th Centuries. The Ramnad country which was under the Nayaks of Madurai was mostly inhabited by the Maravas " a very fine race of men, active and athletic with a greater degree of manliness than any other race in South India ". The Marava dynasty of Sethupathis who were lords under the old Pandyan rule reigned over this part.

Guardian of Rameswaram.

The history of the present Ramanathapuram district prior to 1699 A.D. is shrouded in obscurity but there are evidences to prove that the royal family of Ramanathapuram has a very high antiquity. It seems probable that one Muthukrishnappa when he became Governor of Madurai by 1609 A.D. re-established one Sadeika Tevan Udieyan as 'Sethupathy' on the throne of Ramanathapuram to protect the pilgrims passing on their way to the holy shrine at Rameswaram. That is why he came to be known as *Sethupathy* or the guardian of the Isthumus of Rameswaram.

Frequent disputes over succession resulted in internal feuds. However, the regime of Sethupathy Kuttan, Reghunatha Sethupathy and Kilavan Sethupathy were noted for their achievements and prosperity. It is after the death of Kilavan Sethupathy in 1710 that the Ramanathapuram country was divided. By 1730, on account of dispute over succession Seshavarna Periya Udeiya Thevan, a popular chieftain of Ramanathapuram who along with the King of Tanjore and one Kattya Thevan deposed Bhavani Shankara, the Sethupathy, and distributed the lands amongst themselves. Seshavarna Thevan became the Raja of the country' " of the fertile lands on the banks of Vaigai " " the sembiya valanadu and the harbour of 'Tondi'. He assumed the title of Raja Muthu Vijaya Raghunatha Periya Udeiya Thevan and was subsequently known as Raja of Sivaganga.

By this time the Nayak regime in Madurai became weak and the last of the Nayaks died in 1731. After the fall of the Nayaks the country fell into the hands of Chanda Sahib. In 1741 Chanda Sahib was forced, to cede his ill-gotten dominiow to the Maharattas who were in turn driven out by the Nizam, in 1744. When the country was conquered by Nizam, Mohamed Ali and Chanda Sahib were the rival claimants for the throne of Carnatic to which Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram and Madurai then belonged. The cause of Mohamed Ali was espoused by the English while Chanda Sahib had the support of the French. This gave rise to a series of conflicts in the Carnatic.

Ramnad and Sivaganga Zamins.

On the downfall of the Nayaks, the local chieftains, i.e., the poligars or Palyiakaras began to assert their independence. The great and dignified among them were the Sethupathy of Ramanathapuram and the Raja of Sivaganga who were the chief among the Poligars.

The history of Ramanathapuram district is largely the history of these two big Paliyams. They did not acknowledge the Nawabs. In the year 1752 they openly declared the last legal heir of the Nayaks (the adopted son of queen Meenakshi) as the king of Pandya Mandalam against the Nawabs. In the conflict between Chanda Sahib and Mohammed Ali, these Marava chieftains took sides with Chanda Sahib. The Mohamedan rulers who came till 1773 when the Marava country was reduced to obedience by General Smith. After the reduction of the country in the year 1773, the Sethupathy was deprived of his personal freedom. In the year 1792 when he showed a disposition to rebel again he was coerced to surrender and the country was ceded to British Government in the same year.

Marudu Brothers in Sivaganga rebelled to throwing their lot with the rebel Poligars of Tirunelveli especially of Kattabomman of Panchalamkurichi. In the year 1801 the British declared the country as in a state of revolt and Colonel Agnew who already suffered a defeat with the Marudu Brothers met them in Kaleiyarkovil and took them as prisioners and hanged them. One Padamattur Udeiya Thevan, a collateral descendant of the family from which Seshavarna Thevan sprang, was placed as Zamindar of Sivaganga.

The English who came to support the cause of the Nawabs finally annexed the country. The East India Company were persistently at was with the Poligars. To suppress the revolting Poligars the English fought several wars one in 1755 in which Colonel Heron led the army and another in 1733 by General Joseph Smith when Ramnad country was subdued. In 1783 Fullarton took another expedition when Marudu brothers were replaced by the Rani in Sivaganga country. The final attempt in 1801 was that by Colonel Agnew who fought Marudu brothers at Kaleiyarkovil. Before the end of the year the rebellion had been completely stamped out and the country was quiet. By this time the Nawab became quite powerless. The Nawab handed over the management of the country to the English even by 1781. Yet little or no progress was made untill the fall of Srirangapattinam in 1799.

At the fall of Srirangapattinam, treasonable correspondence between Mohamed Ali and his son and Tippu Sultan was found and thereupon the English decided to assume the entire Governmental powers after making a monetary provision for the family of Nawab. This was carried out by the Treaty of 1801. The Ramnad country was ceded to the British Government even in the year 1792. A British Collector took charge of the administration of the area in 1795. In 1799 Mr. Lushington was appointed Collector and, on his report, the two Paliyams of Ramanathapuram and Sivaganga were made permanently settled Zamindaris under the provision of the Regulation of 1802. They continued as Zamindaris till the system of Zamindari was finaly abolished by the enact-

RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT

The present Ramanathapuram district was part of the ancient Pandyan Kingdom. It came into existence in 1910, and it was carved out of Tirunelveli and Madurai districts. It has been administered from Madurai, i.e., from a place outside the area of this district—since its inception till now for want of a suitable place within the district for the headquarter of the district.

It is a dry district and nothing in the scenary will interest a visitor. The coastal area is a vast sandy belt and the other waste land is bare and bleak. There is no perennial river. Poor soil, inadequate rainfall and absence of perennial irrigation have made agriculture a real gamble. The people, however, are hardworking and adventurous.

Geography of the District

This district is 4,828.35 square miles and consists of nine taluks comprised in four revenue divisions. Ramanathapuram district has a long coastline measuring about 160 miles, perhaps the longest coastline for any district. But there is nothing remarkable about it, the line being marked by no indentations or Promontories of any importance. The bottom of the sea along the coastline is generally of loose sand with small detached rocks in many places. The coastlines area is almost a sandy tract with no natural growth.

The sub-marine extensions in the east are marked by numerous reefs, sholas and Coral islands. The most famous of these are the island of Rameswaram and Adam Bridge.

The Rameswaram island is a low sandy foot-shaped island separated from the mainland by the Pamban Channel. It is to their control of the passage from the mainland to Rameswaram that the Chiefs of Ramanathapuram owe their hereditary title of " Sethupathy ", " Lord of the Bridge of Causeway ".

Minerals

The western taluks of the district, viz., Srivilliputhur, Sattur, Aruppukkottai and large portions of Tiruppattur and Sivaganga taluks comprise of ancient crystalline rocks (ARCHAEANS) which are among the oldest formations in the world. Crystalline limestone and graphite are among the valuable minerals found in these rocks. The eastern portions of this district consist of rocks which were formed in Beds of shallow lakes and coastal backwaters (lagoons) where the silt mud and sand brought in by rivers from the west were deposited. The sedimentary rocks extend into the whole of Tiruvadanai, Ramanathapuram and Mudukulathur taluks and portions of Sivaganga and Tirupattur taluks. These sediments consisting mostly clays (shales) and sand stones were deposited probably continuously for several millions of years, and the possibility of the occurrence of coal in them cannot be ruled out. Among the minerals of economic value occurring in Ramanathapuram district. mention may be made of limestone of various grades, clays, ochres, gypsum, graphite and ilmenite sands.

Soil Conditions.

The western taluks of Sattur, Srivilliputtur and Aruppukkottai are mainly covered by black loamy soil which is suitable for growing cotton, chillies and millets. Large portions of Tiruppattur and Sivaganga taluks, especially the sedimentary rocks are covered by a capping of hard red laterite. This hard laterite forms a poor soil and hence large tracts are left as thorny jungle unfit for cultivation. The coastal taluks of Tiruvadanai, Ramanathapuram and Mudukulathur are covered with alluvial soil which is of grey or pale brown colour and is made up of fine clay or sand suitable for paddy cultivation. The sea coast and Rameswaram island are covered by white sand on which nothing grows.

Climate and Rainfall.

The climate is hot and dry in Ramanathapuram except in the coastal area where the heat is mitigated to some extent by the sea breeze. The maximum temperature is rarely above 94° F. and minimum seldom below 68° F. The temperature during April to June, is generally at its peak. The coastal regions, due to the nearness of sea enjoy cool sea breeze. The mean temperature is generally not below 70° F. and the lowest temperature 66° F. is often recorded during December to January. The rainfall is low and often capricious. The normal annual rainfall (worked out on the basis of 50 years data from 1901—Memoirs of Indian Meteorological Department) for Ramanathapuram is 839.5 millimetres. It is less than the State's normal rainfall of 1008.1 millimetres. The rainfall normals show that, of all the districts next to Tirunelveli, it is Ramanathapuram which has got the lowest annual rainfall during the last fifty years.

Rivers

There are no perennial rivers in Ramanathapuram. The only river of importance is the Vaigai. It rises in the Western Ghats and enters Ramanathapuram after flowing through Madurai. It enters Sivaganga taluk and flows in a south-easterly direction across Sivaganga, Paramakudi and Ramanathapuram taluks and empties itself into the Ramanathapuram tank, the surplus of which flows into the sea near Uchipuli.

The Vijaya Nadi and Mannarkottai Nadi are two effluents of the Arjuna Nadi in Sattur taluk. The Gundar, a narrow and rapid river formed by the junction of several streams rising in the eastern slopes of the Varisanady and Andipatty ranges above Watrap flows through Aruppukkottai and empties its surplus water into the Gulf of Mannar. The river assumes the name of Reghunatha Cauveri from Kamuthi.

Flora

There are a few jungles situated along the coast which consist of nothing but odai and babool trees of a stunted kind. Palmyra trees are found everywhere especially in Sattur, Aruppukkottai and Srivilliputtur taluks. Coconut trees are found in Ramanathapuram Taluk especially near the sea-coast where water is found within easy depth and along the banks of river Vaigai with other fruit bearing trees like mango, etc. Mango, jack and other fruit bearing trees are found in certain gardens, usually near the tank and river beds. The planting of casuarina has of late been introduced. Tamarind and coconut trees abound in the island of Rameswaram. Neem, tamarind and Puvarasu are the most popular avenue trees even though other trees are also found. The mountains above Sattur as well as above Srivilliputtur contain valuable timber of several kinds. Cardamom Plantation is also found in Srivilliputtur hills.

Fauna

As regards the fauna it cannot be said that it is entirely destitute of interest. The domestic animals are precisely the same as in the adjoining districts. There are no wild animals of any importance. Deer and antelope are found in great numbers in Sickal, Kadugusanthai and Sayelgudy jungles in the southern part of Ramanathapuram Zamin, Jackal, fox muscat, mongoose, hare and rabbits are to be found in abundance in the jungles along the sea coast.

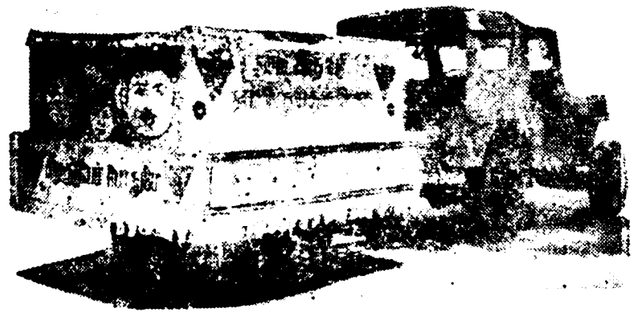
Ramanathapuram coast contains an abundance of fish. Star fish, pomphet, white and black prawns and shark are a few common varieties of fish found along the coastal region of this district. Whales are said to be cast upon the neighbourhood of Pamban. Turtles are procurable on the numerous islets in the Gulf of Mannar. Oysters and chunk are also found in these parts of sea. In general, the fishes and crustacea here are of great interest to naturalists. Hence the Central Fisheries Research Station at Mandapam. The Ramanathapuram breed of sheep, otherwise known as Karuvai, flourish better on the black cotton soil. This is a fairly tall breed and can be classed an one of the tallest breeds of sheep is South India.

COCONUT CULTIVATION IN RAMANATHAPURAM.

Coconut cultivation is spreading by leaps and bounds in this district. To give further fillip, Government has set up nurseries at four places in this district alone. They are at Singampunari, Devipattinam, Thondi and Uchipuli. Further, under a special scheme to develop coconut cultivation, landless poor and repatriates from Ceylon have been issued at the rates of five acres of dry land to each family, out of five acres, each one has to compulsorily take to coconut cultivation in three acres for which they are given financial assistance also to the tune of Rs. 5,030 without interest, on six years instalments basis. Besides this, samll and big land holders are also provided with loan of Rs. 400 per acre of coconut cultivation and for those who cultivate coconut in more than 4½ acres of their land, loan to the extent of Rs. 1,000 are given to dig wells. Out of the loan amount of Rs. 1,000 a subsidy of Rs. 250 is deducted from the loan as Government's grant.

A Coconut Demonstration Farm was started adjoining the Coconut Nursery at Uchipuli covering an extent of 12·75 acres with a view to demonstrate to the public the passibility of raising coconut plantations even in low lying waterlogged areas. A special District Agricultural officer and a Coconut Development Assistants are attending to coconut development activities in Ramanathapuram.

At Singampunari Nursery Farm about 40,000 coconut seedlings are produced every year and they are issued to the willing ryots at a cost of Rs. 1·50 per seedling. If the same is got through the concerned Panchayat Union, one fourth of the cost is borne by the Panchayat Union itself.



The motivation campaign.

Family Planning in Ramanathapuram

As in other districts during the year 1971-72 the Ramanathapuram district had its intensive family planning motivation drive followed by operation camps. The motivation drive was spread over 15 days from October 1st to 15th while the operations were conducted up to 22nd November 1971.

The Sivaganga Union achieved an enviable All-India record of 1,036 operations in 52 days which was established in Kilpoongudi Primary Health Centre. It is reliably learnt that nowhere else in India, has a single Doctor performed over a period of 52 days, 1,036 sterilisation operation for males.

The TVT tubectomy operation on females was performed on 991 eligible females in the district. Vasectomy was conducted for 9,294 eligible males during the intensive campaign period alone. For the operation on females by the new TVT method specially trained Doctors from Madras were imported into the district during the campaigned period.

Ramanathapuram could also, claim distinction for cutting across all religious and other barriers in making family planning acceptable to the people.

The Kariapatti Panchayat Union which has fairly large sized Christian and Muslims population stands only second in the district, among the Panchayat Unions in the drive of family planning operations performed. This union attracted more number of eligible couples for operations than many other Panchayat Unions, of whom Muslim and Christian predominated.

During the motivation period for carrying the message of family planning the personnel went in batches led by a Doctor of each Primary Health Centres, and contacted personally all eligible couples in their respective jurisdiction. It is reported that a larger degree of success was achieved by contacting eligible couples in composite groups comprising a Doctor and other Para-Medical personnel, rather than by contacting them by means of single canvassers. In the first six months of 1971-72 the Ramanathapuram district could report 1,529 operations, while during the period of intensive campaign as many as 10,285 family planning operations were performed. This was possible because of the intensive and wide ranging motivation campaign conducted under the direction of the Collector and other officers as well as opinion leaders.

The Singapunari Panchayat Union was able to report 604 operations and secure a second place in the district. In this union the lady Doctor stationed in the Piranmalai Primary Health Centre ungrudgingly performed 200 Vasectomy operations, and secured for herself and abiding place in the National Campaign.

Desikanendhan village reported family planning operations of all eligible couples in the village.

Evidently Ramanathapuram cannot be described as a backward district when one sees the success of its family planning drive.

Over 900 women of eligible age opted for sterilisation by T.V.T. Tubectomy.





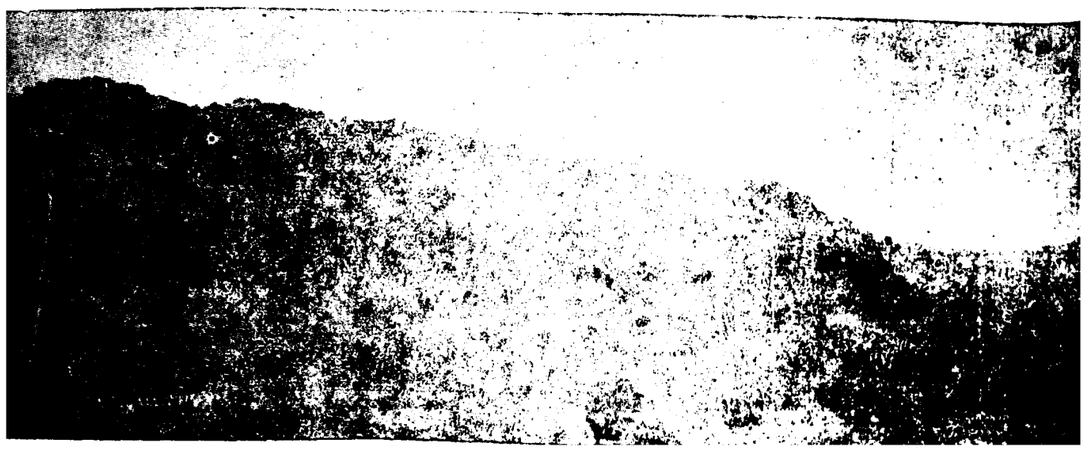
Pilavukkal Scheme—Picture shows dam-site in Periyar River.

IRRIGATION IN RAMANATHA-PURAM DISTRICT

No major irrigation projects were undertaken in Ramanathapuram district except the Vaigai Reservoir Scheme in Madurai which benefited a small portion of the district.

Ramanathapuram district may aptly be described as "The land of tanks". There are 5,016 minor irrigation tanks in this district of which 273 are in ryotwari area and 4,743 in ex-zamindari area. The topography of the district is well suited for the construction of tanks. The irrigation system in Ramanathapuram district consists of a number of minor tanks fed partly from their

THE PILAVUKKAL IS FIRST EVER PROJECT OF DISTRICT





WORK OF FISHERIES TRAINING CENTRE, MADRAS.

With over 800 fishermen trained in the skills required for deep sea navigation who have the use of nearly 1,000 mechanised fishing vessels. Tamil Nadu fishermen are now competing with fishing vessels from Japan, U.S.S.R., South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand and Ceylon for the lucrative Tuna fishing in the Bay of Bengal. This happy position is due to the work of the Fisheries Training Centre, Madras.

The State's Fishermen Training establishment is nine years old and so far has run 11 courses of 10 months' duration each. In each course provision exists for training about 50 fishermen. After training they are allotted the mechanised boats. Though it is called Fisheries Training, it can appropriately be called a Navigation Training Centre as all the elements of navigation including fishing methods are taught. In fact the certificate of the Fisheries Training Centre is given first priority in recruitment to Merchant Navy and Naval Service.

Our mechanised fishing boats can command a continental shelf of 77,700 sq. kms. operating from numerous parts in its 997 km. coast-line. Primary plankton production which supports the fish population is abundant in this centinental shelf and markedly so around Mandapam area. Among the nine maritime States in India Tamil Nadu ranks second with 20 per cent of marine catch landed in India. The significant role of Fisheries Training Centre and the mechanised boats can be gauged by the fact that marine catch has increased from 78,870 tonnes in 1960-61 to nearly two lakhs tonnes last year. The target for IV Plan is to reach 3 lakhs tonnes per year.

The existing "Catamarans", though safe at sea, require tiresome manual effort and depend solely on favourable weather conditions for successful manoeuvre in the sea. This dependence can be eliminated if the fishing fleet is mechanised. In certain coastal belts, plank-built sailing boats are used for fishing. Even the sailing canoes depend on the wind and though fairly fast, become useless at times when unfavourable weather prevails or when the wind drops. The catches get completely lost during such times in the sea. So expert survey, research and practical experience, with the help of F.A.O. Naval Architects, were undertaken with the result that modern and economic designs of small fishing boats fitted with inboard marine diesal engines were evolved for marine fishing. These boats popularly called "Pablo boats" have now become very popular and are in great demand with the fishermen. These mechanised boats are distributed to the fishermen at subsidised rates under easy hire-purchase system. To fish with these boats modern tackles made out of synthetic fibre yarns called Nylon, Terylene, Anzalon, Kenlon, Kuralon, etc., are also issued at subsidised rates, In the net-factories at Tuticorin, Cuddalore, Nandanam,

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Nagapattinam and Colachel Certain Modern types of nets like Bottom set nets, Trawel nets, Drift nets, etc. are made out of these synthetic yarns and are widely introduced throughout the length of the coast of this State. Tamil Nadu is very proud that these boats have attracted the attention of other maritime States in India. Their performance has been very well commented upon in the international field also. Mechanisation of fishing thought of during the First Plan and implemented in the Second Plan, is achieving rapid progress in the current plan schemes. A large number of nets have been built and distributed to the fishermen in this State.

To work these boats, suitable personnel have to be adequately trained. Training of persons not knowing fishing will be of no avail. So young practical fishermen were selected and trained in Special Training Centres : These centres manned by well-trained staff, are educating the practical fishermen in the "handling and management of the modern fishing crafts and tackles and in modern methods of fishing".

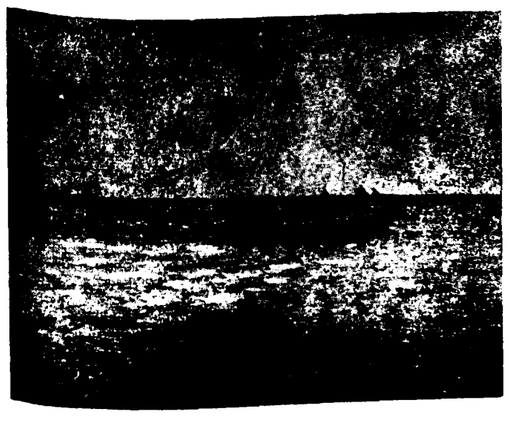
The Fisheries Training Centre at Madras established in May 1961 started functioning from 15th May 1961. Recruitment and selection of candidates were undertaken and the first batch of trainees started their course from 15th July 1961. The number of fishermen to be trained during each course is fixed as 50 the duration of the course is ten months. The syllabus of the course is as recommended by the ad hoc Fisheries Enquiry Committee constituted by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India. The syllabus includes both theoretical and practical knowledge in Fishery Biology Fishing methods, Gear Technology, Fish Preservation, Elementary. Principles of Navigation and Seamanship. Diesel Engines' mechanism, Practical knowledge of net making, mending and handling and Manoeuvring of motor boats in the sea.

The Centre is equipped with three boats fitted with diesel engine, and other technical seashing stop and engines for imparting practical training in the sea. The boat is also fitted with equipment suitable for multi-purpose fishing. Bottom set nets, drift nets, trawl nets and hook and like fishing can be conducted from this boat. Boat and engine handling and management and practical fishing are taught in the sea. Practical knowledge of complete dismantling and re-assembling of marine diesel engines, diesel engine parts and working mechanism, making and mending of nets out of synthetic twines are taught at the centre. Spare diesel engines are provided at the centres for imparting such practical knowledge.

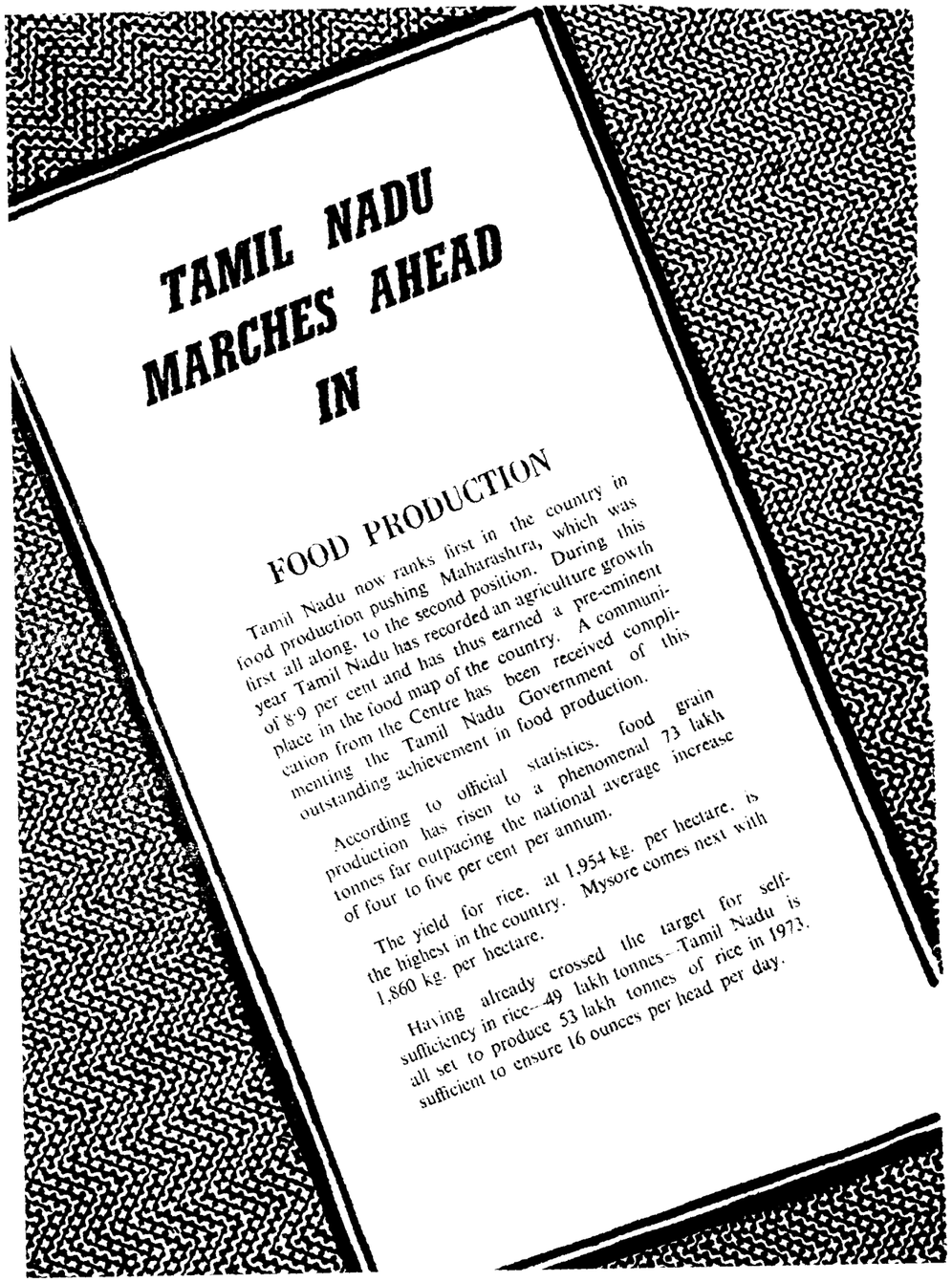
The centre has so far given training to 11 batches the 12th batch if 50 trainees are undergoing training at present. Besides these trainees 10 Burmah repatriats were also given training according to orders of Government. During the period of training each trainee is paid Rs. 150 per mensem as stipend. This course also imparts training to the departmental staffs like Inspectors, Research Assistants, Assistant Inspectors, etc.

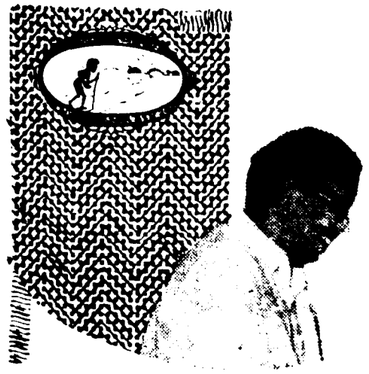
The establishment of this Training Centre in the Madras City, has to a great extent, awakened the interest of the fisherfolk towards the development of marine fisheries. Very many enquiries from the fishermen are answered. A number of problems posed by the Pablo Boat owners are solved by the staff of the Centre. To be brief, it has given a fillip to the fisherfolk as well as Boat owners to improve upon their own methods of fishing and to come forward in large numbers to take to mechanised and modernised fishing.

The old picturesque habits of slow and small fish catching are on the way out.









If You Don't, My Colleagues And I, Will Run Beggar Homes C.M. Tells Officials

Finding that many government officials were not too willing to run the Rehabilitation Homes for Leprous Beggars, the Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi told them: "If you do not, myself and my colleagues would not hesitate to live in and run these Homes, by a sort of turn system". He said that he could understand if their unwillingness was due to the fact that these Homes were established in out of the way places, but if it was due to a sense of challenge to their dignity, he was bound to question the validity of their educational and cultural back-ground, in declining the opportunity to do such a noble job. At the same time he once again reminded them that he himself looked upon these beggar Rehabilitation Homes as temples of his devotion.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COMMONERS.

Inaugurating the Home for the leprous beggars built at a cost of Rs. 7 lakhs at Vellaiyur near Ulundurpet, the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister made an appeal to the public to co-operate in the speedy elimination of poverty and beggary. This is the second home of the kind; the first one was opened at Paranur and the third at Bargur is also ready for the rehabilitation of leprous beggars.

The Chief Minister in his speech at Ulundurpet, said : About five or six years back, I had an experience here and whenever we had to go to Salem or Tiruchi we used to stop at Ulundurpet and take tea at the hotel on the roadside where three roads meet. One day when I was about to get into the car, a beggar-woman of 50 years old, came to me and asked for alms. She had covered her face with a cloth and with some-holes on that cloth she was able to see others. A rush of air blown off the cover cloth and her face was visible to me. Her face was eaten away in patches by the horrible disease, leprosy, and it was a pitiably awful sight to look at. From that day the sight of such beggars has always touched my heart deeply, and the idea of helping them had began to take root in my mind from that day.

The question as to who would help these neglected suffering helpless people pricked me then. Yet I did not expect them that the answer to my question would only be in the form "you alone must do it" after six years.

To-day we feel proud of having had the opportunity of helping the beggars through the Government with the co-operation of my colleagues, and the generosity of my fellow men.

It is Tamil Nadu that has the privilege of initiating and executing such a massive programme for the rehabilitation of beggars. On my birthday last year, I appealed to the people to donate Rs. 40 lakhs for this purpose. But our people have donated more than what I asked for and now the collections total Rs. 1 crore. This shows that the Tamil Nadu people have been thinking on the same lines as I, and therefore they have availed themselves of the opportunity to help the beggars.

Inaugurating the Beggars' Home at Paranur I said, that I was not in the habit of going to temples and worshipping gods but this home of the beggars were my temples and the residents of this home were my gods.

On my way here, I droped at the Paranur Beggars' Home, and as soon as the inmates saw us they began to gather round us and raised slogans blessings us to live long. The women-inmates blessed me and in their voice of relief I found the voice of my mother. I felt as if my mother herself had blessed me.

The inmates of Paranur Home are engaged in mat-weaving, gardening and other industries. Now there are 130 inmates at Paranur.

Here at Ulundurpet 103 beggars have voluntarily come forward to live in this home. I am glad that they have come here to lead a dignified and decent life. I am proud that we have undertaken a great task and we have started doing it so easily.

Big personalities won't bother about the ordinary people. Only the commoners can bother about the common people. Hence it is that there has come into being in Tamil Nadu the Government of the common people that functions for the commoners. This scheme of

rehabilitating the beggars does not end with simply helping 130 persons at Paranur and 103 here. At least 500 beggars must be admitted into each beggars home.

There are about 60,000 beggers in Tamil Nadu and 6,000 of them are leprous beggars. Those who were born with beautiful physical features have at least lost their limbs and have acquired a horrible appearance because of leprosy and live in despair mourning over their lot. And there are such 6,000 leprous beggars in Tamil Nadu and we aim at helping all the six thousand beggars first.

In the next stage the remaining beggars will be admitted into the beggar-homes. They will all be kept in these homes till they are completely cured of their disease and they will be sent out only when they assure the authorities that they would not take to begging again.

After the construction of the buildings is over, all beggars would be compulsorily brought to these beggar-homes. This compulsion is primarily to help the beggars to live a decent life.

The Secretary for Social Welfare said that I am always urging them to quicken the pace of this rehabilitation programme. I would like to tell the Secretary and other officials that they should act in such way as to surprise us by their quick action. I can't help mentioning that some of the officials have refused to take charge of these beggar-homes. I know why they hesitate and refuse.

It would be pardonable if they refuse on the ground that Paranur and Ulundurpet are mere villages in the remote countryside.

But if they refuse with a feeling that it is below their dignity to serve at the beggar and leper centres. then, I would like to point out that all their education and qualifications are of no use and are meaningless.

Only after getting news of such bitter refusals I venture to say this : If the officials refuse to do this, then the Ministers themselves each in turn would come forward to take charge of a beggar-home for a month. Before the Ministers come forward to do this, let the officials and friends compete for helping the beggars.

The public should not regard this only as an affair of the Government. They should come forward to contribute their mite towards this noble cause helping the beggars.

Details of Ulundurpet Beggar Home

Out of the intended 24 dormitories for 750 inmates only 12 were ready for occupation at the time of inaguration. This could accommodate 500. Deatils regarding the Home are as follows :—

The building are constructed in a plot of about 20 acres of forest land (3 miles from) Ulundurpet on the G.S.T. Road: cost of construction, Rs. 7·00 lakhs.

All able bodied beggars will be required to do work and they will be paid pocket money for work done.

The home at Bargur which is nearing completion will also be inaugurated soon. The location of the Special Care and Rehabilitation Homes in North Arcot and Tiruchirappalli Districts will be in the following places :—

1. The site is about 12 kilo metres from Tiruvannamalai on the Tiruvannamalai-Vellore Road in North Arcot District.

2. The site is in Kaspa west on Pudukkottai-Andakulam Road about 4 kilo metres from Pudukkottai between Thanjavur and Pudukkottai in Trichirappalli District.

The plans and estimates for these two buildings are under preparation and the construction work will be taken up as soon as the plans and estimates are approved by the Government.

The collections towards the Chief Minister's Beggar Rehabilitation Fund as on 17th January 1972 is Rs. 1,03,72,129·58 and this includes a sum of Rs. 43,27,200 being the net proceeds of the Raffle held in the month of June 1971.

The total amount collected towards the Chief Minister's Beggar Rehabilitation Fund in South Arcot District is Rs. 3,04,844·86 as detailed below :—

	Rs. p.
(*a*) Sale of picture cards.	1,01,826·50
(*b*) Bulk Donations.	1,30,083·36
(*c*) Contribution of Local Bodies.	72,935·00
Total ..	3,04,844·86

THE MAHATHMA'S MEMORIAL DAY IN TAMIL NADU.

Tamil Nadu paid its homage in many ways to the Father of Nation on 30th January 1972. In the morning, the Gandhi Statue on the Marina was profusely garlanded and mass spinning and prayers were conducted.

Sirens sounded at 11.00 a.m. and all works came to a standstill for two minutes throughout Madras City in token of respect to the martyrs of freedom Struggle. All Stations of the All India Radio also went off the air and all road traffic came to a standstill.

In the evening from 3.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Women's and Students' organisations in the City conducted non-stop spinning and prayers at the Gandhi Illam in the Government Estate.

A silent peace march from the Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan on Anna Salai to the Gandhi peace Centre at Luz was organised by the Sarvodaya Mandal and allied organisations including the Kumarappa Memorial Trust. The marchers carried placards and banners proclaiming "Violence does not solve problems" and "Violence destroy democratic processes".

At Gandhi Mantap in Guindy mass spinning was conducted by City students and the prayer meeting was attended by the Governor of Tamil Nadu Thiru K. K. Shah and Thirumathi Shah. The programme included devotional songs by cine playback singer T. M. Soundarajan. Gita and Soundaryalahari recitation by Thirumathi Vasumathi Ramasamy, bhajan by Chinmaya Mission. Bible recitation by D. Philip Devaprasad and prayer by Yogi Suddhananda Bharathi, also formed the features at the Raj Bhavan function.

Over a 100 freedom fighters met Governor Shah at the Raj Bhavan and had tea with him. Later, they went in a procession to the Gandhi Mantap and participated in the prayer.

PAPER MILLS IN THE CO-OPERATIVE SECTOR.

Society registered in Tamil Nadu.

A society under the name of Tamil Nadu Farmers' Co-operative Paper Mills, have been registered in Tamil Nadu to manufacture paper in the Co-operative sector. First of its kind to be established in the Co-operative sector, this mill forms part of the progressive programme of industrial development in the Co-operative sector. Spinning mills, sugar mills, rice mills, fertiliser factories are already functioning in the Co-operative sector in Tamil Nadu.

MADRAS THE PIONEER IN LABOUR MOVEMENT.

The credit for forming the first trade union goes to Madras. Thiru B. P. Wadia, organised the textile workers in Madras in 1919. Thiru Wadia, explaining the significance of that union, wrote : "A tiny seed swon in Perambut has sprouted and the winds of the world and national circumstances have swept of its seeds to other places".

The highly industrialized provinces, Bombay, Bengal and Madras claimed 148 unions out of 167, i.e., nearly 81 per cent of the total number of unions in India.

Similarly, India has been a member of the International Labour Organisation since its inception in 1919. The establishment of I.L.O. and India's uninterrupted association with this organisation, has greatly influenced labour legislations, in the country.

HIGH YEILDING HYBRID TAPIOCA VARIETIES.

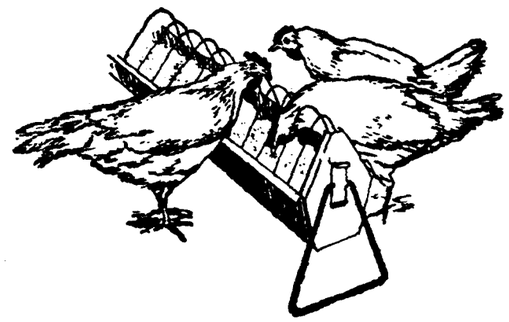
The Central Tuber Crops Research Institute at Trivandrum has released three new hybrid varieties of tapioca for commercial cultivation in the next season (February – March) in the Southern States. This new varieties which were evolved as a result of intensive research for the last few years are H-97, H-165 and H-226.

Widespread cultivation of these new varieties will bring about a revolution in the production of tapioca which is a very popular subsidiary food.

The hybrid H-97 is a cross between Manjavella (a local variety and S-300, a brazelian selection). The characteristics of this hybrid are the high yield ranging from 25 to 40 tonnes tubers per hectare and about 30 per cent starch content. The hybrid is branched, medium tall and responding well to fertilisation reaching maturity in about ten months time. Because of the high yield which is double the local popular variety and also of the high starch content, this variety is ideally suited for the starch industry.

The second variety H-165 is derived from a cross between two local varieties, Chadayamangalam and Kalikalan. This is a very high yielder (35 to 45 tonnes per hectare) and an early maturing variety. It is unbranched and therefore facilitates more plants per unit area. The tubers are short, compact and and well suited for home consumption, if harvested within eight months. Since this is a short duration variety multiple cropping is possible.

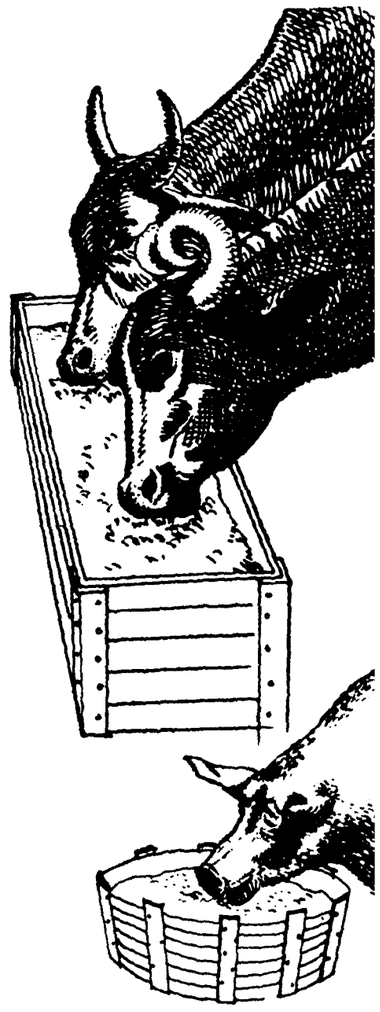
The third hybrid H-226 is derived from a cross between Ethakka Karuppan (a local variety) and M-4 (Malayan Type). This variety is also a good yielder (thirty to forty tonnes per hectare) having light purple rind and creamish flesh tubers. All the three varieties respond well to high fertilisation and also show resistance to disease and pest.

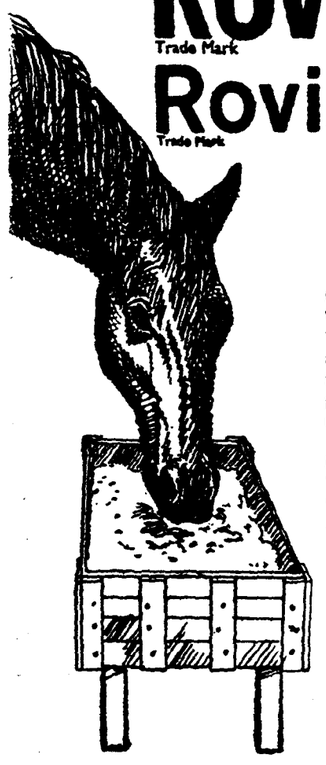


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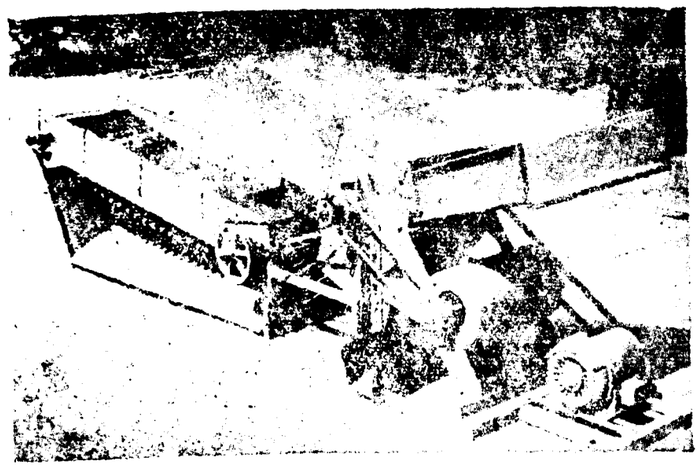
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EASY TOOLS TO HANDLE LARGE CROPS QUICKLY

By
Professors R.K. SIVANAPPAN
P.L. SETHU and
M.S. HAMID NAINAR.



The Rasp-bar type paddy thresher.

If genetic science has given us the capacity to raise high crop yields, could engineering lag far behind in devising the new tools to cope with the larger crops in shorter time? No, certainly not, is the answer of Tamil Nadu Agricultural Research Engineering Workshop, Coimbatore.

The workshop is a wing of our Agricutural University, and has to its credit the evolving of a considerable number of seed-bed preparing implements, machines for groundnut decorticating, seed treating, cane crushing, water lifting, threshing, sowing, puddling, basin listing, groundnut harvesting, grading, bund forming, winnowing, compost sieving, compost sheaddling, cold crushing, green manure trampling, etc.

WALKING TRACTORS.

By way of meeting the new demand, a crane for the removal of debris from open wells, dry land weeder, automatic continuous water level recorder, slat plough, Paddy threshers, Paddy thresher-*cum*-winnower, etc., have been designed and introduced for use. Husker sheller for maize driven by P.T.O. shaft of tractor, Japanese type paddy winnower and Rasp bar type paddy thresher-*cum*-winnower are the other innovatoins which are catching the attention of the ryots mostly and are in sharp demand. Works on improving the paddy thresher, grain winnower, sugar cane planter and maize shellers are in progress. Besides the research activities, the workshop is also engaged in testing the latest plant protection equipments and mechinery and walking tractors. It also offers suitable suggestions and advice where necessary for their improvements and modifications.

PADDY WINNOWER.

After the threshing of paddy it requires to be cleaned from chaff and immatrured paddy, and to achieve this the paddy is to be winnowed. In most places, the farmers solely depend upon traditional method which is not only time consuming but also it poses serious problems under uncertain weather conditions in which if the grains are not winnowed in time the farmer is put to loss.

To obviate this difficulty and to quicken the process of winnowing by a reliable method the power driven paddy winnower has been evolved.

The winnower consists of a feeding hopper, a blowing chamber and three outlets, each one to eject chaff, unmatured green paddy and cleaned paddy respectively. As the outlets are provided at different directions of the winnower body the cleaned paddy can be collected conveniently in gunny bags unmixed with any chaff. Two shutters are provided at the path way of air to regulate the volume of air, and by regulating these shutters while winnowing the admixture of chaff with the cleaned paddy can be prevented. The winnower is driven by a 1 H.P. electric motor and the cost comes to nearly Rs. 950 without electric motor. The turnover is 8 tonnes per day of 8 hours.

Extensive trials were conducted with this machine in several places in and around Coimbatore and it gave satisfactory performance. For operating this machine 4 persons are required, two men to feed the grains in the hopper in succession and the other two for collecting the cleaned grains and for bagging. The performance of this machine was found to be extremely satisfactory not when compared to the other conventional methods of operations, but also when compared to such equipment from Japan and other countries.

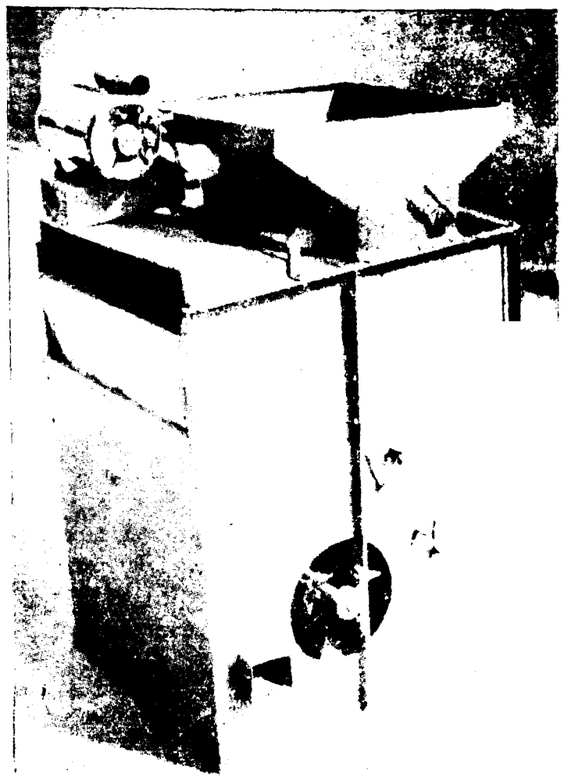
It will greatly benefit the farmers since the winnowing process is not only quicker but also very economical. Being a labour saving device the adoption of this machine will go a long way to boost the outturn with a little reliance on workers without waiting for the wind. It is a compact unit and can be easily transported even on a bullock cart.

Rasp Bar type paddy thresher.

For threshing of high yielding varieties of paddy the same old beating of earheads against the ground has proved inadequate and therefore the Japanese type paddy threshers are get in common use. In these machines, the earheads alone beaten by the wire hooks by holding the sheaves in suitable bundles. Though this is slightly better than the traditional method, this is also really time consuming. Further in this method, the sheaves after they were removed of paddy required to be trampled by animals to use it as a cattle feed. But, the present machine which was improved over a machine received from Bangalore does the combined job of threshing and winnowing simultaneously and also with the help of a conveyor, the entire straw is conveyed to a far distance. The distinguishing feature in this machine is that the entire sheaves with earheads are fed into it and after the grains are threshed and winnowed, the crushed srtaw is carried off by the conveyor. Unlike the other machines, the sheaves do not require to be held in hand and they are not to be trampled again by cattle for using it as cattle feed since the straw is put to sufficient strain during threshing and thereby it losses its stiffness. Even a few grains which would have entangled with the straw fall down while conveying and so the grains are not lost with the straw.

The machine consists of a rotor fixed with rasp bars, a winnowing arrangement and a conveyor and the whole unit is driven by a 3 horse power electric motor. Almost all the grains get separated and no grains are lost with the straw. It gives an output of nearly 5 tonnes per day of 8 hours and its cost is Rs. 1,500 approximately without electric motor and for this small amount, its efficiency is comparably higher while considering the costlier units that are available in the market

Power driven paddy winnower.



SOLVING THE PROBLEMS OF GRAIN GLUT

MARKETING CO-OPERATIVES

It has been decided to tackle the problem of marketing the increased crop harvests on an emergency fosting. The National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Society is planning to establish 130 regional pilot centres consisting of well run primary marketing societies and 520 associate centres. Each pilot centre will extend its development and promotional programme to neighbouring primary societies annually and develop them into associate centres. The State Government on its side has allocated Rs. 1·5 crores for a three-year programme of developing a marketing net-work in the rice bowl of the State, the Cauvery delta covering the districts of Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and South Arcot. In Thanjavur where the major investment is being made, a market complex and a good road net-work to fecilitate inward movement of inputs and outward transport of the crops are being developed. In Tiruchirappalli the market complex is being developed in the Lalgudi taluk and a road net-work in Karambakudi, Thottiam, Musiri, Karur and other important agricultural areas.

With a view to providing storage facilities and enabling them to hold over their produce for a better market, 1,680 godowns have so far been constructed with assistance from Government with the capacity of 2·08 tonnes. Besides 97 fertilizer godowns with a total capacity of 24,100 tonnes have also been constructed. With Government assistance, the Co-operative Marketing Societies installed 18 cotton gins, 25 groundnut decorticators, 36 rice hullers, 5 oil expellers, etc. The North Arcot District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Society, Limited, have also installed a fruit processing unit at a cost of Rs. 20 lakhs with capacity of 2 tonnes per hour for tomatoes and 1·5 tonnes per hour for mangoes. During the fourth Plan, it is proposed to establish processing units for processing fruits, tapioca, cashewnut and also oil mills, cotton gins, solvent extraction units, etc., to provide quick transport facilities to marketing societies in marketing the produce of the agriculturists and in supplying the requisites at their doors, financial assistance was given to co-operative marketing societies for purchase of 86 motor lorries.

In order to encourage the co-operative marketing societies, to make outright purchases of agricultural produce from members, a scheme is now implemented under which fund named as "price fluctuation fund" will be created at the level of co-operative marketing societies and Government will contribute the fund at 2 per cent of the value of outright purchases of agricultural produce made by the societies in the preceding year.

SCIENCE SOLVES PROBLEMS OF HIGH YIELDING GRAINS

The new dwarf varieties of paddy can easily withstand interruption of harvest by rains, but the earhead grains are prone to germinate during the period of heavy rains. And so the technique of inducing dormancy in the earhead during this crucial 20 to 25 days through foliar spray of mallic hydrazide developed by the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University can now be widely applied in the paddy belt to avert this loss to the farmer. The grain is unaffected by the spray and after the three-week period of dormancy, it germinates quite normally, if sown. Incidentally the same technique, which costs only Rs. 20 per acre, can be applied to meet similar problems faced in potato, onions, sugar-beet and groundnut crops.

This foliar spray will come in very handy to groundnut crop throughout the State, as it will obviate the usual distress sale of groundnut as even the light summer showers are enough to lead to germination in this crop. Another production problem that has been resolved is the establishment of optimum fertilizer applications to paddy and other food crops. Too much or too little application of fertilizers reduces the yield. The nitrogen phosphorus and zinc applications for the rice plant (I.R. 8, Padma, Jaya) have now been standardized through intensive research. The Bangalore Workshop at which these important results were established also found from three wide ranging experimental programmes that double cropping produces ten tonnes of grain per hectare and three crops fifteen tonnes per hectare. The most important finding, however, is that under dry farming conditions the high yielding varieties need phosphorus application to ensure nitrogen assimilation.

INDUCTION OF TRANSLUCENT GRAIN MUTATIONS IN I.R. 8

THE "Miracle rice", I.R. 8, the most popular, high yielding, variety with short, stiff straw, upright tillers and short erect leaves and highly responsive to nitrogenous fertilizers has coarse grains with chalky areas in the endosperm which is an undesirable feature of this otherwise excellent variety. The chalky areas range from a white border of a few cell layers to nearly more than half of the kernel and they can be classified as 'white belly', 'white eye' and 'white border' depending upon the extent of the chalky area. The chalkiness may be due to loose packing of starch granules and more air spaces. The low milling quality of I.R. 8 grain is attributed to the breakage in the chalky areas during milling. The Department of Genetics, Osmania University, has developed a pre-soaking technique for I.R. 8 seeds which yields clear translucent rice in this strain. The prelimi nary observations suggest that the translucent mutant grains are less prone to breakage during milling and are more acceptable to consumers. Consequently they fetch better price to the cultivators.

What a way for hard earned money to go !

An old man who had just retired from service under a foreign government sent home a substantial sum for giving as dowry in his daughter's wedding. The money was seized and the marriage was held up.

From Singapore, a father sent money for his son's admission to a Medical College. Here also the money was seized and the son missed his chance of admission.

A mechanic working in England for the last ten years planned to return home and start a business in India. His entire savings sent here were seized and he had to go back to U.K. bitterly disappointed.

The reason for seizing money in all these cases was the same.

The money was sent through blackmarketeers who give a more favourable rate of exchange than the official rate. It was detected and the money was seized.

Such cases happen everyday in different parts of the country for which grave penalties are imposed.

Little do people know that persons receiving money through illegal channels as well as the agents disbursing such money are liable to pay fines amounting to three times the value of foreign exchange involved or they may have to undergo two years imprisonment.

Even the senders are liable to be hauled up when they come home and in all cases the money sent through the black market is liable to be confiscated.

By sending money here from foreign countries through black market channels, Indian nationals working abroad not only cause serious harm to their mother country's economy but also deplete our foreign exchange resources. According to conservative estimates we are losing nearly Rs. 120 crores of foreign exchange every year in this manner.

Two Engineers on Ganga - Cauvery link

Is it so necessary for Cauvery to be linked with Ganga ?

"The proposed Ganga-Cauvery link has not so far been proved to be hydrologically necessary. Tamil Nadu may not require additional water for irrigation and other purposes beyond utilising the surplus waters of the nearer rivers Penneru, Krishna, Godavari, etc. If the problem is only to dispose of the surplus flood waters of the Ganga, the distant Cauvery need not and cannot take it" says Thiru P. Kumaraswamy, Director, Irrigation Research Station, Poondi.

Dr. K. L. Rao on the other hand insists that :

"Preliminary studies have shown that even after taking into account the likely requirements of the Ganga basin itself, a large surplus of water will be available in the monsoon near Patna which can be diverted to other basins, most of which will have shortages of water in the next 25 or 30 years. These basins also have great variations in river flows from year to year.

"Detailed studies on the Ganga-Cauvery link-up are going on. The grid will have many feeder lines to serve lands which are not along the main line."

India to participate in International Fairs

The Indian Council of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions is organising India's participation in three international fairs falling within the first quarter of 19th February 1973. They are: (1) Milan International Fair (April 14—26, 1972), (2) Third International Consumer Goods Fair, Brno, Czechoslovakia (May, 1972) and (3) Barcelona International Fair, Spain (June 1–15, 1972).

Engineering goods, textiles, coir, jute, handicrafts, food and beverages, cosmetics, chemicals and allied products, ready-made garments, leather ware, building material and sports goods are the products to be displayed at these fairs.

The Milan Fair is one of the most important fairs not only in Italy, but also in Western Europe. Seventy-five countries participated in it in 1970. The fair provides great opportunity for not only sale of selected consumer products, handloom fabrics and handicraft items across the counter but also for wholesale transaction of business in these products as well as light engineering items.

The Brno Fair is mainly devoted to the display of consumer products and about 40 countries are likly to participate in it.

The Barcelona Fair is one of the most important fairs in Spain. Forty-nine countries participated in it in 1971.

The application forms would be sent on knowing the requirements of space and the products proposed to be sent for display. The Indian Council of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions, Jhansi Castle, Co-operage Road, Bombay-1, may be contacted for further particulars.



Can War Fare Be Described As An Art

The recent 14-day war which Pakistan waged with India, has proved many things to many nations. Many are the military theories and weapons held infallible, which were proved not so fallible, during this war. From the jet engined combat plane down to the theories of guerilla warfare have all had their proving ground in this war. Military historians will be busy for quite some time piecing together evidences of the performance of a variety of these weapons and theories of warfare. Yes we can take pride (if at all we are ready to take pride in such matters) in the fact that we can give lessons in the tactical uses of the jet plane for dog-fights in the skies, as also in the organising and countering of guerilla war tactics. The success of our Border Security Force is a case in point.

Warfare is too prone to be treated as pure science, a process of logical deduction (hypothesis), and study of precedent and verification in practice (application). But the skillful application of the science of warfare itself constitutes an art. Lieut.-Col. M. N. Rawat in a recent article went so far as to compare the combination of science and art in warfare to the combination of science and art in the field of music. He says : "Music for instance is both a science and an art. It may be said, with no compliment intended, that one musician has a good technique (science) while praising another not so knowledgeable for an excellent rendition (art). Knowledge of the principles, methods, techniques and procedures of warfare come within the domain of science but their skillful application on the battlefield is in the domain of art. The art of warfare deals with the aspects of combat power, strategic and tactical environment, decision making, evolution of a tactical plan and its execution during battles." In the Eastern sector and the Western sector India waged two different kinds of warfare, both of which confounded military experts the world over. The battles on either front were fought not only with the skill of combat power but also with the art born of imagination . It seems we are entitled to take legitimate pride in the military leadership displayed in both sectors, in having waged two different kinds of warfare, one a war of liberation and the other a war of attrition to hold the line against assaults.

THE CHHAMB SAGA.

The lack of military imagination or genius in the Western sector was noticed by all military observers, in the Pakistani thrusts which were repeated with monotonous regularity from previous operations. Even in the same battle tactics were repeated in monotonous fashion despite heavy losses and blistering counter-attacks. One military commentator saw a poor imitation of a combination of both American and Chinese military strategies in the Pakistani tactics in the Western sector. The Chinese used to send wave after wave of troops against the target, while the Americans used to pulverise with fire-power a target before ground attack. An insipid combination of both these tactics were followed by the Pakistanis in the Western sector. While the Indian commanders deployed a variety of tactics in the same sector; the tactics of our forces in Kashmir area was entirely different from those adopted in Rajasthan area. The holding operations fought in the Chhamb sector was a saga by itself.

With telling effect. this was proved the truth of an age-old military axiom. A military scholar like Jomini had long ago said : "Woe to the General who trusts in the modern inventions and neglects the principles of strategy. These principles will remain unchanged through all the improvements of the future and can never be inconsistent with them. Future history will show that under no circumstances can these principles be violated with impunity". It was the violation of this axiom which spelt the debacle of Pakistan for it relied too heavily on ultra modern jet fighters and heavy tanks, leaving strategy and planning to the winds. These tactical methods are general in nature and represent the several ways a force may be tactically employed in a certain situation.

These methods vary with the type of operations and come within the purview of the term 'basic tactics'. As an example, there are two methods of conducting an attack, quick and deliberate. The same methods hold good for defence and river crossing operations. The various methods for conducting reconnaissance in force, are, limited objective attacks, raids or a tank sweep. All these copy-book strategies were well employed in the various theatres of war by Indian forces, with great success. In addition, the helicopter reconnaissance and "Air bridge" operations were also used, by Indian Forces to great advantage.

The rout suffered by the Pakistan Army at Longenwala in the Jaisalmer Sector of Rajasthan was so complete and shameful that it will be hard for any Army in the world to live it down.

In the early hours of the morning on December 5. the Pakistanis launched a surprise attack across sand dunes with an infantry brigade and 45 (Chinese-supplied T-59 type) tanks. Their plan was to over run large areas of Rajasthan in a quick thrust.

It was a moon-lit night and the Pakistanis advanced towards our post at Longenwala yelling "you fellows there, death to you, we have come". We had only one company at Longenwala but our Jawans, though vastly outnumbered, were not to be cowed down. One of them stood up and shouted across the desert to the enemy, just 200 yards away : "come on, we have been waiting for you for quite some time".

YELLING, ALSO TELLS

The Pakistanis appeared to be taken a back. The enemy had no way of knowing how strongly our post was held. The strands of barbed wire surrounding our post were taken as a sign that probably the whole area was mined. Hours passed by and the Pakistanis were still deliberating without launching a direct assault on our post.

Amidst exchange of fire and plenty of yelling and swearing, our boys stood their ground and also put through a call for help. At day-break, our Air Force swung into action and delivered a deadly blow to the enemy. The Pakistanis forgot all about their truest into Rajasthan and were in disorderly retreat.

Sweeping low, our planes let go their rockets and the enemy tanks were going up in flames one after the other. It was a real field day ; in the course of a few hours, 35 enemy tanks were knocked out by our Air men while two more were destroyed by ground fire.

From maps and documents captured from the enemy, it appeared that the Pakistanis had planned to have their breakfast at Ramgarh and dinner at Jaisalmer on December 5, but the thrust was poorly devised and not determined.

ELEMENT OF SURPRISE

Indian troops, who occupied the Pakistani village of Sohra, near Khem Karan in the Ferozepore area found the cook house of the 25 Baluch Regiment of the Pakistan Army : Everything was ready there for cooking - tubful of kneaded flour for making chapatis and plenty of radishes, turnips, cauliflower and potatoes.

Men of this Regiment, who were taken by surprise by our troops from the rear, had fled leaving everything behind and our booty there includes at least ten truck-loads of arms and ammunition.

The conquest of this area has come as sweet revenge to our troops because in the conflict in 1965, the Pakistanis penetrated nearly six miles into our territory here. It was in in this area that the late Abdul Hamid of the Indian Army knocked out three Pakistani tanks before he was killed. His tomb is still there opposite the village, Asal Uttar, were the famous tank battle of 1965 was fought .

In the vicinity of Malakpora village amidst sugarcane fields were fought two of the grimmost tank battles of the present war on the evening of December 11 and the morning of December 12.

By combined action our Armour, Infantry, Artillery and the Air Force completely outmanoeuvred the enemy at every point inflicting heavy losses.

While our Air Force hunted for the Pakistan tanks, our Artillery and tank guns inflicted heavy punishment on him by ground fire.

The initial tally showed that 17 Patton tanks were destroyed. A more thorough check of the area may disclose additional kills.

The Indian Army started pushing towards Shakargarh and Nurkot on December 11. The enemy was well prepared and a fierce tank-to-tank battle followed with enemy tanks firing at a distance of barely 200 to 300 yards. But their markmanship was poor. After destroying three of their tanks we took one officer, two JCOs and two other ranks as prisoners.

Another tank battle took place on the morning of December 12. Aircraft of both sides joined the fray and the enemy also used cobra missiles. Once again, by integrated and precisely co-ordinated manoeuvres, we came on top.

SUCCESS ATTENDS THE SURE AND SWIFT.

An important battle - winning factor in the two operations one defensive and the other offensive was the instant strikes provided by the Indian Air Force. Within minutes air support was asked by the field commanders, our planes came overhead. Their accurate strikes demoralised the enemy and greatly boosted the already high morale of our Jawans. **Young pilots who functioned as forward Air Controllers with the Army formation guided our aircraft on enemy targets.**

The co-ordination between the different arms and services of the Army which have been working together in unison like an organic whole has paid dividends. Army Engineers constructed a bridge over the Ravi river in the midst of heavy shelling by the enemy and constant air attack.

When the news of surrender of West Pakistani force in Bangla Desh was announced over the All-India kadio, Pakistani troops in the Western Sector stepped up their shelling all along the Punjab border.

An Army Observer, who was at one of our forward posts opposite the Jalalbad sector of Pakistan, reports that when the enemy shelling increased in intensity, our Commander in the sector decided to silence the Pakistani guns.

The shelling emanated from the enemy posts located near the village of Ghatti-Bharola, on the Sutlej bank, across the border. The best way to silence the enemy guns was to capture the posts.

The enemy had fortified the area. They were hidden behind tall elephant grass growth and were equipped with Medium Machine-guns, Light Machine-guns and mortars, besides being supported by artillery,.

The operation was planned swiftly. Starting at 1-30 a.m. our jawans skirted the enemy positions and attacked. Surprised. Pakistani troops ran in disarray leaving behind their MMGs, LMGs, automatic rifles and a huge dump of ammunition. The operation was completed by 3-30 on Friday morning. The village of Ghatti-Bharola was captured.

COMBAT POWER.

These incidents of the last war prove that our Combat power is the integration of the tangibles—viz. numbers, armament equipment, fire-power, transport, and formations, with the intangible forces like superior generalship, morale, espirit-de-corps discipline, training and tradition of troops. These intangible forces definitely increase the combat power of a given number of troops. A military commander seeks to generate maximum combat power in relation to that of the opposing force at the decisive time and place.

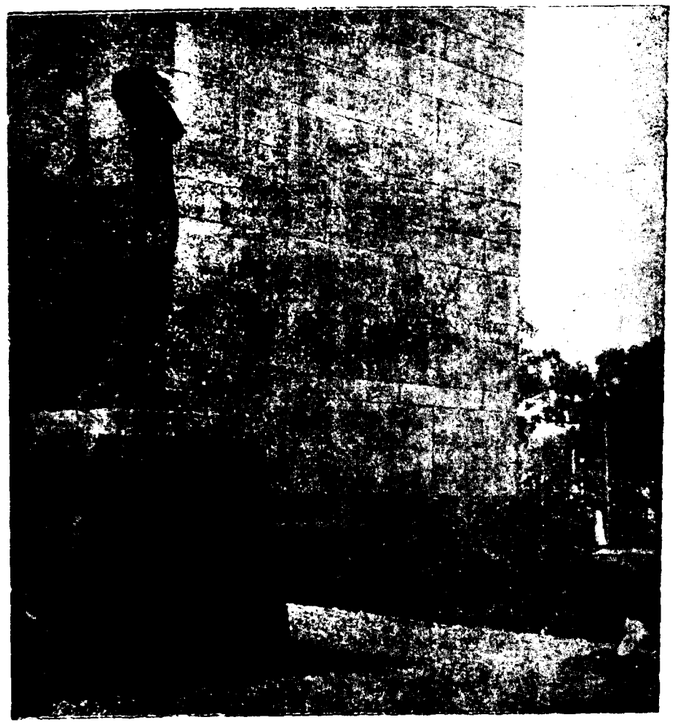
Superior generalship actually encompasses the entire array of intangibles and includes the following:—

(*a*) Outstanding Leadership : Napoleon's trite saying—"In war it is the man who is everything men nothing"—is now almost accepted as an axiom and the importance of leadership is universally accepted. So much has already been written on it that it needs no further emphasis.

(*b*) Preparation of Forces for Combat : A commander can also influence the outcome of battle by preparation of forces for combat, i.e., by training relastically for the nature of war as visualised by him as well as by inculcating such factors as dicipline, morale, espirit-de-corps, tradition and will power. These intangibles are vital in generating maximum combat power. A commander is truely responsible for what his command achieves or fails to do.

(*c*) Professional Competence : The differences in professional competence of opposing commanders to a great extent decide the outcome of battles. A commander who has organized his force to increase its responsiveness, who can anticipate the course of enemy action, who can decide quickly upon a course of action and can thus make better use of the mobility at his disposal will defeat an enemy who has exactly the same material capacity but who acts more slowly due to inefficiency or incomprehension.

Professional comptence encompasses knowledge of men and of the capabilities and limitations of units and arms, the ability to combine the physical and moral means and flexibility of mind which unhesitatingly seizes an opportunity for success.



The newly constructed Memorial, at India gate in New Delhi symbolising the Nation's tribute to the unknown warriors who sacrificed their lives for the motherland

The Memorial is placed on the pedastal of a platform, consists of a reversed rifle and a helmet placed on its butt.

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THE FUNGUS THAT DESTROYS GIANT JET PLANES

C. R. KRISHNAMURTHI,
Laboratory in-charge, Antop Hill Installation, Bombay.

A relentless battle is on against the fungus which is nightmare to the aircraft industry, particularly the makers of jet planes.

There is a microscopic industrious organism which eats away the monster jet passenger aircraft and the screaming supersonic fighter. What this organ is, where it comes from and what its work is, is a big mystery.

Research work carried out in several countries reveal that it is a fungus, which is innocent, but is potential danger to the aircraft industry.

The fungus, called Cladosporium Resinae (Devries lin dau), eats away the aircraft, and so far no method has been found to curb its activity completely. There were many instances when aircrafts had to be grounded due to the handiwork of Cladosporium Resinae.

This is very powerful fungus. It lives exclusively in the A.T.F. used for the jets. A little moisture is sufficient for it to breed rapidly. This moisture will always be present in the aircraft tanks, due to condensation, or due to the presence of dissolved water, etc. It gnaws away relentlessly at the aluminium and silver parts of the aircraft. Just a pin-hole is sufficient for the fungus to begin its work.

The fungus was first discovered in 1952 and it resembles the fungus found in pine trees, and the leaf mound in tomato plants. It survives in difficult conditions. It was also found in a substance which was used for painting telegraph posts.

How does the fungus survive science's efforts to destroy it? It has the ability to live in the minute water droplets always found in the A.T.F. vibration of the engine makes the life of the fungus easier by mixing up the droplets and making it an easy job for the fungus to break up the A.T.F. carbon into food.

The every day like of the fungus is still cloaked in mystery. The warner the climate, the happier it is. It is remarkably tough. It will resist heating, freezing and drying and will pass unscathed through any filter.

Draining of the fungus infested fuel tanks is not the answer. The fungus will live quite happily on vapour and resume work again when the tanks are refilled. Freezing the water in an attempt to kill them also does not solve the problem and painting the fuel tanks with protective substance cannot avoid their multiplication. As pointed out earlier, just a pin-hole is enough for them to breed fast.

Both the airline operators as well as the oil industry readily acknowledge this threatening menace and every thing possible is being done to beat them off in the relentless, battle.

INDIAN OIL'S RELENTLESS BATTLE FOR SAFETY OF JET PLANES

How to keep the fungus at bay? This could be done by fuelling the aircraft with the sort of hygienic care that the surgeons use for a very major operation. This means in effect that a jet airliner's fuel tank must be inspected frequently, which involves a technician climbing into the fuel tanks searching for the fungus with a flash-light. This airlines industry calls this process 'Good house keeping'. It has to be done with painstaking throughness and spots of mould left will multiply fast, and the result will be fatal.

HOW SOUTH ARCOT WON FAMILY PLANNING LAURELS

(Continued from Previous issue.)

For intensive motivational propaganda the district was divided into our convenient blocks and propaganda was taken up for each of these blocks under a specially designated publicity officer. The Mass Education and Information Officer attached to the Family Planning Bureau of South Arcot District was placed in charge of the overall propaganda programme. The several teams attending to this work made village-by-village and house-to-house visits between the 15th of November and 30th of that month. Literally, countless public meetings were addressed by the officers and staff of the publicity wing. So also influential and prominent non-officials addressed these meetings. Group discussions were held in practically all the villages during day times. Doctors answered the doubts raised by villagers and reassured them. A very large number of cultural programmes like Film shows and Dramas were arranged throughout the District, covering even the remotest villages. Exhibitions were organised in all the 34 Panchayat Unions, depicting Family Planning themes. Intensive propaganda through attractive publicity wall posters was also made. Attractive colour slides were exhibited in all the cinema theatres of the district in all shows from first November 1971. Large banners and impressive arches were also put up in all the main roads and places, where villagers were expected to assemble. The All India Radio Stations at Pondicherry and Madras gave the district whole hearted co-operation by giving wide publicity to the programme through their frequent announcements.

Service Camp.

The Vasectomy Operations have been performed in 34 Panchayat Union areas, 8 Taluk Headquarters Hospitals including the District Headquarters Hospital with the help of Medical Officers from South Arcot, North Arcot, Tiruchirappalli and Ramanathapuram districts who were deputed to this districts For T.V.T. operations, the Hospitals of Cuddalore, Tindivanam Villupuram, Chidambaram and Kallakurichi were selected. Surgical teams of expert doctors deputed by the Director of Health Services from Madras and Pondicherry, apart from the local teams of doctors headed by the popular District Medical Officer performed operations at these centres. About 100 Medical Officers and equipment, a number of nurses nursing attendants, pharmacist and other based in our local medical institutions were employed in this drive.

As planned on 1st December 1971, the Service Camp of the special drive was inaugurated by the Honourable Health Minister of Tamil Nadu in the specially and attractively decorated Town Hall of Cuddalore. Thirty-two booths with operation tables and accessories were set up. At this camp alone on the first day, 600 Vasectomy operations were performed. The keen tempo has steadily been maintained. In spite of heavy rains and floods and as on date 34,644 cases of sterilisation have been completed.

One special feature of our camp has been that though Government of India have permitted operations on men up to the age of 55 years, an upper age-limit of 45 for men and 35 for women was fixed here. This was attempted to ensure that the numbers operated upon were in the lower age-group so that maximum benefits would accrue from the scheme to the country.

In spite of heavy rains and other impediments the 40-day Family Planning Drive could boast of the following results :

A total of 36,780 sterilisations of which 34,831 were Vasectomy cases and 1,949 T.V.T., were conducted. The progressive total from April 1971 to the end of the camp was 41,133 Sterilisations in this District. All the Blocks in the District have far exceeded their annual targets. The performance of the worst block is not less than 600 cases and the maximum of the blocks so far has been 2,300 cases. 13 Community Development Blocks performed between 1,000 and 2,000 operations. Another 13 Community Development Blocks registered a progress between 750 and 1,000 operations. In the remaining 8 Community Development Blocks the achievement has been between 600 and 750 operations. The campaign target has been exceeded by 16,133 cases. The annual target has been exceeded twice over.

MASS VASECTOMY CAMPAIGN A VINDICATION OF THE FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME.

More than four lakh vasectomy operations have been performed during the last three months under the mass vasectomy campaign launched by the Ministery of Health and Family Planning. The scheme is operative in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. 25 districts in the country will be covered ultimately. The campaign was started on an experimental basis following the success of a mass vasectomy camp at Ernakulam in July last year. More than 15 lakh persons have already got themselves sterilised in the current financial year compared to 13 lakhs in the previous year. Out of these, 11 lakh vasectomies have been done this year compared to 8·7 lakhs last year. The latest break-up of vasectomies in the camps is: Gujarat —202,289, Maharashtra—75,934, Tamil Nadu—80,936, Haryana—19,697, Ernakulam—63,000 and Andhra Pradesh 44,000. The scheme is being expanded to include more districts in Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Similar vasectomy camps will also be organised in Bihar next month. *





LEPROSY NOT A DISEASE TO BE DREADED

Though medical science has yet to discover a lot about leprosy, enough is known to revolutionize popular ideas on the subject and to transform the prevalent attitude towards the disease. For the leprosy patient an entirely new situation has arisen. His sickness is curable and need no longer bring loss of dignity. He now knows he is a man like any one else. He may be able to lead a normal life while taking treatment and even continue in his employment. The advances of medicine and surgery can abolish established deformity. The undermentioned statements are based on established scientific data:

Leprosy is not Hereditary

It may run in families, owing to close and prolonged contact of healthy persons (especially children) with an infective case in the house. It is also not venereal in origin. It is quite difference from leucoderma, which is a discoloration. About 75 per cent of leprosy cases are non-infective. These patients should, therefore, be free to pursue their normal lives and vacations. Though non-infective, they may need treatment.

The infective power of leprosy is low. The vast majority of adults are not susceptible to infection even though they come into close contact with the disease. Children, however, are much more susceptible to infection. But it is again an evidence of the low infectivity of the disease that not all the children who live in close contact with infective cases develop leprosy. Moreover, many of the children who show signs of leprosy do not pass into the more serious forms of the disease. In many (the percentage may be as high as 60 per cent) the disease either becomes aborted or the patch or other signs of infection disappear. It is this tendency to self-healing that makes the course of the disease mild in many cases, especially in children.

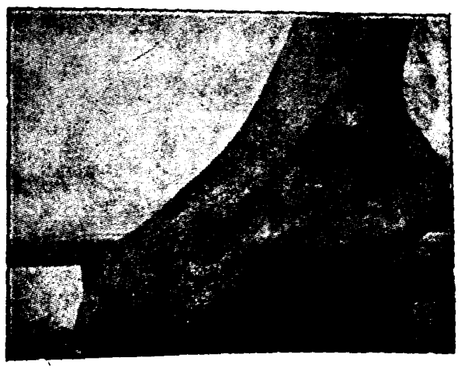
Today leprosy is curable. With adequate treatment, the large majority of cases can be enabled to lead active lives in their normal surroundings and vacations. Early treatment gives the greatest hope of recovery without scars. Further, leprosy does not kill, nor does it damage the brain, heart or other organs.

Deformities in leprosy are largely the result of neglect and carelessness. For the most part, they are preventable. Even where they have already occurred, they can be corrected by physiotherapy and surgery. By planned effort we can control leprosy and ultimately eradiate it.

The Early Signs of Leprosy

There are two main types of leprosy—**Tuberculoid and lepromatious.**

The earliest signs of leprosy occur in face or feet; prompt attention leads to cure.





Tuberculoid—(Neurai) (Non-infective.)— Starts with one of more patches commonly on the face, back buttocks, or the outer-side of the limbs, which are paler and drier than the normal skin, and without pain or irritation. Gradually the patches spread, or fresh ones appear, and sooner or later they becomes insensitive to temperature, touch and pain.

In the beginning they may show only some loss of sensation, usually to very fine touch as with a feather or a piece of cotton, and also when touching hot things. Such loss of sensation demands a consultation with a doctor. In some rare cases there may not be any patch in the skin, but only some slight loss of sensation in the extremities, i.e. hands and feet. For instance the little finger or some other small area in the feet or hands may lack normal sensation. In this case also a doctor should be consulted immediately.

Lepromatous (Infective).— The early patches may be hard to detect, as they differ but slightly in colour from normal skin. They appear rather shiny or greasy, with a 'coppery' hue, when seen in direct sunlight. They are not generally insensitive to touch and pain. Later, the skin becomes thickened, the ear-lobes being effected before the rest of the face.

The slightness of the early signs (especially of the infective type), their slow progress, the absence of pain, and the reluctance of most people to reveal the condition, conspire to help leprosy to establish itself and to spread (by contact) to healthy persons.

METHODS OF LEPROSY CONTROL.

If close contact between healthy people (especially children) and infective cases of leprosy were avoided or greatly minimised, the incidence of leprosy would decrease progressively and the disease would be ultimately eradicated. For this purpose, harsh measures like complete isolation, compulsory sterilization, or enforced celibacy are unjustified. The more effective modern treatment giving better chances of complete recovery calls for a reconsideration of existing practices regarding isolation. Emphasis is now placed on the dispensary system aiming at the early detection and early treatment of cases Modern Anti-Leprosy Schemes include many improved methods.

There are Survey Units to investigate the incidence of leprosy, detect cases and give them guidance and advice and Sanatoria for selected cases of leprosy, and to serve as centres of propaganda, welfare work and research and Re-education centres for reconditioning into normal life or nearly normal life disabled patients by orthopaedic treatments physiotherapy and suitable work.

HOW ONE CAN HELP.

There are several ways that one fortunate to have not been a victim to this disease can help his unfortunate brethern who have been got hold of by this treacherous disease-leprosy. One way is by spreading the message among the people at large that they have a special duty towards their long-suffering brethern, thereby weaning them away from the tendency of built-in prejudice and superstitution. Further we must avoid the word leprosy and say, instead 'a case of leprosy' or a 'leprosy patient'.

One can render greater help to the patients of leprosy by joining leprosy relief organisations, by giving gifts to leprosy institutions in a spirit of philonthropic sense. There are also many other ways that one individual can help leprosy patients in accordance with his taste, capacity and wherewithal at his command.

RIGHT SOCIAL ATTITUDE.

The increasing hopefulness of medical treatment of leprosy and its consequences greatly enlarges the range of the social aspects of the disease. Until modern treatment became available social action, whether right or wrong, outstripped medical attention. Today, medical advances will yield their full advantages only where there are parallel advances in social attitudes. Should these lag behind, then the great gains achieved by patient research will be grievously diminished in their practical effect.

There is, therefore, urgent need to emphasize the increased social obligation and opportunities which arise both for community and the individual sufferer from leprosy at the present time. Far from medical advance reducing social responsibility, it affords a fresh challenge to engage in constructive activities to match and take advantage of them.

Right social action must be based on rational attitudes. Now that our understanding of leprosy shows it to be a disease capable of both prevention and cure, and also one which is among the least contagious of communicable diseases. The efforts of communities faced with leprosy as a social problem should be similar to those which it makes in relation to other diseases. Leprosy is only one disease among others, and should not be regarded differently.

Leprosy Calls For Right Social Approach

TO HEAR WHAT GOES ON . . . IN THE DISTANT, OTHER WORLDS OF OUR UNIVERSE

SUPERPOWERFUL RADIO OBSERVATORY

If our Ooty radio telescope can discover distant "Pulsars" of the universe America is building a very large antenna to hear sounds emanating from these "Pulsars" in an attempt to discover if there are any super civilisation in those distant worlds of this universe. This antenna will be ready in another five or six years and there is a distinct possibility of our being able to tune in on intelligent civilisations beyond earth, if Congress appropriates the money President Nixon requested to start building the super-powerful radio observatory.

The new instrument called the VLA (very large antenna), is the only entirely new scientific research facility requested by President Nixon in his budget message to Congress on January 24th.

"A fantastic development," commented Dr. William McElroy, Director of the National Science Foundation, under whose aegis the great radio telescope would be designed and constructed.

Mr. Nixon asked for three million dollars to start the Project Array, which would be built during the next four to six years at a cost of about 60 million dollars.

The project is so new that few details are available.

Dr. McElroy said a specific location has not yet been selected but it would be situated in a pattern 25 miles long at a high-altitude site remote from background "noise" somewhere in the mountains of the south western United States.

The array of antennas, resembling the gigantic "dishes" used to track space probes, would be set up in geometric patterns to pick up and focus signals emanating from the edge of the universe 13 to 16 billion light years away.

The pattern would be an extension of the interferometer technique (placing antennas in a row or at right angles to one another) already widely used in radio astronomy to enhance the strength of incoming radio signals.

Dr. Edward David, President Nixon's Science Adviser, told a press briefing the very large antenna project would "put this country in the forefront of radio astronomy for many years to come. Its capabilities will permit us to look into the hearts of distant quasars and radio galaxies to examine their structure".

In size and sensitivity, the instrument would dwarf the world's great radio observatories, including large arrays in the Soviet Union and Australia. The world's single largest radiotelescope (non-array) is the Areicibo (Puerto Rico) radio observatory of the United States, operated by Cornell University.

Dr. Carl Sagan, Cornell University astronomer, noted recently that an instrument of the power of VLA could be used to tune in on radio signals from any intelligent life beyond earth.

Messages from outer space, if any, cannot be detected by existing instruments.

It is likely a new very large antenna would eventually be used, at least part-time, in programmes of "passive listening" for radio signals from super-civilisations many scientists say may inhabit planetary systems around distant stars.

There is little likelihood an effective "dialogue" between earth and "people out there" could be set up with the VLA. It is a passive receiver, not a transmitter. But the discovery of extra terrestrial life itself, possible with VLA, would be one of the greatest scientific achievements of mankind.



Dancing in the wide glades of birch groves is the feature of "Birch Day".

SOME RUSSIAN HOLIDAYS, CUSTOMS AND RITUALS

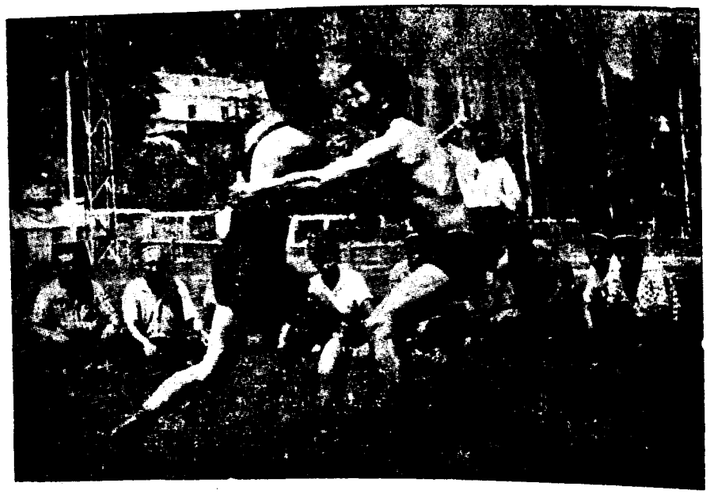
The Birch Day has been celebrated in Russia from time immemorial at the very beginning of summer. It's commonly referred to as Trinity. An old Russian adage even declares : "The green grass see on Trinity". And, indeed by then the ground, warmed by the sun, no longer need its snow blanket ; the very first tender blades of grass, the juiciest and greenest, shoot up from under the ground, and birches sprout aromatic tiny leaves. Adhearing to a folk-custom, all, young and old, take off for the woods on Birch Day, seek out a wide glade with a tall birch in the middle and dance around it, honouring it with songs. On returning from the woods, they bring back birch sprays, decorate them with bright-coloured ribbons, and display them in their windows and on doors. This ancient folk-fete is celebrated in our day, too. It is usually timed to the completion of spring sowing. As in former times, people go out to the woods, and sing and dance and make merry around a birch tree. So is summer seen in the central belt of Russia.

Sabantui.

This is a Tatar folk fete, celebrated when spring field work is over. The literal translation of the word is "plough fete". There are small sabantuis and big ones : in a single village or several celebrating together. But it's always an occasion of general merriment and many guests. Festivities begin early morning, when one of the village's gay sparks, called "babai", with an accordion, rides through the village in a trantass (a springless carriage). Hearing his songs, the village young come running out of their homes to greet him : they know babai is going to hand out presents he has stuck on long poles jutting from the tarantass–toys, ribbons, balloons, kerchiefs and sweets. But the main fun begins later, when all the guests assemble, and one can laugh his fill watching all kinds of gay competitions or even himself try. blindfolded, to smash at least one clay pot, or mounted on a smoothly polished log, knock off an "opponent" from the same log with a sack of sawdust. Finally, comes the sabantui's highlight : "Kuresh"—Tatar wrestling, a match affording Djigits a fine opportunity to display their daring, strength and skill. The champion is called "batyr" (hero), and he becomes the festival's idol, a favourite of all.

The Tatar folk fete Sabantui calls for carols in front of friendly home steads. The young carol singers go on horse-back from place to place.





The Tatar's wrestling is called "Kuresh" which is the crowning event of sabantui.

FESTIVAL OF THE MAGIC FLOWER

Guests come from afar, covering hundreds of kilometres to the traditional sabantui's site, to enjoy and themselves take part in this festival.

Toloka

Peoples in the north of Russia, in the land of the Karelians and Vepses, have since olden days practiced "toloki", or what the English call "bees", when neighbours and relatives gather to jointly help one another raise a house, install a clay oven in it, clear and plough up a piece of land or get a crop harvested in a hurry. Tolokas are usually arranged on Sundays or some holiday. Neighbours and relatives show up in their holiday best, and pitch in, working with a will, with shouts and laughter. In the evening the host and hostess put out their best food for their guests, the feast traditionally ending with songs and dancing. The toloka is an ancient form of comradely neighbourly assistance, an expression of mutual consideration and respect. To attend a toloka is to show one's respect for a neighbour, not to show up is an insult. There is nothing exotic about this custom so akin to the North's subdued nature, and it can't, of course vie in colour and garishness with customs of the Eastern peoples.

Ivan Kupola Fete

This was probably the most beautiful, colourful and romantic fete of the Russians. On the day preceding the festive night, girls and boys poured water on one another, bathed in the river, and in the evening gathered in the woods round bonfires. Legend had it that fire on Ivan Kupola cleansed one of disease and drove off misfortune. But on that mysterious and gay night no one gave any thought to misfortune. There was dancing and singing on moonlighted glades, and boys and girls would leap in pairs over bonfire flames. According to a jocular belief a pair would eventually marry if they remained together during the leap. The boldest and most fearless tried to find the magic flower of the bracken in the pitch dark of the Ivan Kuoala night. The flower was supposed to bring luck. These ancient holiday rituals have long become elements of present-day rural youth's favourite pastimes.

The Ivan Kupola fete brings together the young for inexpensive delights of moon-light dancing and leaping the flame in pairs.



TENDER NOTICE.

CONSTRUCTION OF A WORKSHOP BUILDING FOR THE EXPANSION OF DECORATION SECTION OF TANSI CERAMICS, VRIDHACHALAM.

E.M.D. Rs. 1,600

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Construction Branch, Industries and Commerce Department, from Contractors of appropriate class of Construction Branch of Industries Department and other Government Departments for the above work up to 3-00 p.m. on 15th February 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, Construction Branch, Industries Department, 35-2, Woods Road, Madras-2, in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-10 p.m. on the same day. Form of contract is lump-sum and the period of completion six months.

Tender documents will be available for sale at the Office of the Executive Engineer (C), North Division, Industrial Estate, Guindy, Madras-32, during office hours from 5th February 1972.

The cost of tender documents including sales tax on cost of tender documents of Rs. 10-40 non-refundable should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "XXIX. Industries—Other Receipt" to the credit of the Executive Engineer (C), North Division, Industrial Estate, Guindy, Madras-32.

Earnest money deposit will be accepted only in the shape of chalans, deposits at call receipt and demand drafts of scheduled banks. The demand drafts of scheduled bank furnished towards Earnest money deposit drawn in favour of Executive Engineer (C), North Division, Guindy, Madras-32, only be accepted. State Government security and Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Bond will be accepted at 5 per cent below market value. National Savings Certificates will also be accepted only with the knowledge of the post office concerned. Bank guarantee of any Nationalised Bank will also be accepted. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

Intending tenderers should have atleast three years experience in the construction of Major Building works.

Superintending Engineer (C)
(Construction Branch).

No. 29.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders Superscribed as "Printing and supply of 21 kinds of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Books and Forms are invited by the undersigned up to 4 p.m. after 15 days on publication in the News Papers.

Copy of tender forms can be had on payment of Rs. 5·00 (Non-refundable) for each copy of specification either in cash at the counter or by money order to the Chief Accountant, Expenditure, Tirunelveli Electricity System, Tirunelveli-3, mentioning clearly the specification required. The last date for the receipt of money order is 5 days prior to the date of receipt of tender. The Board is not responsible for any loss in transit or in post. Application for tender specification should be sent enclosing the receipt for payment of cost. The tender specifications are not transferable.

It is not binding on the purchaser to accept the lowest or any tender. The tender will be opened at 4 p.m. on the due date in the presence of such of the tenderers who desire to be present.

Tender set will be available for sale from 1st February 1972.

Superintending Engineer,
Tirunelveli Electricity System, Tirunelveli-3.

No. 37-A.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

Applications in the prescribed form are invited by the Chairman, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board up to 5 p.m. on 10th March 1972 for appointment by direct recruitment to the following posts in Class III Service of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.

(i) 24 Junior Engineers (Civil) on Rs. 300—25—650.

(ii) 50 Junior Engineers (Mechanical) on Rs. 300—25—650

(iii) 25 Junior Engineers (Tele-Communication) on Rs. 300—25—650.

(iv) 75 Tracers on Rs. 110—8—150—10—250.

QUALIFICATION.

Junior Engineer (Civil).—A degree in Civil Engineering of any University in the Indian Union recognised by the University Grants Commmission or its equivalent.

Junior Engineer (Mechanical).—A degree in Mechanial Engineering of any University in the Indian Union recognised by the University Grants Commission or its equivalent.

Junior Engineer (Tele-Communication).—A degree in Telecommunication Engineering or Electronics and Communication Engineering of any University recognised by the University Grants Commission or its equivalent.

Age.—Candidates other than Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes for the posts of Junior Engineers in any one of the above three branches must notbe over 28 years on 1st July 1972.

Tracers.—A pass in the Government Technical Examination by the Lower Grade in Geometrical Drawing, Building Drawing and Estimating and Free hand outline and Model Drawing or a completed S.S.L.C. issued under the authority of the Government of Tamil Nadu with not less than the percentage of marks specified against the following subjects under "Engineering" included as a special subject in the bifurcated courses in Secondary Schools:

(a) Science and Drawing—30 per cent.

(b) Applied Science and practicals—30 per cent.

or

Any other or equivalent qualification.

Age.—Must not be over 28 years on 1st January 1973.

No person shall be eligible for appointment by direct recruitment to the posts unless he has attained the age of 18 years on 1st July 1972.

Copy of notification containing full particulars regarding qualification, age etc., and the prescribed application form may be obtained from the CHIEF ENGINEER FOR ELECTRICITY, 157, ANNA SALAI, MADRAS-2, on requisition enclosing a self-addressed cover oblong in size of 23 cm. x 10 cm. and bearing postage to the value of 20 paise plus 5 paise stamp towards refugee relief fund.

Chairman,
Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.

No. 21-A.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behaf of the Chairman, Pallavat Transport Corporation Limited, Anna Salai, Madras-2, sealed tenders are invited to reach the Executive Engineer (Civil), Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, Madras-2, not later than 3 p.m. on 21st February 1972, for stall No. 2 at Mandavalli Bus stand, for a period of 3 years. The business to be carried out at the stall shall be "GENERAL MERCHANTS" other than Coffee and Tea. The terms and conditions can be obtained from the Executive Engineer (Civil), Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, on all working days on payment of Rs. 1-04. Tenders will be opened on the same day, i.e., 21st February 1972 at 3-15 p.m. The amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

Managing Director.
Pallava Transport Corporation.

No. 22-A.

GENERAL NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE CALLING FOR FRESH TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF SURVEY DEMARCATION STONES IN MADRAS DISTRICT.

Sealed tenders for the supply of demarcation stones of the dimensions given below for regular survey as well as Land Records maintenance work in the villages and divisions in all the taluks of the Madras District, for a period of five years from the date of agreement are invited by the Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records, Madras-14 and Personal Assistant (Survey) to the Collector of Madras acting for and on behalf of and by the order and direction by the Governor of Tamil Nadu.

2. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for supply of Survey demarcation stones in Madras District" and should be addressed to the Governor of Tamil Nadu and submitted to Thiru S. Mohamed Moosa, M.A., Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records and Personal Assistant (Survey) to the Collector of Madras, Madras-14. The tenders should reach him before 4th March 1972 at 4 p.m. and the tenders will be opened on the same date in the presence of the tenderers who choose to be present at 4 p.m. on 4th March 1972 at the Survey and Land Records Office, No. 4, Balaji-Nagar 1st Street, Royapettah, Madras-14.

3. The tenderers should deposit a sum of Rs. 500 (Rupees five hundred only) in a Government treasury and enclose the chalan with the tender. The deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned immediately after the tenders are accepted. If the successful tenderer fails to execute agreement at his cost for any reason or fails to supply stones as per the terms of the contract his deposit will be forfeited to the Government and in addition, any balance amount that may be required to make up the total loss incurred by the Government as a consequence of such failure will be recovered from him. Every tenderer should attach to his tender a solvency certificate granted by the Village Officer or some responsible person like a Municipal Councillor or Member of Legislative Council or Member of Legislative Assembly and also income-tax and sales -tax clearance certificates. Tenders that do not completely satisfy the conditions of the notice will be treated as invalid and left out of account. Each tenderer should deposit an amount of Rs. 500 (Rupees five hundred only) as indicated above, and enclose the solvency, income-tax and sales-tax clerance certificates with the tender and failure to comply with any of the provisions laid down is liable to result in the projection of the tender. The deposit amount and other certificates are necessary for this tender and previous deposits or certificates submitted in respect of other localities will not be taken into account at all. The contract shall be liable for summary termination for failure of the contractor to supply stones within the time prescribed for complying with the indents. The contractor can be cancelled at any time by the Personal Assistant (Survey) to the Collector of Madras and Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records, Madras-14, after one month's time in writing of his intention to terminate the contract. The contractor shall not be competent to withdraw from the contract for a period of two years from the date of execution of the agreement. The contractor may there-after if he wants to terminate the contract, withdraw from the contract after one month's notice to the Assisstant Director of Survey and Land Records, Madras-14 and Personal Assisstant (Survey) to the Collector of Madras in writing of his intention to terminate the agreement. The deposit money referred to shall be liable to be forfeited in whole or in part for non-compliance with any of the conditions of the contract. The deposit money shall be returned to the contractor only on complete fulfilment of the contract to the satisfaction of the Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records, Madras-14 and Personal Assistant (Survey) to the Collector of Madras.

4. The stones must be of good granite. The contractor will, on receipt of indents in writing from the Tahsildars of the taluks or the Inspector of Survey and Land Records, supply within a month, the number of stones mentioned in the indents. The contractor will first stock sufficient number of the stones which will be intimated to him by the Taluk Head Surveyors on the 20th of each month. The contractor will be responsible for the supply of stones at the work spot on the requisition of Town Deputy Surveys with the arrow mark on all the stones and in the case of theodolite stones with the plummet holes also put in them. The stones will be passed by the Taluk Head Surveyor concerned. Stones which on inspection are found to be less the prescribed dimensions and quality will be rejected. For stones supplied at the workspot the contractor will receive payment at the rates specified in the schedule to the agreement at the workspot or in the Tahsildar's Office concerned.

5. The successful tenderer will have to enter into a written agreement with the Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records, Madras-14 and Personal Assistant (Survey) to the Collector of Madras and register it at his cost and the initial deposit of Rs. 500 (Rupees Five Hundred only) will be the cash security for the performance of the terms of the contract.

6. The quotation for all varieties of stones will be jointly considered and the total value of the class of stones required for the whole district will be the basis for accepting tenders.

7. The contract will summarily be terminated for failure to comply with indents within one month from the date of receipt of indents.

8. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor. Payment for the stones supplied will be made at the workspot or in the Tahsildar's Office concerned.

9. The successful tenderer must be prepared to supply demarcation stones in such quantity as may be required from time to time and workspot within the Madras District

10. The rates at which the tenderer is prepared to supply stone should be quoted in the tender.

11. The rates should include the cost of carriage and should be uniform for the whole district.

12. Statement of data for the rate tendered should accompany the tender.

13. The Assisstant Director for Survey and Land Records and Personal Assistant 'Survey' to the Collector of Madras reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason therefor.

14. The Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records, Madras and Personal Assistant (Survey) to the Collector of Madras also reserves to himself the right of selecting one or more contractors for the district.

15. In any dispute arsing out of the contract, the contractor will be bound by the decision of the Collector of Madras.

DESCRIPTION OF STONES.

Description.	*Dimensions in Metric System.*
(1)	(2)
1. Theodolite Stones ..	90 cm. × 22·5 cm. × 22·5cm.
2. Do. ..	45 cm. × 20 cm. × 20cm.
3. Field Stones	60 cm. × 15 cm. × 15 cm.
4. Chain Survey Stones ..	30 cm. × 15 cm. × 15 cm.

All stones must be of good granite and durable quality and must have a board arrow cut on the side not less than 0·6 cm. deep and 10 cm. long. In addition, the theodolite stones of description (1) must have a plummet hole drilled in the centre of the surface 2·5 cm. deep and 1·9 indiameter. Theodolite stones of description (2) must have the broad arrow deeply cut at the top having the point of arrow in the middle of the top serving as plummet hole . The arrow should be 6·25 cm. and 1·25 cm. deep.

In addition, the chain stones must have a Saint George's cross 7·5 cm. deep.

All stones must be roughly squared to one-third of the length from the top.

30-A *Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records.*

COIMBATORE MUNICIPALITY.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders for the following works are invited by the Commissioner, Coimbatore Municipality upto 3-00 p.m. on 28th February 1972. Tenders should be addressed to the Commissioner, Coimbatore Municipality and superscribed with the name of work and due date as 28th February 1972 in separate covers for each work. Tenders will be opened by the Municipal Civil Engineer at 3-30 p.m. at his office on the same day. Tender schedules, plans, conditions of tender, etc., can be had from the office of the Municipal Civil Engineer, on payment of amount noted below into the Municipal Treasury. Each work should be completed within three months.

Name of work.	*Estimate amount.*	*Earnest money deposit.*	*Cost of tender schedule.*
	RS.	RS.	RS. P.
(1) Construction of temporary shed for four class rooms at R.S. Puram Girls' High School, Coimbatore.	35,000	875	10 35
(2) Construction of compound wall alround the burial ground at R.S. Puram.	39,890	998	5 18

No. 3. COMMISSIONER.

TENDER POSTPONEMENT NOTICE.

Name of work: Construction of Additional Buildings for Arignar Anna Government Arts College for Men at Nainakkal.

Ref:—Chit Tender Notice No. 30164/71-D5, dated 18th December 1971.

The last date for the receipt of tenders for the above work is extended to 3-00 p.m. on 28th February 1972 as against 31st January 1972, as originally fixed. Tenders will be received up to 3-00 p.m. on 28th February 1972 and will be opened at 3-15 p.m. on the same day. Tender documents will be available for sale up to 25th February 1972.

Other conditions remain unaltered.

No. 10. SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, P.W.D., SALEM-DHARMAPURI CIRCLE, SALEM-4.

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders with the name of the work and the tenderer duly superscribed are invited for the following work so as to reach the undersigned not later than 3-00 p.m. on 15th February 1972.

Name of work.

Supply, delivery and erection of Sub-station and providing silt raising equipments for Sewage Pumping Station No. 3 at Indira Nagar, South Madras Neighbourhood Part-II-E.M.D. Rs. 1,710. Approximate value of work Rs. 1,14,000.

Cost of tender documents is Rs. 10 plus Sales Tax. (Non-refundable).

Tenders will be opened at 3-05 p.m. on 15th February 1972 in the presence of tenderers, who choose to be present. Copies of the tender documents can be had from this office on cash payment on all working days between 10-00 a.m. to 2-00 p.m. from 1st February 1972.

No. 23. EXECUTIVE ENGINEER (SOUTH).

RANIPET MUNICIPALITY.

TENDER NOTICE FOR 1972-1973.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Commissioner up to 4-00 p.m. on 28th February 1972 for the supply of fodder for Conservancy bulls, conservancy articles, supply of diesel oil for the municipal lorry, stationery articles, printing work, supply of discs for vehicles and animals and electrical bulbs. Further, details and tender forms can be had from Municipal Office by remittance of Re. 1 into the Municipal Treasury by cash.

No. 20. COMMISSIONER.

RANIPET MUNICIPALITY.

AUCTION NOTICE FOR 1972-73.

The right of collection of fees from daily market, weekly market, slaughter-houses and municipal stalls for the year 1972-73, will be leased out on public auction in the Municipal Office, Ranipet, at 10 a.m. on 28th February 1972. Further details can be had from Municipal Office in working hours.

No. 21. COMMISSIONER.

DINDIGUL MUNICIPALITY

FORM NO. 13.

Notice of publication of Draft Sheme—Bodinayakkanpatti Town-Planning Scheme.

(Under rule 43 of the Madras Town Planning Rules.)

This hearby notified that the draft scheme prepared by the Municipal Council for the area described in the schedule below has been published on the notice board of the Municipal Office on 25th October 1971.

2. The scheme in full together with all enclosures and map may be inspected free of cost during office hours at the Municipal Office. Copies of the Scheme and the maps are also available at the Municipal Office for sale at the following prices:—

Scheme.

1. Map No. 2 (Revised) (Per copy)—Rs. 25.00.

2. Draft rules and schedules (Per copy)—Rs. 5.00

3. Any person affected by the draft scheme may before 17th January 1972, communicate in writing to the Executive Authority of the Municipality, any objection or suggestion relating thereto.

The boundaries of the Scheme bounded by North.—Southern boundary of Race Course Road, i.e., T.S. Nos. 1746 part, 1972 part. 1661/1 part, 1661/2 of Ward No. 6 and Northern boundary of Balakrishnapuram Road,i.e., T. S. No. 1662 of Ward No. 6.

East.—Eastern boundary of Balakrishnapuram Road, i.e., Eastern and Southern boundary of T. S. No. 1663, southern boundary of T. S. No. 3071, western boundary of Railway Colony, Railway line and Railway station yard, i.e., western boundary of T.S. Nos. 2829, 1679/2, western boundary of T.S. No. 1646/2, western boundary of T.S. Nos. 1645/3, 1642/1 and 2, 1639/2, northern and western boundary of T.S. No. 89/1 and western boundary at T.S. No. 89-/2 and eastern boundary of T.S. No. 1622 of Ward No. 6.

South.—Northern boundary of Railway Station Road, i.e., T. S. No. 1615 of Ward No. 6.

West.—Eastern boundary of T.S. Nos. 1542/1, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1548, 1549, southern boundary at T.S. Nos. 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1611A, 1611 B, 1611C southern and eastern oundary of T. S. No. 1611-B eastern boundary at T. S. Nos. 1585, 1584, eastern and northern boundary at T.S. No. 1495, eastern boundary of Mingles Road, i.e. T. S. Nos. 1482 and 1746 southern and eastern boundary of T.S. No. 1744/2 and eastern boundary of T.S. No. 1743 of Ward No. 6.

The scheme comprises of the following S. Nos. i.e., T.S. Nos. 1612 to 1614. 1616 to 1639/1, 1640-A to 1642/1B-1, 1643 To 1645/1 and 2, 1646/1, 1662 to 1665, 1677 to 1679/1, 1680, 1681 to 1719, 1720 to 1742 1974, 2594, to 2747, 2749 to 2764 2830 to 2945 and 3054 to 3074 of Ward No. 6.

No. 22.

Executive Authority of the Municipality.

HIGHWAYS AND RURALWORKS DEPARTMENT.

AUCTION NOTICE.

Open auction conduct on sale of one condemned B.S.F. Roller will be conducted individually "as and where is" at Government workshop on 8th March 1972, Wednesday, at 11-00 a.m. by the Assistant Engineer (Highways), Transport and Machinery Sub-division, Pudukkottai, at the Government Highways Workshop, Pudukkottai.

2. The Roller can be inspected at the workshop on any working day during the working hours between 8-00 a.m. to 5-00 p.m.

B.S.F. Roller—H.D. 21-709.

3. The intending bidders should deposit a sum of Rs. 100 (Rupees one hundred) only with the Assistant Engineer (Highways), Transport and Machinery, Pudukkottai before the commencement of the auction which will be refunded on conclusion of auction.

4. Successful bidder should pay 25 per cent of the highest bid amount immediately after the bid is knoked down in his favour and the balance amount with sales tax will have to be remitted after confirmation of sale and at the time of taking delivery of the Roller.

No. *Divisional Engineer (H. & R.W.), Pudukkottai.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TENDER DATE EXTENSION.

SUB :—CONSTRUCTION OF A REST HOUSE AT POINT CALIMERE IN TIRUTHURAIPOONDI TALUK OF THANJAVUR DISTRICT.

Ref :—This office No. Rc. 15083/71/D3, dated 8th December 1971.

The last date for the receipt of tenders for the above work is extended up to 3-00 p.m. on 24th February 1972. Tender schedules will be available up to 5-00 p.m. on 23rd February 1972. All other conditions remain unaltered.

No. 20A *Superintending Engineer, Thanjavur Circle, Thanjavur.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TENDER EXTENSION NOTICE.

Name of work.—Construction of Buildings for New Government Hospital at Chengam—North Arcot District.

The last date of receipt of tenders for the above work is extended up to 29th February 1972. Tenders will be received up to 3-00 p.m. on 29th February 1972 and will be opened at 3-15 p.m. on the same day.

Tender documents will be available for sale during office hours from 11th February 1972 to 25th February 1972. All other conditions remain unaltered.

No. 23-A. *Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore.*

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Special Superinending Engineer, P.W.D., Cauvery Development Works Circle, Thanjavur for the following work up to 4-00 p.m. on 24th February 1972:—

Name of work.—Construction of Project House at Thanjavur.

Form of contract is Lump sum: E.M.D. is Rs. 2,200 and cost of tender schedule Rs. 20 plus sales tax of Re 0·70.

The cost of tender schedule is to be remitted into treasury under the head P.W. III O.R. to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Project Investigation Division, Thanjavur and the sales tax is to be remitted into treasury under the head XII. Sales Tax-b. Receipts under State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax.

Tender documents are available for sale from 10th February 1972 onwards.

Further condition of tender will be available in the detail tender notice.

No. 29-A. *Special Superintending Engineer (P.W.D.), Couvery Development Works Circle, Thanjavur.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TENDER EXTENSION NOTICE.

Name of the work.—Buildings—North Arcot district—Construction of Additional Buildings for Arignar Anna Government Arts College for Woman at Wallajah pet.

The last date of receipt of tenders for the above work is extended upto 24th February 1972. Tenders will be received up to 3-00 p.m. on 24th Feburary 1972 and will be opened at 3-15 p.m. on the same day.

Tender documents will be available for sale during office hours from 9th February 1972 to 22nd February 1972. All other conditions remain unaltered.

No. 24-A. *Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle. Vellore.*

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders in the proper departmental form, superscribing the name of work on the cover will be received by the Superintending Engineer (P.H.E.) at his office at No. 17, P.T. Rajan Road, Madurai-2 up to 3-00 p.m. as per his office clock on 29th February 1972, Tuesday and they will be opened on the same day at 3-30 p.m. in the presence of the tenderers who choose to be present at that time. The work is on Lumpsum contract basis and to be carried out in eight months.

Name of work.—Kovilpatti Water Supply Scheme—I stage—Conveying Main-Laying and Jointing of 450 mm. diameter C.I. L.A. Class Pipes and specials from L.S. 29840M to 35875M—E.M.D. Rs. 2,300.

E.M.D. amount has to be deposited along with the tender, only in the shape of a Treasury Chalan or Demand Draft or Bank Guarantee from any Nationalised Bank payable on par to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, Kovilpatti.

Tender documents can be had from the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, 25, Vakkil Street, Kovilpatti up to 5-00 p.m. on 25th February 1972, Friday, by remitting Rs. 10·35 (not refundable) towards cost of the same.

No. 25-A. *Superintending Engineer (P.H.E.), Madurai-2.*

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Thanjavur Circle, Thanjavur in his office for the following work up to 3 p.m. on 24th February 1972. Form of Contract is K-2.

(1) *Name of work.*—Construction of an anicut across Ambuliar in Chithathikkadu village in Pattukottai taluk. E.M.D. Rs. 4,800

(2) *Form of contract.*— K-2.

Cost of tender schedules, viz. Rs. 20 is to be remitted into the Treasury under the head of P.W.D. Remittance III—O.R. Remittance the credit of the Executive Engineer/P.W.D./ Pattukottai Division, Pattukottai and the sales tax, viz., Re. 0·70 to be remitted into Treasury under the head XII—Sales tax—(b) Receipts under the State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax.

Tender documents are available for sale from 10th February 1972 onwards.

No. 26-A. *Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Thanjavur Circle, Thanjavur.*

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed Scheduled tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Tiruchirappalli at his Office at Subramaniapuram, Pudukkottai Road, Tiruchirappalli up to 3-30 p.m. (Office Clock) on 23rd February 1972 (Wednesday) for the work noted below and opened at 3-35 p.m. on the same date.

Name of work.—Improvements (Cement Concreting) Thanichiyam—Alanganallur Road K.M. 3/0—6/0 in Madurai district. E.M.D. Rs. 7,000.

Particulars of tender conditions, prescribed forms, schedules, plans, etc., can be obtained from the Office of the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works) Madurai-2 on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 20·60 per cent including Sales Tax (not refundable) on all working days during working hours from 14th February to 22nd February 1972.

Alternate design proposals will not be entertained.

The Earnest Money Deposit noted above shall be remitted in any of the Government Treasuries within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works) under "Revenue Deposit" and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender.

Earnest Money Deposit in the shape of 12-Year National Defence Certificates, 10-Year Defence Deposit Certificates, State Government securities, Tamil Nadu State Electricity, Board Bonds, Bank Guarantees, Deposit at Call Receipts, Demand Drafts issued on Schedule Banks will also be accepted.

It is informed that Bank Guarantees will not be considered unless the concurrence of Reserve Bank of India to the Bank Guarantee is obtained and enclosed with the Tender.

Tenders without Earnest Money Deposit will be summarily rejected.

No. 27-A. *Superintending Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Tiruchirappalli-1.*

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Chairman, Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, Anna Salai, Madras-2, sealed Tenders are invited to reach the Executive Engineer (C), Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, Madras-2 not later than 3 p.m. on 22nd February 1972 for stall No. 3, at Perambur Bus Stand for running 'Textile' business for a period of 3 years. The terms and conditions thereto may be obtained from the Executive Engineer (C), Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, on all working days on payment of Re. 1·04 P. Tenders will be opened on the same day i.e. 22nd February 1972 at 3-15 p.m. The amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

No. 28-A. *Managing Director.*

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders superscribed "Tender for the purchase and removal of waste paper from the Government Regional Press at Vridhachalam for the year 1972–73" will be received by the Director of Stationery and Printing, Madras-1 on or before 3rd March 1972. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers by registered post with acknowledgment due addressed to the Director of Stationery and Printing, Mint Buildings, Madras-1 by name and not by any other means, for further particulars, please apply to the Director of Stationery and Printing, Madras.

No. 41-A. *Director-in-charge.*

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders superscribed "Tender for the purchase and removal of waste paper from the Government Branch Press at Pudukkottai for the year 1972–73" will be received by the Director of Stationery and Printing, Madras-1, on or before 4th March 1972. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers by registered post with acknowledgment due addressed to the Director of Stationery and Printing, Mint Buildings, Madras-1 by name and not by any other means. For further particulars please apply to the Director of Stationery and Printing, Madras-1.

No. 42-A. *Director-in-charge.*

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders superscribed "Tender for the purchase and removal of waste paper from the Government Regional Press at Salem for the year 1972–73" will be received by the Director of Stationery and Printing, Madras-1 on or before 3rd March 1972. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers by registered post with acknowledgment due addressed to the Director of Stationery and Printing, Mint Buildings, Madras-1 by name and not by any other means. For further particulars please apply to the Director of Stationery and Printing, Madras-1.

No. 43-A. *Director-in-charge.*

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders superscribed "Tender for the purchase and removal of waste paper from the Government Regional Press at Tiruchirappalli for the year 1972–73" will be received by the Director of Stationery and Printing, Madras-1, on or before 4th March 1972. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers by registered post with acknowledgment due addressed to the Director of Stationery and Printing, Mint Buildings, Madras-1, by name and not by any other means. For further particulars please apply to the Director of Stationery and Printing, Madras-1.

No. 44-A. *Director-in-charge.*

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders superscribed "Tender for the purchase and removal of Press cuttings accumulated in Government Press at Mint and its branches in the City of Madras for the year 1972–73" will be received by the Director of Stationery and Printing, Madras-1 up to 3-00 p.m. on 1st March 1972. The tenders should be sent in sealed covers by registered post with acknowledgment due addressed to the Director of Stationery and Printing, Mint Buildings, Madras-1, by name and not by any other means. For further particulars please apply to the Director of Stationery and Printing, Madras-1.

No. 45-A. *Director-in-charge.*

TUTICORIN MUNICIPALITY.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited on or before 28th February 1972 up to 4-00 p.m. for the supply of 25 H.P. electric motor with centrifugal pump and opened at 4-30 p.m. on the same date. The tender should be addressed to the Personal Assistant to Commissioner, Tuticorin Municipality, and superscribed as tender for the supply of 25 H.P. motor with pump for Booster. Each tender should be accompanied with the earnest money of Rs. 300 by means of demand draft or Municipal treasury chalan. For any other information, the Municipal Engineer may be contacted.

No. 24. *Municipal Engineer, Tuticorin.*

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders with reference number and due date and the materials to be supplied superscribed on the cover are invited up to 3-00 p.m. on 21st February 1972 for the supply of Mild Steel Rods.

Description of materials.—1. Supplying 6 m.m. Mild Steel Rods in Coils or in lengths of 6 to 11 metres (tested) - E.M.D. Rs. 5,400.

Quantity.—300 M.T.

Details regarding quantities, specification, terms and conditions of supply, etc., can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Transpost and Machinery Division, 33, Mount Road, Madras-35, during office hours on all working days from 15th February 1972 by remitting Rs. 20 plus Sales Tax at 3¼ per cent.

Tenders will be opened at 3-05 p.m. on the same day in the presence of Tenderers who choose to be present.

No. 25 *Executive Engineer (T. & M.)*

DHARMAPURI MUNICIPALITY.

RE-TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 4-00 p.m. on 28th February 1972 for the supply of one tower clock having 2 feet diameter, three faces, striking type with necessary accessories.

Further particulars in this regard can be had from this office.

No. 26 *Commissioner.*

NOTIFICATION.

Sealed tenders are invited for the period from 1st February to 31st May 1972 for the requirements of Drugs for the use of the Government Medical Institutions in Salem district. The last date fixed for the receipt of tenders is 10-00 a.m. on 29th February 1972. Those who are willing to supply the drugs may obtain the tender forms, conditions, etc. from the Superintendent, Government Headquarters Hospital, Salem on payment of Rs. 5 20 (rupees five and paise twenty only) (inclusive of Sales Tax) remitted under "XXIII. Medical-I. Director of Health Services and Family Planning 'G' Miscellaneous" in a single chalan and produced with a requisition. In the chalan the cost of tender form Rs. 5/- and the Sales Tax and Surcharge Re. 0 20 paise should be shown separately. Further particulars if any required may be obtained from the Superintendent, Government Headquarters Hospital, Salem. "The Tenderer should not enter into any correspondence concerning the tender once the tender has been submitted by him".

District Medical Officer, Salem & Superintendent, Government Headquarters Hospital, Salem.

TAMIL NADU JAIL DEPARTMENT.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders are invited up to 3-00p.m. on1st March 1972 for the supply of ration articles, etc., to the Meintanance Sections of the following institutions during the year 1972-73.

Central Jails at Madras, Vellore, Cuddalore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Palayamcottai, Coimbatore, Salem and Borstal School, Pudukottai and After-Care Home for Males, Madras at Pallavaram.

Rates should be quoted only in METRIC UNITS. Tenders should be sent in a sealed cover to the Inspector-General of Prisons by name superscribed. "Tender for the supply of ration articles, etc., to the....." (Here mention the institution to which the tender relates), by Registered Post Acknowledgment Due.

Tender forms, tender conditions and schedules can be had only from the Superintendent of the Jail/Borstal School/After-Care Home on payment of the prescribed fee. The cost of the tender form is not refundable.

The tenders received will be opened by the Inspector-General at 10-30 hours on 2nd March 1972 at his office at "Kuralagam" Buildings, Madras-1.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS,
"KURALAGAM", 5TH FLOOR, MADRAS-1.

No. 31-A

APPLICATION FOR HEALTH OFFICER.

WANTED.

Application for the following posts are invited so as to reach the Municipal Health Officer before 25th February 1972.

1. One Family Planning Extension Educator (Male).

Qualifications.—Graduate with the training in Family Planning and Health Education or a D.R.S. diploma holder.

Scale of Pay—Rs. 400-15-475-20-575-650 with admissible allowances.

2. One Family Planning Extention Educator (Female).

Qualification.—Public Health Nurse B. Sc., with Nursing

Scale of Pay—Rs. 400—15—475—20—575—25—650 with admissible allowances or

Health Visitor, i.e., should have undergone Health Visitors Training and should have qualified for HealthVisitor or qualified Staff Nurse.

Scale of Pay—Rs. 250-10-400 with admissible allowances

Copies of the certificates duly attested should accompany the application.

MUNICIPAL HEALTH OFFICER.
VILLUPURAM.

No. 1

DIRECTORATE OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

APPLICATIONS from candidates possessing Bachelor's Degree in Engineering/Diploma in Engineering and who are unemployed, are invited for selection to undergo a special Apprenticeship Training in various Technical Educational Institutions under the control of this Department. Candidates with first class will be preferred.

The selected candidates will be paid a consolidated stipend of Rs. 250 per mensem in the case of Degree holders and Rs. 150 per mensem.

Applications on plain paper furnishing full details of qualifications, age, community (whether Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes or Backward Class), experience, current employment exchange Registration Number, etc., may be sent to the DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION, MADRAS-25 on or before 3rd February 1972.

No. 4 DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders with the name of work and the tenderer duly superscribed on the cover are invited for the following work so as to reach the undersigned not later than 16th February 1972. The tenders will be opened at 3-05 p.m. on 16th February 1972 in the presence of the tenderers who choose to be present. Form of agreement is Lump sum.

Name of Work.

Construction of first floor over Garages at Nandanam extension. E.M.D. Rs. 1,025.

Approximate value of work is Rs. 68,300.

The tender schedule, etc., can be had from the Office of the Executive Engineer (8) between 10-00 a.m. and 2-00 p.m. on all working days by remitting Rs. 10 plus Sales Tax (Non-refundable).

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER (8).

No. 28.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders in separate covers with the name of the work and the name of tenderer duly superscribed are invited for the following work so as to reach the undersigned not later than 3-00 p.m. on 10th March 1972.

Tender schedule, etc., can be had from the Unit Office on any working day between 11-00 a.m. and 3-00 p.m. from 25th February 1972 to 9th March1972 on payment of Rs.10 plus 3-68 per cent Sales Tax only (Rs. Ten plus 3-68 per cent Sales Tax) per set.

Description of Work.

Supply and erection of sewage pump for East Neighbourhood Scheme, Sathamangalam, Madurai. E.M.D. Rs. 1,300.

Approximate value of work is Rs. 85,000.

Tender will be opened on the same day at 3-30 p.m. on 10th March 1972 by the Executive Engineer and Administrative Officer in the presence of the present contractors or their agents.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER AND
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER.

No. 30.

NOTIFICATION.

SUB :—Pollachi Water Supply Improvements Scheme—II Stage—Construction and initial maintenance of 8 MLD (about 1·80 MGD) water treatment plant with rated capacity of 3,50,000 LPH (about 80,000 GPH) Complete with civil works.

REF :—This office Chit Tender Notice No. 735/SD1/71, datad 16th December 1971.

The last date for the receipt of tender for the above work is hereby extended up to 3-00 p.m. on 21st February 1971. The tenders received will be opened on the same day at 4-00 p.m. The period of sale of tender documents is also extended up to 19th February 1971. Other conditions of the Tender Notice remain unchanged.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER (P.H.),
COIMBATORE-12.

No. 32.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Name of Work.

Alandur Water Supply Scheme-II Phase-I Stage—Part II—Construction of Service Reservoir of 14·0 lakhs litres capacity for Zone III-B.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board sealed tenders in the proper Departmental Form will be received by the Superintending Engineer (P.H.E. Circle), Madras at his Office at No. 52, Gengu Reddy Road, Egmore, Madras for the above work up to 3-00 p.m. on 6th March 1972 from the Registered Contractors of appropriate class of this Departmental and/or similar Government organisations. The tender will be opened after 3-30 p.m. on the same day by the Superintending Engineer (P.H.E. Circle), Madras in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present at the time of opening. The work is to be executed within nine months on Lumpsum contract basis.

Earnest Money Deposit Rs. 7,070 which is to be in the form of Treasury Chalan/or/in any one of the acceptable forms of deposits as prescribed in the Tender Schedule and the cost of tender document, viz. Rs. 10·35 is to be remitted to the credit of the Executive Engineer (P.H.E. Division), Madras-P.W. III O.R. and Sales Tax XII. Sales D. Misc. I—General Sales Tax in separate chalans.

Tender documents can be had from Executive Engineer, (P.H.E., Division) No. 1/14, Edward Elliots Road, Madras-4, on application.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
P.H.E. CIRCLE, MADRAS-8.

No. 50-A.

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Applications are invited up to 5 p.m. on 9th March1972 for139 appointments to the post of Assistants and Accountants in the Panchayat Development Unit in the Tamil Nadu Ministerial Service FROM AMONG THE HEAD CLERKS, CLERKS, TYPISTS AND CASHIERS IN THE PANCHAYAT UNION AND PANCHAYATS WHO HAVE PUT IN A TOTAL SERVICE OF FIVE YEARS ON DUTY.

Pay. Rs. 250-10-400 per mensem.

Qualification :—(i) Must possess the minimum general educational qualification.

(ii) Must have put in not less than five years of service as Head Clerk, or Clerk or Typist or Cashier.

(iii) Must have passed the Departmental Test for Officers of the Panchayat Development Department and the Panchayat Development Account Test:

Provided that a typist and cashier of the Panchayat Union Service must have put in service as clerk for not less than one year and two years respectively out of the total service of five years.

2. Detailed particulars and form of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Mount Road, Madras-2 ON REQUISITION IN WRITING SPECIFYING THE NAME OF THE POST and accompanied by a self-addressed stamped (Thirty paise and five paise refugee relief stamp). Envelope of at least 23 Cm in length superscribed as "Book-Post".

No. 51-A.

REMOVAL OF WASTE PAPER.

Sealed tenders are superscribed "Tender for the purchase and removal of Waste Paper from the Government Offices in the City of Madras excluding the Department of the Commissioner for Government Examinations for the year 1972–73" will be received by the Director of Stationery and Printing, Madras-1; on or before 2nd March 1972. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers by registered post with acknowledgment due addressed to the Director of Stationery and Printing, Mint Buildings, Madras-1, by name and not by any other means. For further particulars apply to the Director of Stationery and Printing, Madras-1.

No. 19. T. SHANMUGAM,
Director in-charge.

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU PUBLICATION.

The following Publications are available for sale at Government Publication Depot, 166, Anna Salai, Madras-2.

Serial number and name of publications.	*Price.*
	Rs.
1 Madras District Gazetteers—Salem	15·00
2 Madras District Gazetteers—Coimbatore ..	15·00
3 Census of India, 1961. District Census Hand Book. Madras—all Districts—each vol. (Total 22 vols.)..	12·00
4 History of the Lower Bhavani Project Vol. I—Head Works.	54·30
5 Project Vol. II—Canals	39·15
6 Studies in Madras Administration Vol. I	13·15
7 Studies in Madras Administration Vol. II	12·80
8 Hand book of Economic Entomology for South India.	13·75
9 Report on Public Instructions in the Madras State for the year 1963–64.	15·55
10 Hand book on intermediate and Minor Parts of Tamil Nadu.	2·85
11 Who is who 1962 (M.L.A.)	12·00
12 Who is who 1967 (M.L.A.)	15·00
13 Who is who 1968 (M.L.C.)	5·00
14 Government Ophthalmic Hospital Pharmacopoeia 1963.	1·70
15 Noi Illa Neri—Tamil (நோயில்லா நெறி)	6·62
16 Midwifery for Village Vaidya—Tamil .. .	0·88
17 Hygiene and Preventive Medicine—Tamil ..	0·88
18 Report of the Centre State relations enquiry Committee 1971 by Dr. P. V. Rajamannar.	5·00
Report of the Centre-State relations enquiry Committee 1971 by Dr. P. V. Rajamannar—Tamil.	5·00
19 Tamil Nadu An Economic Appraisal 1971 ..	15·00
20 Memoirs of Agriculture in Madras State Vol. II ..	43·50
Reduced Price Publications.	
21 Techno-Economic Survey of Madras	2·50
22 Monograph on Madras Bananas	2·46
23 Monograph on South Indian Mangoes	1·86
24 Practical Botony	0·50
25 Food and Agriculture in Madras State, 1953 ..	0·50

No. 18. *Director.*

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders are invited in superscribed covers "Tenders for the supply of diet articles, sundry articles, etc.", for the Child Welfare Home, Madras-13, for the year 1972–73. Tenders will be received upto 4 p.m. on Monday the 21st February 1972 and it will be opened on the same date in the presence of such of the tenderers as might be present.

Forms of tender and Schedule can be had from the Office of the Child Welfare Home, 81, Suryanarayana Chetty Street, Madras-13, on any working day on payment of Rs. 3 with Sales Tax at 3 per cent for each form. This fee will not be refunded.

No. 40-A. *Secretary.*
Madras City Council for Child Welfare.

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Coimbatore, at his office at 25-1, IIIrd Street, Tatabad, Coimbatore-12 for the following works up to 3-00 p.m. on 25th February 1972 and the same will be opened on the same day at 4-00 p.m. either by the Superintending Engineer or by any authorised officer in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present at the time of opening. Form of contract Lum sum Period of completion six months.

Name of work. Mohanur Water Supply Scheme—I Stage—Construction of service reservoir of 3·5 lakhs litres capacity with M.W.L., L.W.L. average G.L. at (plus) 137·00 (plus) 134·00 and at (plus) 121·20 metres respectively. E.M.D. Rs. 3,130.

The tender documents can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, 28, Avvaiyar Street, Subramaniam Nagar, Salem-5 by remitting Rs. 10·35 either by cash or money order, from 1st to 23rd February 1972.

The earnest money deposit should be in the form of demand draft payable at par or valid form of Bank Guarantee issued by any one of the nationalised banks drawn in favour of the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, Salem-5 as stated in the tender schedules. The Earnest Money Deposit may also be remitted into the treasury under the head of "P.W. III O.R. charges adjustable to the credit or Executive Engineer, Salem-5". Tenders received without E.M.D. are liable to be rejected.

The Superintending Engineer (Public Health) reserves the right to reject any tender or all tenders without assigning the reasons therefor.

No. 11. *Superintending Engineer (P.H.),*
Coimbatore-12.

DIRECTORATE OF GROUNDWATER.

Supply of Hydrological equipments to the Directorate of Groundwater.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Director, Goundwater, Madras-17 in the above office up to 3-00 p.m. on 8th March 1972 for the above work.

The tenders will be opened by the Director, Groundwater in the above office at 3-30 p.m. on the same day in the presence of those tenderers, who choose to be present on that date.

E.M.D. is Rs. 5,500 and the cost of tender documents Rs. 10 plus sales tax of Re. 0·40. The work is to be completed in four months.

Tender documents will be available during office hours at the above office from 20th January to 3rd March 1972.

The cost of tender documents (which, under no circumstances will be refunded) should be remitted into the treasury or Reserve Bank of India, under the head *"Public Works Demittances III Other remittances to the credit of the Executive Engineer Groundwater Division, Madras-17.* The sales tax should be remitted under the same chalan into the treasury or Reserve Bank of India under "XII. Sales Tax (b), State Sales Tax Act, General Sales Tax". The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalan.

No. 32-A. *Director of Groundwater,*
Madras-17.

RE-TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed schedule tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Madras Circle, at his office in "Highways Offices" Building at Guindy, Madras-25, up to 3-00p.m. on 23rd February 1972 for the works noted below:

Name of work 1.—Metalling and Blacktopping Ammapalayam-Pudupalayam Road—K.M. 0·0 to 5·0. E.M.D. Rs. 2,510.

2. Metalling and Blacktopping Ammapalayam-Pudupalayam Road—K.M. 5·0 to 11·0—E.M.D. Rs. 3,845.

Tenders will be opened on the same day, i.e., on 23rd February 1972 at 3-15 p.m.

Particulars of tender condition scheduled forms and plans can be obtained from the Office of the Divisional Engineer (Highways), Tiruvannamalai, on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 25·88 (including Sales Tax) on all working days from 10th February 1972 to 22nd February 1972 during office hours. This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

The Earnest Money Deposit noted above should be remitted into any of the Government Treasuries within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural works), Tiruvannamalai, under the head of "Revenue Deposit" to the credit of Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works) Tiruvannamalai, and receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender. The Earnest Money Deposit, if furnished in the form of Bank Guarantee obtained from Schedule Banks the same should be in the form prescribed by Government and should be accompanied by the Reserve Bank of India's concurrence.

Tenders received without the prescribed Earnest Money Deposit will not be considered.

Superintending Engineer
(Highways and Rural Works),
No. 39-A. *Madras Circle, Madras-25.*

NEED
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

For a Rs. 10-crore Nylon-6 Filament Yarn Project to be set up in South India.

Qualification.—Applicants should possess considerable experience in the implementation, organisation and management of large enterprises, preferably similar chemical projects. A degree in Chemistry or Chemical Engineering required, relaxable in exceptional circumstances.

Age.—35 to 45 years, relaxable in exceptional cases.

General.—As Chief Executive, the selected candidate will be required to establish the complete project and manage it. He should be capable of supervising the entire technical and financial documentation of the project, processing matters relating to foreign collaboratian and independently pursuing negotiations with financing institutions and underwriters for raising of share capital, loans, etc.

Remuneration.—Pay and perquisites will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Candidates drawing total emoluments of less than Rs. 30,000 per annum need not apply.

Apply in strict confidence furnishing bio-data and indicating the salary last drawn and expected to the Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited, 150-A, Mount Road, Madras-2, on or before 29th February 1972.

No. 33.

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD
(SOUTH DIVISION).

TENDER NOTICE.

Separate sealed tenders with the name of work and the tenderer duly superscribed on the cover are invited for the following work so as to reach the undersigned not later than 2-00 p.m. on the dates mentioned against each items. The tenders will be opened at 3-05 p.m. on the same day in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present. Approximate value of each work is Rs. 1,40,000, design No. S.D. No. 159/70.

Description

1. Construction of 2 Blocks of M.I.G. Flats as per S.D No. 159/70 near shopping centre facing Lattice Bridge Road at Indira Nagar. E.M.D. Rs. 2,120. Approximate value of work is Rs. 1,40,000.

2. Construction of 2 Blocks of M.I.G. Flats over shopping centre facing Lattice Bridge Road at Indira Nagar. E. M. D. Rs. 2,120.

Tender documents and other particulars can be had from the Office of the Executive Engineer (S.), Tamil Nadu Housing Board, 36, Mount Road, Madras-35 between 10–00 a.m. and 3–00 p.m. on all working days by remitting Rs. 10 plus Sales Tax for each set of each work. Last date for the work (1) is 14th February 1972 and for work (2) is 15th February 1972.

No. 31. EXECUTIVE ENGINEER(S).

APPOINTMENT OF AUCTIONEERS.

Sealed tenders are invited by the Director Tamil Nadu State Transport Department, Madras-2 up to 3-00 p.m. on 15th March 1972, from recognised auctioneers for appointment as Authorised Auctioneers for conducting auction of old and condemmned vehicles, unserviceable Stores, etc., belonging to this department in the depots like Transport House Depot in Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Salem, Coimbatore and Nagercoil during the period 1st April 1972 to 31st March 1973. Copies of the tender conditions can be had from the Chief Engineer, Tamil Nadu State Transport Department, Transport House, Madras-2, free of cost during the office hours.

No. 34. *Director, Tamil Nadu State Transport Department, Madras-2.*

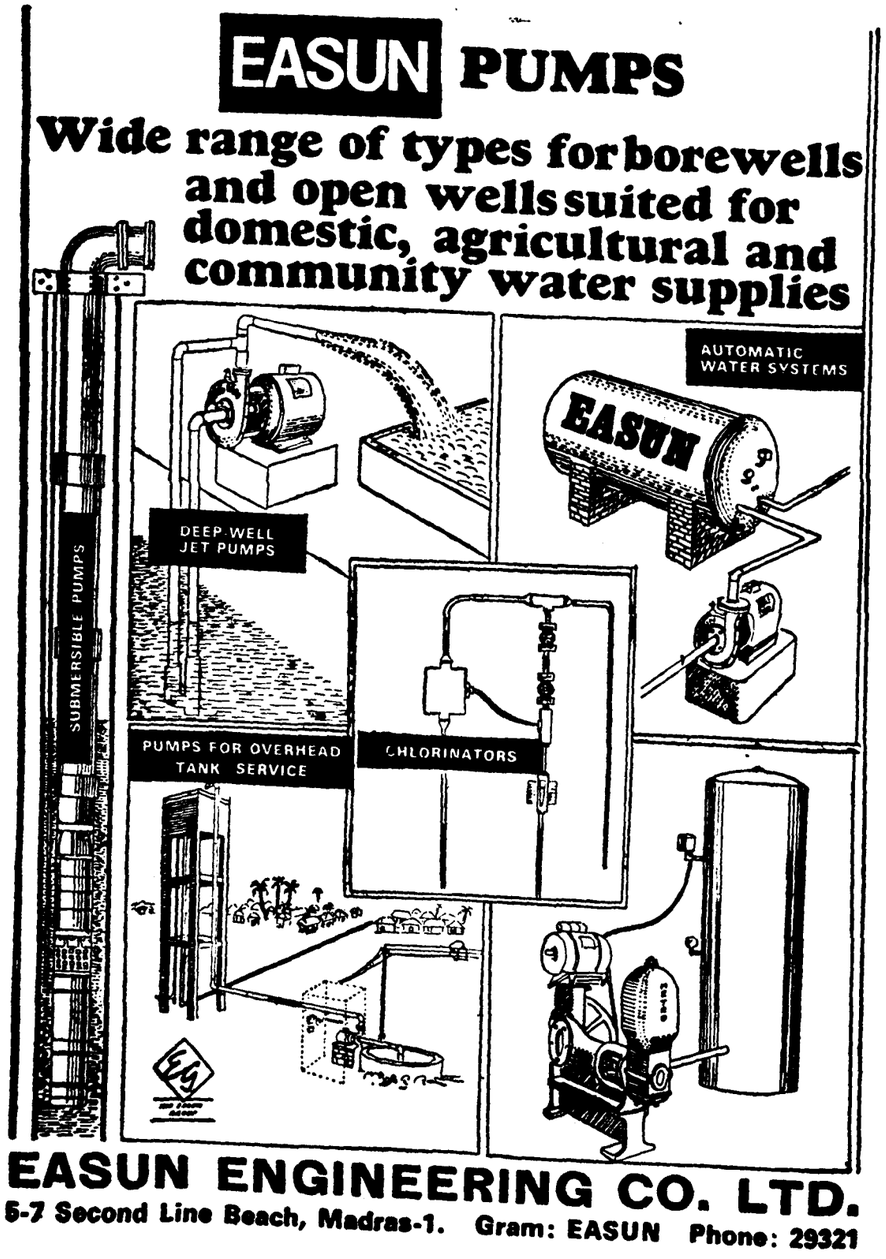
SUPPLY OF DRUGS.

Sealed tenders are invited for the period from 1st March 1972 to 31st May 1972 for the requirements of Drugs for the use of the Government Medical Institutions in Thanjavur district. The last date fixed for the receipt of tenders is 5 p.m. on 25th February 1972. Those who are willing to supply the drugs may obtain the tender forms, conditions, etc., from the District Medical Officer, Thanjavur at Nagapattinam on payment of Rs. 5·20 (Rupees five and paise twenty only, i.e., inclusive of 3½ per cent sales tax) be remitted as follows in any of the Government Treasury or State Bank of India.

Rs. 5·00 towards the cost of the tender form under the head of Account "XXXII. Medical—I. Director of Health Services and Family Planning—G. Miscellaneous" and Re. 0·20 towards the Sales Tax and Surcharge under the head of account "XII Sales Tax."

The chalans should be produced along with the requisition for tender forms. Further particulars if any required may be obtained from the District Medical Officer, Thanjavur at Nagapattinam. "The tenderer should not enter into any correspondence concerning the tender once the tender has been submitted by him".

No. 35. *District Medical Officer, Thanjavur at Nagapattinam.*



TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF DRUGS TO THE MEDICAL STORES, GOVERNMENT HEAD QUARTERS HOSPITAL, NAGAPATTINAM AND MOFUSSIL HOSPITALS IN THANJAVUR DISTRICT FOR THE PERIOD FROM :—

Sealed tenders for the supply of Drugs from will be received by the Superintendent, Government Headquarters Hospital, Nagapattinam till 5·00 p.m. on .

2. The tenders will be opened at 10-30 a.m. on 26th February 1972 in the presence of those who choose to be present.

3. The quantity mentioned in the schedule is the probable quantity required to be supplied and it will be more or less according to actual requirements, during the period of tender. The Superintendent has the right to order any quantity or any number of the articles mentioned in the schedule from time to time or not to order any quantity or any number of any such articles at all during the period of tender.

4. Tenders should be submitted to the prescribed form, each can be obtained from the Lay Secretary and Treasurer, Government Headquarters Hospital, Nagapattinam on payment of a fees of Rs. 5·20 (Rupees five and paise twenty only) inclusive of Sales Tax at 3 per cent. The amount of Rs. 5·20 should be remitted in a chalan into the Reserve Bank of India, Madras in any of the Branches of the State Bank of India or in any Government Treasury under the head of account "XXII. Medical—J. Miscellaneous" and the amount of Rs. 5·00 being the cost of tender form and 0·20 paise for the sales tax showing separately in the chalan. These two chalans should be sent with the requisition for the supply of forms of tenders, etc.

5. Rates should be quoted separately for each article in metric system according to the unit asked for, together with manufacturer's name, licence number under the Drugs Act, name of the brand and strength in the case of drugs. No tenders for the supply of articles marked "At current market rates" will be accepted and no tender in which the rate is quoted for a unit other than the brand of make wherever specified.

6. Each tender should contain not only the rates but they should also be expressed in words under column (5). The total value of such items should be entered in column (6) and the aggregated value of the entire tender should be mentioned at the foot of list III, as required therein.

7. No person making a tender shall be allowed at any time on any ground whatsoever, any claim for revision or modification of the rates quoted by him. "No clerical error, typographical error, etc., will be considered after the opening of the tender." Conditions such as "subject to availability of stocks", "supplies will be made as and when supplies received from the Principles" etc., will not be considered under any circumstances. The tenderer should clearly understand that the rates quoted by him include the payment of customs duties payable at the time of tender or any enhancement whereof or which may therefore be levied on all or any of the articles tendered.

8. Tender should be typewritten, even correction in the tender should invariably be initialed by the tenderer, failing which the tender will be rejected.

9. Each tender must be accompanied by (*a*) a deposit towards earnest money equal to 5 per cent of the total aggregate value of the articles specified in the lists tendered, subject to minimum of Rs. 100 and a maximum of Rs. 500. Deposit of earnest money may be in the form of *Government Promissory Notes endorsed in favour of the Superintendent* which should be sent with the tender. As the tenderer may pay cash into the Reserve Bank of India, Madras or into any branches of the State Bank of India, Madras or any Government Treasury in the Mofussils in favour of the Superintendent in which cases the Bank or Treasury receipt should be sent with the tender. Cheques and Bank Drafts will not be accepted.

(*b*) Earnest money deposit should not be credited to any specified head of account. Deposit should be made in the name of the Superintendent, Government Headquarters Hospital, Nagapattinam towards earnest money deposit for the tender.

(*c*) Income-tax Clearance Certificates in original or true copy duly attested should also be enclosed.

(*d*) Cheques and Bank drafts will not be accepted.

10. No cash will be accepted by the Superintendent, towards earnest money deposit. When several articles are tendered for, only the Government Promissory Notes or one Bank or Treasury Deposit, for the total amount of earnest money will be received. The tender will not be considered if earnest money, in any one of the form, is not deposited.

11. The sealed envelope containing the tender should be superscribed as "*Tenders for the supply of drugs, etc.*", for the period from 1st March to 31st May 1972 due on 25th February 1972.

12. The acceptance or otherwise of the tender will be communicated to the tenderer in writing, wherever necessary.

13. The Superintendent reserved to himself the right to reject the tenders or to accept the tenders for the supply of all the articles or for only one or more of the articles tendered for in tender, without assigning any reason therefor.

14. The accepted tenders shall within fifteen days on receipt of the acceptance of intimation of tender, execute an agreement in the prescribed form on a stamp paper on the value of Rs. 2·50. Failure to execute the agreement within the specified time, shall entail the forfeiture of the earnest money and invalidation of the tender submitted by the firm.

15. The earnest money deposit will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers after the results of the tenders are intimated to them. In the case of successful tenderers, the earnest money will be retained as security deposit until the period of tender is completed and the supply made correctly.

16. If the tenderers fail to execute the orders within the time specified in the indent or withdraw their tenders after the opening of the tenders or owing to any other reason, they are unable to execute the tender, their tender will be cancelled and the earnest money detained as security will be forfeited to Government and they will also be liable for all losses sustained by the Superintendent for reason of such breach including the liability to pay the difference between the prices accepted by him and those ultimately paid by him for such articles. Such losses shall be assessed by the Superintendent those decision as final and the amount to be assessed, is recoverable by institution proceedings under the MADRAS REVENUE RECOVERY ACT, 1861 as an arrear of land revenue.

17. The tender for the supply should not be discontinued without the permission of the Superintendent.

18. Supplies should be delivered free of charges at the Medical Stores of this hospital within seven days of the date of indents or as otherwise required by the Superintendent and no extension of time will be allowed under any circumstances. Rates quoted should be F.O.R. Destination even to Government Medical Institutions in Nagapattinam district.

19. The rates quoted and accepted will be binding on the tenderers for the period from to and on no account any increase in the price will be entertained till the completion of this period.

20. No articles shall be supplied to the hospital except on a requisition in writing signed by the Superintendent or by some officer authorised by Superintendent in writing to do so.

2. The loss to Government, if any, incurred on account of purchase rendered necessary elsewhere by failure, neglect or refusal on the part of the tenderer to supply according to the terms of the tender notification, will be recovered from him. If any articles, things supplied by the tenderers have been partially or wholly used or consumed in the hospital, and they are subsequently found to be in bad, unsound, unsuitable, inferior in quality or description not in accordance with the samples or otherwise faulty or unfit for use, the price or prices of such articles or things will be recovered from the tenderers or, if payment had already been made to them. Otherwise the tenderer will not be entitled to any payment, whatsoever for such articles. For infringment of the stipulations of the tender or for justifiable reasons the tender may be terminated by the Superintendent and the tenderer shall be liable for all losses sustained by the Superintendent in consequence of the termination. Such loss may be recovered from the Security Deposit or from his invoices become due to him. In the event of such amount becoming insufficient the balance may be recovered personally from the tenderer or from properties.

22. Provided further, it is distinctly understood, that if any of the said articles and or things are not available in the local market or if it is not Possible for the Superintendent, into purchase the same articles and or things in time for the requirements of the hosiptal, it shall be lawful for the said Superintendent in his sole discretion to purchase substitute for any aid articles and things and to recover from the tenderer the difference, if any between the price or prices of the said substituted articles and other things which may be so purchased or the money which may have been paid for the same and the price or prices Payable under tender to the tenderer of a similar articles or things which he has tendered to supply. The opinion of the Superintendent to the availabilities of the said articles or things in time for hospital requirments, and the nature and quality of the substitutes to be purchased if final and binding on the tenderers.

23. Separate earnest money deposit chalan should be enclosed along with tender. Request for the utilisation of the deposit for the previous tenders will not be accepted. TENDERS RECEIVED WITHOUT THE REQUIRED DEPOSIT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED.

24. Upon complete fulfilment of the tender by the tenderer, to the satisfaction of the Superintendent the earnest money deposit furnished by the tenderer in respect of the tender, will be returned to him.

25. Wherever the containers are to be returned for refilling as per tender condition the supplies should arrange to collect them at the hospital premises and arrange to take them at their own cost.

B.P. Drugs—Antiseptic and Disinfectants—B.P. Quality.

1. Tenders for antiseptic and disinfectants will not be considered unless the analytic reports and samples together with full particulars of their strength are submitted.

2. Rates should be quoted only for the units asked for irrespective of the packing units, available with the firms in case the packing units are difference the rate thereof should be mentioned separately. The failure to furnish the rates for the units asked for will lead to the list of the tender being rejected.

Special and Costly Drugs.

1. Tenders for the items will be considered only if the following particulars are furnished :—

2. Brand name and manufacturer's name :

3. Literature of the product :

4. Samples should be made available whenever called for:

5. Separate copies should be furnished for each list of the following with the name of the firm affixed in each list rates quoted for other than the units asked for will be ignored:—

1. B.P. Drugs;

2. Costly Drugs;

3. Injectables; and

4. Instruments and appliances.

N.B.—The composition of drugs should be according to (Indian Pharmalopoca) or National formulary of India (or) B.P.

DECLARATION.

I declare that I will abide by all the conditions set forth in the tender circular, dated issued by the Superintendent, Government Headquarters Hospital, Nagapattinam, calling for the tender for the supply of drugs, medicines, etc., for the period from to

Place :

Date : Signature :

Abstract.

Total value of articles tendered .. ..

Amount of earnest money deposit ..

Chalan No. .. ..

Dated :

Place :

Date : Signature :

Nationality Certificate. *

This is to certify that.....
son of .....,residi
.....citiz
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Signature :

Station :

Date : *Designation of the Revenue Officer:*

*Nationality to be filled in by the certifying Officer.

FORM OF TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF DRUGS TO THE GOVERNMENT HEADQUARTERS HOSPITAL NAGAPATTINAM FOR THE PERIOD FROM TO AND THE MOFUSSAL MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN NAGAPATTINAM DISTRICT.

Serial number	*Description of the articles.*	*Approximate quantity required.*	*Rate for unit (in Figures).*	*Rate for unit (in words.)*	*Total amount.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Sealed tenders will be received for the supply of the following electrical materials by the Electrical Engineer, Public Works Department, Tiruchirappalli-1, in his office up to 3 p.m. on 28th February 1972. The tenders will be opened on the same day at 4 p.m. Cost of Tender Schedules is Rs. 5·18.

The cost of tender schedule shall be accepted by demand draft of any scheduled Bank in the name of Electrical Engineer, Public Works Department, Tiruchirappalli or by Government chalan for the amount remitted under the head "P.W. III. O. R. Remittance, Electrical Engineer, Public Works Department, Tiruchirappalli-1".

Name of materials.

1 No. 200 KVA 11 KV/433 volts out door type distribution transformer as per I.S.S.

and

1 No. 100 KVA 11 KVA/433 volts out door type distribution transformer as per I.S.S.

No. 13.

V.C.A. ISAAC,
Electrical Engineer,
Public Works Department,
Tiruchirappalli-1.

ARIGNAR ANNA GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL OF INDIGENOUS MEDICINE, MADRAS-29.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF RAW DRUGS FOR THE YEAR 1972-73.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders for the supply of raw drugs to the Pharmacy attached to the Hospital for the period from 1st April 1972 or a later date to 31st March 1973 will be received by the Director of Indigenous Medicine, Madras, acting for and on behalf of and by the order and direction of the Governor of Tamil Nadu up to 2-00 p.m. on Tuesday, the 7th March 1972.

A copy of each of the conditions of tender and Schedule of articles required can be had on application from the Director of Indigenous Medicine at Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indigenous Medicine, Madras-29. The fee towards the cost of tender forms, etc., is Rs. 5 (Rupees five only) exclusive of Sales Tax at 3½ per cent which should be remitted into the Reserve Bank of India or any Government Treasury or any of the branches of the State Bank of India to the credit of the Madras Government under the Head "XXIII—Medical—III—Director of Indigenous Medicine—J. Miscellaneous—Other receipts", in the case of Tender form and in respect of Sales Tax it should be remitted under "XII—Sales Tax receipts under the Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax". In respect of remittance into the Treasuries, the number and the date of chalan the amount remitted and the name of the bank, or Treasury, in which the amount has been remitted should be furnished in the application for the supply of Tender Form. The amount is not refundable under any circumstances.

Solvency and nationality certificates obtained on or after 1st October 1971 and signed by a Tahsildar, income-tax verification certificate if the total value of the tender exceeds Rs. 10,000 and a sales tax clearance certificate if the total value of the tender exceeds Rs. 1,000 or true copies thereof attested by State Gazetted Officer, should be sent along with the Tender.

No. 17.

Director of Indigenous Medicine.

COIMBATORE MUNICIPALITY.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders for the following works are invited by the Commissioner, Coimbatore Municipality up to 300 p.m. on 28th February 1972. Tenders should be addressed to the Commissioner, Coimbatore Municipality and superscribed with the name of work and due date as 28th February 1972 in separate covers for each work. Tenders will be opened by the Municipal Civil Engineer at 3-30 p.m at his office on the same day. Tender schedules, plans, condition of tender, etc., can be had from the office of the Municipal Civil Engineer, on payment of Rs. 10.35 for first work and Rs. 5·18 for the second one, into the Municipal Treasury. Period of completion is 3 months.

Name of work.

1 Construction of temporary shed for four class rooms at R.S. puram Girls High school, Coimbatore. Estimated Rs. 35,000. E.M.D.—Rs. 875.

2 Construction of compound wall alround the burial ground at R.S. Puram. Estimated Rs. 39,890. E.M.D.—Rs. 998.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

AMENDMENT TO TENDER NOTICE RE. SUPPLY, DELIVERY AND ERECTION OF SEA COOLING WATER PUMP SETS FOR ENNORE THERMAL POWER STATION.

The last date for receipt of tenders against the specification E. 1493 is extended from 12 noon on 31st January 1972 to 12 noon on 24th February 1972. The tenders will be opened at 3.00 p.m. on 24th February 1972.

No. 15.

Superintending Engineer,
Thermal Cell.

TENDER NOTICE FOR THE SUPPLY OF NEWS PRINT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU.

Sealed tenders are invited for the supply of paper (News print, detailed below) by the Director of Stationery and Printing, Mint Buildings, Madras, for and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu up to 3.00 p.m. on 29th February 1972. The tender shall be opened at 4.00 p.m. on the same day by the Director.

"White printing paper (excluding laid marked paper) which contains Mechanical wood pulp amounting to not less than 70 per cent of the fibres contents and should not be less than 51-52 plus/minus 4 per cent grammes substance per square metre unglazed newsprint".

2. Necessary import licence will be provided by this office. Letter of credit will be opened by the tenderer himself and letter of authority will be furnished by us.

3. Licence is for reels. The size of the reel intended to order is 24" reel width 35" Diametre and 3" core.

4. Paper from all countries excluding Union of South Africa or South West Africa preferably Norwegian or Swedish Newsprint can be offered.

5. Security Deposit of Rs. 5,000-00 have to be deposited in favour of the Director of Stationery and Printing, Madras, before receiving the order.

6. To be imported from G.C.A. All countries excluding Union of South Africa and South West Africa—187·76 Metric Tonnes Net Weight Reels—Foreign Exchange for Rs. 2,80,000 will be provided by this office.

7. For further particulars, tender conditions, etc., please apply to the Director of Stationery and Printing, Madras-1.

No. 16.

T. SHANMUGAM,
Director of Stationery and Printing (in-charge).

KK.

TENDER

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU, CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT.

The Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Ezhilagam, Chepauk, Madras-5, on behalf of the Governmentof Tamil Nadu invites tenders in the prescribed form for appointment of contractors for transportation of foodgrains and other commodities dealt with by the Civil Supplies Department from Railheads and Harbour in Madras city to the City Godowns and also to the godowns in Avadi and Chromepet and vice versa and also for the supply of labour for handling of food grains in the godowns in Madras city, Avadi and Chromepet and also in Railheads and Harbour in Madras city for a period of one year from the date of acceptance of the tender. Tenders will be received by the Deputy Commissioner of Civil Supplies (Distribution) up to 3 p.m. on 21st February 1972 at Ezhilagam, Chepauk, Madras-5. Tender forms and tender conditions can be had from the Office of the Commissioner of Civil Supplies on production of chalans for having remitted a sum of Rs. 10·00 (Rupees ten only) (not refundable) in the Reserve Bank of India, Madras under the head "XXI Miscellaneous Department receipts—e. Civil Supplies Department 3(ii) Miscellaneous Receipts" and for having remitted a sum of Rs. 0·30 (not refundable) towards Sales Tax under the head "XII Sales Tax (d) Miscellaneous —Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959".

COMMISSIONER.

TENDER NOTICE.

Name of Work—CONSTRUCTION OF A GROUND LEVEL RESERVOIR OF 34,09,500 LITRES (7,50,000 GALLON) CAPACITY AT DEVELOPED PLOTS, METTUR—E.M.D. Rs. 4,500.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Construction Branch, Industries and Commerce Department from Contractors of appropriate class of Construction Branch of Industries Department and other Government Departments for the above works up to 3-00 p.m. on 23rd February 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, Construction Branch, Industries Department, 35/2, Woods Road, Madras-2, in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-10 p.m. on the same day.

Form of agreement is lump sum and the work is to be executed within six months.

Tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Executive Engineer (C), No. 4, Thiagarajapuram, Vellore North Arcot district, during office hours from 1st February 1972 for a cost of Rs. 10·40 (Non-refundable) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "XXIX. Industries— Other Receipts" to the credit of the Executive Engineer (constn.) West Division, No. 4, Thiagarajapuram, Vellore.

Earnest Money Deposit will be accepted only in the shape of chalans, deposit at call receipt and demand drafts of schedule banks. The demand drafts of scheduled bank furnished towards Earnest Money Deposit drawn in favour of Executive Engineer (C), West Division, Vellore only be accepted. State Government securities and Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board Bonds will be accepted at 5 per cent below market value National Savings Certificates will also be accepted only with the knowledge of the post office concerned. Bank Guarantee of any Nationalised Bank will also be accepted as E.M.D. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

Intending tenders should have atleast three years experience in the construction of Major building works.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
CONSTRUCTION BRANCH.

TENDER NOTIFICATION.

SEALED tenders (in duplicate) will be received by the Principal College of Engineering, Guindy Madras-25 up to 25th February 1972 for supply of the following equipments.

(1) ULTRASONIC FLAW DETECTOR. (2) SALT BATH FURNACE.

The tender documents can be had at the office of the Principal College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras-25 on payment of Rs. 5·18 (Rupees five and paise eighteen only) whether either by cash or by money order. Postal order will not be accepted. The cost of the tender documents will not be refunded under any circumstances.

No. 7. DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION,
MADRAS-25.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Name of Work.—CONSTRUCTION OF AN ANICUT ACROSS PERIYAR NEAR PARAPPANSOLAI VILLAGE IN RASIPURAM TALUK OF SALEM DISTRICT.

For and on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D. Salem—Dharmapuri Circle, Salem-4, for the above work up to 3-00 p.m. on 28th February 1972.

Tenders will be opened at 3-15 p.m. on the same day in the presence of those tenders who choose to be present at the time of opening of the tender.

1. Form of agreement is K-2 and the Earnest Money Deposit of Rs. 4,000 will be accepted in the shape of chalan or National Savings Certificates or Deposit at Call Receipts of Scheduled Banks or Demand Drafts of scheduled banks or State Government securities or by Madras State Electricity Board Bonds.

Cost of tender documents is Rs. 20 is to be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India, under the head "P.W. Remittances—III. Other Remittances" to the Credits of the Executive Engineer, Salem Division, Salem and the Sales tax of Re. 0·70 as to be remitted under the head "XII Sales Tax (d) Miscellaneous".

Tender documents are available for sale at the Office of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Salem—Dharmapuri Circle Salem-4, from 7th February to 25th February 1972.

(State Government securities and Madras State Electricity Board Bonds will be accepted at 25 per cent below face value.

Deposits at Call receipts and fixed Deposit receipts will be accepted as Earnest Money Deposit subject to realisation deciding the tenders.)

No. 8. SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, P.W.D.,
SALEM-DHARMAPURI CIRCLE,
SALEM.

NOTIFICATION.

It is notified to all concerned that the publication of notification inviting applications for appointment of Elementary Grade Teachers in Government Primary Schools in Thuckalay Educational District made in the issue for 1st February 1972 in the Tamil Arasu is hereby cancelled. No application for appointment as Elementary Grade Teachers will be entertained in this office.

The notification already published in the issue for 1st February 1972 in Tamil Arasu is hereby cancelled.

No. 99-A. *District Educational Officer, Thuckalay.*

DIRECTORATE OF GROUNDWATER.

Supply of percussion Rig-drilling tools, fishing tools, and casing accessories.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Director, Groundwater, Madras-17 in the above office for the above works up to 3-00 p.m.on 20th March 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Director of Groundwater in the above office in the presence of those who choose to be present at 3-30 p.m. on the same day.

1. *Earnest Money deposit.*—Rs. 15,000.
2. *Cost of tender documents.*—Rs. 15 plus sales tax Re. 0·60.
3. *Period of completion.*—Three months.

The tender documents will be available in the above office during office hours up to 18th March 1972.

The cost of tender documents (which will be under no circumstances be refunded)should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "Public Works remittances III other remittances", to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Groundwater Division, Madras-17. The Sales Tax should be remitted under the same chalan into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "XII. Sales Tax (b) receipts under State Sales Tax Act, General Sales Tax". The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalan.

No. 61-A. *Director of Groundwater.*

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

METTUR ELECTRICITY SYSTEM, METTUR DAM.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

The office of the Deputy Chief Accountant, Salem Revenue Unit, Assistant Engineer, Construction, Junior Engineer, Construction, Supervisor, Civil (Special) hitherto functioning at No. 2, Pudu Street, Ponnammapet, Salem-1, have been shifted to the new building situated at 3/711, Sait Colony, Venkatesapuram Extension, Salem-7 and are functioning in the abovementioned address from 6th December 1971.

The office of the Divisional Electrical Engineer, Commercial-cum-Construction, Salem, hitherto functioning at No. 2, Pudu Street, Ponnammapet, Salem-1, has been shifted to the premises of 230KV Sub-Station, Nethimedu, Salem-2 and is functioning in the above mentioned address from 8th December 1971.

No. 62-A.

AUCTION NOTICE.

One Jeep (without Trailor) bearing Registration No. MDU 6868, H.P. 15-63, Model 'WILLEY'S JUVILIAN' in 'as is where is' condition will be sold in Public Auction on 20th March 1972 at 3 p.m. in the premises of the Office of the Collector, Madurai.

For further particulars the intending bidders are requested to contact the Special Deputy Collector, Kallar Reclamation, Madurai, Madurai Collector's Office, Madurai-20.

No. 63-A. *Special Deputy Collector, Kallar Reclamation, Madurai-20.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Name of work.—Construction of 8 Dormitary Blocks (2 Un for Special Care and Rehabilitation Homes for leprous beggars Paranur, Chingleput District. E.M.D.—Rs. 4,800.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tend will be received by the Superintending Engineer,P.W.D.,Chinglep North Arcot Circle, Vellore from contractors of appropriate cl of P.W.D. or other Government Departments for the above wo up to 3-00 p.m. on 3rd March 1972. The tenders will be open by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Ar Circle, Vellore in the presence of those tenderers who choose to present at 3-15 p.m. on the same day.

Form of agreement is lump-sum and the work is to be comple within four months.

Tender documents will be available for sale at the office of Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Cir Vellore during office hours from 16th February 1972 to 1st Ma 1972.

The cost of tender documents of Rs. 20·00 (which will under circumstances be refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury Reserve Bank of India under the head "P.W. Remittances I Other Remittances" to the credit of the Executive Engine P.W.D. Buildings Division, Kancheepuram.

The Sales Tax of Re. 0·70 can be remitted in the same chal under the head of XII. Sales Tax B. Receipts under State Sales T Act, General Sales Tax. The tender documents will be issu only after producing the chalan.

Earnest Money deposit will be accepted only in the sha of chalans, deposit at call receipts and demand drafts of Schedul bank. The demand drafts of Scheduled banks furnished towa Earnest Money Deposit drawn in favour of Executive Engine P.W.D., Buildings Division, Kancheepuram only be accepte State Government Securities and Madras State Electricity Boa Bonds will be accepted at 5 per cent below market value. Natio Savings Certificates will also be accepted only with the knowled of the post office concerned. No other mode of payment will accepted.

Intending Tenderers should have atleast three years experien in the construction of Major Buildings works.

No. 64-A. *Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore.*

FOREST ENGINEERING DIVISION.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited by the "Forest Engineer, Tiruchirap palli" for the following work on behalf of the Governor of Tami Nadu.

"Formation of Pudur to Velampally Road—3·980 K.M. in Haru Range of Dharmapuri Division". E.M.D.—Rs. 1,500.

The last date of receipt and opening of tenders is 21st Februar 1972 at 3-00 p.m. and 3-05 p.m. respectively.

2. Tender documents can be had from the office of "Forest Engineer, 1-A, Royal Road, Contonment, Tiruchirappalli-1" on payment of Rs. 1-04 in cash or by Money Order from 1st February 1972 to 19th February 1972 during office hours on all working days.

No. 12. S. SHANMUGASUNDARAM,
Forest Engineer.



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Contribution to the Country's Progress

TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD.

with its net work of well equipped Modern Workshops contribute substantially for the progress of the Industry and the Nation.

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Enquiries Solicited

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR

TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD.,
An Undertaking of the Government of Tamil Nadu
35/2, WOODS ROAD, MADRAS-2

"TANSI" stands for Reliable Products at Reasonable Cost.

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU.
RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Applications in the prescribed form are invited from qualified men candidates up to 4.30 p.m. on 31st March 1972 for appointment to 150 posts of Gramasevaks, Grade II in the Tamil Nadu Gramasevaks Service to be made by direct recruitment.

Qualifications :

(i) Must have completed the S.S.L.C. with not less than 40 per cent of marks in Tamil; or

(ii) Must have obtained a post basic (Lower) Certificate, awarded by the Director of School Education; or

(iii) Must have passed the VIII Standard or the III Form of recognised school in the case of Political sufferers; or

(iv) Must have passed the VIII Standard or the III Form of recognised School or the Indian Army Class II Standard in the case of Ex-servicemen.

Age :

Candidates should be above 16 years and below 25 years on 1st July 1972. Candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be above 16 years and below 30 years on 1st July 1972.

Fee :

The application fee payable is Rs. 5. Candidates belonging to Backward Classes or Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are exempted from the payment of the prescribed fee if they have passed Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science or taken a degree of Madras or Annamalai University or equivalent qualification.

Pay :

The scale of pay of the post is Rs. 200—5—250—10—300.

Detailed particulars regarding recruitment and form of application may be obtained from the Director of Rural Development, Kuralagam Buildings, Esplanade, Madras-1 on a requisition in writing with a sufficiently stamped and self addressed envelope.

No. 66A *Director of Rural Development.*

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE, TAMIL NADU.

Applications are invited for admission to the training in the Government Glazed Clay Toys Unit, Perambur, Madras-12.

Minimum qualification required for admission is a pass in III Form or VIII Standard. Selection will be from applicants in the age group of 18 to 35 years.

Preference will be given to those who have experience in the manufacture of clay toys, dolls, statues, etc., and also to those belonging to potters Community.

The training is for a period of one year and a stipend of Rs. 40 per month will be paid to all selected trainees.

The number of candidates to be selected is 10 (Ten).

Applications on plain paper furnishing particulars regarding age, qualifications, experience, etc., should reach "the Works Superintendent, Government Glazed Clay Toys Unit, 27, Krishnadoss Road, Perambur, Madras-12 on or before 3-00 p.m. on 21st Februrary 1972.

Candidates will have to appear for an interview and aptitude test at Madras at their own expense.

No. 69A.

Director of Industries and Commerce.

SHORT CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineers, Pamban Circle at the Thirumanur Special Divisional Engineer's Office at Thanjavur upto 3-00 p.m. on 23rd February 1972 for the work noted below.

Name of work.—Constructing a bridge at KM 43/0 (M 26/7) of Muthupet Mimisal Road.

E.M.D. Rs. 9,000.

Tenders will be opened on the same date at 3-15 p.m. by the Superintending Engineer (H), Pamban Circle at the Office of the Divisional Engineer (H), Special, Thirumanur Bridge Division, Thanjavur.

Particulars of tender condition schedules, forms and plans can be obtained from the Office of the Special Divisional Engineer, Thirumanur Bridge Works, Thanjavur.

The schedules can be had on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 25·90 (including sales tax) on all working days from 15th to 22nd February 1972 during office hours. This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

The E.M.D. amount noted against the work should be remitted into any of the Government Treasury within the jurisdiction of the Special Divisional Engineer (H), Thirumanur Bridge Works, Thanjavur under the Revenue Deposit to the credit of the Special Divisional Engineer (H) Thirumanur Bridge Works, Thanjavur and the receipted chalan should be attached with the tender.

If the E.M.D. amount is furnished in the form of Bank guarantee obtained from scheduled banks the guarantee should be accompanied by the Reserve Bank of India concurrence.

Tender based on alternate design will not be considered.

Tenders received without the E.M.D. will not be considered.

Superintending Engineer (H).

DIRECTORATE OF GROUNDWATER.
TENDER NOTICE.

Name of Work.—Supply of plain ended, casing pipes.

(1) 8"/200 mm. nominal bore—500 metres.

(2) 10"/250 mm. nominal bore—400 Metres.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu *Sealed tenders* will be received by the Director, Groundwater Directorate, Madras-17, in the above office for the above work up to 3-30 p.m. on 22nd March 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Director, Groundwater Directorate, in the above office in the presence of those tenders who choose to be present at 3-30 p.m. on the same day.

E.M.D. is Rs. 5,000.

Cost of tender documents is Rs. 10 plus S.T. of Re. 0.40.

The work should be completed within three months. Tender documents will be available in the above office during office hours from 1st February to 20th March 1972.

The cost of tender documents (which will under no circumstances be refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "Public Works remittances—III other remittances", to the credit of the Hydrogeologist, Groundwater Division, Thanjavur-1. The sales tax should be remitted under the same chalan into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head, "XII Sales Tax (b) receipt under State Sales Tax Act, General Sales Tax".

The tender documents will be issued only after producing the challan. No other forms of payment will be accepted.

No. 67-A. *Director of Groundwater.*

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders for the following work will be received for and on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Tiruchirappalli Circle, Tiruchirappalli-1, in his Office at Tiruchirappalli on the date and time noted below :

1. Name of work—Construction of Central School (Kendriya vidyalaya) at Ordnance Estate, Tiruchirappalli S.A.P. Site.

2. Last date and time of receipt of tender—15th March 1972 - 3-00 p.m.

3. Earnest money deposit—Rs. 15,000.

4. Form of contract—Lump-sum.

5. Period of completion—12 months.

6. Cost of tender documents—Rs. 25·00.

7. Sales Tax—Re. 0·88.

8. Date from which the tender documents will be available for sale—6th March 1972.

9. Date and time of opening of tender in the presence of the contractors who choose to be present—15th March 1972—3-30 p.m.

The cost of tender documents should be remitted into a Government Treasury under the head of account "XXXVII Public Works State Revenue Miscellaneous" and the sales tax amount should also be remitted into a Government Treasury under the head of account "XII. Sales Tax—b. Receipts under the State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax" in a single chalan. The chalan should accompany the application for the supply of tender documents for the above work.

The Superintending Engineer, P.W.D. Tiruchirappalli Circle, reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders received without assigning any reason therefor.

Further conditions of tender will be available in the detailed tender notice.

No. 70A. *Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Tiruchi Circle, Tiruchirappalli.*

TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

TENDER.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Group Materials Manager, at the Corporation offiec up to 3-00 p.m. on 15th March 1972 for the supply of 2,000 M.T. of Iron Ore to continuous Steel Casting Plant, Arkonam.

The tenders will be opened by the Group Materials Manager, or by his authorised officer at 3-30 p.m. on the same day in the presence of those tenderers who may be present.

Tender documents can be had from the Corporation's office from 15th February 1972 on payment of Rs. 25 per set (non-refundable).

No. 36. *Group Materials Manager.*

AUCTION SALE NOTICE.

A public auction will be held at 11-00 a.m. on 20th March 1972 at the premises of the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kovilpatti, for the sale of unserviceable Government, condemned Willys Jeep attached to the Commissioner, Panchayat Union, Ottapidaram.

The particulars of Jeep and the condition prescribed for t sale are given below :—

I. Particulars of the Jeep—

1.	Type of the vehicle	Jeep.
2.	Description of the vehicle—	
	(a) Engine No.	4 I. 200350.
	(b) Chasis No.	45483.
	(c) Colour of paint	Ash colour.
	(d) Four wheel drive or two wheel drive.	Four Wheel driv
3.	Registration No. of the vehicle ..	MSX 2784.
4.	Type of body	Tourer.
5.	Model of the vehicle	1957.
6.	No. of cylinders.	4.
7.	Horse power	15·63 Horse Power.
8.	Makers name	Willy's.
9.	Makers classification or wheel base ..	80".
10.	Seating capacity	4.
11.	Unloaded weight of the vehicle ..	1066. 852 kgs.

II. Conditions.—

(1) Any person or any body intending to bid must depos with the auctioning officer on or before the date of sale a su of Rs. 100. The earnest money of the unsuccessful bidde will be refunded immediately after the sale is knocked dow in favour of the highest bidder. Any one who has not pai this deposit will not, under any circumstances, be allowed t participate in the auction.

(2) The successful or the highest bidder as the case may b in whose favour the sale is knocked down should deposi 25 per cent of the sale amount less the earnest money of Rs. 10 already deposited by him immediately after the sale is knocke down. If he either fails to deposit the amount or backs ou the earnest money deposit of Rs. 100 remitted by him will b forfeited to Government and resale held. The loss resultin from such a resale should be made good by the successful bidde who falied to remit the balance amount of the first sale. Th sale of the condemned vehicle be subject to confirmation b the Transport Commissioner, Madras. After the sale is con firmed, the highest bidder could be required to remit the balanc amount including sales tax.

(3) No one will be allowed to bid for an other person unles he/she holds a power of attorney and produced it for the inspec tion of the selling officer.

(4) Auction sale will be knocked down in favour of th highest bidder, but the right to reject and bid without assignin any reason thereof is reserved to the offices who conducts th auction sale.

(5) If sufficient number of bidders are not present at the tim of auction the right of postponing the auction is reserved t the officer who conducts the auction.

(6) The auction sale will not be considered as complete unles it is confirmed by the competent authority where decision shal be final and binding on the successful bidder.

(7) Intending bidders may see the vehicle on any one of the Government working days with the permission of the Commissioner, Panchayat Union, Ottapidaram or Revenue Divisional Officer, Kovilpatti.

(8) Failure on the part of the successful bidder to comply with the condition entails forefeiture of the earnest money deposit and cancellation of the bid. It shall not be incumbent on the selling office to give notice of such as cancellation or resale to the defaulting bidder. Resale under these conditions will be at the risk of defaulting bidder who shall have not claim to the profit if any on account of such resale and who in the even of loss will be required to make good to the Government difference between the bid amount payable by him and the total amount payable by successful bidder at the resale. The defaulting bidder shall not be eligible to bid at the resale. The Jeep sold in the auction shall be removed within a week from the date of receipt of the order of confirmation on the sale by the competent authority; otherwise it shall be resold at the risk of the purchaser and the money deposited by him shall be forefeited.

No. 37. *Revenue Divisional Officer.*

CHIT TENDER EXTENSION NOTICE.

Name of work.—MELVISHARAM WATER SUPPLY PROJECT—II-Stage—Part-II—Construction of R.C.C. Ground Level Service Reservoirs of 2·50 and 6·00 lakhs litres capacity respectively for Zone-I and II of the Melvisharam Town.

(Tender Notice No. 29626/Exe/71-3 dated 9th November 1971.

(Tender Notice No. 29626/Exe/71-4. dated 24th December 1971.)

The last date for the receipt of tenders for the above TWO WORKS is extended upto 3-00 p.m. on 23rd February 1972.

The other conditions of the original Tender Notice remain unaltered.

No. 38. *Superintending Engineer (PHE).*

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders are invited by the undersigned up to 3-00 p.m. on 15th March 1972 for the supply of the following:

SPARES FOR GM. 8V-71-ENGINE

Necessary tender specification and conditions may be had from the undersigned free of cost on application.

No. 39. *Executive Engineer, P.W.D. D.C.R. Division, Madras-17.*

NOTIFICATION

Sealed quotations are invited for the supply of Ceramic Machinery and Equipment to the Rural Works Centre for Ceramics at Omalur, Salem district. Detailed specification can be furnished on request.

Quotation should confirm strictly to the specification laid and should be sent in sealed covers superscribed as "*Quotations for the Supply of Machinery and Equipments—Rural Works Centre for Ceramics, Omalur*" and addressed to Thiru P.S. Menon, B.Sc., B.Sc. (Tech), Joint Director of Industries and Commerce (Ceramic), Chepauk, Madras-5. Offers from Ex-stock will be given preference. The undersigned reserves the right to accept or reject any or all quotations and to split up the Quotations as he may deem fit.

The last date for the receipt of the Quotation is 3-00 p.m. on 1st March 1972. Quotation received after the time and date specified above will not be considered.

Director of Industries and Commerce (Ceramic Wing), Chepauk, Madras-5.

No. 40.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited by the undersigned upto 1-00 p.m. on 25th February 1972 for the supply of Steam Boilers—2 Nos.

Necessary tender specification and conditions may be had from the Personal Assistant to the undersigned free of cost, on application.

No. 46. *General Superintendent, P.W. Workshops and Stores*

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited by the undersigned upto 1-00 p.m. on 25th February 1972 for the supply of Washing Machine—1 No., Hydro Extractor—2 Nos., Calendering Machine—2 Nos.

Necessary tender specification and conditions may be had from the Personnel Assistant to the undersigned, free of cost on application.

No. 47. *General Superintendent, Public Works Workshops and Stores.*

TENDER.

DISPOSAL OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND BLANKS.

Sealed tenders are invited for the disposal of Forged Blanks and Surgical instruments from this Corporation up to 2 p.m. on 6th March 1972 and the tenders will be opened at 3-00 p.m. on the same day.

Detailed specifications and conditions of tender can be had from the Deputy Manager (Tool Rooms) of this Corporation on payment of Rs. 5·25 (non-refundable) inclusive of Sales Tax by cash or M.O. in favour of Senior Accounts Officer (Cash) of this Corporation.

No. 48. *Managing Director.*

TENDER NOTICE.

CHEMICAL FERTILISERS WANTED.

On behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders are invited for the supply of—

1. Agricultural lime,
2. Ammonium Sulphate,
3. Rock Phosphate,
4. Superphosphate,
5. Muriate of Potash.
6. Calcium Ammonium Nitrate.

The last date for receipt of tenders is 3-00 p.m. on 3rd March 1972.

For further details and conditions of tender please apply to the undersigned with a sum of Rs. 2·07 towards the cost of tender notification and form of tender inclusive of sales tax.

No. 49. *Director, Cinchona Department, Ootacamund, The Nilgiris District.*

TENDER NOTICE.

M.S. CIRCULAR TANKS WANTED.

On behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders are invited for the supply of 16 Nos. of M.S. Tanks. The last date for the receipt of tenders has been fixed on 5th March 1972. For detailed tender schedules and further details please apply to the undersigned by remitting Rs. 2·07 (inclusive of S.T.) towards the cost of the same.

No. 50. *The Director, Cinchona Department, P.B. No. 6, Ootacamund, The Nilgiris.*

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU PUBLICATIONS

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATION DEPOT,
166, ANNA SALAI, MADRAS-2.

Indian Law Reports (Madras Series) Prices reduced by 50 per cent in respect of back issues from the year 1957 to 1964 (monthly issues).

Original price—Rs. 1-50 per copy. *Reduced price*—Re. 0-75 per copy.

Indian Law Report (Madras Series) for the year 1965 and subsequent years—*No reduction.*

Rate 1965—monthly issues—Rs. 1-50 each.
From 1966 onwards monthly issues—Rs. 3-36 each.

No. 51. *Director of Stationery and Printing.*

TAMIL NADU WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Name of work.—Kancheepuram Drainage Project—III Stage—Providing House Service Connections for Main Sewer 4 in West Zone.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board sealed tenders in the proper departmental form will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering Circle, Madras-8 at his office at No. 52, Gengu Reddi Road, Egmore, Madras-8, for the above work upto 3-00 p.m. on 6th March 1972 from the Registered Contractors of appropriate class of this Department and/or similar Government organisations. The tender will be opened after 3-30 p.m. on the same day by the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering Circle, Madras, in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present at the time of opening.

Form of contract is K-2 and period of completion six months.

2. Earnest money deposit is Rs. 3,500 which is to be in the form of Treasury Chalan/or/in any one of the acceptable forms of deposits as prescribed in the Tender Schedule.

3. Cost of tender documents, i.e., Rs. 10·35 is to be remitted to the credit of the Executive Engineer (P.H.), Public Health Engineering Division, T.W.A.D. Board, Chingleput—P.W.-III O.R. and for Sales Tax XII Sales D. Misc. I—General Sales Tax in separate chalans.

4. Tender documents can be had from the Executive Engineer (P.H.E.), Public Health Engineering Division-24, Big Manigar Street, Chingleput on application.

Superintending Engineer (P.H.E.),
Public Health Engineering Circle, T.W.A.D. Board,
Madras-8.

No. 52

MADURAI HOUSING UNIT.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders in separate covers with the names work and the tenderer duly superscribed are invited from the registered contractor of Tamil Nadu Housing Board or of its units for the following work so as to reach the undersigned not later than 3.00 p.m. on 6th March 1972.

Tender schedule etc., can be had from the Unit Office on all working days between 11-00 a.m. and 3 p.m. from 20th February to 4th March 1972, on payment of Rs. 15 + Sale Tax only (Rupees fifteen + S.T.)

Description of work.—Construction of 2 Blocks of one roomed 3 storeyed buildings under Slum Scheme in South Mount Road, Tirunelveli, Palayamkottai, as per design No. PB/SHB/48/63—Approximate value of work.—Rs. 2,10,000. Amount of E.M.D.—Rs. 3,150.

Tender will be opened on the same day at 3-30 p.m. on 6th March 1972 by the Executive Engineer and Administrative Officer in the presence of the present contractors or their agents

V. CHELLARAJ,
Executive Engineer and Administrative Officer,

No. 31

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders (in the prescribed form) will be invited by the Superintending Engineer, Tamilnadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board, Veeranam Project Circle, Chepauk, Madras-5 from the Registered Public Works Department contractors of the appropriate Class for the work of construction of Raw Water Pump house for Veeranam Project Headworks at Sathisthope in South Arcot district.

Form of contract—Lumpsum.

Earnest Money Deposit—Rs. 6,600.

Cost of Tender documents is to be remitted under P.W. III O.R. in Government Treasury chalan to the credit of Executive Engineer Veeranam Project Division, Vadakathur for Rs. 20·00 plus sales tax as in force to be paid under XII-b. Sales tax Miscellaneous.

Period of completion —Three months.

Availability of tender documents—from 18th to 25th February 1972.

Date and time of tender —1st March 1972 upto 3-00 p.m.

Detailed chit tender notice stipulating the conditions for obtaining tender schedule and other particulers may be had at the office of the undersigned during office hours.

Superintending Engineer, Tamil nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board, Veeranam Project Circle, Madras-5.

No. 41

APPOINTMENT OF AUCTIONEERS.

Sealed tenders are invited by the Director, Tamil Nadu State Transport Department, Madras-2, up to 3.00 p.m. on 15th March 1972, from recognised auctioneers for appointment as Authorised Auctioneersfor conducting auction of old and condemned vehicles, unserviceble Stores, etc., belonging to this departments in the depots like Transport House Depot in Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Salem, Coimbatore and Nagercoil during the period 1st April 1972 to 31st March 1973. Copies of the tender conditions can be had from the Chief Engineer, Tamil Nadu State Transport Department, Transport House, Madras-2, free of cost during the office hours.

Director,
Tamil Nadu State Transport Department,
Madras-2.

No. 104-A.

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU.

(CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT.)

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamilnadu, the Assistant Commissioner of Civil Supplies (Storage) or an Officer authorised by him will sell in public auction about 18 (eighteen) tonnes of rice on the 25th February 1972 at the Government godown in E. T. Mills Compound, Choolai, Madras-7.

The details of the quantities and the variety of rice offered for sale along with the terms and conditions can be obtained from the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Civil Supplies (Storage) E.T. Mills, Madras-7, on payment of Rs. 5.20 which is not refundable.

Assistant Commissioner (Civil Supplies)
Storage, Madras-7.

No. 86A

LIVESTOCK AUCTION SALE.

The surplus stock of milch and dry cows of the Government Dairy Farm, Madhavaram, Madras-51 will be sold in public auction on 23rd February 1972 at 10.00 a.m. at the Milk Colony. Intending bidders should deposit an earnest money of Rs. 50 (Rupees fifty only) in cash with the Officer conducting the auction sale before the commencement of the auction. In addition, the highest bidders should remit 1/4 of the bid amount immediately after the auction of the concerned animal is over failing which the animal will be reauctioned. The terms and conditions of the auction sale can be had from the Superintendent, Government Dairy Farm, Office of the Commissioner for Milk Production and Dairy Development, Madras-51 on any working day.

Commissioner.

No. 96-A.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Public Auction notice.

The following Police vehicles of North Arcot District will be sold in public auction at 11.00 hrs. on 25th March 1972 at Armed Reserve Headquarters, Vellore.

Registration number.	*Type of the vehicle.*	*Make.*
1. MDJ 3405	Jeep ..	Willys.

2. The above vehicle is kept open for inspection at Armed Reserve Headquarters, Vellore. The condition of sale can be had from the office of the Reserve Inspector Headquarters, Vellore.

Superintendent of Police, Vellore,
North Arcot.

No. 85-A.

CAUVERY DEVELOPMENT WORKS CIRCLE, THANJAVUR.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders on the form supplied will be received from the registered contractors of P.W.D. or other Government Departments for the work detailed below by the Special Superintending Engineer, Cauvery Development Works Circle, Thanjavur up to 4.00 p.m. on 9th March 1972.

Improvements to Era voikkal drain—E.M.D. Rs. 2,450. Cost of tender documents is Rs. 10 plus S.T. Re. 0.35.

Conditions :—

1. Tender schedules will be available for sale after 25th February 1972.

2. The E.M.D. should be deposited into the Government Treasury to the Credit of the Executive Engineer, Project Investigation Division, Tiruthuraipoondi under Revenue Deposit, call deposits, demand drafts, fixed deposits of scheduled banks, Bank guarantee of Nationalised Banks drawn in favour of the Executive Engineer, Project Investigation Division, Tiruthuraipoondi, N.D.C.S., N.S.C.S., Gold Bonds, State Government securities, State Electricity Board loan bonds, which are in the name of the tenderer and pledged to the Executive Engineer of the concerned Division will also be accepted as E.M.D. Government securities and Electricity Board Loan Bonds will be accepted at 5 per cent below the market price or at the face value whichever is less.

3. The cost of tender schedule should be remitted into the Government Treasury under the head "P.W.D.—III O.R." to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Project Investigation Division, Tiruthuraipoondi.

4. Sales tax should be remitted into the Government Treasury under the head "XII. Sales Tax—*b*. Receipts under the State Sales Tax Act General Sales Tax".

5. Application for tender schedule should reach this office on or before 7th March 1972 and the application should be addressed to the Personal Assistant to Special Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Cauvery Development Works Circle, Thanjavur.

Special Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.,
C.D.W. Circle, Thanjavur.

No. 87A.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Name of works: Formation of a tank in Vellalagoundan village in Salem Taluk of Salem district.

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF GOVERNOR OF TAMIL NADU Sealed Tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Salem-Dharmapuri Circle, Salem-4 for the above work up to 3-00 p.m. on 6th March 1972.

Tenders will be opened at 3-15 p.m. on the same day in the presence of those who choose to be present at the time of opening of the tender.

Form of Agreement is K. 2. Earnest Money Deposit, viz Rs. 12 000 will be accepted in the shape of Chalan or National Savings Certificate or Deposit at Call receipts of Scheduled banks or Demand Drafts of Scheduled banks or State Govt. Securities or by Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board Bonds.

Cost of tender documents i.e, Rs. 20 is to be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India, under the head "P.W.D. Remittance—III. Other Remittances to the Credit of Executive Engineer, Salem Division, Salem-7" and Sales Tax of Re. 0·70 is to be remitted under the head "XII. Sales tax—(*d*) Miscellaneous".

Tender documents are available for sale at the office of the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Salem-Dharmapuri Circle, Salem-4 from 14th February 1972 to 3rd March 1972.

State Government Securities and Tamil Nadu State Eelectricity Board Bonds will be accepted at 25 per cent below face value. Deposits at Call receipts and fixed deposit receipts will be accepted as Earnest Money Deposit subject to realisation before deciding the tenders.

Superintending Engineer,
Salem—Dharmapuri Circle,
Salem.

No. 9.

TAMIL NADU FIRE SERVICE DEPARTMENT.

AUCTION NOTICE.

Condemned Mobile Tank Unit MSY 0973—G.M.C. 1951 Model of Tamil Nadu Fire Service department will be sold in public auction on 19th February 1972 at 11-00 hours at Tamil Nadu Fire Service Headquarters, 17-A, Marshalls Road, Egmore, Madras-8. The vehicle is available for inspection at the above address. Conditions of sale can be had from the undersigned.

S. AMIRTHALINGAM,
Divisional Fire Officer, Madras City.

No 18-A.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed schedule Tender will be received by the Superintending Engineer (National Highways), Madurai at his office at No. 11, Avvaiyar Street, Narimedu, Madurai-2 up to 3-30 p.m. (Office clock) on 23rd February 1972 (Wednesday) for the works noted below and opened at 3-35 p.m. on the same date.

Serial number and name of work.	*Availability of tender schedule.*
(1)	(2)
1 Widening and strengthening the pavement from KM. 157-170 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Section of N. H. 7—E.M.D. Rs. 28,900.	Divisional Engineer (National Highways), Madurai-2.
2 Improvements to Geometrics in KM. 278-6 to 345/2 of National Highways 7 of Salem-Dindigul section M. D. 7—E.M.D. Rs. 44,650.	Divisional Engineer (National Highways), Tiruchirappalli. II Division, Tiruchirappalli-1.
3 Widening and strengthening the pavement from KM. 355 to 375 of Salem-Dindigul Section of N.H. 7—E.M.D. Rs. 48,000.	

Particulars of tender conditions, prescribed forms, schedules, plans etc., can be obtained from the office of the Divisional Engineer (National Highways), Madurai-2, Tiruchirappalli-II Division, Tiruchirappalli-1 on requisition in writing and on payment, of Rs. 20.70 per set including Sales Tax (not refundable) on all working days during working hours from 11th February 1972 to 22nd February 1972.

Alternative design proposals will not be entertained. The E.M.D. noted above shall be remitted in any of the Government Treasuries within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (National Highways), Madurai-2, Tiruchirappalli-II Division, Tiruchirappalli-1 under "Revenue Deposit" and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the Tender.

Earnest Money Deposit in the shape of 12 Years National Defence Certificate, 10 years Defence Deposit Certificates, State Government Securities, Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board Bonds, Bank guarantees Deposit at Call receipts, Demand Drafts issued on Schedule Banks will also be accepted. It is informed that Bank Guarantees will not be considered unless the concurrence of Reserve Bank of India to the Bank Guarantee is obtained and enclosed with the tender.

Tenders without Earnest Money Deposit will be summarily rejected.

101-A *Superintending Engineer, Madurai-2.*

AUCTION SALE OF DRILLING MACHINERIES.

Two numbers of Calyx Drills, Pumps and Accessories will be disposed off by Public Auction to be held on 6th March 1972 at 2 p.m. in the premises of the Office of the Additional State Geologist, Industrial Estate, Guindy, Madras-32. Inspection of the said Drilling Machineries together with the terms and conditions of the auction sale may be had from the Additional State Geologist, Guindy, Madras-32 on any working day between 10-30 a.m. to 5 p.m. before 4th March 1972 either in person or through post by sending a 25 paise self-addressed envelope.

102-A *Additional State Geologist.*

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed Tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer Thanjavur Circle for the following works up to 8th March 1972.

	Construction of Post-Graduates Chemistry block for Government Arts College (Men), Kumbakonam. (1)	*Construction of Post-Graduate Physics block for Government Arts College (Men), Kumbakonam.* (2)	*Construction of Post-Graduate Arts block for Government Arts College (Men), Kumbakonam.* (3)
1. Form of Agreement.	Lump sum.	Lump-sum	Lump sum.
2. Earnest Money Deposit (in the shape of chalan).	5,300	6,500	6,500
3. Cost of tender documents (To be remitted into Treasury under the head P.W. III other remittances to the credit of the Executive Engineer, (B) Division, Tiruvarur.	30.30	30.00	30.00
4. Sales Tax (to be remitted under the head XII. Sales tax receipts under Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax.	8·05	8·05	8·05
5. Period of completion	12 Months	12 Months	12 Months
6. Date from which the tender documents will be available for sale.	21-2-1972	21-2-72	21-2-72

No. 89-A. *Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Thanjavur Circle, Thanjavur.*

AUCTION SALE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Articles will be sold in Public Auction at my Office at 10-30 a.m. on Thursday, the 24th February 1972. The list of articles that will be sold, can be perused in my Office during working hours on Tuesday 22-2-1972 and Wednesday on 23-2-1972.

No. 90-A. *Commissioner of Police.*

Read

Tamil Arasu

Regularly :

For appointment and Training notifications and Scholarship Announcements by the Government.

Annual subscription .. .. Rs.8-00 For 6 months .. Rs. 4-00.

SHORT CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed schedule Tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Madras Circle, at his office in "Highways Offices" building at Guindy, Madras-25, up to 3-00 p.m. on 23rd February 1972 for the works noted below :—

Name of work.—

1. Improvements to the road from Pudupalayam to Kancheepuram, Tiruvathur road via Pavur, Peria Elacherry, Menalur, Kanigilluppai K.M. 0/0 to 6/0 E.M.D. Rs. 2,490.

2. Improvements to the road from Pudupalayam to Kancheepuram, Tiruvathur road via Pavur, Peria Elacherry, Menalur Kanigilluppai. K.M. 6/0 to 12/0—E.M.D. Rs. 2,370.

3. Improvements to the road from Pudupalayam to Kancheepuram, Tiruvathur road via Pavur, Peria Elacherry, Menalur, Kanigilluppai. K.M. 12/0 to 17/2—E.M.D. Rs. 2,110.

Tenders will be opened on the same day, i.e. on 23rd February 1972 at 3-15 P.M.

Particulars of tender condition schedules forms and plans can be obtained from the office of the Divisional Engineer(Highways), Tiruvannamalai, on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 25.88 (including Sales Tax) on all working days from 10th February 1972 to 22nd February 1972 during office hours. This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

The Earnest Money Deposit noted above should be remmitted into any of the Government Treasuries within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Tiruvannamalai, under the head "Revenue Deposit" to the credit of Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Tiruvannamalai, and receipted chalan should be enclosed with the Tender. The Earnest Money Deposit if furnished in the form of Bank guarantee obtained from Schedule Banks the same should be in the form prescribed by Government and should be accompanied by the Reserve Bank of India's concurrence.

Tenders received without the prescribed Earnest Money Deposit will not be considered.

No. 88-A. *Superintending Engineer (Highways and Rural Works) Madras Circle, Madras-25.*

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDING FOR BOYS HOSTEL FOR BACKWARD CLASSES AT MADURAI—E.M.D. Rs. 3,900.

For and on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D. Madurai Circle, Madurai-2, for the above work up to 3-00 p.m. on 1st March 1972 and opened at 4-00 p.m. on the same day. The tender documents will be available for sale from 21st to 28th February 1972.

Form of agreement is lump sum and the work should be completed within six months.

The cost of tender documents of Rs. 20 not refendable should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "P. W. Remittances—III O. R." to the credit of the executive Engineer, P.W.D., Buildings Division, Madurai and sales-tax with surcharge of Re. 0.75 for the tender documents under the head "XII Sales-tax (d) Miscellaneous" in a single chalan and the chalan produced after which only the tender documents will be issued.

Earnest Money Deposit will be accepted in the shape of chalan, deposit at all receipt or demand drafts of scheduled banks, Government securities and Bank guarantee of 14 Nationalised Banks, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Bonds and National Savings Certificates will also be accepted at 5 per cent below market value. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

No. 91-A. *Superintending, Engineer, P.W.D., Madurai Circle, Madurai-2.*

ANNUAL MAINTENANCE OF GOVERNMENT ROADS FOR THE YEAR 1972-73.

For and on behalf of and by order and direction of the Government of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders for the maintenance works of all the Government roads in Ooty division for 1972-73 on percentage basis will be received from registered contractors by the Divisional Engineer(H), Ooty, at his office at Ooty up to 2-00 p.m. (as per division office clock) on 15th March 1972 and the tenders received will be opened at 2-15 p.m. on the same day in the presence of the contractors or their authorised agents who are present.

Tender documents can be had from the Manager, Division Office (H), Ooty on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 3.11 per set (not refundable) on all the office working days during the office hours from 10-30 a.m. to 5-00 p.m., commencing 1st March 1972 to 14th March 1972 (both days inclusive). The tender documents will not be sold on 15th March 1972 (Tender day) on any account.

Tenders received without the required Earnest Money Deposit will be rejected. The Earnest Money Deposit should be remitted into the Government Treasury under the head of "REVENUE DEPOSIT" in favour of the Divisional Engineer (H), Ooty and the receipted chalan should be enclosed along with the tender. Madras loan bond duly endorsed in favour of the Divisional Engineer (H), Ooty and Bank Draft will also be accepted as E.M.D. If Bank guarantee is produced towards E.M.D., the concurrence of the Reserve Bank of India to the Bank guarantee should be enclosed along with the tender failing which the tender will be rejected.

Income-tax verification and sales-tax clearance certificates should be enclosed with the tender, if they have not already been produced failing which the tenders are liable for rejection.

The list of works and the E.M.D. to be paid for each work and the other tender conditions, etc., will be published in the notice board of the Division Office (H), Ooty and the Office of the Assistant Engineers (H) and Section Officers (H) of this division for 1st March 1972.

Divisional Engineer (H), Ootacamund.

No. 92-A.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders in the proper departmental form superscribing the name of work on the cover will be received by the Superintending Engineer (PHE), at his office at No. 17, P. T. Rajan Road, Madurai-2, up to 3 p.m. as per his office clock on 2nd March 1972 Thursday and they will be opened on the same day at 3-30 p.m.

Form of Contract is K2.

Name of Work:—Nilakkottai Water Supply Scheme—II Stage—Laying and Jointing of C.I. A.C. and P.V.C. Pipes and specials for Distribution System—E.M.D. Rs. 1,110.

E.M.D. amount has to be deposited along with the tender, only in the shape of a treasury chalan or Demand Draft or Bank Guarantee from any Nationalised Bank payable on part to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engg. Division, Madurai-2.

Tender documents can be had from the Executive Engineer, P.H. Engg. Division, No. 14, Ramamoorthi Street, Madurai-2 (up to 5 p.m. on 29th February 1972 Tuesday) at a cost of Rs. 5-18 (non-refundable).

No. 93-A. *Superintending Engineer (PHE), Madurai-2.*

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board sealed tenders superscribed "Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, Basin Bridge Power Station—coal handling and supply of casual labour from 1972–1973 to 1973–1974—Specification No. SEG.BB 51 and the name and address of the tenderer on the cover are invited by the undersigned at his office upto 1 p.m. on 15th March 1972 and the tenders will be opened at 4 p.m. on the same date in the presence of such of those tenderers who are present.

Copies of tender sets can be had from the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 20 (Rupees twenty only) (Non-refundable) either in cash or by Money Order addressed to the Chief Accountant (Generation), Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, Basin Bridge Power House, Madras-12 mentioning clearly the Specification Number. The Tender Set will be sent only by ordinary post under certificate of posting. The Electricity Board will not be responsible for loss of tender documents in transit or for delay or non-delivery, etc. The tender form is not transferable. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reasons therfor.

A sum of Rs. 2,000 (Rupees two thousand only) towards Earnest Money Deposit should be remitted by the tenderer by cash in the office of the undersigned and enclosed the cash receipt along with the tender. Tenders not accompanied by the cash receipt and those not submitted in the departmental form on or before the due date and time will be rejected.

No. 94-A. *Superintending Engineer, M.E.S. (Generation), Basin Bridge Power House, Madras-12.*

RE-CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (H.), Special Circle for P.H. Works, Madras-1 at his office at Kuralagam building IVth Floor, Madras-1 upto 3-00 p.m. on 23rd February 1972 for the work noted below.

1. *Name of work.*—Reconstruction of bridge across Gadilam river at mile 113/4 of N.H. 45 Madras-Trichy-Dindugal road—E.M.D. Rs. 45,300.

II. Call.

2. Reconstructing the bridge at mile 44/3 K.M. 72/8 of N.H. 45 Madras-Trichy-Dindigul road—Rs. 2,490.

II. Call.

3. Reconstructing the culvert at K.M. 194/6 of N.H. 45 Madras Trichy Dindigul road—E.M.D. Rs. 210.

II. Call.

The tender will be opened on the same day (i.e.), 23rd February 1972 at 3-15 p.m. by the Superintending Engineer (H.), Special Circle for N.H. Works, Madras-1.

Particulars of tenders conditions schedule form and plans can be obtained from the Office of the Divisional Engineer (H.), Special Division II for N.H. Works Guindy, Madras-25 from 16th February 1972 to 22nd February 1972 on payment of Rs. 25·88 (including sales tax) in all working days during office hours. This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

The E.M.D. noted above should be remitted in any one of the Government Treasuries within the jurisidiction of the Divisional Engineer (H.), Special Division II for H.H. Works, Madras-25 under the head of 'Revenue Deposit' to the credit of the Divisional Engineer (H), Special Division II for N.H. Works. Guindy, Madras-25 and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender. If the Bank guarantee is produced towards E.M.D. it should be in the form prescribed by Government. The concurrence of the Reserve Bank of India should also be submitted along with the tender.

Tenders received without the prescribed E.M.D. will not be considered.

No. 65-A *Superintending Engineering (H.),*

TENDER NOTIFICATION.

Sealed tenders are invited upto 2 p.m. on 25th February 1972 by the Dean, Government Stanley Hospital, Madras acting for and on behalf of and by the order and direction of the Governor of Tamil Nadu for the supply of Drugs, Dressings, Instruments and appliances for a period of 6 months from 1st April to 30th September 1972 in the prescribed form which can be obtained from the Medical Stores of the Government Stanley Hospital, Madras on requisition accompanied by two chalans one for Rs. 2 (Rupees two only) credited under XXIII Medical K. Miscellaneous Receipts and the other for Re. 0.07 (Rupee nil and paise seven only) credited under XII Sales Tax towardrs the cost of tender form and sales tax respectively.

No. 95-A. *Dean, Government Stanley Hospital, Madras.*

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Name of Work.—Providing an operation theatre in the rear wing of the seventh floor and Post operative ward in fifth floor of the Cardiology block in Government General Hospital, Madras—E.M.D. Rs. 2,500.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received from the Registered contractors of appropriate class of P.W.D./and/or other Government departments by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D. Madras-Chingleput Circle, Chepauk, Madras-5, for the above work upto 3 p.m. on 23rd February 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Madras-Chingleput Circle, Chepauk, Madras-5, in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-15 p.m on the same day.

Form of contract is Lump sum and peroid of completion three months. Cost of tender documents with plans is Rs. 20 plus sales-tax at 3½ per cent. Tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Superintending Engineer, Madras-Chingleput Circle, Chepauk, Madras-5. during office hours from 15th February to 22nd February 1972.

The cost of tender documents (which will under no circumstances be refunded) should be permitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "P.W.D. Remittances—III Other Remittances" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P. W. D. Buildings Division No. II, Chepauk, Madras-5". The sales tax should be remitted under the same chalan into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the separate head "XII sales tax. *b.* receipts under State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax". The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalan.

The Superintending Engineer, P. W. D., Madras-Chingleput Circle, Madras-5, reserves to himself the right to reject any or all the tenders.

Further particulars can be had from the office of the Superintending Engineer, Madras-Chingleput Circle, during office hours on any working day.

Superintending Engineer, Madras-Chingleput Circle.

No. 97 K.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Name of work.—Providing an operation theatre in the front g of the seventh floor of the Cardiology block in Government neral Hospital, Madras—E.M.D. Rs. 4,000.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed ders will be received from the Registered contractors of propriate class of P.W.D./and /or other Government departnts by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D. Madras, ingleput Circle, Chepauk, Madras-5, for the above work upto 0 p.m. on 23rd February 1972. The tenders will be opened the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D. Madras, Chingleput cle, Chepauk, Madras-5 in the presence of those tenderers o choose to be present at 3-15 p.m. on the same day.

Form of Contract is Lump sum and period of completion ee months. Cost of tender documents with plans is Rs. 20 s sales tax at 3½ per cent and tender documents will be ailable for sale at the office of the Superintending Engineer, dras-Chingleput Circle, Chepauk, Madras-5 during office urs from 15th to 22nd February 1972.

The cost of tender documents (which will under no circumnces be refunded) should be permitted into the Treasury or eserve Bank of India under the head "P.W.D. Remittances-I Other Remittances to the credit of the Executive Engineer, W.D. Buildings Division No. II, Chepauk, Madras-5". The les tax should be remitted under the same chalan into the easury or Reserve Bank of India under the separate head XII Sales tax. b. Receipts under State Sales Tax Act—General les tax". The tender documents will be issued only after oducing the chalan.

The Superintending Engineer, P.W.D. Madras-Chingleput ircle, Madras-5 reserves to himself the right to reject any or ll the tenders.

Further particulars can be had from the office of the Superinnding Engineer, Madras-Chingleput Circle, during office hours n any working day.

Superintending Engineer, Madras Chingleput Circle.

lo. 97-A.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed chedule tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer Highways and Rural Works), Madras Circle, at his office in 'Highways Offices" Buildings at Guindy, Madras-25 upto 3-00 .m. on 23rd February 1972 for the works noted below :—

Name of work.—

1. Widening the carriageway to two lane in Tiruvottiyur-onneri-Panjotty Road, K.M. 0/5—1/5. E.M.D. Rs. 5,900.

2. Widening the carriageway to two lane in Tiruvottiyur-onneri-Panjotty Road—K.M. 1/6—2/6.—E.M.D. Rs. 4,470.

3. Widening the carriageway to two lane in Tiruvottiyur-onneri-Panjotty Road—K.M. 4/0—6/4.—E.M.D.. Rs. 2.100

Tenders will be opened on the same day (i.e.) 23rd February 1972 at 3-15 p.m. by the Superintending Engineer (Highways). Particulars of tender conditions, schedules forms and plans an be obtained from the Office of the Divisional Engineer Highways and Rural Works), Saidapet, Madras-15 on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 25·88 (including sales-tax) for each work on all working days from 16th to 22nd February 1972 both days inclusive during office hours. This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

The Earnest Money Deposit amounts noted against each work should be remitted in any of the Government Treasuries within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Saidapet, under the head "Revenue Deposit" to the credit of the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Saidapet, and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender.

The Earnest Money Deposit furnished in the form of Bank Guarantee obtained from scheduled banks should be accompanied by the Reserve Bank of India's concurrence.

Tenders received without the prescribed Earnest Money Deposit will not be considered.

No. 100-A. *Superintending Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Madras Circle, Madras-25.*

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders on the form supplied will be received from the Registred Contractors of P.W.D. or other Government Departments for the works detailed below by the Special Superintending Engineer, Cauvery Development Works Circle, Thanjavur upto 4-00 p.m. on 2nd March 1972. Cost of tender documents per set of each work is Rs. 10 plus sales tax of Re. 0·35.

Modernising A60 Kandaparichanar Channel of Pamaniar and its branches:

1. Modernising B1 Ellaikaraivoikal and its branch C4 Channels—E.M.D. Rs. 1,150.

2. Modernising B2 Sethamalli voikal and its branches C2, C6 Channels—E.M.D. Rs. 1,350.

3. Modernising B3 Palavar Channel and its branches C1, C2, C4, D3 of C4 D8 of C4, C6, C9 and C10—E.M.D. Rs. 2,650.

4. Modernising B12 Namankuruchi voikal and its branches C1, C2, C6 and D5 of C2—E.M.D. Rs. 1,350.

5. Modernising B14 Kailuivoikal and branches C1, C2, C4—E.M.D. Rs. 1,020.

6. Modernising A60 Kandaparichanar Main Channel-from 0/00 K.M. to 3·060 K.M. including construction of Regulator, Head sluices, Pipe sluices and drainage sluices—E.M.D. Rs. 1,650

7. Modernising A-60 Kandaparichanar Main Channel from 3·060 K.M. to 8·130 K.M. including construction of regulator Head sluices, pipe sluices and drainage sluices—E.M.D. Rs. 1,100.

8. Modernising A-60 Kandaparichanar Main Channel from 8·130 K.M. to 10·400 K.M. including construction of Regulator, Head sluices, Pipe sluices and drainage sluices-E.M.D. Rs. 800.

9. Modernising A-60 Kandaparichanar Main Channel from 10·400 K.M. to 13·220 K.M. including construction of regulator, Head sluices, Pipe sluices and drainage sluices—E.M.D.Rs. 1,000.

Conditions:

1. Tender-schedules will be available for sale after 5th February 1972.

2. The E.M.D. should be deposited into the Government Treasury to the Credit of the Executive Engineer, Project Investigation Division. Thanjavur under Revenue Deposit call doposits, demand drafts, fixed deposits of scheduled banks, Bank Guarantee of Nationalised Banks drawn in favour of the Executive Engineer, Project Investigation Division, Thanjavur N.D.C.S., N.S.C.S., Gold Bonds, State Government Securities, State Electricity Board loan bonds, which are in the name of the tenderer and pledged to the Executive Engineer of the concerned Division will also be accepted as E.M.D. Government securities and Electricity Board Loan bonds will be accepted at 5 per cent below the market price or at the face value whichever is less.

3. The cost of tender schedule should be remitted into the Government Treasury under the head "P.W.D. III. O.R." to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Project Investigation Division, Thanjavur.

4. Sales Tax should be remitted into the Government Treasury under the head 'XII Sales Tax b. Receipts under State Sales Tax Act.—General Sales Tax".

5. Application for tender schedule should reach this office on or before 29th February 1972 and the application should be addressed to the Personal Assistant to Special Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Cauvery Development Works Circle, Thanjavur.

No 98-A.

Special Superintending Engineer, Cauvery Development Works Circle, Thanjavur.

ASHOK NAGAR DIVISION.

Sealed tenders with the names of the work and the tenderers duly superscribed on the cover are invited for the following work so as to reach the undersigned not later than 3-00 p.m. on 2nd March 1972. The tenders will be opened at 3-30 p.m. on the same day in the presence of tenderers or their authorised representatives or who choose to be present.

Serial number and name of work.	*Approximate value of work.* Rs.	*Cost of tender documents.* Rs.
1. Black topping full width to 20′, 30′ 40′, 48′, 60′ and 80′ roads under Group 'A' at K. K. Nagar. (3040/ASN 2/70). E.M.D. Rs. 2,670.	1,77,950	10+S.T.
2. Black topping full width of 20′, 30′, 40′, 48′, 60′ and 80′ roads in K.K. Nagar under group 'B'. (3040/ASN 2/70). E.M.D. Rs. 2,980.	1,98,500	10+S.T.
3. Providing Asphalt concrete to 120′ road from 0′ to 4,800′ at K.K. Nagar. (4625/ASN2/71). E.M.D. Rs. 1,620.	1,07,700	10+S.T.
4. Formation of road, cutting of drain, gravel soiling, metalling Asphalt concreting for 100′ and 60′ road in Military land at Ashok Nagar (4696/ ASN 4/71). E.M.D. Rs. 1.120.	74,500	10+S.T.
5. Providing second layer of Black topping to 80′ road No. I at K.K. Nagar (4624/ASN 2/71). E.M.D. Rs. 480.	31,710	5+S.T.
6. Suppply, delivery and erection of centrifugal pumpsets and accessories to Pump room near K.K. Nagar Head works. (ASN 1/3612/71). E.M.D. Rs. 1,000.	1,00,000	10+S.T.

Tender schedules, etc., can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Ashok Nagar Division of Tamil Nadu Housing Board at I Avenue, Ashok Nagar, Madras-83, between 11-00 a.m. and 3-00 p.m. on all working days from 10th February 1972 onwards.

No. 42.

Executive Engineer (Ashok Nagar).

TENDER NOTICE.

On behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 3 p.m. on 6th March 1972 for the work of air-conditioning of certain portions of Cardiology Block of Government General Hospital, Madras-3.

Specification No. E.E./3/71-72 for the above work can be had from the office of the Electrical Engineer, P.W.D., Chepauk, Madras-5, from 17th February 1972 to 26th February 1972 by furnishing a chalan for Rs. 20·75 towards the cost of Tender Schedule (inclusive of sales tax and surcharge on sales tax). The money should be remitted into Reserve Bank of India or any Government Treasury under the head "P.W. III O.R. Receipts on account of the Electrical Engineer, P.W.D., Madras-5"

No. 43.

Electrical Engineer, P.W.D., Chepauk, Madras-5.

Construction of building for Guest House for Madurai University in Madurai University Camps at Madurai. E.M.D. Rs. 3,000.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Director of Technical Education, Madras-25, in the above office from contractors of appropriate classes III and above registered for taking up works in the Technical Education Divisons, for the above work up to 3-00 p.m. on 6th March 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Director of Technical Education, Madras-25, in the above office in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-30 p.m. on the same day.

Form of agreement is lump-sum and period of completion eight months.

Tender documents will be available in the above office during office hours from 21st February 1972 to 4th March 1972.

The cost of tender documents, viz. Rs. 20 plus Sales Tax should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the Head "P.W. Remittances—III. Other Remittances" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, University Buildings Division, Madurai. The sales tax should be remitted under a separate chalan into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the Head "XII. Sales Tax—(b) Receipts under the State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax". The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalans. Tender documents will not be issued to contractors who are not registered for works in the appropriate classes in the Construction Wing of the Directorate of Technical Education, Madras.

Earnest Money Deposit will be accepted in the shape of chalans and deposit-at-call receipts of scheduled banks. Government Promissory Notes, State Electricity Board Bonds and National Savings Certificates will also be accepted towards Earnest Money Deposit at 5 per cent below the market value or at the face value whichever is less.

Bank guarantee from any of Nationalised Banks alone will also be accepted towards Earnest Money Deposit. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

Intending tenderers should have at least three years experience in the construction of major building works in the appropriate classes. The Director of Technical Education, Madras-25, reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reasons therefor.

No. 44.

Director of Technical Education, Madras.

TENDER NOTICE.

Tender Notice for the supply of Thick Special Poster Paper and Green Colour Printing Paper to the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Sealed tenders are invited for the supply of all or some of the items of paper detailed below by the Director of Stationery and Printing, Mint Buildings, Madras-1" for and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu up to 3-00 p.m. on 10th March 1972. The tender shall be opened at 4-00 p.m. on the same day by the Director.

1. Green Colour Printing Paper 44 by 62 cm., 103 Kg' 500 Reams.

2. Thick Special Poster paper glazed on one side 20" by 30" —60 to 70 GSM should be suitable for good reproduction by Offset Process—400 Reams.

For full particulars, tender conditions, etc., please apply to the Director of Stationery and Printing, Madras-1.

No. 45.

Director of Stationery and Printing in-charge

POSTPONEMENT OF CHIT TENDER.

Name of work.—Construction of building for Junior Technical School at Madurai.

Ref.—This Office Chit Tender Notice No. CW/6981/D-71, dated 9th January 1972.

The last date for the receipt of tenders for the above works fixed as 7th February 1972 is postponed and extended up to 3·00 p.m. on 21st February 1972.

The tender documents will be available for sale in the above office up to 5-00 p.m. on 19th February 1972.

All other conditions remain unaltered.

No. 53.

Director of Technical Education, Madras.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Name of work -Item No. 1.—Construction of building for Laboratory and staff room for Electronics and Communication Engineering at Alagappa Chettiar College of Technology, Karaikudi.

Item No. 2.—Construction of buildings for Laboratory and staff room for Electronics and Communication Engineering at Government College of Technology, Coimbatore.

Ref.—This Office Chit Tender Notice No. CW/371/D1/72, dated 13th January 1972.

For and on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu, SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of Technical Education, Madras-25, in the above office from contractors of appropriate classes III and above registered for taking up works in the Technical Education Divisions, for the above work up to 3-00 p.m. on 6th March 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Director of Technical Education, Madras-25, in the above office in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-30 p.m. on the same day.

	Item No. 1.	*Item No.* 2.
1. Form of agreement	Lump-sum.	Lump-sum.
2. Earnest Money Deposit ..	Rs. 3,250.	Rs. 3,250.
3. Cost of tender documents with plans.	Rs.20·00 plus Sales tax.	Rs. 20·00 plus Sales tax.
4. Period of completion ..	Six months.	Six months.
5. Date from which tender documents will be available in the above office during office hours.	28th February 1972 to 4th March 1972.	28th February 1972 to 4th March 1972.

The cost of tender documents (which will under no circumstances be refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the Head "Public Works Remittances —III. Other Remittances" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Regional Engineering College Division, Tiruchirappalli. The sales tax should be remitted under a separate chalan into the treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "XII. Sales Tax- (b) Receipts under State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax". The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalans. The tender documents will not be issued to contractors, who are not registered for works in the appropriate classes in the Construction Wing of the Directorate of Technical Education, Madras.

Earnest Money Deposit will be accepted in the shape of chalans and deposit-at-call receipts of scheduled banks. Government Promissory Notes, State Electricity Board Bonds and National Savings Certificates will also be accepted towards Earnest Money Deposit at 5 per cent below the market value or at the face value whichever is less. Bank guarantee from any of nationalised banks will also be accepted towards Earnest Money Deposit. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

Intending tenderers should have at least three years experience in the construction of major building works in the appropriate classes. The Director of Technical Education, Madras-25 reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reasons therefor.

N.B.—This tender notice cancels the tender notice issued in the reference cited.

No. 54.

Director of Technical Education, Madras.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Name of work.—Construction of shops and verandah on the western flank and constructing platform on the western and eastern flanks of Attur bus stand.

For and on behalf of Government of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D. Salem-Dharmapuri Circle, Salem-4 for the above work up to 3-00 p.m. on 6th March 1972.

Tenders will be opened at 3-15 p.m. on the same day in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at the time of opening of the tender. Period of completion is eight months.

Form of agreement is lump-sum. Earnest Money Deposit of Rs. 4,500 will be accepted in the shape of chalan or National Savings Certificates or deposit-at-call receipts of schedule banks or demand drafts of scheduled banks or State Government securities or by Madras State Electricity Board Bonds. Cost of tender documents, viz., Rs. 20 is to be remitted into the treasury or Reserve Bank of India, under the head "P.W.—Remittances—III. Other Remittances" to the credits of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Salem Division, Salem-7. Sales tax of Re. 0·70 is to be remitted under the head "XII. Sales Tax—(d) Miscellaneous". Tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Salem-Dharmapuri Circle, Salem-4 from 14th February 1972 to 3rd March 1972.

(State Government securities and Madras State Electricity Board Bonds will be accepted at 25 per cent below face value.

Deposits-at-call receipts and fixed deposit receipts will be accepted as Earnest Money Deposit subject to realisation deciding the tenders.)

No. 55.

Superintending Engineer.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

1. For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari Circle, Tirunelveli-2 for the work mentioned below up to 3-00 p.m. on 20th March 1972. The tenders will be opened at 3-30 p.m. on the same day.

1. *Name of work*—Construction of surgical Stores and Medical Stores for Government Headquarters Hospital, Nagercoil.—

Earnest Money Deposit—Rs. 2,700.

Form of contract— Lump-sum.

Cost of tender documents— Rs. 20 (rupees twenty only).

Sales tax- 0·70 (seventy paise).

Period of completion— 6 (six) months.

2. The cost of tender documents, viz., Rs. 20 (non-refundable) is to be remitted in any treasury under the head "P.W. III. O.R.—Receipts on account of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Kanyakumari Division, Kanyakumari districts and the sales tax of Re. 0·70 under the head "XII. S.T.—(b) Receipts under the State Sales Tax Act— General Sales Tax" in a single chalan.

3. Tender schedules and other documents can be had either by post or in person from the office of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari Circle, Tirunelveli-2 during office hours on all working days from 6th to 15th March 1972 on application to the Manager with the receipted chalan towards the cost of tender documents and sales tax. Applications received after that date will not generally be considered.

4. Further particulars can be had from this office during office hours on all working days.

No. 56.

Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari Circle, Tirunelveli-2.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Construction Branch, Industries and Commerce Department from Contractors of appropriate class of Construction—Branch of Industries Department and other Departments for the following works up to 3·00 p.m. on 14th March 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, Construction Branch, Industries Department, 35/2, Woods Road, Madras-2 in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3·10 p.m. on the last date of receipt of tenders.

Name of work—

1. Supply of 250 KVA 11 KV/416 V. Distribution Transformer out door type with bushings on both H.V. and M.V. sides—2 Nos.

2. Supply of 100 KVA 11 KV/416 V. Distribution Transformer out door type with bushings on both H.V. and M. V. sides—3 Nos.

1. Tender documents will be available for sale at the Office of the Executive Engineer (C) North Division, Industries and Commerce Department, Industrial Estate, Guindy, Madras-32 during the office hours from 18th February 1972.

2. The cost of tender documents including sales tax on cost of tender documents of Rs. 5·20 (which will under no circumstances be refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "XXIX. Industries—Other Receipts to the credit of the Executive Engineer (C) North Division, Industries and Commerce Department, Industrial Estate, Guindy, Madras-32.

No. 57. *Superintending Engineer, Construction Branch.*

TANSI

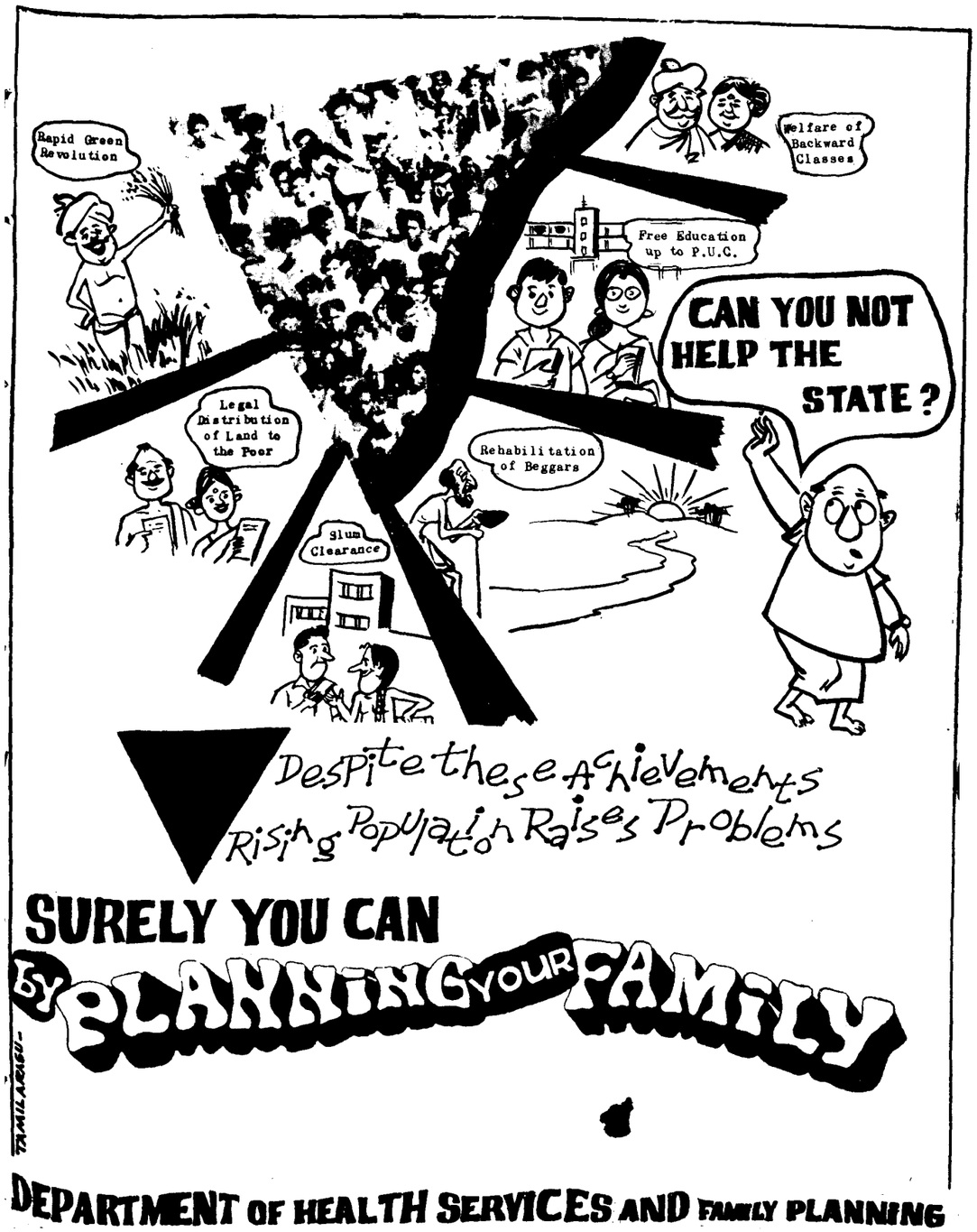
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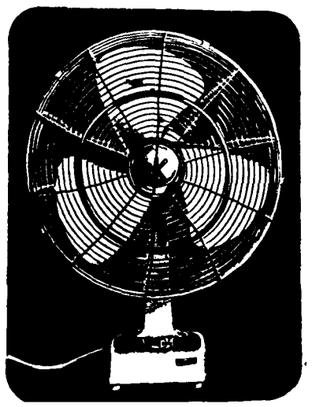


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			8 lakhs

Date of Draw: 15-3-1972

Issued by: Director of Information & Public Relations, Government of Tamil Nadu, Madras-9.
All correspondence should be addressed only to the Director of Raffle, Tamil Nadu, Madras-2.



Tajalli-Ahadat
FORTNIGHTLY





Dr. M. Karunanidhi steps out to usher in Socialism through the portals of democracy.

Tamil Arasu

Vol. II MARCH 1st, 1972 Issue 17

CONTENTS.

	Pages.
Tamil Nadu Budget	6—10
The New Look of Nochinagar	11—12
Care of the Pre-school Children ..	13—15
Indo-German Nilgiris Development Project.	16—18
Tamil Nadu Prepares for Social Welfare State.	19
Loans for farmers	20
Labour-Management harmony	24
President Giri on Neurology	26
Re-orientation of Education	27—28
Dr. Nedunchezhian on President ..	29—30
Teaching of Science	31—34
At the Naval War Exhibition	35
Training ship Rajendra	40
From Folk Art to a Faculty	42
Tenders	43—62

WE WANT UNITY AMIDST DIVERSITY—NOT UNIFORMITY

We are keen to strengthen further the feeling of unity exhibited by the people of this countr in vanquishing the enemy. At the same time, no one should lose sight of the fundamental fact that the strength of Indian democracy lies in its unity amidst diversity. Unity does not mean uniformity. If democracy is to flourish, there should be adequate freedom for contending thoughts and diverse ideologies. While the country has wholeheartedly accepted the goals of socialism and democracy, there will be differences of opinion on the manner in which different regions of this country should attain these goals. The insistence that all the States of the Indian Union should go along one single path to create difficulties in their pursuit of different lawful and peaceful policies to achieve these noble objectives will strike a discordant note in ensuring the harmony and the unity of the country.

—From Chief Minister's Budget Speech.

A BUDGET WHICH TAKES TAMIL NADU ANOTHER STEP NEARER TO SOCIALISM

CHIEF MINISTER'S BUDGET SPEECH.

While presenting the Budget for 1971–72 the anticipated receipts and expenditure on the revenue account were put at Rs. 342·65 crores and Rs 358·52 crores respectively, resulting in a revenue deficit of Rs. 15·87 crores. On present indications, we expect the receipts for 1971–72 to be Rs 377·41 crores and the expenditure Rs 375·67 crores with a resultant surplus of Rs 1·74 crores. The Budget for 1972–73 placed before the House, anticipates a receipt of Rs 397·27 crores and an expenditure of Rs 394·78 crores, with a surplus of Rs 2·49 crores in the revenue account.

On this occation, I would like to point out the difficulties encountered by this State because of the burden of repayment of debt to the Central Government. In 1972–73, we will be receiving a loan of Rs 45·80 crores from the Central Government for Plan schemes and other activities, whereas during the same year, our repayment will be of the order of Rs 53·38 crores. It would thus be seen that our repayment to the Central Government will exceed receipts by about Rs 8 crores.

Plan outlays—Overdraft.

Our financial difficulties arise mainly because of the implementation of a minimum Plan needed by the State. While we had fulfilled a Plan of Rs 93·49 crores in 1968–69, the Central Government gave its approval for a Plan of only Rs 72·00 crores in 1969–70. We pointed out that provision of such a reduced amount will hamper the rate of progress and retard the growth. Even so, the Government of India insisted that the Plan for 1970–71 should be reduced to Rs 79·30 crores and that for 1971–72 to Rs 80·20 crores. We proceeded to implement a Plan of Rs 87·05 crores in 1969–70 and a Plan of Rs 97·45 crores in 1970–71. We are implementing during the curent year, a Plan of Rs 114·98 crores.It is because of the fact that the anticipated assitance for this Plan did not materialise that we had to have recourse to overdrafts with the Reserve Bank of India to meet this Plan expenditure.

I had discussions last December with the Union Finance Minister, the Union Planning Minister and the Planning Commission on the size of the Annual Plan and the general financial position of our State. During these discussions, it was agreed that the current year's Plan may be of the order of Rs 114 to Rs 115 crores and that the Plan for 1972–73 may be around Rs 117 crores. Accordingly, the Budget documents placed before you provide for a Plan of Rs 114·98 crores in the current year and Rs 116·63 crores in 1972–73. Based on the above discussions, credit has been taken for a ways and means accommodatian o Rs 66·33 crores from Government of India to cove the overdraft arising from the implementation of th Plan during 1971–72, of which Rs 1·99 crores will b repaid during the current year and Rs 9·95 crores i 1972–73. The Budget Estimates provide for repay ment of both interest and principal to Government o India on this account.

Agricultural Production.

During the current year, high-yeilding varieties have been cultivated in 59 lakh acres. The target fo 1972–73 under this schemes is 66 lakh acres. Pulse containing as they do protein, an important ingredien of nutritious food, would be cultivated in over 14 lakh acres during 1972–73 as against 11 lakh acres in 1969–70 We have also started a seed farm for pulses inKudumian malai. Increase in the production of pulses wil enable us to hold the level of prices in our State.

The performance of workshops set-up by the Agro Industries Corporation has been gratifying. So far in 1971–72, five tractor repair stations have been setu by the Corporation and 1,080 tractors will be distri buted during the year. The Agro-Industries Corpo ration is contemplating the formulation of pesticide as well as distribution of various other inputs neede by agriculturists.

Agricultural Credit.

Our success in the co-operative sector will be eviden from the fact that as against the short and medium term loans of Rs 31·41 crores given in 1966-67, w have distributed Rs 44·43 crores during 1970–71. W expect to distribute Rs 50.00 crores in 1971–72 an Rs 61'00 crores in 1972–73. Similarly, the long -tern expect to distribute Rs 50·00 crores in 1971–72 an Rs 61·00 crores in 1972–73. Similarly, the long -tern loans given by co-operatives which stood at abou Rs 3 crores in 1966–67 shot up to Rs 15·48 crores i 1968–69 and rose to Rs 22·66 crores in 1970–71. I will be Rs 29·40 crores in 1971–72. In 1972–73 w expect a further rise under this head.

Animal Husbandry.

Government have drawn up a comprehensive re organised scheme to provide veterinary assistance Ten new veterinary dispensaries will be set-up i 1972–73. Special schemes for cattle development wil be taken up in a few districts. Poultry and piggery development schemes are also being implemented. As against a provision of Rs 3·06 crores in 1970–71, a provision of Rs. 4·30 crores has been made under the head " Animal Husbandry ".

A programme has been drawn up for the State as part of the Operation Flood under which the Indian Dairy Corporation has allocated Rs 8·87 crores for Dairy Development in Tamil Nadu. This is in addition to the normal schemes of Dairy Development. Madhavaram Dairy which was handling 33,000 litres of milk in 1967–68, has now reached the level of 70,000 litres per day and under the Operation Flood Programme, the amount of milk distributed in Madras City will be raised to 3 lakhs of litres per day in a period of five years. Approval has been accorded for the setting up of a second dairy in Madras at a cost of Rs 55 lakhs. Farmers in parts of Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, The Nilgiris, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Thanjavur districts are expected to get considerable additional income as a result of the expanded dairy activities. The Tamil Nadu Dairy Corporation is being set-up in order to implement these schemes in an expeditious manner.

Irrigation Facilities.

As against the provision of Rs. 7·89 crores in 1966–67 for maintenance of irrigation schemes the outlay has been raised to Rs.14·23 crores in 1971–72. In 1972–73, the provision will be Rs. 14·28 crores. This will help the proper maintenance of our irrigation systems including Cauvery, Amaravathi, Vaigai and Thambaraparani. In this context, Government have examined proposals for improving the existing irrigation systems and are taking steps to implement them. As the House is aware, it is a matter of regret that even though the World Bank has appraised the proposals for modernisation of the Thanjavur Irrigation System and the Government of India have given technical clearance, the scheme for modernisation could not be taken up by us for implementation as programmed. We have been pointing out often that postponement of outlays on these schemes, which would help to economise the use of water and improve agricultural production, is not a wise move, viewed in the overall economic perspective. It is but natural that we should expect, at such times, the Central Government to step in and find just solutions to water disputes between States.

Ganga-Cauvery Link.

On behalf of the State Government, I have discussed with the Union Planning Minister and the Union Minister for Irrigation the need to take up immediately the massive scheme of linking up the Cauvery with the Ganga. This would ensure that inter-State water disputes do not arise ; nay ,this would even help to solve the existing ones. This scheme, when implemented, will help to develop the entire area from the Ganga to Cauvery and would further serve as a great unifying link between the different regions of this vast country of ours. As part of this impressive scheme for connecting the Ganga and the Cauvery, rivers like the Godavari and the Krishna would also get integrated in the grid. This mighty scheme can be implemented in stages, by first linking up the Cauvery with the Godavari and the Krishna and simultaneously linking the Ganga with northern rivers like the Mahanadhi. Completion of this scheme in stages would also rectify regional imbalances in which the spectacle of certain States ravaged by flood and others stricken with drought will disappear. I would earnestly urge the Central Government to initiate preliminary action on this project.

New Irrigation Schemes.

In 1972–73, we are providing for capital expenditure of Rs. 8.17 crores in the Plan for irrigation schemes, including, around Rs. 3·90 crores on the new irrigation schemes such as Chinnar, Parappalar, Palar—Porundalar, Thandarai, Nandan Channel, Karuppanadhi, Ponnaiar and Pilavakkal which will stabilise the existing ayacut and bring new areas under irrigation.

Thanks to our efforts to fulfil the pledge of this Government that no village in Tamil Nadu will be without electricity, the number of villages getting electric supply will rise to 50,900 by the end of 1971–72. We expect that we will be achieving our goal substantially by the end of 1972–73.

New Power Generation Scheme.

It is imperative that we should urgently formulate new generation schemes. We have proposed the setting up of a Thermal Plant at Tuticorin. We hope that the Government of India will give early clearance to this project. Besides, it is necessary to have a second mine cut at Neyveli in order to utilise the Thermal Plant at Neyveli to its full capacity. We also expect that the Government of India will expedite the work on Kalpakkam Project. While I am on this subject of new generation projects, I would request the Government of Kerala to accord early concurrence for the Pandiar-Punnapuzha scheme, which will add 100 MW to our grid.

Road and Transport facilities.

A provision of Rs. 3·68 crores for capital works on roads and a provision of Rs. 6·63 crores for maintenance of roads are highlights of the Budget for 1972–73. Besides these, Rs. 5·44 crores will be spent in 1971—72, on the NationalHighways in our State.

One of the important decisions of Government incorporated in this Budget is the take-over of 1,000 miles bus route roads from Panchayat Unions. I am sure that this decision will be welcomed by this House Another important announcement that I wish to make is that the Central Government have sanctioned the construction of the Pamban Bridge at a cost of Rs. 5.3 crores. I hope that Government of India will soon accord their approval for the Sethusamudram Canal Project, which we have been urging for long.

Rural Development.

It has been estimated that more than Rs. 300 crores would be needed if roads and drinking water facilities are to be extended to all the small villages and hamlets. But if we are to be deterred by the magnitude of this estimate, we will not be able to make even a modest beginning. We have, therefore, decided on a time bound and phased programme for meeting this target. As a first step, it is proposed to undertake a five year programme to link all villages and hamlets with a population of 1,500 and more with main roads and also connect the adjacent small villages. For this purpose, it has been decided to levy a surcharge of 10 percent on Motor Vehicles Tax and with the proceeds set up a Rural Road Development Fund.

In addition,the ceiling for the local cess surcharge levied by the Panchayat Unions will be raised from its present level of Rs. 1·50 to 2·50, mainly to enable the Panchayat Unions to provide drinking water facilities and link roads for the small villages and hamlets in their areas. This step has been taken, taking into account the financial difficulties of the State Government and at the same time the need to have an intensive programme of providing drinking water facilities and link roads to all the villages. Just as the Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board is approaching the Life Insurance Corporation of India for urban water-supply schemes, we have requested the Corporation for assistance for rural water-supply programmes also.

Medical facilities.

The fact that the provision for public health and medical schemes in 1972–73 stands at Rs. 34·69 crores as against the outlay of Rs. 33·38 crores in 1971–72 and Rs. 16·75 crores in 1966—67 bears testimony to the importance attached by this Government to this sector, The following are some of the new schemes that will be taken up for implementation in the coming year :—

(1) Improvement of the medical colleges at Madurai Coimbatore and Tirunelveli.

(2) Construction of 32-bed hospitals at Kumbakonam, Athoor, Tirupathur and Tenkasi.

(3) Augmentation of bed strength in the Government hospitals at Tanipadi, Tittagudi, Vallipuram, Karaikudi and Mettur.

I would also like to take this opportunity to announce a new development scheme in this sector. It has been a long pending request of the Panchayat Unions that the Government should take-over and run the 200 odd dispensaries, which they had inherited from the erstwhile District Boards. This request of theirs has now been accepted and as part of a phased programme, Government have come forward to take-over 45 such dispensaries in the year 1972–73.

Education.

The outlay for Education, which was of the order of Rs. 53·56 crores in 1967–68 has been increased to Rs. 89·85 crores in 1972–73. I wish to announce on this occasion the decision of Government to constitute an expert committee to explore possibilities of improving the quality of education in our schools. This committee will, I hope, take advantage of modern developments in this field in the educational institutions abroad.

Many scholars from our State are working in various institutions in foreign countries. We have formulated a new scheme, under which they would be invited to come back to and stay in this state for specified periods in order to introduce in our institutions the modern techniques learnt by them abroad. Fifty fellowships will be awarded in the first instance under this new scheme to be called the "Tamil Nadu Fellowships Schemes ". This scheme will provide an opportunity for our scholars, who are now abroad, to work in our educational institutions for periods ranging from six months to one year.

Welfare of Harijans and Backward Classes.

Schemes for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes continue to have pride of place among the developmental schemes implemented by the Government. As against an outlay of Rs. 3·59 crores set apart by the State Government in 1966-67, a total outlay of Rs. 8·41 crores has been earmarked for Harijan Welfare in the Budget for 1972-73. This provision has been made despite the fact that the earmarked Central Assistance for the programme has been discontinued. When this Government assumed office only about 2,400 Harijan colonies had received electric supply. As a result of the intensive efforts taken by us, I am happy to say that to-day about 15,600 Harijan colonies have received electric connection. As for Backward Classes, against a provision of Rs 0·91 crore by the State Government in 1966-67, in all Rs 4·68 crores have been provided for in 1972-73.

Handlooms.

The Plan outlay for the welfare of Handloom weavers in the Budget which was Rs. 2·03 crores in 1971-72 has been stepped up to Rs 2·34 crores in 1972-73. This should be compared with the figure of Rs. 1·82 crores for such schemes in 1966-67.

Labour Welfare.

The State Government has shown an abiding and sympathetic concern for the welfare of labour all over the State not withstanding a few unhappy incidents that have taken place in the sphere of industrial relations. Impartial observers would, I am sure, appreciate the sober and steady labour policies of this State Government, particularly when compared to other parts of the country. At the same time I wish to state that this State Government would never swerve from its responsibility to maintain law and order in face of the provocative attempts by anti-social forces, who are wedded to violence and try to take advantage of labour disputes here and there.

The re-opening of five sick textile mills in Coimbatore for the benefit of the workers ; the disbursement of two lakhs of rupees as distress relief to the uremployed textile workers ; the present dialogue with the Centre for re-opening the closed mills ; the disbursement of over rupees three lakhs for the affected textile workers ; the relief given to the workers of the Standard Motors ; the Government's take-over of Textools, Coimbatore, Southern Structurals and Lasco, mainly for the benefit of the workers ; these are but a few of the tokens of the affectionate concern that Government have for the industrial workers.

Industrial Development.

I would like to express my sense of gratitude to the Central Government for expediting work on the Salem Steel Plant, in response to the continuing and untiring efforts taken by the State Government. I am also happy to say that a few problems, which had so far hindered the progress of the work, have been solved. The House is aware of the industrial policy of the State Government and the success that has crowned the efforts of the State Government for industrial development, details of which have been outlined in the Governor's address. Suffice it to say that as a result of the efforts taken by the State Government, 40 letters of intent and 45 licences have been issued by the Central Government in 1971 alone.

Government Servants.

We are keenly aware that it is the Government servants who are ultimately responsible for the effective implementation of the various policy decisions taken by the Government. It was because of this deep concern about the welfare of the employees of Government that we set up the Second Pay Commission and implemented their recommendations at an annual cost of Rs. 23 crores, liberally enhancing the pay scales and giving other benefits. We have recently decided to remedy yet another of their long pending grievences. We have decided to abolish the system of confidential reports, long considerd by the N.G.G.Os. to be a relic of feudal attitude. Only records of disciplinary action, if any, taken against the Government servants will be taken into account for deciding on promotion. There is no need to countinue any system of reports, either confidential or open.

I would like to point out that as part of the phased implementations of the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission, provision has been made for a further enhancement of House Rent Allowance with effect from 1st April 1972. The House Rent Allowance will be 12 per cent in the City of Madras, 8 per cent in Madurai and Coimbatore, 6 per cent in the Grade II areas and 4 per cent in the Grade III areas. Towards this we have provided for an additional expenditure of Rs. 1·82 crores per annum. This reflects the abiding concern of Government for their employees even in the context of their current financial difficulties. I would also like to add that a Committee headed by the Chief Secretary to Government will be constituted to go into the representations so far received from Government Servants and teachers regarding the rectification of anomalies in the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission. The Committee will submit its recommendations to Government within six months.

Tamil Nadu State Trading Corporation.

Turning to the present price situation, we cannot be complacent merely on the ground that they are partly indicative of the higher purchasing power of the people. The problem of rising prices has to be viewed as an all India problem, particularly in view of the fact that there are a number of poor people in the country who are bereft of any purcasing power worth the name. In order to solve this problem within the limits of the State's powers and resources, we have recently established a State Civil Supplies Corporation. Its main activity is to procure a few essential articles like rice, retain them as a buffer stock and distribute them at reasonable prices to the people, whenever the price line shows an upward trend. This modest effort with a limited objective, will be expanded and within a short while, action will be initiated to establish a Tamil Nadu State Trading Corporation, mainly with a view to holding the price line, to the extent that is possible at the State level.

Beggar Rehabilitation.

"To beg is demeaning" said the grand old Tamil poetess. Whom does it demean ? It is demeaning not for those who beg but for us who see them beg. The sixty thousand beggars and six thousand leprous beggars of our State are our own brethren. In order to solve the problem of beggars wallowing in the quagmire of poverty, we created a Beggar Rehabiltation Fund on 3rd June, 1971. We were the first State in the whole country to do so. Within a few months, the philanthropic public, generously responded to my appeal and donated more than a crore of rupees to this Beggar Rehabilitation Fund. Three rehabilitation centres for leprous beggers have already been set up at Paranur, Ulundurpet and Bargur. Government have also decided to implement earnestly other schemes to offer a new life to them, so that the begging bowl can be totally banished from this State. For this purpose, I request all men of good will to generously donate to the Fund. Mere donation may not be adequate to set up additional rehabilitation centres, to offer adequate medical aid and provide maintenance and to give them vocational training. Having this in mind it has been decided to raise the betting tax from 15 per cent to 20 per cent for bookies and totalizator and from 20 per cent to 25 per cent for others. This is expected to result in an additional income of about Rs. 50 lakhs, which will be given to Beggar Rehabilitation Fund.

Land Reforms.

In its march to socialism the State Government has constanly tried to weed out the system of land lordism and enable the real benefits of the land ceiling legislation to be reaped by the people. The Land Ceiling Act of 1961 was implemented, after due warning and adequate notice. The bigger landlords had therefore taken action to escape its hold even before the introduction of the Act. By a number of various transactions, benami or otherwise, these bigger landlords had camouflaged their vast holdings, taking advantage of the number of generous exemptions. The statute was ineffective and helpless in the face of these clever manoeuvres. With a view to change this state of affairs radically, this Government announced, without any notice, a fresh Land Ceiling Act in 1970 and reduced the ceiling to 15 Standard acres. Simultaneously, we revoked the exemptions on sugar-cane and grazing lands. This revolutionary enactment passed by this Legislature and assented to by the President is being followed up. Our enactment conferring ownership of house-sites on landless agricultural labourers, who had been languishing all these years without a house-site of their own ,has also received the Presidential assent. Action has also been initiated in this regard on the 27th of the last month at Tiruvaiyaru in Thanjavur district.

I would like to announce a new decision which marks a further stage in our land reform measures. Because of the various exemptions in the Land Ceiling Act, Government have not been in a position to get any significant land surplus. As the House is aware, we have already removed the exemptions on lands used for cultivation of sugar-cane and grazing. In continuation of this I wish to announce that all exemptions in favour of trusts created after 26thJanuary 1950, the date on which our Constitution came into force will be withdrawn, except for a limited extent to be allowed for trusts for educational purposes and medical facilities. Necessary legislation for this will be introduced during the current session.

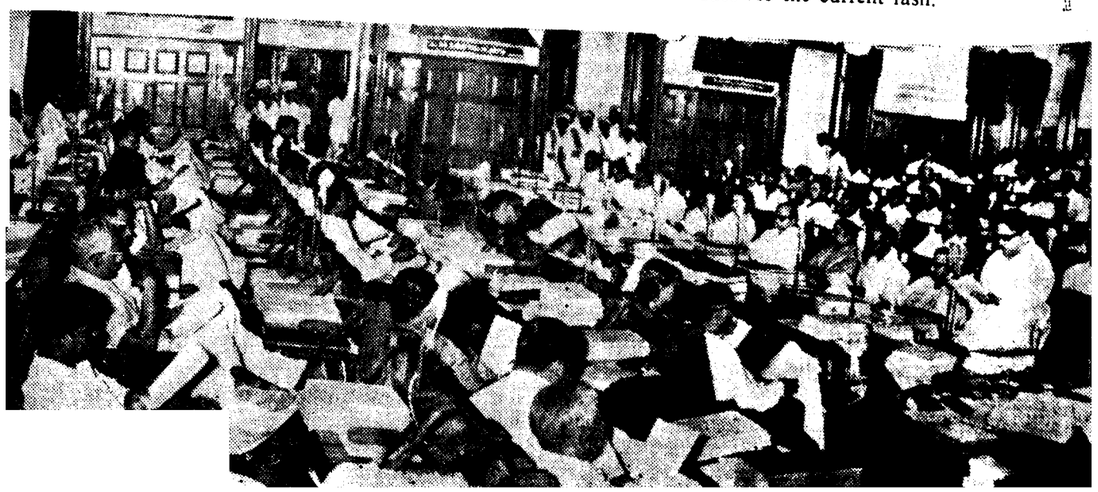
In addition, Government have decided to reduce with effect from to-day the present ceiling of 60 standard acres allowed for a family to 40 standard acres. Necessary legislation will be brought before the Assembly for this purpose also.

Debt Relief Act.

Growing rural areas are the life giving roots for the tree of national development. Our poor agriculturists who eke out their meagre livelihood from land are being oppressed by a heavy burden of debt. All of us see these people borrowing from private money-lenders at usuriously high rates of interest, the interest itself accumulating to several times the principal with the result that these poor people are not able to discharge their debt. Likewise, those who belong to low income groups like labourers, wages earners and Government servants are loaded with debts obtained from private individuals at unbearably high rates of interest.

In this context I am happy to announce that a new debt relief enactment on the lines of the 1938. Agriculturists Relief Act would be brought before this House to give debt-relief to agriculturists ; in addition, another Act to give relief by reducing the debt burden of labourers, wage earners and Government Servants, coming in the low income group, will also be brought before the House.

Moreover, in 1968, we passed an Act facilitating payments of arrears of rent in four instalments by tenants to landlords. It is seen that many tenants are finding it difficult to discharge arrears within the time given earlier. I wish to announce, therefore, that Government have decided to bring in legislation to protect the intertests of the tenants by wiping out old arrears due upto 30th June 1971 (till end of Fasli 1380), for those tenants who have cleared their dues for the current fasli.



MADRAS WONDER—STRUCK BY SOVIET FOLK DANCES



Governor K. K. Shah and others enjoying dance feat performed by the Russian artistes.

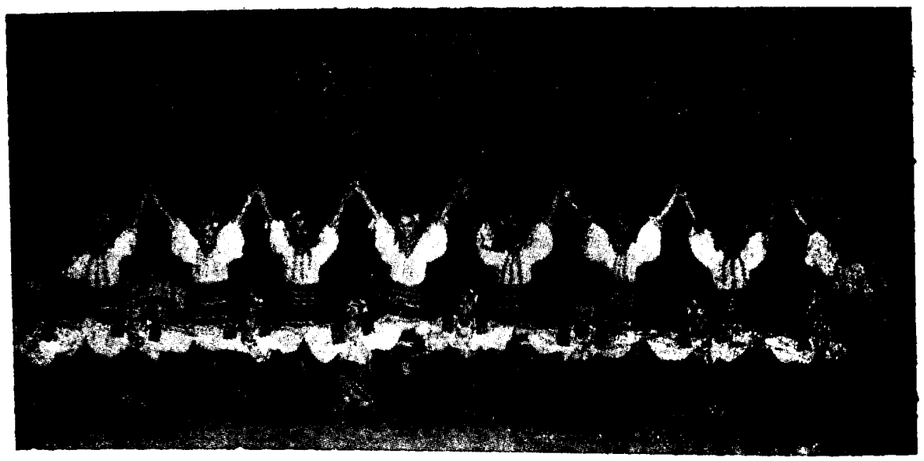


Performing before eager audiances at University Centenary Hall, on 28th, 29th and 31st January 1972, the U.S.S.R. State Academic Folk Dance Ensemble won well merited acclaim.

Thirumathi Rukmini Devi, the greatest exponent of Bharatha Natya and Director of Kalakshetra said that the Soviet artistes' dedication to their art is worth emulating. She appreciated the team work of the artistes and the rich imagination of the Dance Director Igor Moiseyev.

New Ideas.

Thiru Vazhuvur Ramaiya Pillai the leading dance director, praised Moiseyev for incorporating new ideas in the art of dance. The group dances, interspersed with solo dances, were awe-inspiring, he said. "Their achievement is the result of deep dedication of the artistes, and several years of untiring practice," he concluded.



Dance performance by the troupe from the U.S.S.R.

Every item of the programme presented at Madras drew prolonged applause while "Partisans", "Struggle of Two Kids" and "A Day in a Stream Ship" received the maximum ovation. Lovers of Bharatha Natyam ,which attaches the greatest importance to rhythm were overwhelmed with joy on the split-second rhythmic perfection with which the Soviet artistes danced. A unique feature of the dances was the rare combination of grace with rhythm. Some of the Angle dancers seemed to have overcome the laws of nature such as gravitation and virtually flew across the stage. The exquisite colour scheme of the costumes to match the mood of the dances was another major factor. They ranged from complete black ("Partisans") to gay spring colours (Moldavian suite "Zhok"). Some of the group dances looked like a burst of colours of a firework in the night sky.

The emotions roused by the dances ranged from the grimness of the battle field (Khorum Military Dance) to uncontrollable laughter ("Struggle of Two Kids"). One common feature of all the dances was the reflection of the life of the Soviet People.

The Governor of Tamil Nadu Thiru K. K. Shah, inaugurating the performances on the 28th January, described the occasion as an historic event and added that the visit was symbolic of the friendship between the two countries.

Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhian, Education Minister of the Government of Tamil Nadu speaking at a reception given to the group on the 29th January described the group as the cultural ambassadors of the U.S.S.R. which proved to be a true friend of India during the recent war in the Indian subcontinent. "The special feature of the Soviet arts is the blending of the east and the west in themselves" he said.

Mr. Moiseyev in his reply thanked the hospitality of India and stressed the value of cultural exchanges in strengthening the bonds of friendship between the two countries.

Computor Translates from English.

A Minsk-22 computor, on test at the Polytechnical Institute in Kishinev, Moldavia, translates articles from English into Russian at the rate of 1,000 words in 15—20 minutes.

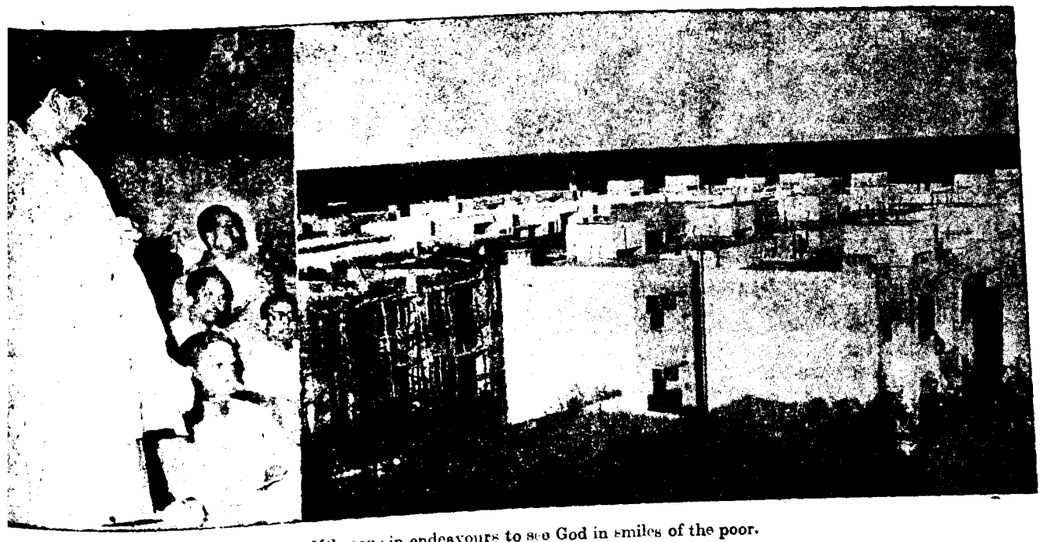
It has coped successfully with articles on semiconductors, building materials, shipbuilding and wine-making.

Vacuum Processing of Fruits.

The Institute of Applied Physics of the Academy of Sciences of Moldavia has developed an installation for the vacuum processing of chopped fruits by electricity. This installation considerably increases the output of fruit juice while simultaneously preserving aromatic substances.

Electrocardiograms by Phone.

Electrocardiograms of heart patients anywhere in Armenia are now being transmitted over ordinary telephone circuits to a computor in Erevan for diagnosis.



Another Mile-stone in endeavours to see God in smiles of the poor.

THE NEW LOOK OF NOCHINAGAR.

The Nochinagar and Nochikuppam slum improvement scheme which was let out for occupation on 17th February 1972 stands, as it were, to the credit of the Slum Improvement Board in view of the many an obstacles, natural, technical and political—that it had to over come before completion of the work. As Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, outlined in his inaugural speech on 17th February 1972 the work has been completed with consummate skill of enormous dimension and in quick pace. And it is a noteworthy feature that out of 980 tenements proposed to be constructed in that area at an estimated cost of Rs. 70 lakhs, 168 tenements have been constructed in a record period of just below one year, notwithstanding the fact that work had been delayed by two months on account of delay in supply of steel.

It would not be out of place to point out here at some length the policy and programme of the present Government in this State. After coming to Power, Dr. Anna who headed the first Government formed by the present ruling party in the State in 1967, outlined the base and purpose of his Government in the following words :— "Ours is the Government of the poor, for the poor and by the poor". As such his Government formulated and executed many a scheme to ameliorate the lot of the poor and the down-trodden with whose unstinted and unanimous support and wherewithal the present ruling party came to power.

The rupee-a-measure rice scheme the fire-proof tenements to the slum-dweller and the speedy execution of the policy of giving lands to the landless tillers of the soils are a few schemes which have been placed on war footing for execution only to see God in the smiles of the poor.

Following the footsteps of the Dr. Anna, the present Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi, has formulated many a good scheme for the general welfare of the poor and backward in general and the slum-dewellers in particular. The Slum Clearance Board was established just one year back on the promulgation of a special ordinance, investing the board with enough and enormous power to deal with the many-dimensioned problem of slum improvement in the city as a whole with a separate set up of its own, from a board of Directors down to clerical staff. The Slum Improvement Board has also not belied the expectation of its originator and has been doing very good work since its inception. The Board has been entrusted with the uphill task of complete eradication of more than 800 hundred slums in the city within seven years at an estimated cost of Rs. 40 crores and its first year's works have proved beyond an iota of

doubt that the board is endowed with as much skill and wherewithal in men and materials as the work requires on its part.

The site on which the tenements have been constructed belongs to Government. The Government extended its full co-operation by placing the land at the disposal of the Slum Clearance Board and giving all assistance required by the Board. The energetic and enthusiastic Chief Minister to whose heart the Slum Clearance work is always dear and near has been giving his wise council and proper encouragement to the Slum Clearance Board to carry out its work with speed and efficiency.

Each Tenement :

Each tenement has a spacious living room, a kitchen with lofts and cubboards, a separate bath, a water closet, etc. For a slum dweller whose hut was small (i.e.,8' × 8')like a hovel, it should be a matter for houndless joy to occupy these modern buildings with all the basic amenities. Each tenement cost about Rs. 8,000 including cost of the land and the economic rent works out to Rs. 55. In Madras City as in other metropolitan cities, people will fall in quene large numbers to pay Rs. 80 as rent for these tenement, if a call is made to that effect. But the Tamil Nadu Government which has always the welfare of the poor people at heart has decided to subsidise a sizable amount and collect only nominal rent of Rs. 15 per month.

The vacant space around the tenements have been paved with cement slabs to prevent the area becoming slushy during rainy seasons. People also may not be inclined to throw rubbish all round as they would otherwise do if left without being paved in this manner. The Slum Clearance Board has decided to pave the space in between and around the tenements that are being newly constructed to present a neat appearance and to instil a hygenic sense of cleanliness in the minds of the occupants.

Trees :

Further, arrangements have been made to plant coconut and other trees to given shade, Cocoantss trees are bound to thrive well at it is a sandy track.

Water-Taps :

There was a time when people murmured to occupy second and third floor as they had the problem of lifting water in pots from the ground floor. The Slum Clearance Board has made arrangements to provide water-supply even to the third floor much to the relief of the housewives. For this purpose three wells have been sunk and electric motors installed to pump water up to the top floor of the tenements. This is not all.

Electricity :

Each tenement has been electrified and separate meters provided so that the poor people may have the luxury of keeping radios, fans, heaters, etc. according to their taste and capacity . Street lights have also been put up and the entire area has a look of a fairy land. Thirumathi T. N. Anandanayaki, Member of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, switched on the electric lights for the colony.

Library :

The Local Library Authority has opened branch in this area to enable the slum dwellers to benefit themselves by using the books, periodicals, journals and newspapers that will be made avilable in the library. The library was declared open on 17th February 1972 by Thiru Ma. Po. Sivagnanam.

Sewage :

Arrangements have also been made to connect the drains to the main sewer of the Corporation by pumping from a sump as the levels do not permit direct connection.

Church and Temple :

The local people had constructed a small church and a temple for their worship. As they did not fit in the alignment of the blocks they had to be removed. The poor people requested the Slum Clearance Board to construct a Church and the Temple affected by the construction of tenements so that they may offer worship in their traditional way. It is needless to say that Tamil Nadu Govermnment respects the sentiments of the people and as such the Slum Clearance Board has constructed a small church. A temple for Hindus is also under construction. The front portion of the temple and the Church will be paved to facilitate congregation of the people. A park will also be laid to add beauty to these places of worship.

Welfare Trust :

It is not enough if modern houses are constructed for the poor slum dwellers. They have also to be educated to keep their surroundings tidy. Film shows are conducted in the slum areas to make them civic conscious and to teach them how to prevent spreading of disease, by keeping their dwellings clean. Enthusiastic crowds are seeing the film shows and this visual education has become very popular in the slum areas. It is also a must that they should be helped to practice what they have been taught through visual education. This is an uphill task. When the Slum Clearance Board was deeply concerned about this aspect of the life of the new residents, Rev. Bishop New Bigin has come forward to constitute a trust by name 'New Residents Welfare Trust' to infuse new life into the residents who come to occupy the tenement and to change their habits and outlook. Donations have been received from the philanthrophic public in England and the trust has decided to appoint wholetime social workers to look after the welfare of the new residents. Selected candidates are undergoing intensive training in the school of Social Work. The trust will start functioning in Nochinager, Birndavan and Visalakshiammal Estate in the first instance. Its activities will be extended to other areas in course of time. The trust was opened by Thiru Murasoli Maran, M. P., on 17th February 1972.

3-DIMENSIONAL CARE OF THE PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN



A child during the " action-song " curriculum in a balwadi near Madras run by the State Social Welfare Board.

The problem of malnutrition of the pre-school child, is a serious problem because the malnutrition suffered as a child between the year 1 and 5 and the resulting brain damage can never be repaired—whatever may be the quality of the school he attends, the level of learning and teaching materials, or well regulated school meals and milk consumption. An Indian Institute of Public Opinion Survey concludes that nearly 326 million of our people are subject to malnutrition, that 50 million children die of it and another 82 million children suffer from retarded growth.

As far as correcting the malnutrition of the pre-school child is concerned we should rather start with such mundane investigations into what he eats, why he eats it and how it gets to him. Then we can decide what are the feasible points of intervention within that delivery system—a slight twist of the market mechanism? a shift in production incentives? retail price policies and rationing? Then there is the place of the beaurocracy in charge of the system. How able are they? Have they the commitment and the muscle? How can the number of officials and the interminable clearance procedures be reduced? On top of all this are of course the issues which are outside the universe of discourse of the social scientist. These issues were discussed by a Study group which presented its report to the Government of India.

The provision of an integrated service covering education, health, nutrition and welfare to the pre-school child is a very important programme in creating equality of educational opportunity. Such services which now cover about one million children should be rapidly expanded to cover two million children by the end of the Fourth Plan and five million children or 10 per cent of the age-group 3 to 5 by 1981. A variety of operational models should be developed to suit local conditions, workers of different categories required for the programme should be trained; teaching materials and equipment necessary should also be manufactured on an adequate scale and the needed guidance and supervisory services should be created. The resources of local communities in personal, materials and funds are also to be fully harnessed. The cost of the programme during the remaining period of the Fourth Plan would be about Rs. 23 crores, inclusive of the provision of Rs. 4 crores made at present.

These are the main recommendations of study Group set up by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Department of Social Welfare on the recommendation of the Central Advisory Board of Education. The report of the Group was presented today by Smt. Mina Swaminathan, Chairman of the Group to Professor S. Nurul Hasan Minister of State in the Ministry o

Education and Social Welfare this evening. Other members of the Study Group and the senior officers of the Ministry were also present.

The important recommendations of the Working Group have been summarized below :—

1. *The problem.*—The need to provide services for the pre-school child is based on the growing realisation of the crucial importance of this period of life. From the stand-point of public health, the high rate of mortality and morbidity in this age-group means a serious drain on resources and a constraint on the spread of the family planning concept. Under-nutrition and malnutrition of certain kinds, especially shortage of protein, during these critical years, can prevent children from attaining their full genetic potential for development. Since most of brain growth is completed by the age of 8, these are also the vital years from the educational psychological stand-point. Lack of opportunities for harmonious growth of mind and personality at this stage can adversely affect the ultimate level of development and achievement and lead to avoidable wastage in the educational system. On all these counts, neglect of the pre-school child can have serious and lasting consequences for the nation. Children below 6 constitute 17 per cent of the total population of India, and at present rates, about 15 million children are being added to the pre-school population every year. The dimensions of the problem and the serious consequences of neglect make it a matter of urgent necessity to attend to the needs of the pre-school child.

2. *Existing Services.*—About 1 million children aged 3—5 are at present receiving some form of attention. The role of the private sector in developing a variety of approaches and of the CSWB in building up a network of rural institutions are commendable and have given India a pre-eminent position in this regard among the developing nations. However, the total coverage of the pre-school child



The existing services for the pre-school child covers only 1 million children in In In Tamil Nadu there are 1,100 such Balwadis caring for only 50,000 preschool children in rural areas.

population is inadequate..... Besides, extreme imbalance in the provision of facilities means that the most vulnerable sections of the population are the most neglected. Inadequate resources, low public awareness of the importance of the problem, lack of adequate guidance and training have made the programme microscopic in relation to needs and urgency.

3. *The Strategy.*—It will not be feasible to provide adequate services to the total pre-school child population within a short period of time. The strategy suggested in the present programme is therefore two fold : (1) on the one hand to reduce nutritional, medical and educational disparities as much as possible by concentrating efforts on the most vulnerable sections of the community where the possibilities for damage to development are the greats ; and (2) on the other hand, to make the pre-school child the focus for community involvement by creating community awareness and drawing on community resources, both human and other, to build the necessary services as an integral part of community life and thus to create the sources which will lead to expansion of the programme.

4. *Concept.*—The programme is based on the following basic concepts :—

(*a*) An integrated package of services to be offered covering health (including preventive medicine, hygiene, and nutrition) and the mental, emotional and social development of the child ;

(*b*) Operational flexibility involving the use and development of a variety of experimental approaches and methods suited to local conditions :

(*c*) Strengthening the infra-structure, by making use of the existing institutions of the health, welfare, education, family planning, nutrition and other services as bases and adding the other parts of the programme to them to build up the intregrated package.

(*d*) Securing maximum involvement of local communities both to reduce costs and to make the pre-school development programme a focus for community betterment.

5 *Targets.*—The programme for seventies has been divided into two phases. In the remaining two years of the Fourth Plan (1972-74), services for one million additional children belonging to the sepcially vulnerable groups will be launched. At the same time, training of the necessary personnel, including the setting up of new types of training programmes and the strengthening of the supervisory machinery will be taken up. In the second phase, that is, the period 1974—81, a further three million children will be brought under the programme, so that a total of five million children or 10 per cent of the population in the age group 3—5 will be covered by 1981. If the programme is successful, it should also, by that time, have generated further community efforts in the same direction.

6 *Major Approaches.*—The Major approaches of the programme are the use of a variety of operational models and the nature of training programmes.

(*a*) Operational models of various types have been suggested. These vary in the nature and extent of services offered and also in cost. The models combine in different ways the essential ingredients of a successful programme and can be adopted to suit local circumstances. They range from low-cast models providing minimal services to fully-equipped comprehensive day-care centres. In drawing up the models, principles such as the involvement of the community, the employment of suitable women in rural areas, part-time employment and making the maximum use of the existing infra-structure have been made use of.



In this Balwadi run under the Family & Child Project of State Social Welfare Board at Nerkunram in Villivakkam P.U. 21 girls and 13 boys are cared for.

(*b*) The programme for training of personal envisages not only expansion of training facilities, but also creation of new types of training for new kinds of personnel, the building up of a cadre of supervisory workers and most significantly, a change in the content of primary teacher training. Intregration of extension, training and reaserch in all training units as well as built-in evaluation in the programme is also envisaged.

7 *Finance and Administration.*—The cost of implementing the first phase of the programme up to the end of the Fourth Five-Year Plan period is about Rs. 18 crores. The programme will be implemented by the appropriate Department of the State Government, with adequate machinery for inter-departmental co-ordination, and with Central assistance. At the Centre, the programme will be co-ordinated by the technical staff to be appointed by the National Board for the pre-school child.

The study Group consisted of Thirumathi Mina Swaminathan (Convenor), Thiru M. C. Manavatty, Thirumathi Kitty Shiba Rao, Dr. (Srimathi) Margaret Khalakdina, Dr. (Km.) C. Nayar, Kum. J. Jamuna Bai, Dr. (Srimathi) Chitra Naik, Dr. (Srimathi) Rajammal Devadoss, Dr. (Srimathi) R. Muralidharan, Dr. O. P. Ghai, Shri Anil Bordia, Thirumathi Champalakshn Venkatachalam and Thiru J. P. Naik (Member—Secretary).



WORK OF INDO-GERMAN NILGIRIS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT



The Indo-German Nilgiris Development Project contracted for a 5-year period in 1967 is looking forward to a further extension on the basis of solid work turned out. For one thing the potato pest golden namatode, though brought under control requires to be carefully curbed in all adjacent areas. In fact the pest has been reported in potato areas of Kodaikanal as also of Salem District and the Project's tehcniques of the namatode attack will be adopted in these places. Other Potato areas of the State like Kolli Hills, Yercaud, and Hosur have to be surveyed for Namatode prevalence. It is admitted by experts that but for the work of the Project in containing the pest in such short time, the whole country would have been devastated by the pest golden Namatode. It is a pest that can lie dormant for even 20 years and Indian Plant pathologists will be on the alert for a long time not only in Nilgiris but all over the country, against this menace.

To revert to the Indo-German Project it is now frankly admitted, that this Project which was meant to devise improvements in the entire gamut of agricultural crops of the district, found its hands full with the problems of the potato farmer, and found all the solutions to them.

Only after arriving at certain definite results, about the Potato crop the Project started extending its activities to other crops like Paddy which is confined to the lower elevations like Gudalur where a blanket recommendation was in existence. High Yielding varieties like IR 22 and IR 20 for the second crop and H4 for first crop have been identified and introduced and nearly 5 tonnes of seeds of these varieties, would be purchased from the seed farms during the current season in order to ensure the popularisation of the seeds in the area, with these stains.

FODDER AND CEREALS BRANCH.

Out of 150 grasses tried (imported from all countries) 5 grasses have deen selected. The varieties *Phalaries tuberosa* and *Pennisetum purpureum* have been given to farmers for cultivation. Among legumes tried crimson clover (*Trifolium incarnatum*) Berseem (*Trifolium alexandrium*) and white clover (*Trifolium repens*) are promising. Under seasonal fodder Kent variety of Ooty has been found suitable in both seasons for lower and higher elevations. Deccan, Sona, Vijaya, Jawahar varieties in maize can be grown successfully for immediate feeding or making silage. Eight varieties of fodder cabbage were found suited for intensive fodder production. Nine varieties of fodder beets were found successful in giving 103 ton per ha.

CEREALS.

Among fourteen European Barley varieties tried, the varieties BREVIA, BIDO, NOTA, EMIT and IMPALA are found less infected and giving higher yield than local varieties. Among the Mexican varieties of wheat tried, Safed Lerma was found to give two to three times more yield than other varieties and hence popularised.

Another ambitious scheme of the Indo-German Project was to ensure market for the increased vegetable crop. This scheme is in a half-way stage and can be brought into full utility during the extended period if it materialises.

The Project got a market survey done in Bombay, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore and Vellore and found that a substantial market exists for Nilgiris vegetables. The problem was how to reach the produce to the markets without the middleman. The answer was a consortium of farmers plus construction of a 20-unit cold storage chain in market towns. The Government of Tamil Nadu has sanctioned two units and the Project officers are studying the operation of successful co-operatives so that they can encourage local farmers to follow suit.

Important Achievements of the Project.

During the initial period, the Project carried out a number of trials and experiments. The conclusions or achievements are as follows :

Among the vegetable varieties tried, high yielding varieties of Bush beans, pole beans, peas, cabbage, radish, carrot and short duration varieties of cauli-flower, Red Cabbage and brussels sprouts were selected and distribution of these varieties to farmers has commenced and about 4,000 kgs. of seeds were distributed so far.

Among 12 varieties of strawberries tried two varieties, i.e., *Phenomal* and *Majestic* were selected for distribution to farmers.

48,000 strawberry plants were distributed in 1970-71 and another 22,000 plants were distributed so far in 1971-72 to farmers for further multiplication and extension of 131 varieties of Gladioli, 14 varieties selected for cut flower production are being multiplied.

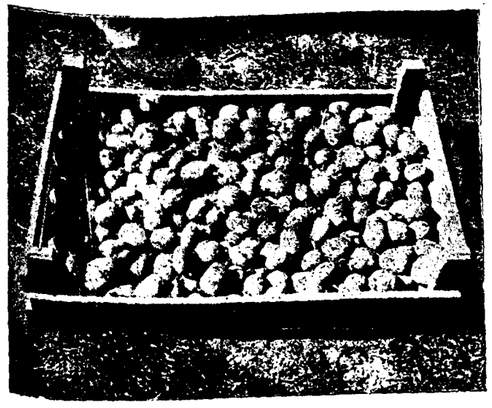
Soil Science.

60,000 soil samples from Project farms and farmers' holdings have been analysed with extreme precision and precise recommendations. Trials to find out suitable form of fertilizer and the economic dose for potato and labelled phosphate to get more information on phosphate fixation in the Nilgiris soils were pursued. In fact the Nilgiris farmers are eligible for the project loan only if they adopt the practices recommended by the Project authorities. The Project authorities disburse loans from a revolving fund created with Rs. 10 lakhs from West Germany, further augmented by Government of Tamil Nadu.

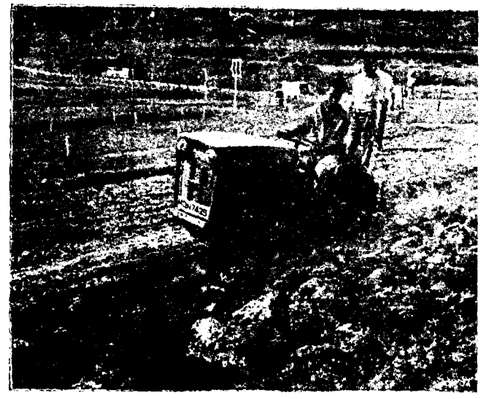
The development of fodder will be introduced for the first time in Nilgiris. Hence training and educating of farmers about fodder cultivation is essential. For the arrangements for meeting with farmer for discussion about fodder crops, teaching with visual education with slides and films will be undertaken.

SOIL ANALYSIS OF EXTREME PRECISION AND PRECISE RECOMMENDATION OF FERTILISER APPLICATION

High-yielding Potatoes.



Compact mechanisation.



The following scheme will be undertaken in the extended period

(1) Scheme for diversification of Cropping in Nilgiris.—Rs. 3.33 lakhs.

Water Development Branch :

The work to be undertaken into extended period is classified into the following 3 groups.

(1) Development of minor irrigation facilities for small farmers in Nilgiris.

(2) Soil and water management.

(3) Construction of buildings.

The availability of water by natural resources will be utilised by constructing small check dams and channels, to irrigate the holdings of individual small farmers or a group of farmers in all the taluks particularly in Gudalur area.

Work on soil conservation and minor irrigation schemes will be carried out in all taluks particularly in Gudular taluk.

The construction works of the project in the extended period will be taken up. such as administrative buildings, cold storages, Farm godowns, and fencing of farms.

IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY BRANCH.

The routine items of work, servicing and repairing the Project vehicles, hiring of bulldozers and tractors and servicing and repairing of private vehicles will be carried out.

In addition the following programmes of work to be undertaken in 2 phases are proposed to be implemented.

PHASE I—(1972—73)

The existing workshop is ve small and inadequate. Hence it proposed to construct a new wo shop.

1. Establishment of a centr workshop—6 lakhs.

2. Hiring of tractor with impl ments.

3. Establishment of a hirin and service station for tractors an implements at Gudalur and Kotagi 4.50 lakhs.

The Indo-German Nilgiris Deve lopment Project, was inaugurated i January 1967 and the work starte from May/June 1967 with materia aid technical assistance in the forn of equipments and materials beside experts and technicians from th Government of Federal Republic o Germany. They also brought thei own money to finance loans t farmers, to the tune of Rs. 10 lakhs

Object of the scheme.

The main objective of the Projec is to achieve a rapid rise in the leve of Agricultural Production and t improve the economic conditions o the Nilgiris farmers by affording them necessary facilities to take up intensive agriculture such as improved seeds, fertilisers, plants, plant protection aids and improved implements besides improving the marketing facilities to the farmers through co-operatives to ensure a fair price for their product.

The project is jointly managed by the Project Officer (Indian) and Project Officer (German) assisted by German Experts and Technicians and Indian Specialists. The existing period of the project will be over by 30th June 1972 and further extension of the project to complete the work on the crash programme for control of Golden Namatode of Potatoes is being considered.

THE OUTSTANDING RESULTS ON POTATO ARE :

Closer spacing gave higher yield.

Great Scot is superior to President.

Total yield is increased with increase in size of seed material.
Earthing up at different intervals has no influence on the yield.

There is no response to Mg.

N application either as soil dressing or foliar spray has no significant difference in response.

Application of cattle manure at 2,000 kg/da and 2,500 kg/da gave significant higher yield.

Great Scot and President have given highest yields when they are harvested 98 days and 119 days after planting respectively.

The variety S.L.B./Z/785 has given the highest yield (42.5 A/da) followed by Saphir.

The trials on wheat showed that culture S 216 gave highest yield without fertilizer whereas variety Choti Lerma gave the highest yield with fertilizer.

TAMIL NADU PREPARES FOR THE SOCIAL WELFARE STATE

[The Tamil Nadu Administrative Reforms Commission is ready to submit its report by end of March 72. It has held 43 meetings, and consulted well known firms for suggesting improvements.]

It is a far cry from a Police State to a Welfare State. Since Independence, the Government of Tamil Nadu have moved away from the concept of a Police State to a Welfare State. To improve the lot of the common man, several economic and social measures have been adopted, both statutory and administrative. New departments and organisations have been set up to fulfil these objectives. Additional responsibilities have been cast on existing departments and organisations of Government. In many cases the scope of the responsibilities and functions has been widened. In this process what is seen to-day is a large number of authorities who are charged with responsibility of bringing into existence the welfare State. In many cases more than one authority has to give permission/sanction for the execution of a programme.

On the other hand a good Government is one of which can boast of not only on efficient machinery but also one which has well-defined functions with adequate authority to fulfil its responsibilities in quick time. The new responsibilities cast on the Governmental machinery have been assumed on purily adhoc increases in powers or responsibilities without the usual pattern of checks and balances. An exhaustive examination of the entire fabric of Governmental administrative machinery has been taken up with a view on the one hand to clearly define the objectives of and rationalise the various limbs of Governmental machinery and on the other to cloth them with adequate powers.

Rationalising the Governmental machinery simply to fit it to the tasks of a welfare State would be a simple one. But the emphasis today has shifted to the creation of a socialistic pattern in the society through the implementation of policies designed to this end.

The speedy implementation and complete fulfilment of the objective of a socialist Government cannot be ensured unless the administrative procedure in respect of each activity of Government is rationalised and streamlined. This requires a detailed examination of the various levels through which any proposal either of the Government or of the public or of an organisation, has to be processed. The extent of information that has to be made available, the forms in which the information has to be furnished, etc., would have to be examined in detail. In short, what is required is reform of an administrative procedure with a view to eliminate delay, opportunities of corruption and dishonest practices and to ensure a high level of deficiency.

In this context, the fact that several techniques of administration have been developed in recent years, has to be borne in mind so that with the employing of these techniques, it will be possible for Government to be posted with timely information which would also be comprehensive in all its aspects.

The Tamil Nadu Administrative Reforms Commission, set up by Government with the above underlying objectives is composed as follows :

Chairman (Whole Time)—Thiru T. A. Varghese, I.C.S. (Retd.)

Member (Part Time)—Thiru J. Sivanandam, I.A.S. (Retd.)

Member (Part Time)—Thiru A. R. Subbiah Mudaliar, M.L.A.

This commission would consider the following :—

1. The machinery of State Administration;
2. The machinery of Secretariat Administration;
3. The machinery of District Administration;
4. Machinery for Planning at all levels; and
5. Financial Administration.

Since Government functions through the departments concerned or the Corporations or Boards which are creations of the Government, the working of these Boards and Corporation will also be gone into be the State Administrative Reforms Commission. For example, the working of Corporations like Small Industries Development Corporation (SIDCO), Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation (TIDCO) and Tamil Nadu Small Industries Promotion Corporation would be gone into by the Commission when the working of the Industries Departments is studied.

In order to facilitate the work of the Commission the Government have issued specific instructions ensure that the commission is able to get frank and sincere opinions from Government employees. The Chief Secretary's D.O. Letter to concerned Officers makes this very clear. It says :

" Since the Commission is charged with the administrative reforms, it is incumbent on everyone who is referred to by the Commission to give his frank and sincere opinion/comments. There need not be any inhibitions at all."

" It is the desire of Government that the Commission should be given all the assistance and information so as to enable it to fulfil its functions and submit its report in as short a time as possible. "

LOANS ON EASIER TERMS TO SMALL AND MARGINAL FARMERS

Agricultural credit has been reorganised in a big way with an integrated approach to augment production by extending the facility to larger sections of the community, specially the marginal and small farmers. Under the multiple-agency scheme, all the commercial banks and the State Bank of India will offer timely credit on easy terms besides the existing agencies of the State Departments of Agriculture, Co-operative and Land Development Banks. The Reserve Bank of India has issued guidelines to the commercial banks to the effect that for financing agricultural development, credit should be provided not only to already viable cultivators for further increasing their surpluses but more importantly to marginal and potentially viable cultivators. The bank has also indicated that margins might be relaxed and mortgage security need not be insisted upon in case of crop loans to small and medium farmers. To encourage a larger flow of credit to the Small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers in the small Farmers' Development Agencies and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Areas, the agencies are extending risk fund contribution calculated on the additional loaning for short-term credit and the total loaning under medium and long-term credit.

Share capital contributed by the small cultivators for borrowing from co-operatives is now lowered from 1:10 to 1:20 in the first year and the balance to be collected in instalments. The short-term loans are issued under the Crop Loan System. According to this System the credit required for agricultural production is assessed on the basis of standing crops. The co-operatives supply inputs in kind as well. Under the medium term credit, the co-operatives advance loans upto Rs. 2,000 for subsidiary occupations without security, provided adequate marketing arrangements are made. In the long-term credit the Loan Development Banks are progressively adopting the production potential as the basis for lending. So as to facilitate larger flow of credit to the small farmers, the Credit Guarantee Corporation extends cover against defaults to the extent of 75 per cent of the loss or Rs. 2,500 per loan whichever is less for all loans for agriculture given by commercial banks.

The two main institutional sources for credit to small farmers will continue to be the co-operatives and the commercial banks. The co-operatives will as usual extend credit to meet short-term, medium-term and long-term requirements for agriculture. The approach in extension of credit by co-operatives is to orient their policies and programmes in favour of the weaker sections. Twenty per cent of the credit sanctioned by the central co-operative banks is earmarked for smaller cultivators. Even in the non-earmarked portion the co-operatives meet the needs of small cultivators in full, first.

INCREASED FERTILISER PRODUCTION.

Nitrogenous fertiliser production during 1971-72 is expected to be about 9.5 lakh tonnes as against 8.3 lakh tonnes during 1970-71, an increase of about 15 per cent. The production of nitrogenous fertilisers picked up during December 1971 and January 1972 when respectively 92,000 tonnes and 97,700 tonnes of nitrogen were produced as against 85,000 tonnes of nitrogen produced in November 1971. The production of phosphatic fertilisers also has stepped up and it is expected that during 1971-72 about 3 lakh tonnes of phosphates will be produced as against 2.3 lakh tonnes during the previous year, representing an increase of over 25 per cent. Approximately 440,000 tonnes of additional fertiliser capacity is expected to be added during 1972-73. The Madras Fertiliser Plant has already started regular production since November 1971 and the Cochin and Durgapur units, now under commissioning, are expected to start regular production during the next two or three months. The Goa Fertiliser Plant is also expected to be commissioned before the end of 1972.

HINDUSTAN STEEL PERFORMANCE PICKS UP

The rising trend of production continued during January 1972 with a noticeable improvement in the aggregate output of saleable steel from the three steel plants, which amounted to 237,000 tonnes, representing an increase of 4 per cent over the previous month's level. Although the actual despatches of steel totalling 226,000 tonnes were substantially higher than the previous month by 42,300 tonnes, the despatches could not keep pace with the rising tempo of production due to movement difficulties. Ingot steel output from the three plants during January 1972 was 331,800 tonnes, which was marginally lower than the previous month's level of 340,000 tonnes. At Bhilai steel plant, the seventh coke oven battery was commissioned on January 25, 1972 marking completion of the major units of the sixth blast furnace complex. In order to achieve better utilisation of available coke even gas in the finishing mills, the production of ingot steel had to be lower at 161,900 tonnes as compared to 186,100 tonnes during the previous month. The output in finishing mills increased from 58,700 tonnes in December 1971 to 98,000 tonnes in January 1972, an increase of 67 per cent. Total saleable output amounted to 144,960 tonnes as against 138,900 tonnes during the previous month. In Durgapur Steel Plant, the ingot production was 73,300 tonnes during January 1972 which was higher to 67,000 tonnes in the previous month. The production of saleable steel was however lower—34,300 tonnes as compared to 36,600 tonnes in the previous month. Rourkela steel plant improved over its previous month's performance in almost all its units. The production during January 1972 was 96,600 tonnes of ingot steel and 58,600 tonnes of saleable steel compared to 86,900 and 50,500 tonnes during December 1971.

Maintenance of Medical Records

A new Paramedical Speciality in General Hospital

The Medical Record Department is "The Wonderful Lamp of Allaudin" for a Hospital. It is a Mirror reflecting the activities of a hospital. It is a treasure of particulars of hospital care rendered to patients. Hence the Medical Record Department is a '*Must*' for every hospital. Though efforts have been made for about a century for proper maintenance of case records in some pattern or other in the Government Medical Institutions, maintenance of medical records has taken a new pattern only in the recent past. Medical Record Science and Technology is a new paramedical speciality in India.

In the Government General Hospital all the case sheets of the patients are centralised in the Medical Record Department and it affords all facilities to :

(1) the patients, in further treatment of their illness and in treating similar illnesses of other patients;

(2) the post-graduate students and Undergraduate students in preparing their dissertations and case records; and

(3) the Medical Officers in connection with the publication of research papers; and for the research in the advancement of Modern Medicine.

Collection, Classification & Tabulation of Statistics.

Besides, case records in connection with the medico-legal cases are very effectively handled and the periodical reports containing the activities of the various Units of the Hospital help the Heads of the Units and the Administrators to check the overcrowding in their wards and help the effective treatment to the patients. The area-war census helps to control the Infective Diseases in case of epidemic periods.

The introduction of the system helps in planning and improvement of quality of patient-care, improvement of teaching and promotion and guidance of medical research. The various diseases and operations are coded according to the international classification of diseases and indexed and reference to the previous case records is made very easy. This Department was a long felt need in the Government General Hospital and since the establishment of the Medical Records Department in 1966 in Government General Hospital such Departments are being established gradually in the Tamil Nadu Medical Institutions year after year, knowing the utility of such a Department.

This department also helps to regulate, direct and follow-up patients in the Out patient department. This would help in avoiding confusion which exists in big institutions. The follow-up cards of patients attending the Out-patient will be in the custody of the Medical Record Department which will look after the maintenance and safe custody of these cards.

The incidence, statistics, prevalence of diseases in Tamil Nadu can be easily made out and foreign hospitals which require information can be satisfied without much waste of time. The Medical Records Department of Government General Hospital, Madras, can furnish any type of information within the shortest possible time which was not possible before the establishment of Medical Record Department.

Operation tear drop.

The eye disease called cicatricial xerosis is a terrible affliction. The cornea becomes hard and dry and the patient feels a constant heaviness in the lids. His eyes ache, lack moisture, and his vision deteriorates rapidly; soon he can barely tell light from darkness.

The attack on this disease was pioneered by Professor Vladimir Shevalyov, a pupil and follower of the famous Soviet eye specialist, Dr. Vladimir Filatov. Dr. Shevalyov developed an original operation, and this terrible disease, which had seemed incurable, yielded to medical genius. Now the Shevalyov operation, which restores the tear to the eye is being extensively performed outside the Soviet Union—in Britain, Bulgaria, Holland, India, China, Poland, Romania and the United States.

A Prize for the Best Pupil.

Thiru K. Anbazhagan Minister for Health presents medal for the best student of the year at Kilpauk Medical College.



REVISED INSTRUCTIONS FOR STATE MOURNINGS AND FUNERALS

Following a review of the existing instructions regarding State mourning, State funeral and half-masting of the National flags on the death of high dignitaries, the Union Ministry of Home Affairs has issued revised instructions. These instructions will come into effect immediately.

STATE MOURNING.

State mourning will be observed throughout India.—

(*a*) for 13 days in the event of the death of the President ;

(*b*) for 12 days in the event of the death of the Prime Minister; and

(*c*) for 7 days in the event of the death of a former President.

In the event of the death of a Governor, State mourning will be observed within the State concerned for a period not exceeding 7 days as the State Government may decide.

When a Chief Minister of a State dies, ordinarily there will be no State mourning, but in individual cases the State Government concerned may order State mourning within the State for not more than 7 days.

In the case of the death of any other dignitary, ordinarily there will be no State mourning but in individual cases the Central Government may issue special instructions.

There will be no official entertainment during the period of State mourning.

STATE FUNERAL

In the event of the death of the President, the Prime Minister, a former President or a Governor, a State Funeral will be accorded.

Ordinarily no State funeral will be accorded in the event of the death of any other dignitary. But, in individual cases Central Government may order a State funeral.

A State funeral will be attended by all the gazetted officers of Government who may be present in the Station. Civil officers will wear appropriate mourning dress. Crape bands will be worn by military officers in uniform.

HALF-MASTING

In the event of the death of the following dignitaries the National Flag will be half-masted at the places indicated against each on the day of the death of the dignitary.

Dignitary.	*Place or places.*
President Vice President Prime Minister	Throughout India.
Speaker of the Lok Sabha Chief Justice of India.	Delhi.
Union Cabinet Minister.	Delhi and State capitals.
Minister of State or Deputy Minister of the Union.	Delhi.
Governor Lt. Governor Chief Minister of a State.	Throughout the State or Union Territory concerned.
Chief Minister of a Union Territory Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi.	
Cabinet Minister in a State.	Capital of the State concerned.

If the intimation of the death of any dignitary is received in the afternoon, the flags will be half-masted on the following day also at the place or places indicated above, provided the funeral has not taken place before sun-rise on that day.

On the day of the funeral of a dignitary mentioned in the previous paragraph, the flags will be half-masted at the place where the funeral takes place.

If State mourning is to be observed on the death of any dignitary, the flags will be half-masted throughout the period of the mourning throughout India in the case of the Union dignitaries, and throughout the State or Union Territory concerned in the case of a State or Union Territory dignitary.

FOREIGN DIGNITARIES.

Half-masting of flags and, where necessary, observance of State mourning on the death of foreign dignitaries will be governed by special instructions which will issue from the Ministry of Home Affairs in individual cases.

SELF SUFFICIENCY IN RUBBER PRODUCTS

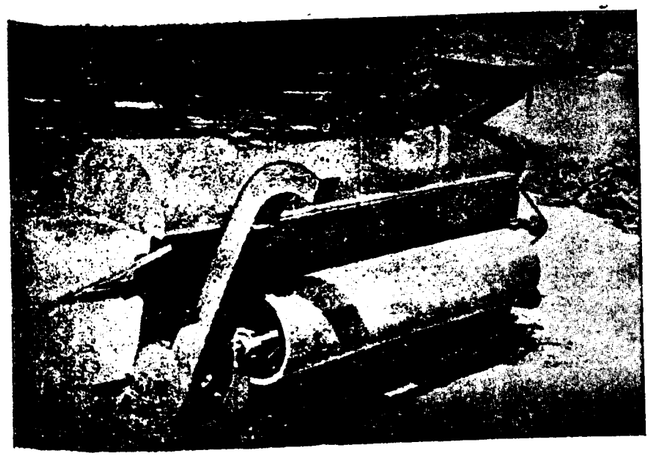
With an annual production valued at nearly Rs. 3,310 crores, India has achieved self-sufficiency in a wide variety of rubber goods like automobile and bicycle tyres and tubes, foot-wear, belting, surgical and industrial rubber gloves and late rubber goods.

The production of rubber in the country touched 1·15 lakh tonnes during the first ten months of 1971, marking an increase of 10·3 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year.

The Indian rubber goods earned foreign exchange of Rs. 9.32 crores in 1970–71 as against Rs. 7.88 crores in the previous year.

Automobile tyres and tubes accounted for nearly 58 per cent of the total foreign exchange earnings of rubber goods, last year. Among the major buyers were Burma, Mauritius, Egypt, Sudan, Australia, the United States and the United Kingdom.

There are over 1,400 rubber factories in the country and they employ more than one lakh people.



NEW TOOLS TO MANAGE HIGH CROPS

Maize has become popular in India as a staple food and the area of cultivation is on the increase after the significant introduction of high yielding varieties. To separate the corns from the cobs, either beating is resorted to after pulling the husks by hand or by using shellers which are either hand operated or driven by power. In these shellers, the maize cobs are fed into the machine only after the sheaths (husks) are removed by hand. This process is time consuming and cumbersome, besides being uneconomical.

To obviate this difficulty the newly evolved husker sheller for maize offers an effective answer since it is capable of doing the combined job of husk stripping, corn shelling, corn separating and cob throwing simultaneously. No manual dehusking is needed in this, prior to feeding the cobs into the hopper.

The machine consists of a hopper, a cylinder rotor, a cob thrower, a corn cleaner and a corn elevating mechanism. The machines are made in two models one to be driven by a 5 horse power electric motor or oil engine and the other to be driven by the power take off shaft of a tractor. Trials and demonstrations with both the machines have shown that they are equally efficient. They were also put to actual use to handle the entire produce of a field and they gave satisfactory performances even when the moisture condition of the cobs was in optimum level.

While the big and average farmers having tractors can use the sheller driven by tractor, the small farmers may prefer the other machine which is either driven by an electric motor or an oil engine. The cost of the thresher to be operated by tractor comes to Rs. 1,500 approximately and it can handle 10 tonnes per day of 8 hours. The cost of the other machine comes to Rs. 750 approximately without electric motor and it can give an output of 6 tonnes in the same time span. Both these machines are compact in their design and can be easily transported. The choice of purchase of the machine depends upon the size of the holding in which maize is cultivated.

Agricultural Research Engineering Workshop, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore.

SERA BANK IN NEW DELHI.

A new type of bank where, instead of money, plant juices containing different disease-causing viruses will be stored, will be established in New Delhi in the near future.

Ambassador Kenneth B. Keating announced today that the U.S. Government will extend a grant of Rs. 3,95.000 to the Indian Agricultural Research Institute for the establishment of this "sera" bank. Sera is the plural of serum, the juice which circulates in plants and animals.

"The New Delhi sera bank will be the first of its kind in this part of the world", the Ambassador said. "I look forward to its helping Indian agricultural scientists make further advancements in the campaing to produce more food."

The sera bank will be organised by a team of scientists led by Dr. S. P. Raychaudhuri, head of the division of mycology and plant pathology at the institute. Dr. Russel L. Steere of the Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, will co-operate with the project.

Viruses, which cause an enormous amount of damage to agricultural crops in India and the rest of the world, circulate in plant tissue in serum. At the same time and in response to virus attack, antibodies develop in the infected p'ant. These appear in the serum and kill or deplete the invading virus.

A major problem in controlling virus diseases affecting plants is to identify quickly the particular virus which is causing the disease. Often it takes a series of tests to establish the identification. These tests may last months. In the meantime the affected crop is ravaged.

Using sophisticated equipment, the bank's scientists can compare the serum of a plant suspected to be afflicted by a virus disease with sera stored in the bank and quickly find out the cause of the disease.

UNION LABOUR MINISTRY FIGURES PROVE LABOUR WELFARE IN TAMIL NADU

The Consultative Committee of the Members of Parliament attached to the Union Labour Ministry has in its sitting at Delhi with the Union Labour Minister in the chair, analysed in depth the depressing and distressing Labour-Management conflicts obtaining in six States—Mysore, Andhra, West Bengal, Kerala, Orissa and Tamil Nadu—and has issued, a statistical survey statement after long discussion and deliberation regarding the factual and actual position of the number of industrial establishments closed and re-opened in those States during the period 1969-71.

The statistics released by the Union Labour Ministry runs as follows :—

Name of the State.	*Number of mills closed.*	*Number of mills re-opened*
Mysore ..	871	268
Andhra ..	647	88
West Bengal ..	531	195
Kerala	293	109
Orissa	66	7
Tamil Nadu ..	22	6

According to the figures published in the statement of the Union Labour Ministry, there is nothing to refute the claim that comparatively industrial peace reigns in Tamil Nadu. Further, the statement released has given a firm lie to the notion that labour-management conflict in Tamil Nadu has resulted in the closures. On the other hand, the Union Labour Ministry's statement has brought to light the glaring fact to the fore that on a comparative study, the labour-management conditions obtaining in Tamil Nadu during the said period under survey is far better than that obtaining in other states.

It has also been pointed out in the statement that precise information about the reasons for closure of factories is not available but nevertheless it has been surmised that the reasons may be due to shortage of raw materials, financial difficulties and labour troubles. Where the predominant and principal cause for the closure of establishments is labour trouble, the industrial relation machineries in the State have been set in motion to make immediate efforts to secure reopening of the closed establishments by persuasion.

In this context it may be mentioned that 22 closed establishments refer only to the textile mills of Coimbatore about which constant efforts are being made by the State Government to persuade the centre to take them over. Last week the centre decided to take up the running of 6 mills. The State Government is already running 5 closed mills and one manufacturing establishment making in all 6 closed ventures.

The statistics thus speak volumes about the labour-management relations obtaining in the State preferred for survey by the Union Labour Ministry for the period 1969-71.

NATIONAL BADMINTON CHAMPIONSHIP.

The 27th Inter-State and 36th National Badminton Championship was conducted this year by the Tamil Nadu Post and Telegraph Sports Control Board at the Corporation Indoor Stadium, Madras, from the 17th to the 24th February 1972, in which a record number of 281 players of all categories—men, women and boys from all over India took part. The number of women player was 38. The championship was inaugurated by the Governor of Tamil Nadu Thiru K. K. Shah at 4-00 p.m. on 17th February 1972. The Inter-State Championship came to a close on 18th February 1972 in which the Railways came out successful in the final keeping itsever-supremacyover other teams. In the National which was concluded on 24th February 1972 the unseeded 17-year old P. Prakash of Mysore won the final and annexed the coveted Topiwala Trophy. In the women's event, Miss Shoba Murthy of Maharashtra has become this year's National Champion.

Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, was the chief guest at the Prize Distribution Function and Tmt. Dhayanandhan, wife of the Post-Master General of Tamil Nadu Circle, gave away the prizes. The entire proceeds of the tournament amounting to Rs. 1,000 was presented to the Chief Minister by the Chairman of the Organising Committee and the Post-Master General of Tamil Nadu Circle, Thiru C. A. Dhayanandhan.

Governor receiving Salute of Badminton Teams.



Thiru C. A. Dhayanandhan, P.M.G. presenting cheque for N.D.F. to Chief Minister Thiru M. Karunanidhi.



CHIEF MINISTER INAUGURATES PALAR-PORANDALAR SCHEME AT PALNI

The Chief Minister inaugurated on 14th February 1972 the Palar-Porandalar Scheme at Palni, Thiru Sadiq Pasha presided. The Project contemplates the formation of a reservoir of 1,254 m. cft. capacity across Shanmuganadhi above the confluence of Palar and Porandalar rivers, to provide irrigation facilities to 4,000 acres through a canal on the left side. By extending the existing Manur channel on the right side another 500 acres will be irrigated. An extent of 10,000 acres under the river system will get stabilised and a gap of 481 acres bridged.

The works are proposed to be commenced on 1971-72. The B. E. for 1971-72 for this scheme is Rs. 90.00 lakhs.

TAMIL NADU HANDICRAFTS ON SHOW AT DELHI.

A six-foot tall exquisitely wrought bronze statue of Nataraja from Swamimalai which found a buyer minutes after it was placed in the Ashoka Hotel annexe is among the eye-catching pieces at an exhibition of Tamil Nadu handicrafts which opened here today.

Another striking piece at the exhibition organised by the All-India Handicrafts Board, is a profusely carved miniature wooden temple car from Nagercoil whose tiny bells jingle when the car is moved.

Apart from the excellent bronze statues there are on display granite and green sandstone figures from Mahabalipuram, metal lamps of various sizes and designs from Nachiarkoil, including two huge ones with figures of swans topping them, and terra cotta and clay articles from Karigiri and Thanjavur.

Combining beauty and utility are the Kanchipuram silk and Madurai saries and musical instruments.

The Thanjavur paintings on glass and embossed copper and silver plates are among the other attractions.

"Karakam" and "dummy horse dancers" have arrived to entertain visitors to the exhibition.

According to the organisers the innumerable traditional patterns, in handicrafts evolved through the ages in Tamil Nadu have been streamlined by the efforts of the All-India Handicraft Board's Regional Centre. The Central Handicrafts Development Centre and the Tamil Nadu Design Demonstration Centre.

Machine Plants Trees.

MURMANSK (U.S.S.R.) : The first mechanised forestry farm beyond the Polar Circle has been set up in the heart of the Kola Peninsula. It is equipped with excavators, skidding tractors and bulldozers. Special tree-planting machines will be widely used here. Such a machine can operate in unstubbed forest cuttings. By-passing stumps and boulders, it slices a layer of moss and turf in every metre, loosens the earth and puts seeds there. The machine does the sowing 66 times faster than the most skilled expert would do.

Communicating seas ?

Observing water fluctuations in the Aral Sea (U.S.S.R.) and the Caspian, scientists noted that when water rises in one of them, the level of the other drops correspondingly.

This leads specialists to believe that the seas are linked by a subterranean canal.


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MANY FINE PROJECTS OWED ORIGIN TO GREAT SON OF INDIA ANNA

—President at Neurology Block Function.

While inaugurating the Neurology Block of General Hospital Thiru V. V. Giri, said : It is a great pleasure for me to be here today to inaugurate the new block of the Institute of Neurology. I am particularly happy that this building is named after my esteemed friend, the late Dr. A. Lakshmipathy. We were colleagues in the freedom movement and it was my privilege to have enjoyed his close friendship. He was our family physician and friend, philosopher and guide to all the members of the family. I have always admired his sterling qualities, his patriotism and zeal to serve the country and its people. He was great humanist and represented ome of the finest qualities of our ational ethos. Himself an alloath, he took to the practice of yurveda and by his expert knowdge and care, he brought great espectability to the practice of this ncient system of medicine. His as a scientific approach and he anted to improve the practice of ie system by constant research nd evaluation. He was not pposed to the progress made in iodern medicine and surgery. The ery fact that he bequeathed a unificent donation for construct- g this Neurology Block shows s fine sense of values. I too am a firm believer in an integrated system of medicine which makes full use of the indigenous systems of medicine like Ayurveda and Unani and also homoeopathy. Our aim should be that nobody in India is denied medical attention when needed and that some form of medical relief by qualified persons is always available in times of emergency.

Another great name associated with this project is that of my esteemed friend, the late Thiru Annadurai. His foremost concern was the uplift of the down-trodden and the under-privileged sections of society who were denied opportunities for a fuller life. Many fine projects like this owed their inspiration to this great son of India. It was he who conceived the idea of separate block for the Institute of Neurology and he had also laid the foundation-stone for the project four years ago. Our thanks are also due to the energetic Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Thiru Karunanidhi, under whose leadership this project has been completed in record time. This fine modern building is indeed a worthy structure to house an institution of international repute. Madras has been rightly called the intellectual capital of India and today you have taken another step which will be a landmark in the progress of this city and the State. This Institute places Tamil Nadu far ahead of other States in the realm of advance in neurological sciences. The Department of Neurology and Neuro-surgery in Madras under the capable leadership of Prof. Ramamurthi has already established a reputation not only in India but abroad also. He is an acknowledged world authority on neurology and neuro-surgery. I am sure this new institute with its fine equipment and spacious accommodation would help to expand the activities of the department. I offer my hearty congratulations to Prop.Ramamurthi and his dedicated band of colleagues on their achievements and hope they will by their zeal and dedication put India in the forefront in this growing field of medicine. I am sure the work they do here will have a vital bearing on the health of the nation.

Neurology is a fasicinating subject for it delves into the mysteries of the mind and its functioning. The nervous system constitutes the greatest unexplored territory in medicine. In it are hidden the secrets of the mind, body and behaviour. Neurological research, therefore, has an importance for transcending the great benefit of the cure of disease and the relief of suffering which it may help to produce. This branch of medicine is becoming a highly specialised one requiring great professional skill and mastery of surgical techniques.

Though the development of neurology and neuro-surgery are of recent origin in India, it is gratifying to know that India has made good progress in this field. We have no doubt inherited a glorious medical heritage. There is a good deal of evidence to show that surgery flourished side by side with medicine in ancient India. In Susruta Samhita, great stress is laid on the personal observation by the surgeon of the anatomy of the body and the methods of dissection have been described in detail. Jivika, the famous physician in the Court of King Bimbhisara in the 5th century B.C., excelled as a surgeon and successfully removed a tumour from the brain of his patron king.

The science of medicine has made amazing progress in recent years. I wish that our own contribution to the miracles of modern medicine could be further augmented. If we make a determined effort we are bound to succeed. Let us remember what our early Ayurvedic teacher Charaka, proclaimed: "There is no limit to the science and knowledge of medicine".

Humane Relationship in Hospitals.

One word and I have done. Though hospitals in India are doing excellent work, often under difficult working conditions, the tone of human relations in hospitals is not one about which we can be complacent. Complaints about lack of courtesy and understanding are all too common and painful. A sick person, his or her relations coming to a hospital, are under acute emotional and physical stress, and need all the compassions in the world. Discourtesy, even indifference should find no place within the precincts of a hospital; the importance of human relations at all levels of the hospital staff is as important as scientific or technical skill.

I am greatful to the Government of Tamil Nadu for affording me this opportunity to participate in this function. I wish your Institute all success.

REORIENTATION OF EDUCATION

PRESIDENT OUTLINES MEASURES

PRESIDENT ON DAYANANDA

I am indeed happy to be here this evening and declare open the new building of the D.A.V. High School. During the short span of two years, the school has established a name for itself as a premier educational institution and has been rendering yeoman's service to the cause of education. Named after the illustrious son of India, Swami Dayananda Saraswathi, a great scholar and social reformer, this educational institution is trying in its own way to spread the cause of knowledge among the youth. I have seen a number of educational institutions in the country by the D.A.V. movement and I am struck by the sense of discipline and dedication which they try to instil in the young minds.

The D.A.V. movement was an integral part of the national renaissance which the country witnessed during the eighties of the last century. Swamy Dayananda was a revolutionary who brought about a great awakening in Indian Society and Arya Samaj founded by him created a radical change in the mental outlook of a large section of our people. On this auspicious occasion let us remember with gratitude the services of the Swamy Dayananda and his disciples, Mahatma Hans Raj and Lala Lajpat Rai and if we are to be true inheritors of the great legacy of such personages we must emulate their noble lives which were full of patriotism and dedication to one's own country.

This school has been fortunate to have as its Principal, Kulapathi Thiru S. Balakrishna Joshi. A simple and unostentatious person, we have very few examples of teachers like Balakrishna Joshi. He rightly believes that education is not merely loading the students with information or make them learn by heart the text-books, but to essentially to build up character and integrity. This indeed should form the basic core of our educational philosophy if it is to play its proper part in our national life. Thiru Joshi has rightly, realised that the present day ills that eat into the vitals of education are due to a failure to establish and maintain right human relationships, based upon an ethical concept of education. The teacher who imparts knowledge, wisdom and character is the greatest benefactor and so deserves to be treated with respect and gratitude. When this attitude is ensured, the best part of education is secured without difficulty. In educational activity, equal in importance to the pupil is the teacher. The former receives while the latter confers knowledge. With such lofty ideals before him, Thiru Joshi for so many decades has been contributing his best. Thiru Joshi's contribution to the growth of the Hindu Theological High School is noteworthy and thousands of students who studied under him gratefully remember the "man-making" education that he imparted to them. By the strength of his character and sweet reasonableness, he was a great influence for good for generations of students. What a great deal we owe to our Acharyas !

Plea for Job-oriented Education

A good teacher is one who is able to endear himself to his students by infusing in them interest in their studies, a sense of respect, a discipline of the mind and a deep attachment to good behaviour. Today, unfortunately, the student community in many parts of the country is being misled into activities which are totally unconnected with the real purpose of education. It is a matter which should cause the deepest concern to all right-thinking people. One may not object to the legitimate demands of the students so long as these concern their academic problems. But what has become a common feature today is that issues unrelated to academic life and academic objectives often provide the pretext for students in engaging themselves in agitation. This leads one to ponder over the question how far our educational system as it is organised at present provides the necessary fulfilment in terms of students' later life and career. I have always maintained that education to be meaningful in a vast country like ours with its many problems of development has to be primarily job-oriented. A student has to be made to feel a sense of deep personal involvement in what he learns so that he knows that after he leaves a school or college he is fully prepared to take up a job of his choice and face the problems of his life with education. As one of the steps leading to such re-orientation of education, I would commend the introduction of the semester system in our colleges. This, besides giving the students a great deal of initiative and self-confidence also helps them in deriving the maximum advantage of their course of study. In this system, there is established a personal relationship, a close association, between the teacher and the taught which is so much lacking in present day educational institutions. It further helps in judging and evaluating a student's real merit in a more scientific manner and on a surer footing.

The parents and the teachers together can also help in meeting the problems posed by the current unrest, among the student community. When we were young, our parents almost daily watched our progress and performance and extended a helping hand whenever we came across any difficulties. The teacher himself did not limit his work to the class-room but kept a constant and vigilant eye over the activities of his students even

in the non-working hours of the School. I vividly recall the example of my teacher, the later Pandit Ramalingam of Berhampur, whose influence on student made a deep impact and shaped not merely our thinking process but our attitudes and approach to problems. Speaking for myself, I owe a deep debt of gratitude to him as a teacher, and to my mother who from my early childhood instilled in me the values and norms that continue to guide me and inspire me even now.

Higher Competence needed.

The present-day developments have greatly increased the range, depth, dimension and complexity of problems of higher education. Modern achievements of a dynamic society warrant a higher level of competence for every occupation —be in intellectual or practical than at any time in the past.) The youth can proudly feel that they are citizens of a free India—thanks to the untold sufferings and sacrifices of the millions of our countrymen and women under the leadership of the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi. But they have to realise that the older generation had done their part by securing political Swaraj ; it is now for the youth to fulfil their duty by achieving for our countrymen the economic freedom, practical translation of the Fundamental Rights adumbrated in our Constitution. Mere enunciation of these rights of their incorporation in the Supreme Law of the land would not bring any satisfaction to the common man, unless the present generation, who are the future leaders, administrators and statesmen, work with a spirit of tenacity, determination and faith, combined with integrity and discipline, for achieving the cherished goals. I am an incorrigible optimist and I have every hope that our younger generation will rise to the occasion and meet the challenge posed to them.

I have great pleasure in opening the new building of the D. A. V. High School. I wish the institution all success.

REDUCTION OF FOREIGN HOLDING IN FOREIGN MAJORITY COMPANIES

The question of formulating a workable relationship between the size of any expansion allowed to a foreign majority company and the extent of dilution in its foreign holdings to be stipulated as a condition thereof, has been examined and it has now been decided by the Government that companies with foreign holdings exceeding 75 per cent will raise 40 per cent of the estimated cost of expansion, by issue of additional equity capital (inclusive of premium, if any) to Indians only ; the corresponding proportions for companies with foreign holdings exceeding 60 per cent but not exceeding 51 per cent and these with foreign holdings but not exceeding 75 per cent and these foreign holdings exceeding 51 per cent but not exceeding 60 per cent, will be 33-1/3 per cent and 25 per cent respectively. The companies concerned will be given a responsible time-limit for fulfilling the condition.

The companies will settle with the Controller of Capital Issues the total amount to be raised, its break-up into the face value of the issue and the premium to be charged thereon and the timing of the issue. It would be permissible for the companies to suggest to the Controller of Capital Issues the clubbing of their obligations, in case more than one expansion happens to get sanctioned to them at about the same time.

The cost of expansion referred to above represents the cost of the land, building, and plant and machineryrequired for the expansion. Also the reference to foreign holding relates only to the direct non-resident holdings.

The expansion of the capital base resulting from the application of the formula will be independent of any further expansion that might result from the operation of the convertibility clause in respect of loan assistance to be provided by the public financial institutions for the same expansion.

At the P. & T. Sports Council Meet to conduct Inter-State Badminton Championship the Governor gets "badged".



IN OUR PRESIDENT WE SEE GANDHI AGAIN

Says

Dr. NEDUNCHEZHIAN

I deem it a great privilege and honour to have this opportunity of unveiling the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi in the august presence of our revered President of India, Dr. V.V. Giri, who is himself a great Gandhian. In our beloved President, we see Gandhism in all its simplicity and grandeur. He is the visible manifestation of the luminous spirit of Gandhism that insures conviction in our minds and courage in our action, faith in our goal and fortitude in our efforts. Because of these great qualities in him, we are fortunate to have him as the Head of our Nation. So it is that this function of unveiling this portrait of the Father of our Nation is sanctified by the presence of our beloved President of India. Our respected Governor of Tamil Nadu has also been nurtured in the great spirit of Gandhism, and his presence also lends added significance to this function.

History shows that only once in several centuries, the spirit of humanity manifests itself in an Individual in such manner and form that the world is reminded of all that is great and noble in human qualities. This reminder makes a lasting impressions in the minds of the people not only of the contemporary generation but also of the future generation One such individual was Mahatma Gandhi.

What exactly was the unique quality of Gandhi ? We read that the world has produced conquerors and warriors like Alexander and Napoleon ; it has produced great explorers, scientists, poets, and artists. No doubt, we admire them and also adore them. But the sacred memory of great men like Mahatma Gandhi illuminates our minds, at once, making us conscious of the greatness of our human soul. In scientists and artists we see the height of human capacity, human cleverness and human intelligence, but in Gandhi we see the depth of the human spirit which is the basis for all other qualities.

Why Gandhi lives in the minds of all?

In Mahatma Gandhi we find harmony in preaching and practice. He never preached anything which he did not himself practice ; he never practised anything which he did not preach to others. It is this unique quality that endeared him to the hearts of all ; it is this rare virtue that made him live in the minds of all.

"உள்ளத்தால் பொய்யா
தொழுகின் உலகத்தார்
உள்ளத்து ளெல்லாம்
உளன்."

is the great saying of Thiruvalluvar. He, whose conduct and thought are in harmony, lives in the minds of all in the world. Gandhi was true in thought and deed, and he lives in the minds of all in the world.

Fearlessness was the great quality that Mahatma Gandhi inculcated in us. He said " hatred is the product of fear ; if hatred is replaced by love, fear also disappears ". Thus, by implanting the feeling of love, he dispelled the sense of fear from the minds of the people.

In those days of British rule, the people of India were not even aware of their political slavery ; they were not conscious of their subjugation. He made those people to fight for freedom. Those who were afraid of anything and everything, were made to fight against the might of British imperialism ! He made the people fight not with the power of their weapons but with the power of their will, not with the force of arms but with the force of soul. They faced the violence of the foreign ruler with smile in their faces and sweetness in their words. Thus, the people of India who were in deep slumber for centuries were awakened and made to wage the war of independence without any weapons, and this was then a wonder of the world. In this way, Gandhi made heroes out of clay and martyrs out of mortals.

No doubt, Mahatma Gandhi was in the centre of the political arena of those days ; perhaps, the whole political activity was generated by him and revolving round him. But he was not a political in the ordinary sense of the term. As a matter of fact, he had admitted that he had committed mistakes in his political calculations, which is a very rare quality in the present day political leaders. About a decision he had made, he openly acknowledged that it was a " Himalayan blunder ", and this acknowledgment raised him to Himalayan heights in the estimation of others. Such was his greatness.

During the four or five decades of his public life, there is rarely a sphere of life about which he had not spoken or written ; thus has grown a vast literature which is now called ' Gandhian literature '. Almost all his writings have been collected and are now being published under several volumes. From his vast writings and speeches an attempt is being made to formulate and develop what is called ' Gandhian Philosophy '. This attempt is quite laudable and this is essential for those who want to engage themselves in research about Gandhian philosophy. But we should remember that Mahatma Gandhi did not consider himself a philosopher. He was essentially a practical man, a man of action and not a man of speculative philosophy. So we must make special efforts to formulate his simple teachings so that even young students may easily understand and follow them in their day-to-day life.

Perhaps one of his essential teachings is that however noble the goal may be, the means adopted to achieve the goal should also be free from blemish. He never accepted the policy that "end justifies the means". For him the end and the means should both be pure. He said that one could not be separated from the other. Hence, to achieve independence from the foreign rule, he said that only moral means, non-violent means, should be adopted. He thus gave a new direction to, and injected a new spirit in our political and public outlook.

"Even to alleviate the hunger of one's beloved Mother, one should not do any act which is not virtuous".

"ஈன்றுள் பசிகாண்பான்
ஆயினுஞ் செய்யற்க
சான்றோர் பழிக்கும்
வினை."

We hear this teaching of Thiruvalluvar echoed throughout the life of Mahatma Gandhi. He stuck to this principle firmly and never yielded to any temptation to compromise this noble policy.

Such precepts as practised by Mahatma Gandhi should be arranged and expressed in simple terms so that they may be ingrained in the minds of the coming generation.

In this connection, I cannot hide my feeling that the majority of us who were fortunate to live when the Mahatma lived with us, have not strictly followed his example. We do not practise what we preach, and for us end is more important than the means.

Most of our present-day evils could easily be eradicated, if only we make an attempt to change our lip service to Gandhian doctrines into a real adherence to those principles. Where we have failed let our coming generation succeed.

It is in this context that the unveiling of the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi in schools and colleges is of special significance. Let this not be treated as a mere portrait of a great man, but as a symbol of the unconquerable human spirit that ever strives to attain truth and perfection in thought, speech and action.

Rs. 1·5 Crore Computer German Contribution to Madras.

The biggest computer in India costing Rs. 1·5 crores will be installed shortly at the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras. The multi-programming device would be of a novel type and would not require the users to go to the Institute to get answers to their queries, but would enable them to get the requisite information by sending their queries to centres in Bangalore, Madras and Hyderabad.

An agreement providing for further West German aid for the expansion and completion of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras has been signed. The assistance will cover (1) the foreign exchange cost of the acquisition of a data processing centre up to Rs. 42·50 lakhs, plus an additional Rupees one crore from German food aid counterpart funds, (2) laboratory equipment, etc., up to Rs. 1·10 crores, (3) Scientific books and journals up to Rs. 6·71 lakhs and other facilities like academic teachers, visiting professors, technical personnel and scholarships for a number of years. Total German contribution to the Institute, which is the largest German technical assistance project in the world, would be of the order of Rs. 13 crores.

A Foremen's Training Institute has been opened up at Bangalore for training middle management industrial supervisors. The only specialised institute of its kind in India, has been set up with aid from West Germany at a cost of Rs. 2 crores.

COAST-BASED ATOMIC POWER STATIONS.

Two atomic power stations are proposed to be set up in Nellore and Visakhapatnam districts of Andhra Pradesh. Both the units will be coast-based and located near the sea water for cooling purposes. Atomic power projects requires huge quantities of water and such demand or water could be only by drawing upon sea water. The State Government which has undertaken preliminary investigation, has asked the experts to collects oceanographic data in the localities where the plants are proposed to be set up.

The Atomic Energy Department has drawn up a plan to train 3,000 engineers and scientists in the next 10 years to meet the future needs of atomic energy development in the country. Under the plan various institutes of Technology in the country will offer courses in nuclear physics, engineering and reactor designs to engineering students whose services will be utilized by the department. It is also proposed to set up with the assistance of the International Atomic Energy Agency, a school for nuclear reactor design engineering to train personnel in the Asian region.

Catalogue of Bright Stars.

The catalogue of bright stars of the Northern Hemisphere of the Earta was for the first time compiled by Ukrainian scientists. They fixed the exact position and numbered some 4,000 heavenly bodies.

TEACHING OF SCIENCE AND THE NEED FOR A DYNAMIC CURRICULAM

By
PROF. T. S. SADASIVAN,
Director, Centre for Advanced Studies in Botany, Madras.

One of the vital national problems, of considerable significance, that has continuously received serious thought from those engaged in academic endeavours of teaching and research, is the need for a re-orientation of the pattern of science education in this country. It is hardly necessary to reiterate the need for education, good education and university education as a basic obligation that has to be met by society as a whole. The Education Commission in India, as early as in 1966, has emphasized that our country is in transition from a society, in which education is the privilege of a small minority to one in which it could be made available to the masses of the people.

Science is a basic component of education and culture. In modern societies the use of science-based technology helps modernization of agriculture, industry and other economic activities of life. A close interrelation of science and technology, is now a typical component of the new world which has raised the gross national product of many nations. We, in our country, are still in the initial process of development and the role of science is perhaps of the utmost importance to us. There is no gain-saying the fact that science education has become an integral part of education and ultimately a study of science in some way or the other becomes a part of all courses on Humanities and Social Science, both at the very high and low levels of education. For instance, twenty years ago Economics was a descriptive subject but today it has as much mathematics and computer technology built-in as, say, Biology. This background was taken cognizance of by the Education Commission in their assessment of the national problems of education.

The phenomenal development of science and the transformation it has brought about is an important feature of our times. Few of us, however, appreciated fully all the far-reaching implication of scientific discoveries. This lack of appreciation is not always due to ignorance but deep seated prejudices. There is a wide spread belief that science, religion and politics are best kept apart and should not be allowed to encroach upon one another. The biological sciences in particular, concerned as these are with problems like the origin of life and its developement through the ages, obviously provide us with information which is of great sigificance in relation to some of these questions.

Why teach Biology as a part of Science

It has often been said, that in comparison to the precision and specificity of achievements in the area of physical sciences, development of teaching and learning biological sciences has been one of the vague generalizations and broad descriptions. Whatever it be, it is perhaps to the advantage of the biological sciences, that in spite of the lack of general laws and the precision of physical sciences, it could still emphasize the fact that there is a natural unity which makes life possible. However, the ultimate balance between diversity and unity, that sustains the prime phenomena of motivation of life processes, has seldom been taken cognizance of, in an effort to understand the basic philosophy of science and the role of Biology in such a process.

Even historically, every human effort in every other sphere has been based on an appreciation of nature. Most human achievements in biology up to the development of antibiotics has been used essentially for human welfare and are all directed and influenced by nature itself. In a society like ours, nearly 80 per cent of the population is sustained essentially by the one vital industry in India, agriculture, which in its turn is closely interlinked to the problems of nature and her bounties. Added to this are the many—sided problems of social development which are ultimately based on the needs of vast human population and society of our country. Even erringly, the very concepts of social justice like the struggle for existence and the survival of the fittest have their origin from the early development of biological thoughts on Evolution, as putforth by Darwin and his predecessors.

In this particular stage of development of education, in this State in particular and the country as a whole, it is, indeed, difficult for a person keen on both quality and content, to reconcile himself to the well meaning, yet large scale expansion of educational facilities taking place all over and the cry for maintenance of standards and quality of education at the same time. In spite of being grossly misunderstood atleast men of academic affairs, should realise that mass education can ill, if ever, go hand in hand with good education. It is needless for me to stress or invite your attention to the various aspects of th

roblems confronting education in ur State and in our country, s they have been well touched upon y Prof. Hegde and Thiru Chittibabu n previous meetings and by Dr. Adiseshiah himself. I, therefore, egin by resorting to a quotation rom Dr. Adiseshiah :

" Our curricula at present does ot educate, our examination system loes not test learning ability or chievements and our education nanagement system is out-dated nd lost in the current of educational xplosion.

There is also the problem of ombination, balance, juxtaposition nd relevance of what is to be taught nd learnt, and the relations and earing of such processes to the urrounding society. Our curricula, t almost all levels, has many short-omings from this view point. Compared to the vast social, conomic and political changes aking place so rapidly in our land, he pace of educational development nd programmes, and particularly he detailed development of the ndividual components that go to nake up the core content of nstruction at any level, is very, ery slow indeed.

The teaching of Science in our schools today :

A review undertaken by a small band of my colleagues who are actively engaged in the task of evolving a new biology curriculum for use in all schools in India revealed two prime factors which are interesting. They are :

(i) that all the curricula so far reviewed by us have little or no relevance to the present day needs ; and

(ii) the curricula analysed, reveal no specific objectives.

Under such conditions, it is very difficult to initiate a programme or develop a logical perspective in culmination of our plans. Yet, taking into account the urgent and dire need to postulate well defined plans for science education, the responsibility of men in the academic world in this regard cannot be brushed aside.

The cry for relevance and the present needs :

As teachers we always hear the cry for relevance and ask ourselves, as our pupils no doubt will ask us ; so what ? Does what we teach make sense ? Does it make sense now and here ? Is it relevant ?

Several years ago I had to say on the same problem of teaching of biology in our schools that nothing short of a revolution in the methods of teaching science at all levels, can bring about any perceptible changes in attitude in our land.

The way out of the problem :

A brand-new syllabus followed by an up-to-date science curriculum and science kits, text-books and teachers' guides for every stage of school and collegiate education is not all that we need. We urgently want, in addition, an effective delivery system. Indeed, we have to expose our teachers to ultra modern pedagogy through various processes of inservice training as expeditiously as we can to ensure an effective delivery channel. With the large number of Summer Institutes in Biological Sciences in the last seven years we have only touched the fringe of the problem and hardly 5 per cent of our schools and college teachers in the country have been exposed to them. The impact of physical sciences on biological problems and the application of mathematics and bio-metrical processes in understanding biological norms has to be clearly brought out. In fact, the many outstanding discoveries in the biological field in the last two decades have been in borderline areas where leaders in the field of physics or chemistry have jointly effected breakthrough into the mysteries of nature. Thus, ultra-microscopic studies into cell structures with the electron microscope, study of structures of matter at molecular level with x-ray, the many problems of radiation biology, the immeasurable strength of mutagenic rays in causing genetic changes, the working out of the structure of the ultimate carriers of heredity, the use of radio-active isotopes as detection tools in the hands of the biologist, the discovery of antibiotics and the development of chemicals that inhibit abnormal growth and proliferation noticed in carcinogenic materials are but a few of the great achievements within the short span of the past three decades.

Wartime research under stress has yielded much in these fields but the moral of it all, is the closely knit pattern of education that might be called a broadbased introduction to scientific thinking and the basic training in more than one discipline at the lower secondary and higher secondary schools through to graduation, that was at the root of these epoch-making discoveries. Chance, world shaking discoveries are the outcome of a man of genius ; but the bulk of these emanate from planned scientific experimentation by a large team of scientists who have the background knowledge of more than one science discipline. For instance, forty years and more have elapsed since the discovery of the remarkable protein, insulin and it has fallen to the lot of a team of over 20 Chinese scientists working in Peking to claim in 1966 the synthesis of this molecule in the laboratory. It is this kind of tenacity and fixity of purpose in scientific work that yields high dividends in team work and quite obviously this spirit has to be inculcated right from the beginning. Nevertheless, creativity of the individual should not be sacrificed in any attempted regimentation of scientific teaching and or research. It must be remembered that many of the remarkable fundamental discoveries of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, in basic or applied sciences, have been and will continue to be in the future, the result of creativity of individual minds. Indeed, this is true in all vistas of human endeavour, music, art, religion and as now in science.

Our Legacy :

While the tempo of collegiate education in all the major cities and university towns were kept at a reasonably good level, during the past 50 years, school education, particularly in the sciences, was as low as could be, particularly in the rural areas. Despite this, many good Indian Scientists enjoyed international recognition for their researches, particularly in the fundamental sciences—a tribute to their sagacity and diligence more than the basic knowledge they acquired from their schools. Some atleast, of this privileged few had on opportunity of working with distinguished men of science, mostly in the United Kingdom before Indian independence, and now in an unending stream in the United States of America in the post-independent period. In many cases, especially in theoretical subjects, the lacuna of knowledge in the early impressionable school years became apparent as not all could hold their own in the highly competitive atmosphere of western universities. Against this background of the free-independent status of science teaching in the schools and universities in the country we would do well to examine what new thinking has gone into the teaching of science in our schools since 1947.

Quite frankly, much of the earlier acquired, immunity and a certain conservation, born out of lack of knowledge of what was happening in the rest of the world, have lulled our school administrations into a state of complacency and what they were battling with was the shadow and not the substance. For instance, most people are concerned with the urgency or otherwise of bringing in reforms such as imparting science education in the regional languages, the preparation of text books in somewhat the same pattern as before, the retention of the old system of examinations which depended more on notes than understanding the fundamental principle of a phenomenon. In other words, the science laboratories remained where they were, the quantum of new knowledge in an otherwise outmoded syllabus remained static, teaching aids, models and newer teaching materials were hardly introduced. Those that were introduced had neither meaning nor purpose. All this when the rest of the advanced countries were showing a new dynamism in the sphere of teaching science in schools.

The Future Hope.

I have, I am afraid, been frank and hypercritical of some of the teaching programmes ; but I have only been eager to run this race against time in which our national interests are of paramount importance. I do also have a few fresh themes as a solution to our problems.

In the teaching of science, all of us as teachers must continue to learn and be willing to become more flexible. We must be willing also to add to our knowledge and what is more necessary, learn more science, learn more science processes and see a deeper understanding of relationships between science and society. These needs can be met by science teachers only with help from specialists in all allied fields including social sciences. The economist has as much a vital role in this process as the scientist, because much of the reforms needed for a dynamic reorientation of science teaching will call for more effort and more money from society. These developments call for a team approach. It will mean recognition of contributions from other disciplines as also the demolition of some of the needless barriers between our teaching disciplines.

I am inclined to recall a set of objectives set forth elsewhere to identify trend-setting developments for 1970's. They included :

(*a*) Improvements to increase human brain activity to speed up learning processes and memory.

(*b*) Improvements in weather forecasting and weather modification to reduce losses due to natural phenomena.

(*c*) Expansion of the uses of natural resources on land and the oceans.

(*d*) Improved developments in communications which might result in shifting the education processes outside the traditional schools and colleges.

(*e*) Development of suitable audio-visual aids for self-education.

It is strange that thoughts and aspirations in nations geographically separated still retain some common denominators of aspirations. I would, therefore, feel that the future trends to utilize science teaching in this country will call for :

(i) an emphasis on the teaching of biology reflecting on the problems of biology and society. This is not out of place, if we take the trends already afoot all over the world to link biological problems as the basic framework of social development. In the past twenty years, biology curricula have become both content and process centred. We have to move from content and process, in the areas of problems which will necessitate an integrated plan of teaching. Biology which for many years has been a package has now unravelled itself into as precise a science as any other. This will in turn lead on to student involvement and interactions between students and students and students and teachers.

(ii) The teaching of biology) be integrated in such a way as) involve a learning of related isciplines of science as also to ad to an understanding of the roblems of society based on ıe knowledge of biology and cience as a whole.

(iii) The process of curriulum development to be a coninuous, self generating, self valuating process.

(iv) New processes of teaching ınd learning to create motivation n which students will become ɔrone to learn by a process of elf discrimination and the teacher ıas a clear managerial role.

(v) Evolving of meaningful cits for demonstrating basic biological phenomena at all levels of school education.

(vi) Individual instruction, though may be a far cry, to become the ultimate objective.

We should, however, remember that while refocussing and reorganizing the pattern of science education in the country, we have no need to do away with the knowledge and techniques of the sciences that we already have, unless replaced by new knowledge or better techniques. We should recognize not only the needs of the teachers and students but also the aspirations of society so as to make the maximum contribution to scientific literacy and social responsibility.

No process of curriculum reform can be pushed through with any measure of success if the teachers concerned with the daily load of teaching are not provided with adequate and well-set opportunities for inservice training. I have been making repeated and sustained efforts to focus the attention of every single agency and authority connected with educational development, to provide such a facility in a multi-storeyed structure catering to all sciences and with an up-to-date science library, museum, workshop, etc. These institutes must be run by a Consortium of Scientists consisting of university, college and school science teachers and they must be an autonomous democratic body electing their Chairman. This institution could serve for all the year round inservice training wherein teachers could attend any time and get to know current trends in teaching in all disciplines. This centre can also take up question of designing and fabrication of simple kits and apparatus and even produce prototypes which can then go into mass production. Also specimen collection centres (Biological Supply Houses) to serve as national sources for the availability of valuable experimental biological material are a must and this can be done in the public sector on a non-profit basis under the expert advice of specialists around these permanent science institutes. Last but not least, at the administrative echelons, when there are separate directorates for agricultural, veterinary, medical and technical education the need for an authority well in power at least within the frame work of the educational administration of the day, to deal with science education and reforms in science education and curricula is a need of the hour. A dean of research and academic studies in the Universities and a separate Directorate for science education at the school level, headed and manned by competent scientists rather than mere education administrators, is not an over ambitious claim at all.

Conclusion :

In parting, I cannot resist a reference to the immediate needs of the society vis-a-vis the educated population. Unless we devise a course of science teaching commensurate with our social needs and if society fails to utilize a large generation of well trained youth for increasing our vast potential of agriculture, industry, etc., the consequence of repercussions, will be far and wide spread. I, for one, cannot envisage a core of science curriculum, at any stage of completion of education, which the youth of this country cannot utilize in the improvement of agriculture or industry in their own way, in some small measure within the confines of their environment, and thereby generate a new perspective of self-employment and self-sufficiency, to improve the economic and social conditions of our country.

For instance, agro-chemicals and their role in modern agriculture or the production of high viability hybrid seeds and understanding the principles and practice of plant protection by chemicals are as important to our rural areas as they are to the growth of research and development in quality seed availability and in the agro-chemical industry.

The vast educational explosion in our country cannot be solved by the opening of more institutions of learning. Unless society is geared to think in terms of creation of opportunities for self education and self learning through a process of continuing education, we may not advance very far. One is inclined to bring to attention the latest British effort at the open University in Walton, where education of university and professional standards is provided using a variety of media and self-instructional kits, all supported by well devised TV/radio programme of instruction. This should indeed be an eye opener to us.

Finally, in so far as better science education is for the benefit of the society as a whole, society should also care properly for its educated youth and teachers. I hope that this country with so many achievements to her credit will not fail in this venture.

(From Madras Institute of Development Studies).



PRESIDENT CONGRATULATES NAVY

It is said that the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Our navy has proved its effciency by the way in which it has acted and the way in which it has destroyed a good deal of the fleet of Pakistan during the war with that country. The navy, its Officers and the men, played the greatest part in the war with Pakistan. And we have come out 'Victorious' and the world now recognises that our navy is not a 'toy' but an excellent navy which can face any nation if it wages war with us. We should not be complacent, we don't know what will happen after six or eight months. The navy must be strengthened to the reg atest extent possible. Increase the naval strength if necessary so that we can always be prepared to face any eventualities. I take this opportunity to congratulate Admiral Krishnan and his staff and all the officers for the excellent work they have done. They have shown to the nation what patriotism is and the nation will, I am sure, learn from them that in matters of war, in matters of discipline, we are second to none. "Do and die and don't reason why" is the motto of the navy, army and air forces, I must congratulate again Admiral Krishnan and our men and officers on the wonderful work they have done which got us fame and name throughout the world. I must be thankful to Admiral Krishnan for inviting me. I have seen the exhibition which will prove to everyone the action that our navy took in the recent conflict with Pakistan, said President Thiru V. V. Giri in his speech.

Madras had the unique distinction of having the Indian Navy Organised the first ever Naval Exhibition in the Country. In fact only in 1971 the East Coast felt the need—and the enormous security arising therefrom—for the Naval Presence. The exploits of the lone German Naval Craft Emden in the Bay of Bengal was a dim memory to the Older Generation The submarine "Ghazi" of the Pakistan Navy could very well have repeated the exploits of the "Emden" half a century earlier. This frightening realisation came to us when we saw the movement chart of P.N.S. Ghazi from the time it left Karachi some time in November till December 3rd, 1971. This chart was one of the items on Display at the naval Exhibition. This chart by another reckoning, is an irrefutable evidence of the fact that Pakistan had long ago decided upon 3rd December 1971 as 'D' day of its pre-emtive strike on India. It was explained to us that Indian Naval Intelligence was closely following the movements of the Submarine "Ghazi" right from the day it left its home harbour and by the same token, it was apparent to Indian Naval Command that the Pakistan Submarine's quarry was nothing but our War Ship "Vikrant". If "Ghazi" had succeeded in its mission it would have in all probability played the role of another Emden in the Bay of Bengal in support of Pakistan's war aims in Bangla Desh. It is in this context that the supreme helplessness becomes clear; for the Air fore and the army there is always the violation of territory which provides an execuse for taking action; the Navy on the other hand has to respect the international waters. The Submarine "Ghazi" never left the international zone during its entire journey until it went into Vishakhapatnam Harbour. Our Navy for that matter any navy—suffers this handicap. While other navies of the world manage to surmount this handicap by increasing their striking power, our navy is valuerable in this respect. The President's speech at the Exhibition was particularly welcomed by Naval Personnel and Officers.

AT THE NAVAL WAR EXHIBITION MADRAS

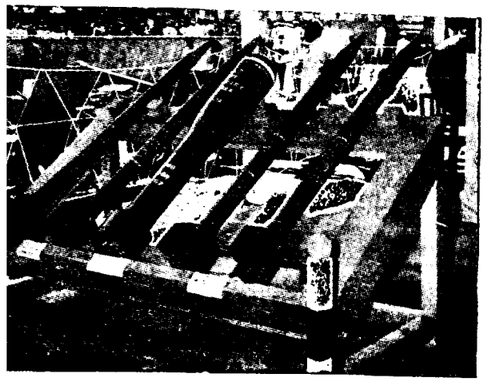


Pakistan guns captured at Chittagong by our Naval Forces were on display.



A Chinese made quadruple anti-aircraft gun used by Pakistan in Chittagong and captured by our Navy.

Rockets and anti-submarine missiles.



Two Naval Torpedoes.



OUR NAVAL TRADITION IS LONG, UNIQUE AND CHEQUERED

Oceanic activity in India has had a long, unique and chequered history. Long before Columbus sailed the Atlantic and Megallan crossed the Pacific, Indian Ocean had become an active throughfare of commercial and cultural traffic of the world as it was then known.

There is enough of indisputable inscriptional, numismatical and scriptural evidence that intimate commercial and cultural relations by way of sea existed between India and the outside world long before the advent of the Christan era.

The close connection between the early civilisation of Nineveh and Babylon and the West Coast of India and the undoubted existence of prosperous Hindu Colonies in Malaya, Sumatra, Java and even Annam and in the 1st Century A.D. are proofs of Indian Naval Supremacy, which had had its heyday centuries before Vasco Da Gama's San Gabriel trudged around the African Coast to reach Calicut on May 11, 1498.

The Control of the Indian waters was firmly in Indian hands till the middle of the 13th Century and no power was strong enough to challenge the Indian control appeared on the Indian Ocean till then.

Even the Arabs, who succeeded to the supremacy of the sea after the breakdown of Chola naval power, were only commercial navigators and no instruments of any national policy ; nor had they the support of any organised Government.

In fact, till the arrival of the Portuguese towards the close of the 15th Century, with their self-styled claim to an exclusive control of the seas on the basis of the Bull of Pope Calixtus III, heralding the European entry into Indian History, no naval power of any consequence had appeared on Indian waters.

Bitter Struggle.

AFTER THE arrival of the Portuguese, the Indian Ocean became a scene of bitter struggle for naval supremacy between the Portuguese, the Dutch, the French and the British - a struggle which was determined and dictated largely by the results of a simultaneous struggle between these powers in the Atlantic.

Great Britain emerged from this melee as the undoubted master of the Indian Ocean through the principle of the "survival of the fittest" and as a natural corollary to their emergence as the greatest naval power of the world.

The coastal powers of India did not watch this fierce struggle from the sidelines but actively joined the fray in a big way.

For well over 90 years, the 'Lords of Navigation' as the Portuguese liked to call themselves, had the nightmarish experience of facing the prowess of a remarkable family of Malabar Muslims (known to history as Ali Marrakkars) who were for a century the hereditary admirals of the Fleet of Zamorin the great Calicut Ruler.

During the 100 years of war with the Portuguese, this family produced a succession of four remarkable sea Captains, whose names as "Malabar Pirates" still resound in history.

In initiative, courage, navigational skill and persistence, they bear comparison with the greatest figures of naval warfare ; and they successfully kept the Portuguese away from the Calicut coast harassing them at every turn.

Others who made singificant contribution to the naval history and tradition during those eventful days include the admirals of Mughals at Cambay, the great Malik Ambar who founded the Sidi naval power based on Jangira and of course, Shivaji, and other renowned Marhatta Admirals like Sidoji Gujar, Kanhoji Angre and his illustrious son, Sekhoji Angre.

Wiped Out.

But these great naval personalities unfortunately fought each other as much as they fought the Europeans and were gradually wiped out one from the Indian coastline.

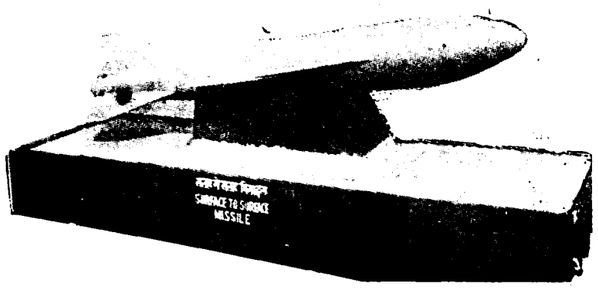
All was thus soon quiet on the Indian Ocean, which having been reduced virtually to a British lake, basked placidly under the protective wings of the British Navy.

It was in 1934 when the present day Indian Navy had its quiet reincarnation in the form of the Royal Indian Navy. This was through the Indian Navy Discipline Act, 1934.

It was only an insignificant beginning, but historically, a matter of great importance.

After the destruction of the Marhatta naval power in 1751 Indians were sailing the seas for the first time in warships, small and significant units, no doubt, but symbolic of the resuscitation of the old forces which had for at least two millenia kept the mastery of the Indian seas.

The Potentialities of Our Navy



Surface to Surface Missile

Our Navy has successfully challenged the Pakistan Navy, has destroyed its much-vaunted possession the Ghazi, and a number of its warships including another submarine. The Pak Navy was into disarray, its surface ships driven into rat-holes, while neutral merchant ships heading for West Pakistan ports were warned by Karachi that they do so at their own risk.

The Navy can tell no stories of individual heroism. The heroes are its aircraft, its ships and the men in them.

The modern Navy is a self-sufficient fighting unit. It has air element, surface, sub-surface and land element. As a result, a force of this nature is capable of operating independently in any theatre. The aircraft carriers providing local air superiority, the Marines providing the land forces necessary for taking and holding the territory won, and the ships providing the necessary logistic support while at the same time denying the use of sea lanes to the enemy.

To cap it, this type of force is highly mobile and flexible and can be speedily moved from one trouble spot to another and because of its mobility is not easily susceptible to enemy attacks A strong Navy is a very importan factor in limited wars.

In any modern war which wil definitely be fought in all th three dimensions, the mobility o the forces and the ability tc launch a counter offensive afte having borne the brunt of a powerful pre-emptive attack wil indeed carry the day. Of th three services, the Navy is th only service which can justifiably la claim to meeting this requiremen and at the same time have the capa city to wage war in all the thre dimensions, viz., under water, o the surface, and in the air.



ion Chittagong! Day in and day out our aircraft have been taking off from the deck of VIKRANT to pound military installations in enemy-held ports of Bangla Desh. While one Sea-Hawk jet fighter is catapulted off the fighter deck, the deck crew rush forward to marshal the next aircraft into position. Interval between take-offs: 40 seconds.

Hindustan Shipyard Builds Lloyd Standard Ships.

SHIPS.

The credit for building "Rajendra" goes entirely to the Hindustan Shipyard, and industry which is a "triumph of persistence over adversity of faith over scepticism and of hope over despair". The construction of this replacement is,in a sense the beginning of a programme of diversification in our production activities because, the Yard has so far been building only liner type of ships.

The Ship yard has the unenviable pride of building ships which are second to none and carry the highest classification assigned by the Lloyd's Register of Shipping to such type of ships.

The Shipyard has many firsts to her credit. The first Naval Survey vessel "I.N.S. Darshak" specifically designed for carrying out hydrographic surveys, was built and commissioned in 1964. It has also built its own dry dock, the biggest Dry Dock in India—"Hindustan Dry Dock"—built at a cost of Rs. 4·87 crores, which is a significant mile stone in our onward march towards self-sufficiency and self-reliance.

Efforts are being made to step up the production to 80,000 D.W.T. per year. To achieve this target an integrated development programme costing about Rs.7·66 crores has been sanctioned by the Government of India-Main feature of the development programme are : improvement in material handling facilities, modernisation of machinery, cranage,equipment and methods of work.

The Government of India have also accepted in principle the provision of a Building dock and a wet Basin at an estimated cost of Rs. 6·2 crores (and already) sanctioned Rs. 3·0 crores for the wet Basin to facilitate optimum output.

The Shipyard has so far built and delivered 55 ships aggregating 4,77,000 tons dead weight which is approximately equivalent to 3,42,320 gross registered tons. All Indian built merchant ships plying in the seven seas today are built in this shipyard.

IMPORTANCE OF VISAKHAPATNAM HARBOUR.

All this and more will make Visakhapatnam the only port between Rotterdam and Tokyo providing alongside berthing facilities to ships of 200,000 dwt and above, and will be the deepest harbour in the country when the Rs.48 crores outer harbour, for which the Prime Minister laid foundation stone on 2nd February 1972.

The outer harbour will be a multi-purpose project providing facilities not only for berthing larger size ships but is also expected to provide for a fishing harbour and act as a measure against sea erosion.

The construction work on the project has already started and is scheduled to be completed by May 1974.

The main items of work in the outer harbour are drudging and reclamation, construction of breakwaters and ore berth besides improving the capacity of mechanical ore handling plant.

The outer harbour, formed by the construction of a set of breakwaters, will provide for a berth on the southern part to handle ore ships and a fishing harbour on the northern part. Besides an ore berth, there will be room for three additional general cargo berths for 60,000 dwt ships.

The ore brought from Bailadilla ore mines by trains will be automatically unloaded into five km. conveyor belt, which takes the ore directly into the ships.

The extensive site investigations and studies which were undertaken before the design was started enabled the planning of the project to take into account and make the best use of the site conditions. Thus advantage was taken of the natural valley called Lova Garden opening on the entrance channel to the existing inner port which was transforme into a highly mechanised concrete casting yard for producing the approximately 10,000, 50T, and 4,000, 30T armour blocks required. Loading facilities for the rubble and concrete armour blocks are also provided at Lova Garden. The hills surrounding the Lova Garden valley provide the quarries supplying the two million cubicmeters of rubble required for the breakwaters.

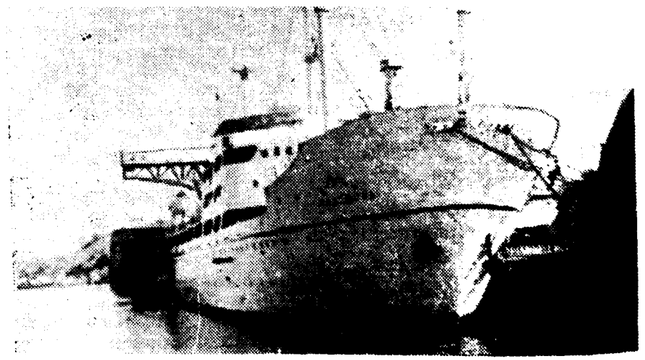
Other interesting engineering problems amongst many which had to be solved are the design of the 4.5 kilometer long steelcord conveying system, rated at 8,000 tonnes per hour, the longest single flight of which is 1.9kilometers, the design of the berth and shiploader for loading 200,000 DWT ships at 8,000 tonnes per hour, the building of the one million tonne stockpile of iron ore on very poor clay foundations requiring artificial consolidation of the soil and the design of the sophisticated electrical control system for the ore loading plant.

In the planning of the project, considerable use was made of modern operations, research techniques and the execution of the project is being closely controlled by a critical path method (CPM) network. This is particularly important as the first ore carrier has to be loaded in May 1974 and there are only three construction seasons available for completing the major marine works.

A MAJOR ENGINEERING PROJECT.

The Visakhapatnam Outer Harbour Project includes many major engineering challenges and can indeed be ranked amongst the major engineering projects currently under execution in the world. The difficult engineering problems due to the climatic and site conditions and the tight time schedule under which the project is being executed represent a more than ordinary set of problems to be overcome. It is indeed encouraging that a project of this nature is being carried out by Indian engineers with only limited expertise from abroad.

Training Ship "Rajendra"



The Training Ship "*Rajendra*" has replaced "*Dufferin*" on 2-2-72. As the ship "Rajendra" was built in India by Hindustan Shipyard- nostalgic memories of our Naval traditions under the Chola Kings, are rekindled. Ours is a glorious maritime past with traditions that go along with a once flourishing industry which suffered a serious, albeit temporary, set-back during the foreign domination. The Patriotic fervour of visionaries like V. O. Chidambaram and Seth Walchand Hirachand are largely responsible for viving this traditional industry hile for a systematic planning to ain the required man-power, we we to the late P. S. Sivaswami Iyer.

It was pursuant to a resolution oved by Thiru P. S. Sivaswami Iyer n the Indian Legislative Assembly, hat the Government of India appointed the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee on 3rd February 1923, which, in turn, led to the conversion of the R. I. M. S. "DUFFERIN" a troop ship, into a Training Ship in October 1927.

On 13th October 1927 the "DUFFERIN" arrived at her moorings off Mazagon Pier and the first batch of cadets joined the Training Ship on 23rd November 1927 heralding the revival of our sea-faring traditions.

The ship is now 67 years old and has outlived its normal span of life. It has, therefore, become necessary to replace the "DUFFERIN" by a new ship built on modern lines in keeping with the latest marine technological developments.

The replacement has become all the more essential due to increased mercantile man-power requirement consequent upon the rapid expansion of our tonnage during the last decade or so. The Indian tonnage as on 28th February 1971 was 24, 57, 239 G.R.T. Going by the available indications, it may reach a target of 3·5 to 4 million G. R. T. by 1974. It is, therefore, necessary to further augment the intake of "DUFFERIN" Cadets. To meet this additional requirement, the new ship is designed to cater to a larger annual intake of 125 cadets as against the existing annual intake of 80 cadets.

Detailed specifications and Generel Arrangement for the new ship were prepared by the Nautical Advisor to the Government of India, the Chief Surveyor with the Government of India and the Captain Superintendent, T.S. "DUFFERIN". This ship was designed entirely by the Hindustan Shipyard. Care was taken to introduce the latest innovations for purposes of proper training of navigating cadets.

The steel hull is built to scantlings approved by the Lloyd's Register of Shipping for Lloyd's Class 100 AI (for unrestricted service).

The vessel has accommodation for 250 cadets, 20 saloon trainees and a staff of 160.

The Wheel House and the Chart Room are equipped to modern standards of a merchant ship with the following equipment.

Standard Magnatic Compass, Gyro Compass with Repeaters, Patent Sounding Machine, Echo Sounder, Electric Log, True-Motion Radar, Direction Finder Set, Smoke and Fire Detection System, Electro hydraulic Steering Gear, Super Typhoon Whistle, Walkie-Talkie Engine Room Telegraph, Draugh Indicator and Dacca Navigator etc.

Swimming Pool too.

The galleys are fitted with oil fired cooking ranges with all th modern appliances such as mixer minceres, grinders, dish-washe baking ovens, etc. The vessel equipped with a laundry havin electric washing machines, a gymn sium, a photography room and hobby workshop. An air-conditione auditorium-*cum*-cinema hall f about 300 persons, a swimming po and a laboratory are also provide The electric supply is from mode diesel engine generating sets, ea having an output of 160 K.W 450-V.A.C.-50 Cycles, and all ord nary lighting equipment is design for operation at 220 Volts A. Supply.

The fresh water and sea wat service will be on the hydropho system. The vessel is also equipp with an up-to-date fire-extinguishi system and inter-communicati and domestic broadcasting equi ment and public address system.

The Replacement is mainly indigenous material and machin and the cost of the vessel as per c tract is in the region of 2.11 crores. The foreign exchan involved is only Rs. 20 lakhs.

Housing Programme for 1·4 lakh Ordnance Workers

Residential accommodation for workers of 30 Ordnance Factories spread over six State is being given high priority. The Ministry of Defence has prepared a 10 year programme for the construction of houses for workers at a cost of Rs. 27 crores. By the end of the current financial year, 6,100 quarters of various types are expected to be completed. The States where ordnance factories are located are Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Utter Pradesh.

Thirty Ordnance Factories, thirteen of which have come up since Independence, provide direct employment to 1·4 lakh industrial and non-industrial workers. Thirty-one thousand of these are employed in Maharashtra, 28,000 in West Bengal, 27,000 in Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Utter Pradesh account for the rest. Defence factories also provide indirect work to a large number of people in these States. Several ancillary industries have grown up in these States as a result of the setting up of ordnance factories.

Relations between the labour and the management in these factories are characterised by the utmost cordiality. Labour and other disputes are settled through mutual consultations held at various levels.

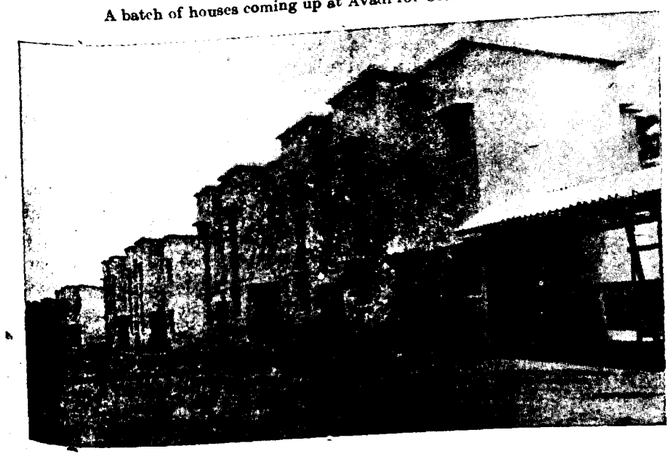
Besides receiving reasonable wage, ordnance workers are provided facilities of medical aid, education and housing. The benefit of family pension has been extended to temporary industrial employees. Formerly, only permanent industrial employees were entitled to pension. Instructions have been issued for remittance of pension by money-order up to a value of Rs. 250. Industrial and non-industrial workers on night shift are entitled to special allowance.

Each Factory has a hospital attached to it for medical facilities. Workers living away from factory estate are eligible to receive treatment from authorised medical attendants.

Ordnance factories provide the sinews of our defence. They produce a wide range of items including weapons, ammunition, vehicles, clothing, general stores and food products. A programme of rapid modernisation has been initiated.

During the recent war, the ordnance factories established an all-time record in the productionof arms, ammunition, high explosives and other equipment for the Armed Forces.

A batch of houses coming up at Avadi for Ordnance Workers.



TELEPHONE FACILITIES FOR THE RURAL POPULATION GO UP.

The number of long-distance public call offices in the rural areas has risen by more than ten timesover the last 20 years from 338 in 1951 to 3,823 at present. During the same period the total number of telephone connections in the country has increased from 1,68,397 to 13,34,595. The subscribers direct dialling service which was introducedbetween Kanpur and Lucknow in 1960 is now available on 22 routes. Four trunk automatic exchanges have been installed at Delhi, Bombay, Kanpur and Madras. A similar exchange is likely to be commissioned in Culcutta next year and at fourteen other places in the country in the near future. The turnover of the Indian Telephone Industries—a public sector Undertaking—has gone up from Rs. 3·4 crores in 1958-59 to Rs. 25·9 crores in 1970-71.

NICKEL PLANT FOR ORISSA.

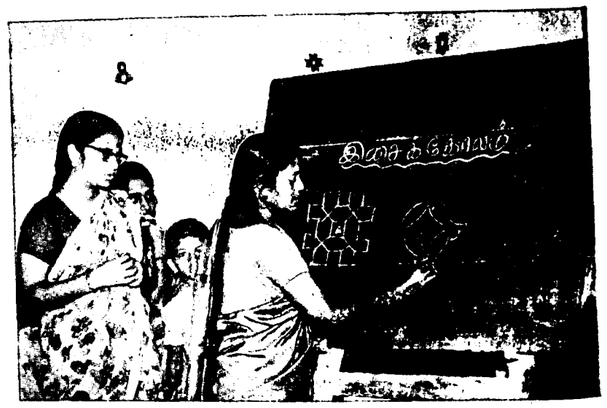
A nickel extraction plant will soon be set up in Orissa. The project is being set up to speed up exploitation of country's biggest nickel ore reserves available in the Sukinda area of the State. The nickel extraction plant will have the capacity of producing 4,800 tonnes of nickel powder, 200 tonnes of cobalt powder and 17,000 tonnes of ammonium sulphate as by-product each year. According to tentative estimates, the capital cost of the project has been worked out at Rs. 32·4 crores of which Rs. 1·24 crores will be in foreign exchange. Construction of the project will take nearly four years. The plant will achieve its rated capacity in the third year from commissioning. According to an expert assessment, 69,000 tonnes of nickel ore will be mined each year from these mines. Investigations conducted by the Geological Survey of India have revealed existence of three shallow saucepan shaped nickel ore bodies around Kansa in the Sukinda Ultramafic field with rich mineral contents. Of these the Kansa East deposits will be the main feeder for the nickel extraction project.

FROM FOLK ART TO A FACULTY

When the Government Arts College for Women in North Madras conducted an exhibition of Rangoli, it was forcibly brought home to many of us that what we fondly cherished all along as a folk art has attained the status of a faculty ! On the street in front of the house it is common " Kolam", on the parlour floor it is " Rangoli " and on the blackboard of the College class-room it is " Issaik-kolam " or rather symphony in symmetry. To be frank, no simpler or more ingenious floor decoration has been devised by humanity anywhere in the world than by our rangoli folk art.

Most of the rangoli patterns have not only a form and content but are symbolic of the precise mood of the house. There is a specific form for supplication to the gods in a common cause like inviting rains ; as well there is a separate form for occasions like greeting guests or propitiating the various aspects of divinity. In the case of isaikkolam for instance a specific propitiatory hymn is hummed or chanted in tune with the outline of the kolam.

In the more elaborate Rangoli coloured powders are set like pictures in front of the thresholds of the home to accentuate an occasion and as a symbol of ritualis-





tic custom. This form of decoration done by women is very old and is closely bound up with ceremonial and special significance, such as occasions when supplications are made for rain, prayers for successful harvests and thanks giving, birthdays, and wedding ; prayers for the welfare of the family and community and for celebration and festival time generally. Though emanating from folk origins, the art has been known and practised and continues to be practised even today in small towns and suburban city areas and also in the more sophisticated homes. In Madras and many other temple towns of Tamil Nadu, during the shivering Marghazhi month (15th December to 14th January), housewives vie with each other in patiently drawing kolam patterns of elaborate intricacy over the wide street front opposite their houses. The yellow pumpkin flowers are used like table flowers to lend added charm to the white patterns. So much for our kolam tradition. It is known as Rangoli in Gujarat and Maharashtra, Alpana in Bihar and West Bengal, and Kolam in South India. These hand-made patterns are generally done in white with multi-coloured insets, and may take the shape of stylised flowers of all kinds, fruits such as the mango and almond, animals such as the elephant, fish, birds like the parrot, peacock and swan, and some beautiful and intricate geometrical designs, with floral insets, all symbolic in form and meaning. So well done are these decorations that although drawn free-hand they look like decorative mats created by the hand of a consumate artist. Decorating the floor in this manner may not strictly come under the creative artistic endeavour but it calls for an intimate knowledge of the prototype patterns and the highly developed sequence for colour symmetry. They are prized and appreciated because they are symbolic of a picturesque embroidery done on the fabric of the earthen floor.

TENDER NOTICE.

r and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will eceived by the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Depart-t, Thanjavur Circle, Thanjavur, in his office for the following ts up to 3 p.m. on 8th March 1972.

rm of agreement for all works is K2. E.M.D. for each work, pt item 18 is Rs. 5,000. Cost of tender documents for each t per set is Rs. 25 which is to be remitted in the treasury under ead "P.W.D. III other remittances to the credit of Executive ineer, Public Works Department, Cauvery Division, Thanja-and Sales tax of Re. 0 88 per set of each work should be remitted treasury under the head "XII. Sales Tax (i.e.) receipts under s Tax Act, General Sales Tax ".

nder documents are available for sale from 21st February for all works. Earnest money deposit for work item 18 is 1,675.

ame of work—

1. Lining of Manniar from 0·08 Km. to 1·40 Km.
2. Lining of Manniar from 1·40 Km. to 2·00 Km.
3. Lining of Manniar from 2·00 Km. to 2·60 Km.
4. Lining of Manniar from 2·60 Km. to 3·20 Km.
5. Lining of Manniar from 3·20 Km. to 3·80 Km.
6. Lining of Manniar from 3·80 Km. to 4·40 Km.
7. Lining of Manniar from 4·40 Km. to 5·00 Km.
8. Lining of Manniar from 5·00 Km. to 5·60 Km.
9. Lining of Manniar from 5·60 Km. to 6·20 Km.
10. Lining of Manniar from 6·20 Km. to 6·80 Km.
11. Lining of Manniar from 6·80 Km. to 7·40 Km.
12. Lining of Manniar from 7·40 Km. to 8·00 Km.
13. Lining of Manniar from 8·00 Km. to 8·60 Km.
14. Lining of Manniar from 8·60 Km. to 9·20 Km.
15. Lining of Manniar from 9·20 Km. to 9·80 Km.
16. Lining of Manniar from 9·80 K.m. to 10·40 Km.
17. Lining of Manniar from 10·40 K.m. to 11·00 Km.
18. Lining of Manniar from 11·00 Km. to 11·20 Km.

. 19A. *Superintending Engineer, Thanjavur Circle, Thanjavur.*

TENDER NOTICE.

uildings—North Arcot district— Construction of Additional Buildings for Running Parallel Medium Sections in Aringar Anna Govern-ment Arts College at Cheyyar—Earnest Money Deposit Rs. 2,900.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders ll be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput orth Arcot Circle, Vellore, from contractors of appropriate class P.W.D. or other Government Department for the above works to 3·00 p.m. 10th March 1972. The tenders will be opened by ie Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot ircle, Vellore in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be esent at 3·15 p.m. on the same day. Form of agreement is ump-sum —Period of completion is four months.

Tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the uperintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, ellore, during office hours from 23rd February 1972 to 8th March 972.

The cost of tender documents of Rs. 20·00 (non-refundable) ould be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India nder the head "P.W. Remittances III. Other Remittances " the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Buildings Division, anchеepuram.

The Sales tax of Rs. 0·70 can be remitted in the same chalan nder the head of XII. Sales Tax B. Receipts under State Sales ax Act. General Sales Tax. The tender documents will be sued only after producing the chalan.

Earnest money deposit will be accepted only in the shape of chalans, deposit at call receipts and demand drafts of Scheduled banks. The demand drafts of Scheduled banks furnished towards, earnest money deposit drawn in favour of Executive Engineers P.W.D., Buildings Division. Kancheepuram, only be accepted. State Government securities and Madras State Electricity Board Bonds will be accepted at 5 per cent below market value. National Savings Certificates will also be accepted only with the knowledge of the post office concerned. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

Intending tenderers should have atleast three years experience in the construction of Major Buildings works.

No. 20A. *Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle.*

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Name of work—Construction of first floor over the rear block of the Government Arts College, at Thanjavur—Earnest Money Deposit Rs. 6,000.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Thanjavur Circle, Thanjavur, for the above work up to 3·00 p.m. on 15th March 1972. Form of contract is lump-sum and period of completion is eight months.

Cost of tender documents which is to be remitted into the Treasury under the head of "P.W. remittance—iii. O.R. " to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Buildings Division, Tiruvarur is Rs. 30·00 and sales tax to be remitted into the Treasury under the head "XII. Sales Tax-(*b*) receipts under the Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax " is Rs. 1·05.

Date from which tender documents will be available for sale is 24th February 1972.

No. 21A *Superintending Engineer, Thanjavur Circle, Thanjavur.*

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders for the following work will be received for and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Tiruchirappalli Circle, Tiruchirappalli-1 in his office, at Tiruchirappalli on the date and time noted below :

Name of work -Buildings—Construction of Second Floor over the existing building in Periyar, E.V.R. Arts College at Tiruchirappalli.

1. Last date and time of receipt of tenders—10th March 1972—3 p.m.
2. Earnest money deposit—Rs. 9,500.
3. Form of contract—Lump-sum
4. Period of completion—Ten months.
5. Cost of tender documents—Rs. 25·00
6. Sales Tax—Rs. 0·88.
7. Date from which the tender documents will be availabl for sale—27th February 1972.
8. Date and time of opening of tender in the presence of th contractors who choose to be present—10th March 1972—3·30 p.m

The cost of tender documents should be remitted into a Goverr ment Treasury under the head of account "XXXVII. Public Work —State Revenue—Miscellaneous" and the sales tax amount shoul also be remitted into a Government Treasury under the head account "XII. Sales Tax—b. Receipts under the State Sales Ta Act—General Sales Tax " in a single chalan. The chalan shou accompany the application for the supply of tender documents f the above work.

The Superintending Engineer, Public Works Departmer Tiruchirappalli Circle, reserves the right to reject any or all t tenders received without assigning any reason therefor.

Further conditions of tender will be available in the detail tender notice.

No. 22A. *Superintending Engineer, Tiruchirappalli Circ*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TAMIL NADU BOILER OPERATION ENGINEERS' EXAMINATION.

Applications are invited from the candidates possessing the following qualification and experience for admission to the Tamil Nadu Boiler Operation Engineers' competency examination, proposed to be held at Madras in the beginning of May 1972. The exact date and venue of examination will be intimated to the candidates admitted in due course.

Qualification and experience required.

(a) Graduates in Mechanical Engineering with two years experience in Boilers.

or

(b) Mechanical Engineering Diploma holders with five years experience of which two years on boilers.

or

(c) Those who have Minimum General Educational Qualification and have successfully completed full-time apprenticeship in engineering course for five years in any recognised workshop engaged in making and or repairing of boilers or accessories and with subsequent experience of three years in Boilers, only need apply.

Age must not be less than 23 years on 1st March 1972.

Prescribed printed application form with instructions etc., can be had from the undersigned on requisition in writing along with a self-addressed envelope (9" × 4½" size) bearing adequate postal stamp for a letter weighing 35 grams.

Applications, duly filled in, should reach the undersigned *not later than 31st March* 1972. Applications received after the due date as well as applications furnished otherwise than in the prescribed form and in the prescribed manner, will receive no attention.

Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers and Chairman, Board of Examiners for Tamil Nadu Boiler Operation Engineers Examination, 48/1, Royapettah High Road, Jammi Buildings, Mylapore, Madras-4.

No. 9.

PALLAVA TRANSPORT CORPORATION LIMITED.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Chairman, Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, Anna Salai, Madras-2, sealed tenders are invited to reach the Executive Engineer (C), Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, not later than 3 p.m. on 15th March 1972 for a period of three years for the following stalls, at Ayyanavaram Bus stands :—

1. Stall No. 2—*General Store.*
2. Stall No. 4—*Book Stall.*

The tender form, terms and conditions can be obtained from the Executive Engineer (C), Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, Madras-2 on all working days on payment of Rs. 1-04 Tender will be *opened on 15th March 1972* at 3-15 p.m. The amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

No. 12-A *Managing Director.*

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Chairman, Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, Madras-2, sealed tenders are invited upto 3 p.m. on 15th March 1972 by Executive Engineer (C), Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, Anna Salai, Madras-2 for running a canteen shop measuring at 30′ × 20′ at Ashok Nagar bus terminus of Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, Madras. The tenders will be for a period of two years. Tenders will be opened on the same day, i.e., 15th March 1972 at 3-15 p.m. Copies of tender conditions can be had from the Executive Engineer (C), Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, Madras-2 on payment of Rs. 1-04 during office hours. The amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

No. 13 A. *Managing Director.*

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed scheduled tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Tiruchirappalli at his, Office at Subramaniapuram, Pudukkottai Road, Tiruchirappalli up to 3-30 p.m. (Office Clock) on 15th March 1972 (Wednesday) for the work noted below and opened at 3-35 p.m. on the same date.

Construction of an over bridge in lieu of level-crossing in goodshed road near Palakarai within Tiruchirappalli Municipal Limit. E.M.D. Rs. 24,200.

Particulars of tender conditions, prescribed forms, schedules, plans, etc., can be obtained from the Office of the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Tiruchirappalli on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 20-75 P. per set including Sales Tax (not refundable) on all working days during working hours from 1st to 14th March 1972. Alternate design proposals will not be entertained.

The earnest money deposit noted above shall be remitted in any of the Government Treasuries within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works) under "Revenue Deposit" and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender. Earnest money deposit in the shape of 12-Year National Defence Certificates, 10-Year Defence Deposit Certificates, State Government Securities, Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board Bonds, Bank Guarantees, Deposit at Call Receipts, Demand Drafts issued on Schedule Banks will also be accepted.

It is informed that Bank Guarantees will not be considered unless the concurrence of Reserve Bank of India to the Bank Guarantees is obtained and enclosed with the tender.

Tenders without earnest money deposit will be summarily rejected.

No. 14-A. *Superintending Engineer (H. & W.), Tiruchirappalli-1.*

TENDER NOTICE.

Tenders for supply of articles of clothing, equipments, food for horses, etc., required for the Madras City Police for the year 1972–73.

1. Sealed tenders are invited for the supply of articles of clothing equipments, food for horses, etc., required for the Madras City Police from 1st April 1972 to March 1973.

2. The tenders must reach the undersigned on or before 16th March 1972 addressed by name.

3. The form of tenders and contract with schedule of articles required can be obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Police (Stores Section), Egmore, Madras-8 on payment of Rs. 2.00 (Rupees two only), with the usual Sales Tax which will not be refunded under any circumstances.

No. 31-A *Deputy Commissioner of Police*

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed scheduled tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (H), Special Circle for National Highways Works, IVth Floor Madras-1, at his office at Kuralagam Buildings, Madras-1, up to 2 p.m. on 8th March 1972 for the work noted below :—

Name of work

(1) Reconstruction of minor bridges at K.M. 132/8 and 134/2 of National Highways 7 (Sub-section V, Mysore Border Krishnagiri-Salem Section K.M. 119-139)—E.M.D. Rs. 9,270.

(2) Reconstruction of bridges at K.M. 1/6 of Krishnagiri Bye-pass and at K.M. 84/8 of National Highways 7 (Sub-section III Mysore Border Krishnagiri-Salem Section K.M. 80/0 to 94/0)—E.M.D. *Rs. 5,330.*

The tender will be opened on the same day (i.e.), on 8th March 1972 at 3-15 p.m. by the Superintending Engineer (H), Special Circle for National Highways Works, Madras-1.

Particulars of tender conditions schedule forms and plans can be obtained from the office of the Divisional Engineer (National Highways), Special National Highways Division I, Second Floor, Kuralagam Buildings, Madras-1, from 1st March 1972 to 7th March 1972 on payment of Rs. 51-75 (including sales tax) on all working days, during office hours. This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances. No application for issue of tender documents will be entertained on the date of tender.

The earnest money deposit noted above should be remitted in any of the Government Treasuries within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (H), National Highways Division I, Madras-1, under the head of account "Revenue Deposit" on behalf of the Divisional Engineer (H), National-Highways Division I, Madras-1 and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with tender. If the bank guarantee is produced towards earnest money deposit it should be in the form prescribed by the Government. The concurrence of the Reserve Bank of India to the bank guarantee should also be submitted along with the tender.

The tender received without prescribed earnest money deposit will not be considered.

No. 23-A. *Superintending Engineer (H).*

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders with the names of the work and the tenderers duly superscribed on the cover are invited for the following work so as to reach the undersigned not later than 3-00 p.m. on 10th March 1972. The tenders will be opened at 3-05 p.m. on the same day in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present. Form of contract is lump sum. Approximate value of work is Rs. 1,07,000.

Name of work.—Construction of roof for the existing open air auditorium in recreation centre at Arignar Anna Nagar Civil Works only).

Earnest Money Deposit—*Rs. 1,610.*

Tender Schedule, etc., can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Anna Nagar Division, Tamil Nadu Housing Board, Anna Nagar, Madras-40, between 10-00 a.m. and 12-00 noon on all working days on or after 25th February 1972 on cash payment of Rs. 10-00 plus S.T. and S.C. (non-refundable).

No. 10 *Executive Engineer, Arignar Anna Nagar Division.*

TENDER NOTICE.

Clearing and Booking of Board's Materials.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board sealed tenders are invited by the Superintending Engineer, Mettur Electricity System, up to 2-00 p.m. on 25th March 1972 for "Clearing and Booking of materials relating to Mettur Electricity System, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board at Mettur Dam for the year 1972-73".

Copies of tender conditions and schedules can be had from on payment of Rs. 5 (rupees five only) (non-refundable), either in cash or by money order to the Chief Accountant (Expenditure), Mettur Electricity System, Mettur Dam-1, mentioning clearly the specification.

The last date for the receipt of money order is 21st March 1972. The tender conditions and schedules will be sent to the applicants only by ordinary post under certificate of posting and the Board is not responsible for any loss of the same in transit by post. The tender is not transferable. The undersigned also reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders or split up the tender and award the contract to any, negotiate with any (or) all the tenders on any (or) all the rates without assigning any reasons therefor. A sum of Rs. 2,000 (two thousand only) towards earnest money deposit should be paid along with the tender. The tenders will be opened at 3-00 p.m. on 25th March 1972 in the presence of the tenderers who may be present. Tender conditions and schedules will be available for sale from 28th February 1972.

No. 25-A. *Superintending Engineer, Mettur Electricity System, Mettur Dam-1.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Special Superintending Engineer, P.W.D. Cauvery Development Works Circle, Thanjavur, for the following work up to 4-00 p.m. on 9th March 1972. Form of contract, is K-2.

Name of work—

Modernising A-16 Ponavasal Channel of Cauvery from 0/0 to 16-145 K.M. (Main Channel)—E.M.D. Rs. 4,000.

Cost of Tender Schedule is Rs. 5·00 which is to be remitted into terasury under the head "P.W.D. III O. R" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Modernisation Division (I), Thanjavur.

Sales tax is 0-20 Paise which is to be remitted into Treasury under the head "XII. Sales Tax–*b*. Receipts under States Sales Tax.—General Sales Tax".

Date from which tender documents will be available for sale is from 21st February 1972 to 7th March 1972.

Further conditions of tender will be available in the detailed tender notice.

No. 26-A. *Special Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Cauvery Development Works Circle, Thanjavur.*

NOTICE OF AUCTION SALE.

Condemned and unserviceable store articles, Hoop iron, empty drums, etc., will be sold in public auction at 11-30 a.m. on 9th March 1972 in the Government Press, Mint Buildings P.O., Madras-1.

For further particulars and copies of auction notice please contact the Director of Stationery and Printing, Government Press, Madras-1.

No. 16-A *Director of Stationery and Printing.*

TENDER NOTICE.

Name of work—

Buildings—Government Secondary and Basic Training School for Women at Gudiyatham—Construction of Additional Buildings—E.M.D. Rs. 8,100.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore, from contractors of appropriate class of P.W.D. or other Government Departments for the above works up to 3-00 p.m. on 15th March 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-15 p.m. on the same day. Form of contract is lump-sum and period of completion ten months.

Tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore, during office hours from 28th February 1972 to 13th March 1972.

The cost of tender documents of Rs. 50·00 (non-refundable) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "P.W.D. Remittances—III. Other Remittances" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Buildings Division at Kancheepuram.

The sales tax of Rs. 1·75 can be remitted in the same chalan under the head of "XII. Sales Tax—B. Receipts under State Sales Tax Act— General Sales Tax". The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalan.

Earnest money deposit will be accepted only in the shape of chalans, deposit at call receipts and demand drafts of Scheduled Bank. The demand drafts of scheduled banks furnished towards Earnest money deposit drawn in favour of Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Buildings Division at Kaccheepuram, only be accepted. State Government securities and Madras State Electricity Board Bonds will be accepted at 5 per cent below market value. National Savings Certificates will also be accepted only with the knowledge of the post office concerned. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

Intending tenderers should have atleast three years experience in the construction of Major Buildings Works.

Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.,
No. 27-A. *Chingleput-North Arcot Circle.*

TENDER NOTICE.

Tender for the supply of articles of clothing, equipments, food for horses, etc., required for the Madras City Police for the year 1972–73.

1. Sealed tenders are invited for the supply of articles of clothing, equipment food for horses, etc., required for the Madras City Police from 1st April 1972 to March 1973.

2. The tenders must reach the undersigned on or before 16th March 1972 addressed by name.

3. The form of tenders and contract with schedule of articles required can be obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Police (Stores Section), Egmore, Madras-8, on payment of Rs. 2-00 (Rupees two only) with the usual sales tax which will not be refunded under any circumstances.

No. 11-A *Deputy Commissioner of Police, Head quarters.*

TENDER NOTICE.

SPECIFICATION No. AEP. 83 TO 95.

1. For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, sealed tenders superscribed, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, Ennore Thermal Scheme, supply of paints, etc., AEP. 83 to 95 and the names of the tenderer will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 3-30 p.m. on the respective due dates and will be opened at 4-00 p.m. on the same date and in the presence of such of those tenderers who are present.

2. Details of the materials required corresponding specification Nos. and E.M.D. are indicated below with due dates for each of the tender as mentioned against them:—

Serial number and description.	*Specification number.*	*Earnest Money Deposit.*	*Due date.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		RS.	
1 Acid, alkali, water and heat resistant black paint to I.S. 158.	AEP. 83.	1,200	3rd March 1972.
2 (*a*) Red oxide zinc chromate paint to I.S. 2074. (*b*) Aluminium paint to I.S. 2339.	AEP. 84.	1,200	Do.
3 Self tapping screwes panhead ⅜ inch long.	AEP. 85.	1,200	10th March 1972.
4 G.I. Hex. wire netting ½ inch × 24 SWG.	AEP. 86.	1,200	24th March 1972.
5 (*a*) G.I. hex. wire netting ½ inch × 24 SWG. (*b*) G.I. wire mesh to I.S. 1568. (*c*) 22g. binding wire. (*d*) 12g. binding wire ..	AEP. 87.	1,000	17th March 1972.
6 M.S. bolts and nuts 5,000 kg.	AEP. 88.	600	10th March 1972.
7 Spares for Standard 20 vehicles.	AEP. 89.	1,200	3rd March 1972.
8 Spares for Bed Ford vehicle.	AEP. 90.	1,200	10th March 1972.
9 Spares for Willys Jeep Model CJ. 33.	AEP. 91.	1,200	17th March 1972.
10 Spares for Leyland Comet vehicle.	AEP. 92.	1,200	24th March 1972.
11 Spares for Fargo Lorries.	AEP. 93.	1,200	17th March 1972.
12 Spares for Benz Lorries.	AEP. 94.	1,200	24th March 1972.
13 M.S. black tubes 40 mm. dia. light services.	AEP. 95.	750	3rd March 1972.

3. Tender set can be had from the undersigned from *14th February* 1972 *onwards* at a cost of Rs. 5 per set of each work.

4. Tenders not submitted in the Departmental form and on due date will be rejected. The undersinged reserves the right to distribute the work among tenderers or reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reasons therefor.

5. The Electricity Board is not responsible for any loss of tender set during transit if sent by post. The tender forms are not transferable.

No. 28-A. *Superintending Engineer, Ennore Thermal Scheme, Ennore, Madras-57.*

DIRECTORATE OF GROUNDWATER.

TENDER NOTICE.

Name of Work. Supply of plain ended. casing pipes.

(1) 8"/200 mm. nominal bore—500 metres.

(2) 10"/250 mm. nominal bore—400 metres.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu *Sealed-tenders* will be received by the Director, Groundwater Directorate, Madras-17, in the above office for the above work up to 3-30 p.m. on 22nd March 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Director, Groundwater Directorate, in the above office in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-30 p.m. on the same day.

E.M.D. is Rs. 5,000.

Cost of tender documents is Rs. 10 plus S.T. of Re. 0.40.

The work should be completed within three months. Tender documents will be available in the above office during office hours from 1st February to 20th March 1972.

The cost of tender documents (which will under no circumstances be refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "Public Works remittances—III other remittances", to the credit of the Hydrogeologist, Groundwater Division, Thanjavur-1. The sales tax should be remitted under the same chalan into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head, "XII Sales Tax (b) receipt under State Sales Tax Act, General Sales Tax".

The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalan. No other forms of payment will be accepted.

No. 67-A. *Director of Groundwater.*

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders will be received for the following work by the Superintending Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Coimbatore Circle at his office at 25th January 1972, Third Street, Tatabad, Coimbatore-12 up to 3-00 p.m. on 3rd April 1972, the tenders will be opened at 4-00 p.m. on the same day in the presence of such of those tenderers who choose to be present. Form of contract is lumpsum and period of completion six months.

Name of work —Pallipalayam W.S.S. II stage—Construction of Treatment works of capacity 25·50 lakhs litres in 23 hours per day—Consisting of aeration chemical house clariflocculator rapid sand filters chlorinator and water meter.

E.M.D. Rs. 4,470.

Cost of Tender documents.—Rs. 20·70 (inclusive of Sales Tax)

Period of sales of tender document.—From 28th February 1972 to 31st March 1972.

Tender documents can be had at a cost of Rs. 20·70 (inclusive of sales tax) from the Executive Engineer (Public Health), 18, Samiappa Gounder Street, Thirunagar Colony, Erode-3 by remitting the cost of tender documents either by cash or Money Order.

The earnest money deposit should be in the shape of Treasury chalan drawn in favour of Executive Engineer, Erode-3 under the Head of account (P.H.) III O.R. Credit adjusted Executive Engineer, Erode-3. The E.M.D. may also be remitted in the form of Demand Draft or Bank guarantee obtained from any nationalised banks in favour of Executive Engineer, Erode-3. Tenders received without E.M.D. are liable to be rejected.

The Superintending Engineer, P.H. Engineering circle, Coimbatore reserves right to reject any tender or all the tenders without assigning reasons thereof.

No. 6. *Superintending Engineer (P.H.), Coimbatore-12.*

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board, Madras, sealed tenders in the prescribed departmental forms will be received by the Superintending Engineers (Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board) of this department as noted below up to 3-00 p.m. on 9th March 1972 in respect of the following works. The tenders will be opened at 3-30 p.m. on the same day by the Superintending Engineers, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board Execution Circles, concerned or by any one deputed by them in the presence of tenderers present at the time of opening. Form of contract for all works is lump sum and period of completion for each work is six months.

Name of work.—1. Ramanathapuram Water-Supply Scheme, Construction of Collector well(Cap. 6·00 mld.). E.M.D. Rs. 6,000.

2. Sivaganga Water-Supply Scheme Construction of Collector well (Cap. 5·0 mld.). E.M.D. Rs. 5,000.

3. Ambur Water-Supply Scheme, Construction of Collector well (Cap. 9 mld.). E.M.D. Rs. 10,000.

4. Vaniyambadi Water-Supply Scheme, Construction of Collector well (Cap. 9 mld.). E.M.D. Rs 10,000.

5. Tirupathur Water-Supply Scheme (North Arcot district) Construction of Collector well (Cap. 10 mld.). E.M.D. Rs. 10,000.

Cost of tender document per set of each work is Rs. 10 plus sales tax and surcharge and they can be had from Superintending Engineer, Execution Circle, Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board, Madurai-2.

The tender schedules can be had direct from the Executive Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board Division, 1/14, Edward Elliots Road, Madras-4, from 11th February 1972 onwards by remitting the cost towards the tender schedule by cash or by money order. The cost of tender document is not refundable under any circumstances. No extension of time for the submission of tenders will be entertained.

The tender accepting authority reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders in part or full without assigning any reason therefor.

Chief Engineer,
No. 8. *Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board, Madras-5.*

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board sealed tenders in the prescribed form will be received by the Chief Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board, at his office at Public Works Buildings, Chepauk Madras-5 up to 3 p.m. on 15th March 1972 and the tender will be opened in the presence of tenderers or their authorised representatives on the same day at 3-30 p.m. Form of contract is lump-sum.

Name of work— Supply and Delivery of various sizes of C.I. sluice valves and air valves conforming to relevant ISS/BSS specifications.— E.M.D. Rs. 10,000.

(Earnest Money Deposit is to be remitted into the Government Treasury or in the form of Demand Draft or Bank guarantee.)

Cost of Tender Documents Rs. 20.75 p. (Rupees twenty and seventy-five paise only. Inclusive of sales tax).

Tender documents can be had from the Office of the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board, Edward Elliots Road, Madras-4, by remitting the cost of tender documents, i.e., Rs. 20.75 including sales tax.

Chief Engineer,
No. 13. *Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board.*

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders in the form supplied will be received from the registered contractors of Public Works Department and other Government Departments for the following work by the Special Superintending Engineer, Cauvery Development Works Circle, Thanjavur up to 4-00 p.m. on 9th March 1972. Form Contract K2.

Name of work—Construction of a tail end regulator at KM 22·4 of Valavanar river. E.M.D. Rs. 7,000.

CONDITIONS.

1. Tender schedule will be available for sale on or after 21st February 1972.

2. The E.M.D. should be deposited into the Government Treasury under the head "Revenue deposits" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Drainage Division, Thiruvarur.

3. The cost of tender schedule, viz., Rs. 10 is to be remitted into the Government Treasury under the head "P.W.D. III O.R. to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Drainage Division, Thiruvarur."

4. The sales tax, i.e. Re. 0·35 is to be remitted into the Treasury under the head XII—Sales 'b' receipts under—Sales tax General.

5. Applications for the tender schedules should reach this office on or before 7th March 1972 and the application should be addressed to the Personal Assistant to the Special Superintending Engineer, Cauvery Development Works Circle, Thanjavur and the applications received after that date will not generally be considered.

Special Superintending Engineer,
Cauvery Development Works Circle,
Thanjavur.

No. 1.

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.H. Engineering Circle, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board for the following works at his office at No. 25-1, 3rd street, Tatabad, Coimbatore-12 up to 3 p.m. on 3rd April 1972. Tenders will be opened at 4-00 p.m. on the same day in the presence of such of those tenderers who choose to be present. Form of contract is lump sum and period of completion six months.

Name of work.—Sirumugai Water Supply Scheme I Stage construction and initial maintenance of water treatment plant to treat 28,60,000 litres in 20 hours per day complete with civil works.—E.M.D. Rs. 7,000.

Cost of tender documents including sales tax is Rs. 20·70 and tender documents can be had from the Executive Engineer, P.H. T.W.A.D.),—No. 11/8, Bashyagaralu Road, R.S. Puram Coimbatore-2.

The earnest money deposit to be enclosed with the tender should be in the shape of Treasury chalan drawn in favour and remitted into treasury within the jurisdiction of the Executive Engineer (PHE), Coimbarore-2. Demand draft at par or Bank guarantee from any nationalised bank drawn in favour of the Executive Engineer (PHE), Division, Coimbatore-2, can also be accepted towards Earnest Money Deposit.

The Superintending Engineer (PH) reserves the rights to reject any tender or all the tenders without assigning any reasons therefor.

Superintending Engineer,
T.W.A.D. Board, Coimbatore-12.

No. 2.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Ramanathapuram Circle at his office at Madurai-1 for the work mentioned below in separate covers up to 4-00 p.m. on 10th March 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Ramanathapuram Circle, Madurai-1 in the presence of the tenderers who choose to be present at 4-30 p.m. on the same day. Form of agreement is K2.

Name of work.—S.R. to Irunjiri Tank in Aruppukkottai Taluk. E.M.D. Rs. 2,610.

The Cost of tender documents, viz., Rs. 10 for each set is payable under the head P.W. III. Other remittances on account of Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Virudhunagar Division, Virudhunagar, besides, sales tax at 3½ per cent extra which is payable under the head "XII. General Sales Tax".

The cost of tender documents non-refundable should be remitted into Treasury or Reserve Bank of India to the head of account specified above and the chalan produced after which the tender documents will be issued.

The tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Ramanathapuram Circle, Madurai-1 during office hours from 1st March 1972 onwards. The last date for receipt of application for the tender schedules is 8th March 1972 and the applications received after that date will not be generally considered.

Earnest money deposit will be accepted in the shape of chalans and other authorised mode of payment after due observations of formalities.

The Superintending Engineer reserves the right of rejecting any tender or the whole tender received without assigning any reasons.

Superintending Engineer in charge.

No. 18A.

TAMIL NADU GOVERNMENT CINCHONA DEPARTMENT.

TENDER NOTICE

On behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu tenders are called for, for the disposal of 15 items of surplus stock of plant and machineries available at Medicinal and Essential Oils Factory Naduvattam, the Nilgiris District. The Plant and Machineries will be available for inspection on all working days between 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. at the above premises and will be disposed off on "as is and where is" basis.

Copies of the tender notification can be had from the Director Cinchona Department Ootacamund (The Nilgiris) on payment of Rs. 2.07 inclusive of Sales Tax per copy, which will not be refunded under any circumstances.

The last date for receipt of tenders by the Director, Cinchona Department, Ootacamund is 4 p.m. on 15th March 1972.

Director, Cinchona Deprartment.

No. 12.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board sealed tenders with the name of work and tenderer duly superscribed on the cover for the following work are invited from the registered contractors of Slum Clearance Board by the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board Division VI, Madras-28, up to 3-00 p.m. on 8th March 1972. Tenders received will be opened by the Executive Engineer, Division VI at 3-05 p.m. on the same day in the presence of tenderers or their authorised agents who may be present. Approximate value of work is Rs. 1,32,000 and form of contract is lump sum.

Name of work.—Construction of four storeyed tenements under slum improvements at Ellispuram 1 Block of 24 in 1 adopting the type design No. 16/71.

Earnest Money Deposit Rs. 1,980.

The tender documents can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board Division VI on all working days, between 11-00 a.m. and 3-00 p.m. from 1st March 1972 to 7th March 1972 on production of chalan towards the cost of tender schedule plus sales tax viz., Rs. 15·54.

Tenders shall be submitted only in the prescribed form supplied by the department. The department will not be responsible for any delay or loss in transit.

Right is reserved to reject one or all the tenders received without assigning any reason therefor.

Executive Engineer,
Division No. VI,
Slum Clearance Board.

No. 32-A

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

ELECTRICAL SUPERVISORS' COMPETENCY CERTIFICATE COURSE EXAMINATION—MAY 1972.

NOTIFICATION.

Applications are invited for admission to the Electrical Supervisors' Competency Certificate Course Examination to be held in May 1972.

The prescribed form of application for admission to these examinations, copies of rules and regulations, etc., can be had from this office from 23rd February 1972 onwards on requisition with a self-addressed envelope (cover size 22 c.m. × 9½ c.m.) with 50 paise plus 5 paise Refugee Relief postage stamp affixed.

Admission qualification:

1. S.S.L.C. passed or completed with 5 years of practical experience in the Electrical Engineering field.

2. B.E. (Civil and Mechanical), L.C.E. and L.M.E. diploma holders with 2 years of practical experience in the Electrical Engineering field.

Last date for receipt of application in this office: 29th March 1972 without penal fee and 6th April 1972 with penal fee of Rs. 5.

For full details, intending candidates may refer to the detailed notification published by this department in Part III of *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette* dated 9th February 1972, copies of which can be had from the Government Branch Press, Mount Road, Madras-2, on payment.

Chairman,
Board of Examiners.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water-supply and Drainage Board separate sealed tenders superscribing the name of the work on the sealed cover will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering Circle, Madurai, at his office at No. 17, P.T. Rajan Road, Madurai-2 up to 3-00 p.m. on 8th March 1972 (Wednesday) and they will be opened at 3-30 p.m. on the same day in the presence of the tenderers who choose to be present at the time. Each work is to be executed on L.S. contract within nine months.

Name of the work.—(1). Kovilpatti Water-supply Scheme II stage—Constructoin of an elevated RCC service Reservoir of 7·25 lakh litres capacity for District I low level zone—E.M.D. Rs. 3,840.

(2) Kovilpatti Water-supply Scheme II Stage—Construction of of an elevated RCC Service Reservoir of 7·25 lakh litres capacity for District II low level zone—E.M.D. Rs. 3,820.

Earnest Money Deposit shall be in the shape of a treasury chalan or Demand Draft or Bank Guarantee from any Nationolised Bank payable on par to the credit of the Executive Engineer (P.H·E.), Kovilpatti.

Tender documents can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, 25, Vakkil Street, Kovilpatti, on all working days up to 6th March 1972 (Monday) during working hours on payment of Rs. 10·35 towards the cost per set of each work.

Tenders received after the due date will not be considered.

Superintending Engineer, Execution Circle,
T.W.A.D. Board, Madurai-2

No. 44-A.

Amendment to Chit Tender Notice TNV (R) 28/71-72.

Name of work.—Construction of quarters for 1 Sub-Inspector, 1 Head Constable and 7 Police Constables at Kulasekaram in Kanyakumari district.

The last date for receipt of tenders for the above work fixed as 10th February 1972 is extended to 3-00 p.m. on 10th March 1972. The tenders will be opened at 3-30 p.m. on the same day. Tender documents will be available for sale during office hours on all working days up to 4th March 1972. Other conditions remain unaltered.

Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.,
Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari Circle,
Palayamkottai.

No. 3.

CHIT TENDER EXTENSION NOTICE.

Name of work.—Construction of additional buildings in Government (Board) High School, Hullaical in Nilgiris district.

The last date for the receipt of tenders for the above work fixed as 9th February 1972 is extended to 8th March 1972 up to 3-00 p.m. The tender documents will be available for sale in the office of the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Coimbatore Division, Coimbatore, up to 6th March 1972.

The other conditions of the original tender notice remains unaltered.

Superintending Engineer (I/C),
Coimbatore-Nilgiris Circle,
Coimbatore.

No. 4.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited by the Forest Engineer, Tiruchirappalli for the following work on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu:—

"Formation of Sitheri-Nochikuttai road 9.04 K.M. in Harur Range of Dharmapuri Division".—Earnest Money Deposit Rs. 2,700.

The last date of receipt and opening of tenders—6th March 1972 at 3-00 p.m. and at 3-05 p.m. respectively.

2. Tender documents can be had from the office of the "Forest Engineer, 1-A, Royal Road, Contonment, Tiruchirappalli-1" on payment of Rs. 1.04 in cash or by Money Order from 21st February 1972 to 4th March 1972 during office hours on all working days.

No. 29-A

Forest Engineer,
Tiruchirappalli.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders superscribed, "Tender for the supply of bun and tea to the technical employees of the Government Regional Press at Tiruchirappalli for the year 1972-73" will be received by the Director of Stationery and Printing, Madras, up to 3-00 p.m. on 10th March 1972. The tenders should be sent in sealed covers by registered post with acknowledgment due addressed to the Director of Stationery and Printing, Mint Buildings, Madras-1 by name and not by any other means. For further particulars please apply to the Assistant Works Manager, Government Regional Press, Tiruchirappalli-10.

No. 7.

Director.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Chairman, Pallava Transport Corporation Ltd., Madras-2, sealed Tenders are invited up to 3 p.m. on 15th March 1972, by Executive Engineer (C), Pallava Transport Corporation Ltd., Anna Salai, Madras-2 for running a canteen shop at Ambattur Depot of Pallava Transport Corporation Ltd., Madras. The Tenders will be for a period of 2 years. Tenders will be opened on the same day, i.e., 15th March 1972 at 3-15 p.m. Copies of Tender conditions can be had from the Executive Engineer (C), Pallava Transport Corporation Ltd., Madras-2, on payment of Rs. 1·04 during office hours. The amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

No. 17-A.

Managing Director.

ADVERTISEMENT

Stationery and Printing Deapartment

Applications are invited by the Director of Stationery and Printing, Madras-1 from the licensed Mechanical and Electrical dealers and repairers to register themselves with the Director of Stationery and Printing, Madras for the entrustment of the following Mechanical and Electrical Works :—

I. Mechanical.—Arc and Gas Welding of different alloys Gear Pinion wheel and Rack Manufacturing of Press units and minor repair works.

II. Electrical.—Winding (rewinding) of A.C & D.C. Motors, Impression Magnetic and Break Magnetic coils, Starter coils etc., General Works in repairing of Printing, Binding and Composing Machines and other allied equipments will be entrusted to the companies for execution.

The applications of the firms should reach the office on or before 25th March 1972.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed Tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Thanjavur Circle for the following works up to 8th March 1972:

	Construction of Post-Graduate Chemistry block for Government Arts College (Men), Kumbakonam. (1)	*Construction of Post-Graduate Physics block for Government Arts College (Men), Kumbakonam.* (2)	*Construction of Post-Graduate Arts block for Government Arts College (Men), Kumbakonam.* (3)
1. Form of Agreement.	Lump-sum.	Lump-sum.	Lump sum.
2. Earnest Money Deposit (in the shape of chalan).	5,300	6,500	6,500
3. Cost of tender documents [to be remitted into Treasury under the head P.W. III. Other remittances to the credit of the Executive Engineer, (B) Division, Tiruvarur].	30.30	30.00	30.00
4. Sales Tax (to be remitted under the head XII. Sales tax receipts under Sales Tax Act - General Sales Tax).	1·05	1·05	1·05
5. Period of completion	12 Months.	12 Months.	12 Months.
6. Date from which the tender documents will be available for sale.	21-2-72	21-2-72	21-2-72

No. 89-A.

Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.,
Thanjavur Circle, Thanjavur.

TENDER NOTIFICATION.

Sealed tenders for the supply of drugs, surgical instruments etc., for the period from 1st April 1972 to 30th September 197 are invited by the undersigned till 11 a.m. on 21st March 1972.

Copies of conditions of tender, schedule of articles require and form of tender can be obtained from the undersigned o production of a chalan of the Reserve Bank of India, Madra for Rs. 5 being the cost of tender form to be remitted unde head of account 'XXIII-Med. (g) Miscellaneous—other receipts another chalan for Re. 0-19 to be remitted under the head c account XII Sales-tax-Receipts under the State Sales Tax Act-General Sales Tax towards sales-tax should also be produce A self addressed stamped envelope the value of Rs. 1·50 is to b sent along with the requisition.

TIRUNELVELI ELECTRICITY SYSTEM.

Sealed Tenders are invited by the undersigned up to 2 p.m on **20th March 1972 for the following works for a period of one year from 1st April 1972 or from the date of award of the contract** thereafter:

Work No. 1: Handling and transport of materials of all categories except Transformers and heavy and special equipments individual weighing more than 5 (Five) Quintals from Talaiyuthu Railway Station, Tirunelveli Junction Railway Station and various Lorry Booking Offices at Tirunelveli to Talaiyuthu Central Stores and vice versa by road through carts on lorries.

Work No. 2: Handling and transport of Departmental Materials of all categories except heavy and special equipments individually weighing more than 2 tonnes and lengthes articles measuring more than 6·5 metre between various places in Tamil Nadu more than 20 Km. apart.

Work No. 3: Handling and transport of R.C.C. Poles (7.32 metres, 8.23 metres and 9.14 metres length poles) through private lorries or tractors from various R.C.C. yards to works spots within Tirunelveli Electricity System.

2. Copies of tender Specification form can be had from the Chief Accountant/Expenditure/Tirunelveli Electricity System/Vannarpet, Tirunelveli-3 from 25th February to18th March1972, on remittance of Rs. 6 (six only) to him by cash or by money order and furnishing clear postal address. The last date for receipt of Money Orders is 16th March 1972.

3. The tender forms will be sent to the applicants by ordinary post only and the Board is not responsible for any loss during transtit by post. The tender form is not transforable. The Tenders will be opened at 4 p.m. on 20th March 1972 in the presence of such of those tenderers who may desire to be present.

4. The Tenders not received within the stipulated date and time and those received without Earnest Money Deposits will summarily be rejected.

5. It is not binding on the undersigned to accept the lowest or any other tender. The undersigned also reserves the right to reject any tender without assigning any reasons therefor and to spilit the order between two or more tenderers.

Superintending Engineer, Tirunelveli Electricity System.

No. 62-A.

TENDER FOR RUNNING NURSES COMMON MESS, ETC.

Tender for running 'Nurses Common Mess' Cycle Stand and the 'Canteen' Attached to Government Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children, Madras-5.

Tenders for running the Nurses "Common Mess" 'Cycle Stand' and the "Canteen" attached to this Hospital for one year from 1st April 1972 to 31st March 1973 will be received up to 2 p.m. on Wednesday the 15th March 1972. Copies of conditions of Tenders, and tender forms can be had from this office on application. **Separate tenders should be sent for each item of tender.** The fee towards the cost of each *Tender form* is Rs. 5 plus Sales Tax at 3½%. The cost of each tender form and Sales Tax should be remitted into the Reserve Bank of India, Madras or any Government Treasury to the credit of the Madras Government, under the Head of Account, "XXIII —Medical-K. Miscellaneous." and in respect of Sales Tax under "XII—Sales Tax—Receipt under the Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax." The amount is not refundable under any circumtances.

Each tender must be accompanied with a Solvency Certificate, Income-tax Clearance Certificate, Sales Tax Verification Certificate and Nationality Certificate obtained on or after 1st October 1971 and signed by the Tahsildar concerned or true copy of the same attested by a Gazetted Officer.

Superintendent, Government Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children, Madras-5.

No. 64-A.

AUCTION NOTICE.

The condemned Willy's Jeep MSZ 5048 of 1949 make belonging to the Superintendent, Agricultural Research Station Nanjanad, The Nilgiris, will be sold in public auction on 24th April 1972 (Monday) at 11·00 a.m. at the promises of the Agricultural Research Station, Nanjanad, The Nilgiris, subject to the conditions prescribed by the Government.

Information regarding the conditions of the sale may be had from the Superintendent, Agricultural Research Station, Nanjanad, on any working day during office hours or can be had on application with stamped and self addressed envelope.

Superintendent, Agricultural Research Station, Nanjanad (The Nilgiris).

No. 63-A.

KODAYAR HYDRO ELECTRIC SCHEME.

TENDER NOTICE.

Excavation for foundation laying concrete and building masonry for rear protection arrangements of Kodayar Dam-I at Kodayar Upper Camp.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and by the order and direction of the Board, sealed tenders are invited by the undersigned for the works noted below:—

1. Sealed tenders separately for each work superscribed with the names of the work noted below and with the name of the tenderer will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Kodayar Hydro Electric Scheme, Perumalpuram, Tirunelveli-7, Tirunelveli District up to 3-00 p.m. on the due dates noted against each work and will be opened at 4-00 p.m. on the same day in the presence of such of those tenderers on their authorised representatives as may be present.

Name of work.—Excavation for foundation laying concrete and Building masonry for rear protection arrangements of Kodayar Dam-1 Reach 'A' D.S. 160 ' to D.S. 320' at Kodayar Upper camp. E.M.D. Rs. 17,750 Tender Specification No. K.C. 306.

Due date. 28th March 1972.

(2) Excavation for foundation laying concrete and building masonry for rear protection arrangements of Kodayar Dam-1 Reach 'B' D.S. 320 to D.S. 450 at Kodayar Upper camp.—E.M.D. Rs. 12,160. Tender specification No. K.C. 307.

Due date.—10th April 1972.

2. Copies of tender specification with schedule, etc. can be had from the office of the undersinged on payment of Rs. 10.35 inclusive of sales tax by money order or cash towards the cost of each set. This amount is not refundable under any circumstances.

3. The Earned Money Deposit should be paid separately for each work in cash only in advance at the office of the undersinged and receipt thereof enclosed with the tender. Cheques will on no account be accepted. Demand drafts for earnest money should be sent in advance and in no case with the tender itself. Tenders received without earnest money deposit in the first instance will be summarily rejected.

4. No late tenders and those not in conformity without prescribed terms, conditions, specifications or without earnest money or tie up their transactions towards earnest money are entertainable.

5. The Board reserves the right to distribute the work among tenderers or to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reasons therefor.

6. The Board is not responsible for any loss of tender set during transit if sent by post. The tenders not submitted in the departmental form on due date and time will be summarily rejected. The tender forms are not transferable.

Due date for the receipt of tenders for the work (1) is 28th March 1972 and for work (2) 10th April 1972.

Superintending Engineer, Kodayar, H.E. Scheme, Perumalpuram, Tirunelveli-7.

No. 66-A.

TAMILNAD CEMENTS, ALANGULAM.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders will be received from I or II class registered contractors of the State/Central Government Department up to 4 p.m. on 24th March 1972 for the work "CONSTRUCTION OF A COMPOUND WALL" for the Tamilnad Cement Factory. The approximate value of work is Rs. 2·15 lakhs and E.M.D. is 2½ per cent of the tender. The nature of contract is lumpsum and the work is to be executed in four months.

Tender documents can be had from the General Manager, Tamilnad Cements, Alangulam (via) Rajapalayam on payment of Rs. 10·35 (Rupees ten and paise thrity-five only) per set non-refundable from 6th March 1972 to 22nd March 1972 on all working days between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

No. 46-A. *General Manager, Tamilnad Cements, Alangulam.*

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

Separate sealed tenders with the name of work and the tenderer duly supescribed on the cover are invited for the following work so as to reach the undersigned not later than 3 p.m. on 7th March 1972. The tenders will be opened at 3·05 p.m. on the same day in the presence of tenderer who choose to be present. Approximate value of each work is Rs. 1,40,000.

1. Construction of 2 Blocks of MIG Flats as per S.D. No. 159/70 near shopping centre facing Lattice Bridge road at Indira Nagar. S5/577/72. E.M.D. Rs. 2,120—Design No. S.D. No. 159/70.

2. Construction of 2 Blocks of MIG flats over shopping centre facing Lattice Bridge road at Indra Nagar. S5/578/72—E.M.D. Rs. 2,120—Design No. S.D. No. 159/70.

Tender documents and other particulars can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer (S), T.N.H.B. 36, Mount Road, Madras-35, between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. on all working days by remitting Rs. 10 plus S.T. per set of each work.

No. 14. *Executive Engineer/South Division.*

NOTIFICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, MADRAS.
Loan Assistance to Craftsmen for Encouraging Self-Employment.

Applications from ex-trainees of Industrial Training Institutes in Tamil Nadu who possess the National Trade Certificate or National Apprenticeship Certificate in any trade, are invited for the grant of interest-free loan in the form of hand tools and equipments worth about Rs. 1,000 for starting self-employment projects.

The amount of loan will be sanctioned in the form of hand tools and equipments only according to the requirements of the individual. Application and other particulars can be had from the Principals of Industrial Training Institutes and Employment Exchanges. Completed applications should be sent to the Principals of the Industrial Training Institutes. The receipt of the applications by the Principals of Industrial Training Institutes will be from 29th February 1972.

No. 47-A. *Director of Employment and Training.*

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION, GUINDY, MADRAS-25.

BOARD OF EXAMINATIONS.

Government Technical Examinations- May 1972 in Accountancy; Commercial Practice; Banking; Commercial Geography; Shorthand(English and Tamil)-Typewriting(English and Tamil) Lower and Higher Grades; Shorthand (English and Tamil); High Speed Tests; Typewriting (English and Tamil) High Speed Tests.

NOTIFICATION.

Applications are hereby invited from candidates intending to appear for the Government Technical Examinations in the above mentioned subjects to be held in May 1972. Application form for the Government Technical Examinations to be held in May 1972 onwards has been revised and the candidates should submit their applications in the revised forms only. Applications prepared in manuscript or in old form used for October 1971 examinations or in forms intended for other examinations will not be accepted. Heads of Institutes of Commerce approved for the calendar year 1972 who require the prescribed application forms in bulk quantities in respect of the candidates trained in their Institutes may obtain the forms from this office from 25th February 1972. Their attention is invited to this office Memo. No. 15386/R(3)/72, dated 11th February 1972 wherein instructions have already been issued regarding supply of revised application forms. Private candidates may also obtain the application forms from this office from 25th February 1972 on requisition with a self-addressed envelope of size 22 c.m. × 9½ c.m with 50 P. postage stamp and 5 P. Refugee Relief stamp affixed thereto. For emergency, the candidates may obtain application forms in *Person* from the Principals of all Government and Private Polytechnics in the different districts in the State. Candidates are specifically informed that application forms will not be available for supply at the District or Taluk Treasuries. For full details intending candidates and Heads of Approved Institutes of Commerce may refer to the "Notification" to be published by this Department in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette*/Tamil Arasu shortly. They are informed that copy of the "Notification" has been sent to all the District Educational Officers, all Principals of Polytechnics, and Heads of all Institutes of Commerce approved for the calendar year 1972 in order to facilitate them to peruse the "Notification" appearing in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette*/Tamil Arasu. They may, therefore, approach any one of the above and refer to the detailed "Notification". The last date for receipt of filledup applications in this office is 20th March 1972, after which date till 23rd March 1972 applications will be entertained on payment of a penal fee of Rupee one each. It is proposed to commence the examinations on Friday, the 19th May 1972.

Candidates are informed that the qualifications for admission to the Government Technical Examinations in Commerce subjects from May 1972 have been slightly revised and they may refer to the "Notification" for details. They are specifically informed that they need not obtain *prior permission* from this office to appear for the Government Technical Examinations under *any Category*, as done in previous years.

Director of Technical Education and Chairman, Board of Examinations, Madras-25.

No. 30.

TENDER NOTICE.

Name of Work.—Construction of Dermitary Blocks for Special Care and Rehabilitations Homes for Leprous Beggars at Mullavadi, Tiruvannamalai taluk, North Arcot district.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D. Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore from contractors of appropriate class of P.W.D. of other Government Departments for the above works up to 3.00 p.m. on 22nd March 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D. Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3.15 p.m. on the same day. The work is to be completed in six months on Lumpsum contract basis.

Tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Superintending Engineer P.W.D. Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore during office hours from 6th March to 20th 1972.

The cost of tender documents of Rs. 20.00 (which under no circumstances be refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "P.W. Remittance III Other Remittances" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Tiruvanamalai Division, Tiruvannamalai.

The Sales Tax of Rs. 0.70 can be remitted in the same chalan under the head of "XII. Sales Tax-B. Receipts" under State Sales Tax Act, General Sales Tax. The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalan.

Earnest Money Deposit viz. Rs. 9.700 will be accepted only in the shap of chalans, deposit at call reciepts and demand drafts of scheduled Banks. The demand drafts of Scheduled Banks furnished towards earnest money deposit drawn in favour of Executive Enginneer, P.W.D., Tiruvannamalai Division, Tiruvannamalai only be accepted. State Government Securities and Madras State Electricity Board Bonds will be accepted at 5 per cent below market value. National Savings Certificates will also be accepted only with the knowledge of the post office concerned. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

Intending Tenderers should have atleast three years experience in the construction of Major Buildings works.

No. 65-A. *Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle.*

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APPOINTMENT OF AUCTIONEERS.

Sealed tenders are invited by the Director, Tamil Nadu State Transport Department, Madras-2, up to 3.00 p.m. on 15th March 1972, from recognised auctioneers for appointment as Authorised Auctioneers for conducting auction of oldand condemned vehicles unserviceble Stores, etc., belonging to this department in the depots like Transport House Depot in Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Salem, Coimbatore and Nagercoil during the period 1st April 1972 to 31st March 1973. Copies of the tender conditions can be had from the Chief Engineer, Tamil Nadu State Transport Department, Transport House, Madras-2, free of cost during the office hours.

Director,
Tamil Nadu State Transport Department,
Madras-2.

No. 104-A.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Construction of building for Guest House for Madurai University in Madurai University Campus at Madurai. E.M.D. Rs. 3,000.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Director of Technical Education, Madras-25, in the above office from contractors of appropriate classes III and above registered for taking up works in the Technical Education Divisons, for the above work up to 3-00 p.m. on 6th March 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Director of Technical Education, Madras-25, in the above office in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-30 p.m. on the same day.

Form of agreement is lump-sum and period of completion eight months.

Tender documents will be available in the above office during office hours from 21st February 1972 to 4th March 1972.

The cost of tender documents, viz., Rs. 20 plus Sales Tax should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the Head "P.W. Remittances—III. Other Remittances" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, University Buildings Division, Madurai. The sales tax should be remitted under a separate chalan into the treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the Head "XII. Sales Tax—(b) Receipts under the State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax". The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalans. Tender documents will not be issued to contractors who are not registered for works in the appropriate classes in the Construction Wing of the Directorate of Technical Education, Madras.

Earnest Money Deposit will be accepted in the shape of chalans and deposit-at-call receipts of scheduled banks. Government Promissory Notes, State Electricity Board Bonds and National Savings Certificates will also be accepted towards Earnest Money Deposit at 5 per cent below the market value or at the face value whichever is less.

Bank guarantee from any of Nationalised Banks alone will also be accepted towards Earnest Money Deposit. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

Intending tenderers should have at least three years experience in the construction of major building works in the appropriate classes. The Director of Technical Education, Madras-25, reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reasons therefor.

No. 44. *Director of Technical Education, Madras.*

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Name of work—Item No. 1.—Construction of buildings for Laboratory and staff room for Electronics and Communication Engineering at Alagappa Chettiar College of Technology, Karaikudi.

Item No. 2.—Construction of buildings for Laboratory and staff room for Electronics and Communication Engineering at Government College of Technology, Coimbatore.

Ref.—This Office Chit Tender Notice No. CW/371/D1/72, dated 13th January 1972.

For and on behalf of the Governnment of Tamil Nadu, **SEALED TENDERS** will be received by the Director of Technical Education, Madras-25, in the above office from contractors of appropriate classes III and above registered for taking up works in the Technical Education Divisions, for the above work up to 3-00 p.m. on 6th March 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Director of Technical Education, Madras-25, in the above office in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-30 p.m. on the same day.

	Item No. 1.	*Item No.* 2.
1. Form of agreement	Lump-sum.	Lump-sum.
2. Earnest Money Deposit ..	Rs. 3,250.	Rs. 3,250.
3. Cost of tender documents with plans.	Rs.20·00 plus Sales tax.	Rs. 20·00 plus Sales tax.
4. Period of completion ..	Six months.	Six months.
5. Date from which tender documents will be available in the above office during office hours.	28th February 1972 to 4th March 1972.	28th February 1972 to 4th March 1972.

The cost of tender documents (which will under no circumstances be refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the Head "Public Works Remittances—III. Other Remittances" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Regional Engineering College Division, Tiruchirappalli. The sales tax should be remitted under a separate chalan into the treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "XII. Sales Tax—(b) Receipts under State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax". The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalans. The tender documents will not be issued to contractors, who are not registered for works in the appropriate classes in the Construction Wing of the Directorate of Technical Education, Madras.

Earnest Money Deposit will be accepted in the shape of chalans and deposit-at-call receipts of scheduled banks. Government Promissory Notes, State Electricity Board Bonds and National Savings Certificates will also be accepted towards Earnest Money Deposit at 5 per cent below the market value or at the face value whichever is less. Bank guarantee from any of nationalised banks alone will also be accepted towards Earnest Money Deposit. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

Intending tenderers should have at least three years experience in the construction of major building works in the appropriate classes. The Director of Technical Education, Madras-25 reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reasons therefor.

N.B.—This tender notice cancels the tender notice issued in the reference cited.

No. 34. *Director of Technical Education, Madras.*

AUCTION NOTICE.

One Large Animals Ambulance Ford Van MSP 6932 will be sold in public auction at 2-00 p.m. on 15th March 1972 at the premises of the Madras Veterinary College by the Director of Veterinary Education and Research and Dean, Madras Veterinary College, Madras. The vehicle may be inspected on all working days between 10-30 a.m. and 5-00 p.m. at the Madras Veterinary College. The conditions of the sale of the vehicle can be had from the undersigned.

No. 42-A. *Director of Veterinary Education and Research and Dean, Madras Veterinary College, Madras-7.*

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD.

MADRAS EAST DIVISION.

TENDER NOTICE NO. 8/71-72.

Separate sealed tenders with the name of work and tenderer duly superscribed on the cover are invited for the following works so as to reach the undersigned not later than 3 p.m. on the dates mentioned against each item. The tender will be opened at 3·05 p.m. on the same day in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present.

Serial number and description of work.	*Approximate value.*	*E.M.D.*	*Cost of tender documents (excluding S.T).*	*Date of sales of tender forms.*	*Last date for the receipt of tender.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	RS.	RS.	RS.		
1. Construction of Sewage Pumping Station for North Madras Neighbourhood Scheme near Vyasarpadi (MES/1542/71). (Postponed tender).	1,50,000	2,250	10 + S.T.	6th March 1972.	14th March 1972.
2. General filling in low lying area in North Madras Neighbourhood Scheme, Area I. (Postponed tender).	6,16,400	9,250	20 + S.T.	2nd March 1972.	6th March 1972.
3. Filling in low lying areas in North Madras Neighbourhood Scheme, Area II. (Postponed tender).	2,50,000	3,750	15 + S.T.	6th March 1972.	10th March 1972.
4. Construction of Godown-*cum*-Sub-divisional Office in North Madras Neighbourhood Scheme. (Postponed tender).	58,500	875	10 + S.T.	6th March 1972.	14th March 1972.
5. Construction of Storm Water Pump Rooms in North Madras Neighbourhood Scheme Area I. (Postponed tender).	12,500	190	5 + S.T.	6th March 1972.	15th March 1972.
6. Construction of Randam Rubble Masonry retaining wall in Area II of North Madras Neighbourhood Scheme for Captain Cottons canal (Postponed tender).	1,22,700	1,840	10 + S.T.	3rd March 1972.	7th March 1972.
7. Construction of four L.I.G. flats (in one Block) in North Madras Neighbourhood Scheme area (as per TD 152/70).	42,000	630	5 + S.T.	6th March 1972.	17th March 1972.
8. Filling in low lying areas Phase I in Burmah Repatriates Scheme near Vyasarpadi in North Madras Neighbourhood Scheme Area (Postponed tender).	1,00,000	1,500	10 + S.T.	1st March 1972.	7th March 1972.
9. Construction of office Building in Burmah Repatriates Scheme near Vyasarpadi (Postponed tender).	13,400	205	5 + S.T.	2nd March 1972.	7th March 1972.
10. Construction of M.I.G. Flats as per design 3A/68 (one block) in North Madras Neighbourhood Scheme.	75,000	1,125	10 + S.T.	2nd March 1972.	6th March 1972.
11. Construction of Tahsildars Quarters (one block of 4 flats) 3A/68 in Foreshore Estate.	72,000	1,080	10 + S.T.	6th March 1972.	15th March 1972.
12. Supply of A.C. Sheets (semi-corrugated) 450 sq. mts and Ride Sheets 25 pairs (no Schedule will be supplied) in North Madras Neighbourhood Scheme.	..	..	..	..	8th March 1972.

Tender documents plans and other particulars can be had on cash payment (non-refundable) specified by chalan from the office of the undersigned between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. on all woking days. The undersigned reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders without assigning reasons.

No. 22

Executive Engineer (East).

CAUVERY DEVELOPMENT WORKS CIRCLE, THANJAVUR.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders on the form supplied will be received from the registered contractors of P.W.D. or other Government Departments for the work detailed below by the Special Superintending Engineer, Cauvery Development Works Circle, Thanjavur up to 4.00 p.m. on 9th March 1972.

Improvements to Era voikkal drain—E.M.D. Rs. 2,450. Cost of tender documents is Rs. 10 plus S.T. Re. 0.35.

Conditions :—

1. Tender schedules will be available for sale after 25th February 1972.

2. The E.M.D. should be deposited into the Government Treasury to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Project Investigation Division, Tiruthuraipoondi under Revenue Deposit, call deposits, demand drafts, fixed deposits of scheduled banks, Bank guarantee of Nationalised Banks drawn in favour of the Executive Engineer, Project Investigation Division, Tiruthuraipoondi, N.D.C.S., N.S.C.S., Gold Bonds, State Government securities, State Electricity Board Loan Bonds, which are in the name of the tenderer and pledged to the Executive Engineer of the concerned division will also be accepted as E.M.D. Government securities and Electricity Board Loan Bonds will be accepted at 5 per cent below the market price or at the face value whichever is less.

3. The cost of tender schedule should be remitted into the Government Treasury under the head "P.W D.—III O.R." to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Project Investigation Division, Tiruthuraipoondi.

4. Sales-tax should be remitted into the Government Treasury under the head "XII. Sales tax—*b*. Receipts under the State Sales tax Act—General Sales tax".

5. Application for tender schedule should reach this office on or before 7th March 1972 and the application should be addressed to the Personal Assistant to Special Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Cauvery Development Works Circle, Thanjavur.

Special Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., C.D.W. Circle, Thanjavur.

No. 87A.

TAMIL NADU FOREST DEPARTMENT.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited by the District Forest Officer, Coimbatore South Division on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu to reach him up to 4 p.m. on 9th March 1972 in this office at Pollachi for the (1) Transport of timber and poles from Tunacadavu C.F.C. VII (a) and (b) (Ulandy Block), etc., to the Government Timber Depot, Pollachi and (ii) to the Range Office compound at Anaimalai Farm if necessary from the date of execution of agreement to 31st December 1972.

Quantity to be transported 3,500 cu.m.

Rates should be quoted separately for transport of timber to each places.

2. Tenders must be in the prescribed form which can be had from the District Forest Officer, Coimbatore South Division, Pollachi or the Range Officer, Government Timber Depot, Pollachi on payment of Rupees two plus sales-tax 7 paise excluding postage. Detailed particulars can be had from the District Forest Officer, Coimbatore South Division, Pollachi or the Range Officer, Government Timber Depot, Pollachi.

District Forest Officer, Coimbatore South Division.

No. 61A.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed quotations for the supply of Brake Drums and Hubs for Leyland and Tata Vehicles are invited by the undersigned up to 2 p.m. on 15th March 1972. Detailed conditions of tender and other particulars can be had free of cost from the Purchase Officer, Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, Transport House, Mount Road, Madras-2 on any working day.

No. 28. *Managing Director.*

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received from the registered contractors in Public Works Department or other Government Department by the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Ramanathapuram Circle, Madurai-1 for the work mentioned below up to 4-00 p.m. on 29th March 1972. Tenders will be opened by the same officer in the presence of those who choose to be present at 4-30 p.m. on the same day.

Name of work.—Construction of hostel building for Denotified Tribes students at Kadaladi in Mudukulathur taluk of Ramanathapuram—E.M.D. Rs. 2,800.

Form of contract is lump-sum and period of completion nine months. Cost of tender document with plans is Rs. 20 plus sales-tax 3½ per cent. The tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department Ramanathapuram Circle, Madurai-1 during office hours from 20th March 1972 onwards. The last date for receipt of application for the tender schedules is 27th March 1972 and the application received after the date will not be generally considered.

The cost of tender documents (non-refundable) should be remitted into the Treasury for Reserve Bank of India under the head *P.W.D. III. Other Remittance* to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Sivaganga Division, Sivaganga. The sales-tax should be remitted in a separate chalan under the head *XII. Sales-tax 6, receipt under State Sales-tax Act—General Sales-tax.* The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalans.

The tenders should be submitted only in the prescribed form supplied by the Department and should be enclosed in a sealed cover marked *Tender* with the name of work, chalan number date, amount and the full address of the tenderer, etc.

Earnest Money Deposit will be accepted in the shape of chalans and any other authorised mode of payment after due observation of formalities.

The successful tenderer will be required to make further security deposit of Rs. 2,800 only or as may be prescribed by the Superintending Engineer at the time of acceptance of tender and enter into an agreement for the satisfactory execution of work, as per stipulations in the tender notice.

The Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Ramanathapuram Circle, Madurai-1 reserves to himself the right to reject any or all the tenders.

No. 23-K. *Superintending Engineer in-charge.*

NAGAPATTINAM MUNICIPALITY.

Sealed tenders are invited by the undersigned for the supply of stationery articles, straw, groundnut oil cakes, cotton seeds, star-bulls, lime, ratten baskets, etc., required for the Municipality for the year 1972–73, for printing and binding for the year 1972–73 and also for supply of three bicycles of all brands with complete set, up to 4 p.m. on 29th February 1972.

The tenders will be opened at 4-30 p.m. on 29th February 1972. Further particulars can be had from the Municipal Office during office hours.

No. 27. *Commissioner.*

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, Madras-2, sealed scheduled tenders will be received by the Manager (Technical), Transport House, Madras-2 at his office at 'Transport House', Mount Road, Madras-2 upto 3 p.m. on 23rd March 1972 for the works noted below :

Name of work.—Construction of maintenance shed washing ramp and providing 10 feet diameter well at Vyasarpadi Depot. —E.M.D. Rs. 3,600.

Form of contract is Lump sum and the work is to be completed within eight months.

Tenders will be opened on the same day, i.e. on 23rd March 1972, at 3-15 p.m. by the Manager, Technical, Pallava Transport Corporation, Transport House, Madras-2.

Particulars of tender conditions, forms, schedules and plans can be obtained from the office of the Executive Engineer (Construction), Transport House, Madras-2 on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 15–55 P. on all working days, during office hours from 2nd to 22nd March 1972. This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

The earnest money noted above should be remitted in any of the Government Treasuries under the head '*Revenue Deposit*' to the credit of the Executive Engineer (Civil), Pallava Transport Corporation, Transport House, Madras and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender.

Tenders received without the prescribed earnest money deposit will not be considered.

No. 58-A. *Manager (Technical), Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, Madras-2.*

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Chairman, Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, Madras-2, sealed Tenders are invited upto 3 p.m. on 20th March 1972 by the Executive Engineer (Civil), Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, Madras-2, for running a Botal nut shop in Stall No. 3, at Ayyanavaram Bus stand. The Tenders will be for a period of 3 years. Tenders will be opened on the same day i.e. 20th March 1972 at 3–15 p.m. Copies of Tender Conditions can be had from the Executive Engineer (Civil), Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, Madras-2 on payment of Rs. 10-4 P. during office hours. The amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

No. 59-A *Managing Director.*

JEEP FOR SALE.

The Jeep of Pallipet Block bearing registration No. M.D.H. 2646 IMV (Willys) will be sold in public auction by the Assistant Collector, Tiruvallur at 3 p.m. on Friday the 24th March 1972 in the Panchayat Union Office, Pallipet. The conditions of sale can be ascertained either from the office of the Assistant Collector, Tiruvallur or from the PanchayatUnion office, Pallipet, Pallipet Sub-Taluk, Chingleput district.

The vehicle can be inspected at the Panchayat Office, Pallipet on all working days during office hours.

No. 60-A. *Assistant Collector, Tiruvallur.*

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Pallava Transport Corporation sealed scheduled tenders will be received by the Manager (T), Pallava Transport Corporation at his office at "Transport House", Mount Road, Madras-2 upto 3-00 p.m. on 15th March 1972 for the work noted below. All works are to be carried out on lump-sum contract basis in six months period each. Cost of tender documents including sales tax of each work is Rs. 15.55.

CONSTRUCTION OF A DEPOT AT CHINGLEPUT.

Name of Work.—

1. Passengers waiting shelter and booking offiec—E.M.D. Rs. 2,000. F.S.D. Rs. 2,000.

2. Providing dust Proof yard E.M.D.—Rs. 3,375 and F.S.D. Rs. 3,375.

3. Construction of Maintenance shed, washing ramp, providing 10' dia. well and car washer tank—E.M.D.—Rs. 2,975 and F.S.D. Rs. 2,975.

4. Construction of time office, Lavatory, compound wall and culvert.—E.M.D. Rs. 3,450 and F.S.D. Rs. 3,450.

Tenders will be opened on 15th March 1972 at 3-15 p.m. by the Manager (T), Pallava Transport Corporation, Transport House, Madras-2.

Particulars of tender conditions forms schedules and plans can be obtained from the office of the Executive Engineer, Pallava Transport Corporation, Transport House, Madras-2 on requisition in writting on payment of cost noted against item on all working days during office hours from 28th February to 14th March 1972. This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

The Earnest money noted above should be remitted in any of the Government Treasuries under the head "Revenue Deposit" to credit of Executive Engineer (C), Pallava Transport Corporation, Madras-2 and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender.

Tenders received without prescribed Earnest Money Deposit will not be considered.

No. 68-A. *Manager (Technical).*

TAMIL NADU FOREST DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited by the "Forest Engineer, Tiruchy" for the following work on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu.

"Formation of Sivagiri to Sivagiri Soft wood plantation road 6.1 K.M. in Sankarankoil Range of Tirunelveli North Division". E.M.D. Rs. 1,230.

The last date of receipt and opening of tenders 6th March 1972 at 3-00 p.m. and 3.05 p.m. respectively.

2. Tender documents can be had from the office of the "Forest Engineer, 1-A, Royal Road, Contonment, Tiruchy-1" on payment of Rs. 1.04 in cash or by Money Order from 21st February to 4th March 1972,during office hours on all working days.

No. 26. *Forest Engineer.*

AUCTION NOTICE.

The condemned Jeep M.D.O. 2624, LMV Willy's over head type of 1959 model will be sold in public auction on 20th March 1972 at 11-00 a.m. by the District Welfare Officer, Thanjavur, at his office.

Conditions.

1. The sale of the above vehicle is subject to confirmation by the Director of Harijan Welfare, Madras. The vehicle is available for inspection on any working day during office hours at the District Welfare Office, Thanjavur.

2. An earnest deposit of Rs. 100 (Rupees one hundred only) will be collected from intending bidders before the beginning at the auction. The earnest money will be returned to the unsuccessful bidders immediately after the sale is knocked down in favour of the successful bidder. Anyone who does not pay the earnest money will not under any circumstances be allowed to participate in the auction.

3. The successful or the highest bidder of the vehicle in whose favour the sale is knocked down should deposit 25 per cent of the sale amount less the earnest money already deposited by him immediately. If he, either fails to deposit the amount or backs out, the earnest money deposited by him will be forfeited to Government.

4. The successful bidder should remit the balance amount after communication of the orders of the Director of Harijan Welfare confirming the sale within one week from the date of receipt of the communication, along with 3 per cent Sales Tax without fail. If he fails to pay the amount, the amount already deposited by him will be forfeited to the Government and resale held. The loss resulting in such resale should also be made good by him.

5. In case the sale of vehicle is not confirmed by the Director of Harijan Welfare, Madras, the 25 per cent of the amount already deposited by the successful bidder on the date of auction will be returned to him.

No. 67-A. *District Welfare Officer, Thanjavur.*

POLLACHI MUNICIPAL ELECTRICAL UNDERTAKING.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited up to 4 p.m. on 15th March 1972 for the supply of Electric Lamps and Starters for Tubular lamps, etc. The tenders received will be opened at 4-30 p.m. on the same day by the Commissioner in his office. Tender condition with specification can be had from the Municipal Electrical Engineer, Pollachi, at request.

Value of articles—Rs. 5,300.

No. 25. *Commissioner.*

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

Amendment to tender notice Nos. E. 1526 and E. 1527.

35 Nos. 33 K.V. Indoor, 750 MVA. 630A Indoor O.M.C. Bs. and 70 Nos. 11 K.V. 250 M.V.A. 400A Indoor O.M.C. Bs.

The due date and time for receipt of tenders against the above have been extended from 12 noon on 28th February 1972 to 12 noon on 15th March 1972. The tenders will be opened at 3 p.m. on 15th March 1972.

No. 24. *Superintending Engineer, Technical (Electrical).*

SCHEME FOR THE TECHNICALLY QUALIFIED ENTREPRENEURS.

To assist the educated unemployed persons (i.e. who have passed atleast S.S.L.C. or equivalent examinations) setting up Small Scale Units, the State Government, under the scheme for the technically qualified entrepreneurs would be extending assistance of constitution towards margin money or Seed Capital for a portion on the loans taken by the Entrepreneurs from the approved financial institutions.

Intending Small Scale Units subject to above conditions may apply to Director of Industries and Commerce, Chepauk, Madras-5, before 10th March 1972 giving full details of their enterprise and also the quantum of assistance required.

Application forms and further details may be had from the Deputy Director (Commerce), Office of the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras-5.

Director of Industries and Commerce.

No. 19.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received from the registered contractors in P.W.D. or other Government Departments by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Ramanathapuram Circle, Madurai-1, for the work mentioned below up to 4-00 p.m. on 29th March 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Ramanathapuram Circle, Madurai-1, in the presence of those who choose to be present at 4-30 p.m. on the same day.

Name of work.—Construction of hostel building for Denotified Tribes students at Pommanendal in Mudukulathur taluk of Ramanathapuram district—E.M.D. Rs. 2,800.

The work is to be completed within nine months on L.S contract basis.

Period of completion.—Nine months.

2. The tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Ramanathapuram Circle, Madurai-1, during office hours from 20th March 1972 onwards. The last date for receipt of application for the tender schedules is 27th March 1972 and the application received after the date will not be generally considered.

3. The cost of tender documents, viz., Rs. 20 plus S.T. at 3 per cent (non-refundable) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "P.W.D. III. Other Remittance" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D. Sivaganga Division, Sivaganga. The sales tax should be remitted in a separate chalan under the head "XII. Sales tax 6. Receipt under the State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax". The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalans.

4. The tenders should be submitted only in the prescribed form supplied by the Department and should be enclosed in a sealed cover marked "Tender" with the name of work, chalan number and date, amount and the full address of the tenderer etc.

5. Earnest Money Deposit will be accepted in the shape of chalans and any other authorised mode of payment after due observation of formalities.

6. The successful tenderer will be required to make a further security deposit of Rs. 2,800 (Rupees two thousand and eight hundred) only or as may be prescribed by the Superintending Engineer at the time of acceptance of tenders and enter into an agreement for the satisfactory execution of the work as per stipulations in the tender notice.

7. The Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Ramanathapuram Circle, Madurai-1, reserves to himself the right to reject any or all the tenders.

No. 23. *Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Ramanathapuram Circle (in-charge).*

TIDCO

TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

(A GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU UNDERTAKING).

INVITES.

Applications for the following vacancies in the Production Department of their Continuous Steel Casting Plant at Arkonam, North Arcot District.

Name of the post—Assistant Foreman.
Number of Vacancies—6 (six).
Scale of Pay—Rs. 400—15—475—20—575—25—650.
Age—Upto 35 years, relaxable in exceptional cases.
Qualification—A Degree or Diploma in Metallurgy.

Seven years experience in Steel Plant of which atleast 3 years as Melter in Electric Arc Furnace, holding independent charge. Should have thorough knowledge of Steel Making Practice in the Electric Arc Furnace lining pit side to allied jobs. Should be able to guide the Skilled and Unskilled workers in an Electric Steel Melting Shop.

Name of the post—Furnaceman, Grade-II.
Number of vacancies—2 (Two).
Scale of Pay—Rs. 250—10—400.
Age—Upto 35 years.
Qualification—Preferably VIII Standard and above.

Must have 3 years experience in Electric Arc Furnace operation. Should have knowledge in Melting, Oxidising, Slagging, etc, steel in Electric Arc Furnace. Should be able to take up job of a Furnaceman, Grade-I in his absence.

Name of the post—Control Desk Operator (Furnace).
Number of vacancies—2 (Two).
Scale of Pay—Rs. 300—10—350—15—500.
Age—Upto 35 years, relaxable in exceptional cases.

Qualification—Engineering experience with minimum educational qualification of S.S.L.C.

Must have minimum 5 years experience in the operation Electric Arc Furnace. Should have thorough knowledge Melting, Oxidising, Slagging, Refining, Sampling and Tapping Steel in Electric Arc Furnace. Must have the thorough owledge of Electric Arc Furnace Panel Board.

Name of the post—Control Desk Operator (Casting).
Number of vacancies—5 (Five).
Scale of Pay—Rs. 300—10—350—15—500.

Age—Upto 35 years, relaxable in exceptional cases.
Qualification—Engineering experience with minimum educational qualification of S.S.L.C.

Must have 5 years experience in the operation of Electric Furnace. Thorough knowledge in Melting, Oxidising, etc. the Electric Arc Furnace. Furnace experience in the eration of Continuous Steel Casting Machine will be preferred.

Name of the post—Crane Operator, Grade-I.
Number of vacancies—6 (Six).
Scale of Pay—Rs. 300—10—350—15—500.
Age—Upto 35 years, relaxable in exceptional cases.
Qualification—Engineering experience.

Must have minimum 5 years experience in operating O.T. Cranes of higher capacity in Steel Melting Shop. ust have experience in handling liquid steel and pouring the ms. Candidates with I.T.I. Certificate with the above experice preferred.

Name of the post—Metal Pourer, Grade-I.
Number of vacancies—2 (Two).
Scale of Pay—Rs. 300—10—350—15—500.
Age—Upto 35 years, relaxable in exceptional cases.
Qualification—Engineering experience.

Must have minimum 5 years experience in a Steel Foundry or steel plant as a Metal Pourer. Should have experience in Bottom Pouring and Lip Pouring methods and Stopper Making and fixing.

Name of the post—Metal Pourer, Grade II.

Number of vacancies—3 (three).

Scale of Pay—Rs. 250—10—400.

Age—Upto 35 years, relaxable in exceptional cases.

Qualification—Engineering experience.

Minimum 3 years experience in a Steel Foundry or Steel Plant as a Metal Pourer. Should have experience in Bottom Pouring and Lip Pouring methods and Stopper Making and fixing.

Name of the post—Metal Pourer, Grade III.
Number of vacancies—5 (five).

Scale of Pay—Rs. 225—5—250—10—350.

Age—Upto 35 years, relaxable in exceptional cases.

Qualification—Engineering experience.

Minimum 2 years experience as a Metal Pourer in a Steel Foundry or Steel Plant. Should have experience in Bottom Pouring and Lip Pouring methods and Stopper Making and fixing.

Application giving full particulars of age, qualifications experience, present salary, etc., should be sent *within fifteen days* from the date of publication of this advertisement to the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited, III Floor, L.L.A. Buildings, 150-A, Mount Road Madras-2.

No. 33.

TENDER NOTICE.

Providing Comprehensive Drainage Scheme (Head Works) at Industrial Estate, Madhavaram—EMD Rs. 220.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Construction Branch, Industries and Commerce Department from Contractors of appropriate class of Construction Branch of Industries Department and other Government Departments for the above works upto 3-00 p.m. on 10th March 1972. Tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, Construction Branch, Industries Department, 35/2, Woods Road, Madras-2, in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-10 p.m. on the same day. The work is to be executed on L.S. contract basis within eight months.

Tender Documents will be available for sale at the office of the Executive Engineer (C) North Division, Guindy, Madras-32 during office hours from 28th February 1972.

The cost of tender documents including sales-tax on cost of tender documents of Rs. 10.40 (which will under no circumstances be refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the Head "XXIX. Industries other Receipts" to the credit of the Executive Engineer (Construction) North Division, Guindy, Madras-32.

Earnest Money deposit will be accepted only in the shape of chalans, deposit at call receipt and demand drafts of scheduled banks. The Demand drafts of scheduled bank furnished towards Earnest Money deposit drawn in favour of Executive Engineer (C) North Division, Department of Industries and Commerce, Guindy, Madras-32 only be accepted. State Government Securities and Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board will be accepted at 5 per cent below market value. Bank guarantee of any nationalised bank will also be accepted as earnest money deposit. National Savings Certificates will also be accepted only with the knowledge of the post office concerned. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

Intending tenderers should have atleast three years experience in the construction of Major sanitary works.

No. 34. *Superintending Engineer, Construction branch.*

TENDER FOR SUPPLY OF DRUGS, ETC.

Tenders for the supply of medicines, drugs, etc., for the period from 1st April 1972 to 31st July 1972 such other date as may be fixed for the Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram will be received by the Superintendent, Government Tuberculosis, Sanatorium, Tambaram acting for and on behalf of and the order and direction of the Governor of Tamil Nadu up to 2 p.m. on 15th March 1972 copies of conditions of tender, schedule of articles required and tender forms can be had from the Superintendent, Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram on payment of Rs. 2 (Rupees Two only) together with sales tax of 3½% plus surcharge of 5 per cent on the sales tax which should be remitted into the Reserve Bank of India or any of the branches of the State Bank of India or any Government Treasury to the credit of the Madras Government under the head "XXIII. Medical Superintendent, Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram, "J. Miscellaneous—Other receipts" in the case of cost of tender form and in respect of Sales Tax and surcharged it should be remitted under the head, "XII.—Sales Tax Receipts under the Tax Act—General Sales Tax". In respect of remittance into Reserve Bank of India, Sales Original chalans should be produced. In respect of remittances into Treasuries the number and date of the chalan the amount remitted and the name of the tenderer together with the name of the Bank or Treasury in which the amount has been remitted, should be furnished into the application for the supply of tender forms. The amount is not refundable under any circumstances.

Tenders should be addressed to the Medical Superintendent, Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram and submitted to him.

N.B.—Each tender must be accompanied by income-tax clearance certificate of total value of the tender exceed Rs. 10,000 and a Nationality certificate or true copies thereof at attested by a Gazetted Officer and also the copies of tender conditions and the schedules of the articles duly attested by the contractor.

Medical Superintendent, Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram
Sanatorium, Madras-47.

No. 20.

AUCTION NOTICE.

The Station Wagon MDU 4912 attached to the Civil Supplies Wing, Collector's Office, Kancheepuram will be sold in public auction at 11 a.m. on 28th March 1972, Tuesday, at Collector's Office, Kancheepuram by the undersigned. The vehicle can be seen during office hours in all working days in the Collector's Office, Kancheepuram. The sale of the vehicle is subject to the confirmation of the Transport Commissioner, Madras-5.

The persons who are willing to take Station Wagon in auction should pay an Earnest Money deposit of Rs. 100 before commencement of the auction. The E.M.D. will be returned to the unsuccessful bidders immediately after the sale is knocked down in favour of the highest bidder. Any one who has not paid this deposit will not under any circumstances be allowed to participate in the auction.

The successful or the highest bidder as the case may be in whose favour the sale is knocked down should deposit 25 per cent of the sale amount less the E.M.D. of Rs. 100 already deposited by him immediately after the sale is knocked down. If he either fails deposit the amount or backs out, the earnest money of Rs. 100 remitted by him will be forfeited to Government. The successful bidder should remit the balance amount plus sales tax within a week from the date of receipt of the order confirming the sale, failing which the amount deposited by him will be ferfeited to Government and resale held. The less resulting from such resale should be made good by the successful bidder who failed to remit the balance amount of the first sale.

In the event of the sale being not confirmed by the Transport Commissioner the 25 per cent of the sale amount deposited by the successful bidder will be refunded to him.

District Supply Officer,
Kancheepuram.

No. 17.

TIDCO

TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

(A GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU UNDERTAKING).

INVITES.

Applications for the following vacancies in the Maintenance Department of their Continuous steel casting plant at Arkonam, North Arcot District.

Name of the Post—Assistant Foreman (Mechanical).

Number of vacancies—4 (Four.)
Scale of Pay—Rs. 400—15—475—20—575—25—650.
Age—Up to 35 years, relaxable in exceptional cases.
Qualification—A Degree or Diploma in Mechanical Engineering.
Three years experience in case of Degree holders and 5 years in case of Diploma Holders in General Mechanical Maintenance of heavy Engineering Industries. Candidates should be able to organise/ preventive maintenance. Preference will be given to candidates with experience in maintenance of arc furnaces, E.O.T. Cranes' Compressors, Pumps and heavy process equipments.

Name of the Post—Fitter Grade I.

Number of vacancies—5 (Five).
Scale of Pay Rs. 300—10—350—15—500.

Age—Up to n0 years.
Qualifications—L.M.E. or I.T.I. Certificate in Fitter Trade.

Five years experience in case of L.M.E. holders and 7 years experience in case of I.T.I. candidates in Heavy Engineering Workshop and foundry in maintenance of equipments such as Furnaces, E.O.T. Cranes, Hydraulic Equipments, etc.

Name of the Post—Fitter Grade-II.

Number of vacancies—1 (One).

Scale of Pay—Rs. 250—10—400.

Age—Upto 30 years.

Qualification—I.T.I. Certificate in Fitter Trade.

Four years experience in Heavy Engineering Workshop Foundry, in maintenance of equipments such as Furnace, E.O.T. Cranes, Hydraulic equipments, etc.

Application giving full particulars of age, qualifications experience, present salary etc. should be sent *with in fifteen days* from the date of publication of this advertisement to the Secretary Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited, III Floor, L.L.A. Buildings, 150-A, Mount Road, Madras-2.

No. 32.

TENDER POSTPONEMENT NOTICE.

Name of work:—*Providing pile foundation for the proposed* 100 *bedded block in Government Stanley Hospital, Madras.*

The last date for the receipt of tenders for the above work is postponed from 24th February 1972 up to 3-00 p.m. on 15th March 1972. Tender documents for the above work will be available in this office from 8th March 1972 to 14th March 1972 on all working days. The other conditions remain unaltered.

No. 29. *Superintending Engineer, Madras-Chingleput Circle.*

Admission to the Laboratory Technician, Grade II Course of April 1972 Session.

Applications are invited by the heads of the Institutions mentioned below up to 5 p.m. on 20th March 1972, for admission to the certified Laboratory Technician. Grade II course commencing from 1st April 1972, from the candidates who have appeared for S.S.L.C. Examination and have obtained not less than 35 per cent of marks in English and Science subjects. State service candidates who have passed III Form and put in 5 years of Laboratory Experience as on 1st April 1965 are eligible for the course. Candidates should not have completed 23 years of age as on 1st April 1972. This age limit is not applicable to service candidates.

The prospectus and form of application can be had from one of the following Institutions on written requisition, enclosing a self addressed stamped (for 35 paise—5 paise-National Refugee Relief stamp) envelope and crossed Indian Postal Order to the value of Re. 1 (Rupee one only) drawn in favour of the respective heads of the Institutions (i.e. Dean or Principal) of the following Medical Colleges/Institute, where they desire to undergo the training course:—

1. Stanley Medical College, Madras.
2. Kilpauk Medical College, Madras.
3. Madurai Medical College, Madurai.
4. Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur.
5. Chingleput Medical College, Chingleput.
5. King Institute, Guindy.

A sum of Rs. 2 (rupees two only) towards Registration fee should be attached to the filled up application form. This fee should be in the form of crossed Indian Postal Order drawn in favour of the respective heads of Institutions. This registration fee once paid, will under no circumstances be refunded.

Service candidates should sent their completed applications through the head of Institution where they are working.

Director of Medical Education.

No. 21.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Group Materials Manager at the above address up to 3-00 p.m. on 6th April 1972 for the supply of about 11,000 Metric tonnes of refractories for Continuous Steel Casting Plant, Arkonam, North Arcot district, Tamil Nadu.

The tenders will be opened by the Group Materials Manager or by his authorised officer at 3-30 p.m. on the same day in the presence of those tenderers who may be present.

Tender documents can be had from the above address between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. on any working day from 6th March 1972 on payment of Rs. 20 by cash or by Money Order or Demand Draft in favour of the Chief Accounts Officer only.

Group Materials Manager.

No. 18.

Name of work.—Construction of additional class room and workshop building for Industrial Training Institute at Tiruchendur.—E. M. D. Rs. 3,600.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (Construction Branch), Industries and Commerce department from Contractors of appropriate class of Construction branch of Industries department and other Government Departments for the above works up to 3-00 p.m. on 21st March 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer construction branch, Industries department, 35/2, Woods road, Madras-2, in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-10 p.m. on the same day. The work is to be executed within six months on lumpsum contract basis.

Period of completion.—6 months.

Tender documents will be available for sale at the Office of the Executive Engineer (C), South division, Industrial Estate Madurai, during office hours from 4th March 1972.

The cost of tender documents including sales tax on cost of tender documents of Rs. 10.40 (which will under no circumstances be refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "XXIX. Industries—Other Receipts" to the credit of the Executive Engineer (C), South Division, Industrial Estate, Madurai.

Earnest Money Deposit will be accepted only in the shape of chalans, deposit at call receipt and demand drafts of scheduled banks. The demand drafts of scheduled bank furnished towards Earnest Money Deposit drawn in favour of Executive Engineer (C) South Division, Madurai, only be accepted State Government securities and Tamilnadu State Electricity Board Bond will be accepted at 5 per cent below market value. National Savings Certificates will also be accepted only with the knowledge of the post office concerned and bank guarantee of any Nationalised Bank will also be accepted. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

Intending tenderers should have atleast three years experience in the construction of Major building works.

Superintending Engineer (C).

No.

TENDER EXTENSION NOTICE.

Name of work:—Construction of additional floor over the Existing Building of Arignar Anna Memorial Cancer Institute at Kancheeparam, Chingleput District.

The last date of receipt of tenders for the above work is extended up to 8th March 1972. Tenders will be received up to 3-00 p.m. on 8th March 1972 and will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore, at 3-15 p.m. on the same day at his office located at No. 8, Officers Line, Vellore.

Tender documents will be available for sale in the Superintending Engineer's Office during office hours up to 6th March 1972. All other conditions remain unaltered.

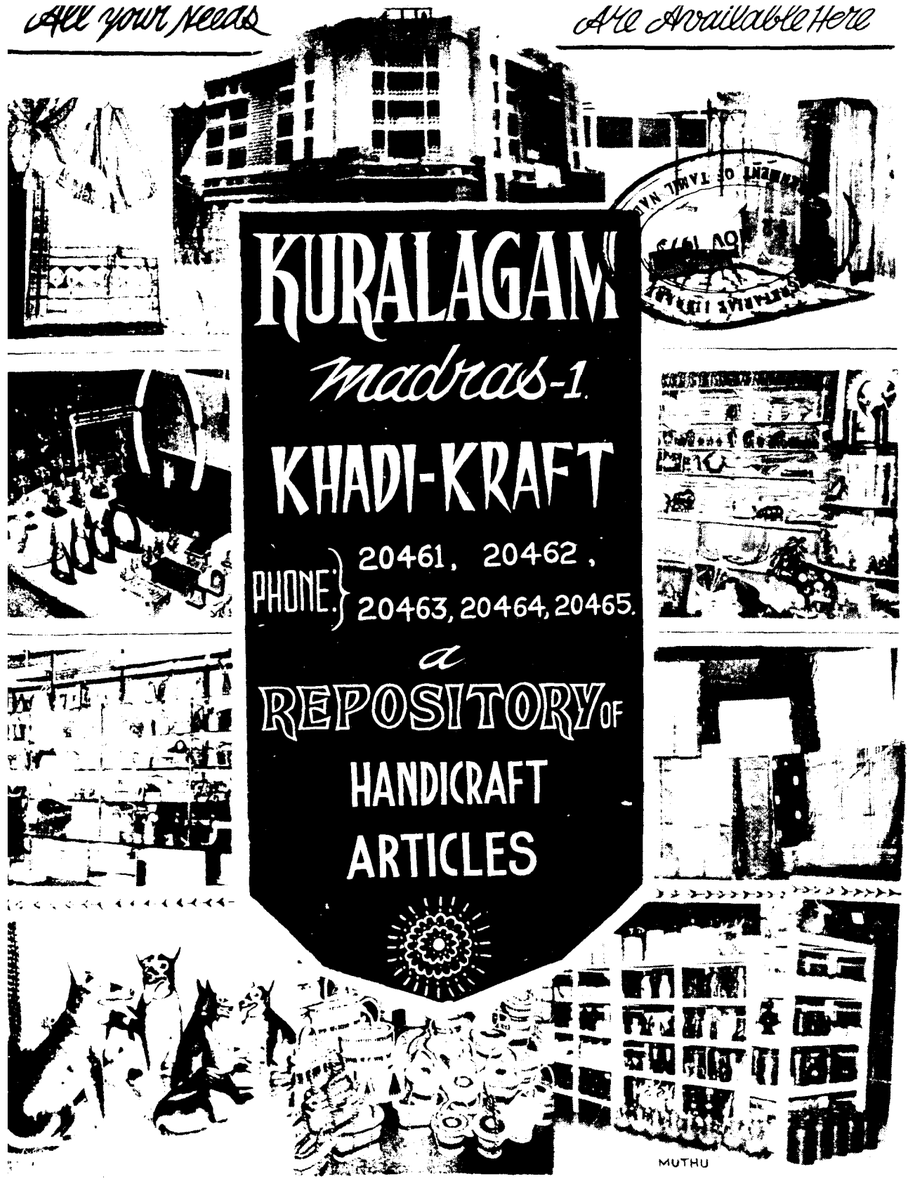
Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput, North Arcot Circle, Vellore.

No. 31. 2861

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TAMIL ARASU

ANY TWO DIGIT SPECIAL RAFFLE TICKETS OF TAMIL NADU

Cost per ticket Rs. 100, Rs. 10 & Rs. 5

	No. of prizes	Prize Amount	Total prize amount for each series
I Prize	1	3 lakhs	3 lakhs
II Prize	1	2 lakhs	2 lakhs
III Prize	6	50,000	3 lakhs
			8 lakhs

Date of Draw: 15-3-1972

Issued by: Director of Information & Public Relations, Government of Tamil Nadu, Madras-9.
All correspondence should be addressed only to the Director of Raffle, Tamil Nadu, Madras-2.



Tamil Arasu

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Tamil Arasu

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CONTENTS.

	Pages.
C.M.'s Reply in the Assembly ..	5
Short-falls of Indian Economy-1971 ..	6
State Autonomy Not a Slogan For Secession	12
Co-operative Lift Irrigation Federation	16
History of Kanyakumari District ..	21
Places of interest	22-23
Industrial Development in Kanyakumari District.	24-26
Kanyakumari Irrigation Schemes ..	28-29
Indo-Belgian Fisheries Project ..	30-32
A measuring device to match depth of fish shoals and drag-net.	33-34
Welfare of Weaker Sections	35-37
Model Village	38-39
Tenders	43-66

Welcome



The Governor welcomes Thiru Mannai P. Narayanasamy the new member of the Tamil Nadu Cabinet, inducted after the resignation of Thiru Anbil P. Dharmalingam. He was sworn in on 11-3-72.



The South India Textile Research Association of Coimbatore has begun research to upgrade the quality and strength of cloth made from cotton and thus make cotton hold its own in competition with other textile fibres.

It will be recalled that the spate of mill-closures of the last few years has been ascribed primarily to the success of the synthetic fibre industry. Man will not allow cotton to be so easily forgotten.

The U.S. Ambassador in India Mr. Kenneth B. Keating has announced that the U.S. Government has extended, a grant of Rs. 1,97,000 to finance the three-year project, which will be headed by Dr. A. Viswanathan, an eminent scientist on the staff of the SITRA.

" The Indian Scientists ", said the Ambassdor will seek out the factors which will impart high strength to cotton fibre. Data developed by them is expected to be useful to the industry in producing cloth of superior quality which compares well with fabric manufactured from other fibres."

The research project will be undertaken with the co-operation of Miss Blanche R. Porter of the Agricultural Research Service U.S. Department of Agriculture.

There are 140 spinning mills in South India forming about 70 per cent of the country's total. At the same time South India's composite mills numbering 50, represent hardly 15 per cent of the country's mills of this category. This imbalance explains to some degree the ills of the textile industry in South, particularly in Coimbatore. Coimbatore has a spindlage of over two million. The mills recovered from a very bad recession only a couple of years ago.

The allocation of Business among Ministers of Tamil Nadu Cabinet is as follows :—

(1) Dr. **M. KARUNANIDHI**, *Chief Minister.* (C.M.)	To be Minister incharge of Public, Finance, Planning, General Administration, Matters relating to I.C.S. and I.A.S. Officers, District Revenue Officers, Police, Elections, Prohibition, Information and Publicity, Cinematograph Act, Passports, Newsprints Control, Prices and Supplies of Goods Act, Tamil Nadu Drainage and Water Board and Slum Clearance Board, Film Technology, Operation Flood Project and Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation.
(2) Dr. **V. R. NEDUNCHEZHIYAN**, *Minister for Education and Local Administration.* M (E. & L.A.)	To be Minister incharge of Education including Technical Education, Official Language, Legislature, Municipal Administration, Community Development, Panchayats and Panchayat Unions.
(3) THIRU **K. ANBAZHAGAN**, *Minister for Public Health.* M (H.)	Incharge of Public Health, Medicine and Animal Husbandry.
(4) THIRU **N. V. NATARAJAN**, *Minister for Labour.* M (L.)	Incharge of Labour, Stationery and Printing, Government Press, Prosperity Brigade, Legislation on Weights and Measures, Statistics and Registration.
(5) THIRUMATHI **SATYAVANIMUTHU**, *Minister for Harijan Welfare.* M (H.W.)	Incharge of Harijan Welfare, Women's and Children's Welfare, Fisheries, Beggar's Home, Orphanages, Approved Schools and Vigilance Services, Indian Overseas Refugees and Evacuees.
(6) THIRU **P. U. SHANMUGAM**, *Minister for Food and Revenue.* M (F. & R.)	Incharge of Food, Commercial Taxes, Revenue, Board of Revenue, District Revenue Establishment and Dy. Collectors.
(7) THIRU **S. MADHAVAN**, *Minister for Industries.* M (I.)	To be Minister incharge of Industries, Textiles, Yarn, Handloom, Mines and Minerals, Iron and Steel Control, Employment and Training, Companies, Law Courts and Prisons.
(8) THIRU **S. J. SADIQ PASHA**, *Minister for Public Works.* M (W.)	To be Minister incharge of Public Works, Minor Irrigation including Special Minor Irrigation Programme Works, Highways and Waqfs.
(9) THIRU **Si. Pa. ADITANAR**, *Minister for Co-operation.* M (C.)	To be Minister incharge of Co-operation, Ports, Agricultural Refinance, Agricultural Engineering Wing of the Directorate of Agriculture except Soil Conservation Schemes, Khadi and Village Industries and Rural Industries Project.
(10) THIRU **MANNAI P. NARAYANASAMY**, *Minister for Agriculture.* M (A.)	Incharge of Agriculture and Food Production.
(11) THIRU **K. RAJARAM**, *Minister for Backward Classes.* M (B.C.).	Incharge of Backward Classes, Tourism, Housing and Accommodation Control.
(12) THIRU **O. P. RAMAN**, *Minister for Electricity.* M (E.).	Incharge of Electricity, Legislation on Money Lending, Rural Indebtedness, Legislation on Chits, Forests and Cinchona.
(13) THIRU **S. RAMACHANDRAN**, *Minister for Transport.* M (T.).	Incharge of Transport, Nationalised Transport and Motor Vehicles Tax.
(14) THIRU **M. KANNAPPAN**, *Minister for Religious Endowments.* M (R.E.).	Incharge of Religious Endowments, Ex-Servicemen, Bhoodan and Gramdan and Milk excluding Operation Flood Project and Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation.



Why Not Ganga-Cauvery Link Despite State Autonomy ?

—C.M.'s Reply to Critics

" The Union Minister Thiru Mohan Kumaramangalam who has been elected from Pondicherry Parliamentary constituency, is still accustomed to speak as if he were a party man whenever he happens to visit Tamil Nadu. I am not inclined to say that he has no right to speak in the tone but the mean remarks that he has passed over the State budget which has been submitted to this House, has not only wounded, me, but I think constitutes an affront to all the members of this house" said Dr. M. Karunanidhi on 10th March 1972 while reply to the Budget Debate in Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly continuing he said :

" When he was in Madras he asked for an English copy of the Budget speech and it was readily given with the happy thought that he would have some words of praise for the progressive features in it. But after going through the budget he has passed some derogatory remarks that "Karunanidhi has claimed credit to the Ganga-Cauvery Link Scheme as if he had invented it"—I would say in this respect that nowhere in the budget has it been said that the Ganga-Cauvery river grid is my conception. On the other hand, a plea has been made with utmost sincerity in the budget for the early implementation of the scheme. Moreover, it is Sir. C.P. Ramaswamy Aiyyar who had originally putforth the suggestion for the scheme.

"Further the self-styled defender of India against the D.M.K.'s State autonomy demand has said that it is a glaring example of inconsistency to ask for State autonomy while demanding the implementation of the Ganga-Cauvery river grid in the same breath.

"One must presume that this champion of Indian Integrity is much more conversant with whatever obtains in Soviet Russia. It is in Soviet Russia that a good number of rivers like Volga and Don, including their Canals have been successfully linked together leading to the extent of bridging the Asiatic Russia with the Eropean Russia.

"In Europe, the river Rhine traveresses the lands of France, Switzerland and Holland and has yet established a link among all those countries and the river Danube which passes through Yugoslavia, Hungary, Austria and Germany, has linked all these States. Therefore, I would say that the argument that asking for State autonomy does not fit in with the demand for the Ganga-Cauvery Link and that they are mutually contradictory is in terms. is an argument which is inconsistent and meaningless by its very nature. On the other hand, why can't we claim that, we give more emphasis to the national integrity through the Ganga-Cauvery river grid? In the demand for State autonomy there is not a bit of secessionist element and we have little faith in secession.

"We do not raise the demand for State autonomy for Tamil Nadu alone and none should jump to the notion that we demand independence pure and simple for Tamil Nadu. Neither do we stand for the division nor for the separation of India. It is also not our interior or ulterior aim.

"It has also been raised in this House that the New York Times has given a turn and twist to the D.M.K's demand for State autonomy. They may write either in support of or against India for which we are not responsible. What kind of friendship exists between the U.S.A. and India? It is America which betrayed India at a critical and crucial time of war with Pakistan through publication of news with wrong contents they intend to drive a wedge and create bad blood between the Union Government and the State Government.

"I would categorically say that the D.M.K. which stands for State autonomy, has strong faith in the unity and integrity of India. In this respect I would like to warn the U.S.A. that whatever their diplomacy might be, they could not succeed in their attempt to drive a rift in the Indian polity by mischievous use of the D.M.K.'s demand for State autonomy and that they need not cling to the illusion that they could divide this country by such tactics."

The United Nations Team Investigating the feasibility of Ganga-Cauvery Project paid a visit to Tamil Nadu in connection with its work. The Team was given a reception at Rajaji Hall on 15-3-72.





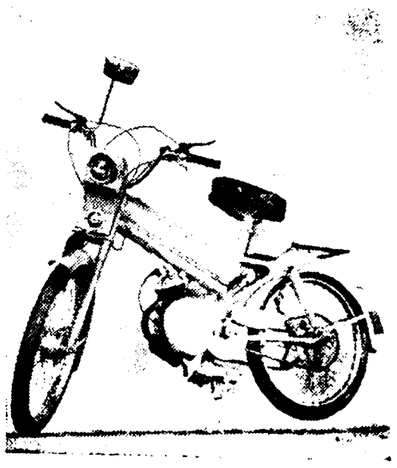
General Elections—1972.

Details of the results are as follows :

	Cong.	Cong(O)	Bjs.	Swa.	Cpi.	Cpm.	Ind.	Oth.	Soc.	Total.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
A.P.	219	..	..	2	7	1	53	5	..	287
Assam	95	..	0	1	3	0	5	6	4	114
Bihar	167	30	26	2	35	0	12	13	33	318
Guj.	139	16	3	0	1	0	8	0	0	167
Har.	52	12	2	..	..	..	11	4	..	81
H.P.	51	..	5	..	..	1	7	1	..	65
J.K.	56	..	3	..	..	..	9	5	..	73
M.P.	220	..	48	..	3	..	18	..	7	296
Mah.	223	..	5	..	2	1	23	13	3	270
M'pur.	17	1	..	..	5	..	16	18	3	60
Megh.	9	..	..	.	..	..	19	32	..	60
Mys.	165	24	..	..	3	..	15	6	3	216
Punj.	66	..	..	..	10	1	3	24	..	104
Raj.	145	1	8	11	4	..	11	..	4	184
Tri. P.	41	0	..	..	1	16	2	..	..	60
W.B.	216	2	..	..	35	14	5	8	..	280
Delhi	44	2	5	..	3	..	1	1	..	56
Goa.	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	28	..	30

THE TANSI MOPED

This is the Moped manufactured by Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation, from 100 per cent indigenous components. It has gone through all tests and has been declared worthy of continuous production for purposes of consumer sale. It has also won considerable consumer preference. As is only too well known, the units of the Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation are dependant on orders from other industries and as such suffer from peaks of production and falls of idleness without resorting to the economy of lay off. It was therefore considered that a regular line of production, at least to engage a part of their capacity would help to even out the idle capacity. The idea of manufacturing Mopeds therefore occurred. The product has a ready market. The project has already gone through the first proto-type stage, and a mopeds were manufactured for test purposes. These have undergone tests which have proved the Mopeds as satisfactory. A Project Cell has been established to take steps for commencing production.



SHORT-FALLS OF INDIAN ECONOMY—1971

President's Speech

The Economic Survey anticipates an annual rate of increase of 4 per cent in national income during the year as against less than 5 per cent in the preceding year. However, what is described as disturbing is that sectoral contributions to national income have not been proceeding according to the pattern envisaged in the Plan.

The output of foodgrains in 1970-71 reached 107·8 million tonnes and stocks of foodgrains stood at 7·9 million tonnes at the end of December 1971. Although the production of foodgrains is expected to register a further rise of 4·8 per cent in 1971-72, the progress in respect of commercial crops is not considered satisfactory. Equally, the survey expresses concern at the inadequate level of industrial activity in recent years. The rate of industrial production, which declined from 7·1 per cent in 1969 to 4·8 per cent in 1970, slowed down further in 1971, data for the first eight months (January—August) show a rise of only 2 per cent as compared to 5·5 per cent during the corresponding period of the preceding year. On the basis of available date, the Survey hazards the guess that the rate of growth for the year 1971-72 would be between 3·5 and 4 per cent.

GENERAL PRICES.

Taking the year 1971 as a whole, the average rise in the general prices was 3·9 per cent as against a rise of 6·2 per cent in the preceding year. The survey says that while the situation during the year has been more or less under control, this does not warrant any complacency or abatement in the Government's efforts to maintain prices.

BUDGETARY STRESS.

In the Budgetary field, the year was of unusual Stress. The expenditure on refugee relief alone amounted to Rs. 250 crores by the end of January 1972 against which aid actually received from outside amounted to Rs. 117 crores.

PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS.

The Progress of the Public Sector Banks reveals significant strides towards extending facilities to the weaker sections and backward areas. During 1971, the deposits of public sector banks increased by 20 per-cent as against by 16·9 per cent in 1970 and 15·8per cent in 1969. By the end of December 1971, new offices opened by the public sector banks since nationalisation had gone upto 4,047 of which more than 65 per cent were located in rural areas. Between June 1970 and December 1971, the advances to the hitherto neglected sectors rose from Rs. 761 crores to Rs. 960 crores, that is by 26 per cent.

The section on self-reliance takes note that while a progressively diminishing dependence on aid has been one of the principal objectives of the country's development planning, developments during the year have further intensified the urge to do without external assistance. The survey points out that the net flow of external assistance has already been declining in recent years, having come down from 3 per cent of national income in 1964-65 to less than 1 per cent now. Moreover, the quantum of aid received by the country overstates its actual contribution to India's economic growth. For instance, in the current year, the debt servicing burden will be as much as 28 per cent of the country's exports and 55 per cent of the new commitments of aid.

CORE OF SELF RELIANCE.

The problem, according to the Survey, is not merely of doing without a certain quantum of aid. The core of self-reliance consists of raising the rate of domestic saving on the one hand, and greater import substitution and export promotion on the other so that the savings and balance of payments gaps cease to be barriers to the faster growth. There are limits beyond which imports cannot be restricted without affecting development. Also, institutional initiatives emanating from outside can play only a marginal role in prompting exports. The survey comes to the conclusion that a much larger effort will have to be put if exports are to increase at the targeted rate of growth of 7 per cent per annum.



Dedication of

TAMIL NADU AGRO-INDUSTRIES CORPORATION

In yet one more Sector of Service to Farming Community



Inauguration of Pesticides Project by

Hon'ble Thiru A. P. DHARMALINGAM

Minister for Agriculture
on 17-2-72

தமிழ்நாடு வேளாண்மை தொழில் கழகம்

The first consignment of ENDRIN 20% E.C., out of a quantity required for 10 lakhs acres, was handed over to Agricultural Department for sale.



Pesticide Project— A New Dimension In Agro-Service

With the inauguration of the Pesticide Project by the Minister for Agriculture on 17th February 1972, the Tamil Nadu Agro-Industries Corporation has gained a new opportunity for serving the farming community. As a first step, the formulation of Endrin, one of the versatile insecticides, which is being used against a number of pests on different crops was taken up.

The Technical Endrin which is used in the formulation is not at present manufactured in India and it is therefore imported from foreign countries by the State Trading Corporation of India. After the launching of the Centrally-sponsored Intensive Cotton Development Programme, the demand for the formulated Endrin 20 per cent E.C. has become all the more greater, since this pesticide is essentially required to control early stage pests on Cotton. The Corporation has been successful in obtaining an allotment of 50 Metric tonnes of Endrin Technical with the help of the State and Central Governments.

This quantity on formulation will give the spraying insecticide for covering over 10 lakhs of acres. The per acre cost for spraying this insecticide being one of the lowest, it is hoped that the entire quantity on formulation will be sold out quickly without difficulty. The turnover in terms of monetary value will amount to about Rs. 50 lakhs. In view of the existing preference by the farmers for this insecticide, the State Agricultural Department has agreed to purchase and distribute the entire quantity through its Agricultural Depots functioning all over the State.

Chief Minister's Interest

The Chief Minister who has been giving all encouragement, help and guidance to this sphere of activity by the Corporation has made a pointed reference to the scheme on the floor of the Assembly in his budget speech on 1st March 1972.

The Corporation has in view the formulation of another important and all round insecticide, viz. B.H.C. 10 per cent dust, to meet if possible the entire demand of our State. The technical material required for this formulation is being manufactured by about six firms in our country of which one is located at Mettur. The Corporation has also in view, the taking up of the formulation of other pesticides for making the same available at reasonable costs with assurance of their quality by rigorously passing the same through all available sources for quality control like the tests conducted by the Agricultural Department through its Pesticide Testing Laboratories and the frequent sampling tests by the Indian Standards Institution. The Corporation is also employing qualified technicians of its own to take out samples at frequent intervals by surprise, while the formulation is in progress and arrange for the testing of the same. In addition to pesticides, the Corporation has also in view the manufacture of weedicides like Propanil weedicide with foreign collaboration for the benefit of paddy growers. The anticipated turnover of this pesticide project during the year 1972-73 alone is expected to be of the order of nearly Rs. 3 crores.

The implementation of the Pesticides Project by Tamil Nadu Agro-Industries Corporation is solely with the object of arranging supply of the required quantities of high quality insecticides, fungicides and weedicides at competitive and reasonable price and hence the Tamil Nadu cultivators are requested to encourage the Corporation's endeavours in this direction.

The Tamil Nadu Agro-Industries Corporation started with hire purchase operations for agricultural pump sets and tractors. About 10,000 pumpsets and 200 tractors worth Rs. 3·5 crores have so far been distributed to the ryots of Tamil Nadu under this scheme. With the arrival on scene of the Land Development Banks, which give medium and long term loans to the agriculturists for purchasing pumpsets and tractors, the Corporation has discontinued its hire purchase activity and is concentrating on the cash sale of imported tractors and in the maintenance of service centres for attending to the day-to-day repairs, replacements and after sales service for the large number of tractors sold. During the last three years tremendous progress has been made in increasing the tractor availability to the ryots by supplying nearly 2,500 Nos. of imported tractors.

With the help of Service Centres opened at Madurai, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Kancheepuram and Villupuram and their proposed branches in about 15 places ultimately, the Corporation has taken up the custom service for the benefit of small farmers. At each of these 20 hiring centres, 5 to 6 tractors with necessary implements will be kept ready for hiring.

GIVE YOUR HEART A CHANCE

The old conception that heart attack only affects the rich, the obese, the elderly and sedentary intellectuals is no longer true. In fact, it does not spare the manual workers. the poorer class of people, the lean people and most important is that the younger people at the prime of their life and productivity is being crippled more and more. In India the incidence of coronary heart disease varies from 11·3 per cent to 35·2 per cent in different regions as reported by various authors.

VULNERABLE FACTORS :

The vulnerable factors may be broadly classified into three groups :—

A Man-made—(*i*) Smoking, (*ii*) Obesity, (*iii*) high ambition, (*iv*) Stresses and strains in life, (*v*) Lack of excercise.

B. Associated diseases—(*vi*) Hypertension, (*vii*) diabetes. (*viii*) gout, (*ix*) Chronic corpulmonale, etc.

C. Heredity—(*x*) persons with positive family history are twice more vulnerable to have coronary heart disease.

The chances of heart attack rise approximately by 50 per cent if there are two or three risk factors present in any individual.

PREVENTION :

1. AVOID STRESSES AND STRAINS–

Be pleasant at work and enjoy your work. Complete relaxation at weekend along with compulsory leave for one month in every year is desirable. Retiring to bed by 10 p.m. and ensuring 8 hours sleep is good.

2. MAINTENANCE OF STANDARD BODY WEIGHT—

It is surprising to note how drastically is our food requirements reduced above the age of 40 years. We must remember that standard body weight above 35 years is 10 per cent less in relation to height and sex. We should try to shed body weight gradually say, at 6-10 kg. in a year by reducing the total daily calorie in-take and modifying the quality of food. Obesity has various complication like hypertension, diabetes, coronary heart disease, various lung diseases, rheumatism, etc. It is important to note that excess food in-take (hyper-nutrition) kills a person much earlier than under-nutrition though both are bad.

FOOD HABITS :

Those who are already over weight should try to bring their body weight to near about his her norm. To achieve this we advise a diet of a rather low total colorie (1,500 to 2,000) consisting of 35-40 per cent of fat, of which atleast twice the amount should be poly-unsaturated, as compared to saturated fat. The total food consumed at a time should be small but frequent, rather than taking most of the colories once or twice a day. At present, the vegetable fats (poly-unsaturated) that are readily available are corn-oil, groundnut-oil soyabean-oil and sunflower-oil. Fish, both lean and fat, and lean meat like chicken, as also fruits and vegetables can be consumed. In fact, it has been observed that consumption of poly-unsaturated fat helps to reduce high cholesterol content of blood. Diet should be restricted in carbohydrates like sugar, rice and potatoes. Butter, pure ghee, hydrogenated oil, and mutton have a high content of saturated fats and therefore, should be avoided. Likewise egg, liver and sweet-bread tend to increase serum cholesterol and, therefore, should be avoided, but about 4 eggs a week may be consumed without increasing the serum cholesterol. Tea and Coffee should be restricted to 2-4 cups a day, with less sugar.

A sample menu both vegetarian and non-vegetarian consisting of approximatelty 2,000 calories.

	VEG.	N.V.
Wheat flour and cereals.	6 ozs.	5 ozs.
Pulses	3½ ,,	2½ ,,
Leafy vegetables.	8 ,,	8 ,,
Root vegetables.	2 ,,	2 ,,
Other vegetables.	2 ,,	2 ,,
Friuts	3 ,,	3 ,,
Jaggary and sugar.	2 ,,	2 ,,
Butter, fat and oil.	1½ ,,	1½ ,,
Milk and curds	16 ,,	10 ,,
Fish and meat.	Nil	3 ,,
Condiments.	½ ,,	½ ,,
Egg	Nil	1 average size.

The above menu may be changed to suit individual taste by suitable food exchanges. As regards the cooking media it has been found that saturated fatty acids help to build up cholesterol level in blood whereas poly-unsaturated fatty acid (PUFA) helps to bring down the cholesterol level. It is, therefore, important to change the cooking media to one which contains high quantity of (PUFA) and low in saturated fatty acid (SFA).

Character of some of the cooking media which is available in India.

PRODUCT.	SFA.	PUFA.
Ghee	64.2	Nil.
Vanaspati ..	25.3	1.9
Coconut oil ..	90.0	2.5
Butter fat ..	57.3	3.6
Muster oil ..	5.5	18.1
Groundnut oil ..	19.0	21.0
Tit oil	13.0	31.7
Cotton seed oil .. corn, soyaben oil.	10.15	55.0
Sunflower oil ..	6.1	67.3
Sana oil ..	11.1	70.0

(To be continued).



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STATE AUTONOMY NOT A SLOGAN FOR SECESSION

The Indian Constitution, though said to be a federal one, contains many provisions which go against the principles of federalism. Only the word 'Union' has been used in the Constitution. It cannot be gainsaid that even this 'Union' is only on paper and a unity trend is much in evidence.

In the allocation of powers, the scales tilt in favour of the Centre and the States helplessly look at the powers of the Centre. The Rajamannar Committee has also categorically noted : "There is a large scope for the Centre to intrude into States affairs and thus affect the autonomy of the States".

There are a few who argue that the present set-up in which the Legislatures in the States, Chief Ministers and other Ministers exist is a sign of States' autonomy. The present set-up, in which the Central Government has taken over from the States, subjects inessential to the Centre and is not willing to share with them important powers which are needed by the States is no indicator of the full flowering of autonomy. We consider that the States should have full autonomy ; the set-up in which the Central Government is the master and the State Governments are subservient should be changed and a relationship of equals should be established. Only this will enable the people's needs to be met without delay. Only on such a basis, with adequate financial resources made available to the States, can the State Governments function in keeping with the aspirations of the people of the States.

There can be no two opinions that the country's defence depends on a strong Centre.

When the aerial roots of a banyan tree grow strong, the trunk does not get weakened. The banyan tree derives beauty and strength only when seen together with its aerial roots.

"Autonomy for the State and Federalism at the Centre". This is not a slogan for secession. Even Dr. Ambedkar, who was pre-eminent among those who made our Constitution, had stated that the word 'Union' has been used to mean only federation and that our Constitution is one of federal structure. The concepts of federation and autonomy unfortunately remain only on paper. Our argument is that, these concepts should be translated into practice and that a true federation should blossom with true autonomy. While this is our case, it is a travesty of truth to say that we attempt to cut at the very roots of the Indian Union.

The historic resolution of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru which was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 22nd January 1947 runs as follows :

"Wherein the said territories (the States) shall possess and retain the status of autonomous units together with the residuary powers and exercise all powers and functions of Government and administration"

It will be seen that demand for State autonomy does not militate against the unity and integrity of the country.

State autonomy does not consist of merely conferring more powers on States. It is necessary to have devolution of more resources from the Centre to implement developmental schemes in the State.

EXCERPTS FROM CHIEF MINISTER'S BUDGET SPEECH

For example to-day the Corporation tax, unlike taxes on other incomes, is not shared with States. Surcharges on income-tax levied by the Central Government is also not shared with the States. The States do not have any share in the management of Nationalised Banks. These are only a few examples. I have to emphasise that changes of structure which will benefit the States fully are needed.

"We are fortunate that there exists to-day in the State, a Government which unfailingly raises its voice for the cause of the people and at the Centre, a Government which sympathetically offers us a hand of friendship. If even under these favourable circumstances, a number of our legitimate demands are ignored, how much worse would it be if the State Government is reluctant and afraid and the Centre arrogant and unsympathetic. In such a position, the voice of the people will indeed be a voice in the wilderness." I would only like to recall this statement of mine in the last year's Budget Speech. Therefore the Constitution has to be amended to place Centre-State relations on a sound federal basis—independent of present convergence of policies at the Centre and the States and giving them a sound legal basis. I express the hope that the Central Government would accede to this request.

In the full confidence that we in this Government have formulated schemes for the betterment of the great Tamil people to the best of our abilities and within the limits of the present constraints, I commend this Budget to the House for its acceptance.

Easy Loans for Plantation Labour Housing

Government's offer to Estate owners and Labour Co-operatives

A very important benefit available to the Plantation workers is provision of housing to them and to their families. The statute requires that atleast one house for one family or one house for four single workers should be provided free of rent. It permits accommodation in the course of several years at the rate of 8 per cent of the houses required for resident workers every year.

In order to enable the employer of Plantations in the State of Tamil Nadu to construct houses for their workers, a scheme has been approved by Government for providing assistance in the form of loan and subsidies to the employers of Plantations in Tamil Nadu Housing Co-operative Societies of Plantation Workers who wish to construct their own houses independently of the employer.

Under this scheme, assistance will be made available to :

(*i*) Employers as defined in Section 2(e) of the Plantation Labour Act, 1951, and

(*ii*) Housing Co-operative Societies of Plantation Workers.

Applications for financial assistance under the above scheme shall be addressed to the Commissioner of Labour, Madras, and shall be accompanied by the site plan, detailed estimates and other relevant documents.

Every loanee shall furnish a minimum security for this purpose and execute an agreement with the State Government. The loanee shall also execute a mortgage deed in favour of the State Government. After the execution of the agreement and of the mortgage deed and the completion of other formalities to the satisfaction of the Government, the loan amount will be disbursed in instalments related to the progress of construction.

The loan will be repayable in 29 equated annual instalments and repayment will commence from the second anniversary of the date of payment of the loanee.

The loan will carry interest from the date on which it is advanced at the rate fixed by the Government from time to time.

The loan with interest is to be paid on or before 30th June, of each year commencing from the first anniversary of the date of payment of the loan provided that when an instalment falls due for payment on a public holiday, it shall be paid on a previous working day.

The cost of each house built under the scheme should not exceed Rs. 3,000 excluding cost of land and its development. In the case of projects undertaken by the employers, financial assistance will be 75 per cent of the actual cost of construction. Out of this 50 per cent will be as loan and 25 per cent as outright grant and the balance of 25 per cent will have to be met by the employers themselves. There is no objection to houses being constructed by the employer at a cost higher than Rs. 3,000 but the financial assistance will be limited to the maximum of Rs. 2,250. In the case of housing projects formulated by Housing Co-operative Societies of Plantation Workers, the financial assistance will not exceed 90 per cent cost of construction out of which 65 per cent will be as loan and 25 per cent will be outright grant.

The Plantation Labour Housing Advisory Board has laid down standards and specification for construction of workers' quarters.

One of the important amenities requested in the workers' quarters is lighting in and around, on appeals made by the Government a good number of enlightered planters have provided electric lights to workers' quarters. The Government have also constituted a committee with the Director of Rural Development as Chairman to go into the question of provisions of electric lights to workers' quarters and the Committee has since submitted its report and it is under the consideration of the Government.

The employers and employees of Plantations in Tamil Nadu are requested to come forward to avail themselves of the assistance provided by the Government.

Government Insists All Labour Quarters Must Have Electric Lighting

PEOPLE ARE MASTERS IN DEMOCRACY

If the Government of Tamil Nadu has earned for itself a name for a stable administration, it will be readily conceded that the efficiency and devotion to duty of the Non-Gazetted Government Officers have considerable share in it. The administration of a State embraces many departments covering a vast area and a huge population. Some are working in offices, some are working in factories and on fields, and others are doing a lot of executive and supervisory work. The nature of duties and responsibilities varies from group to group, from office to office, but the one common goal which is kept in view by all is the welfare of the people. In a Welfare State, the people are the masters and you and I are their servants.

Our earnest purpose now is to make democracy a way of living, to bridge the gulf between the 'haves' and the 'have-nots' and to give equal opportunities to all—the high and the humble alike—so that the standards of living of the vast masses of our people may be improved. In effect, the great socio-economic reforms which we are carrying out by means of phased programmes, require that the administration should be geared to face new challenges and undertake even unfamiliar tasks. To-day, public administration in India faces many challenges and has many opportunities to make its valuable and significant contribution to accelerate our progress. In this, the role of Non-Gazetted Government Officers is very important. Unless all the cogs in the wheel function efficiently, the wheel cannot move. It should give a sense of pride to you that you are partners in the common undertaking.

The weaknesses of the present day administration are described as red tapism, patronage, corruption, in-built delays, too much of file work and apathy to the common man. It augurs well that slowly and gradually many of these weaknesses are disappearing. But the anxiety of a Government official to conform more to the legalistic or technical aspect of a question than to its utility and not to care for delay either in execution or in the redress of grievances, still remains. There are cases pending for years. There are decisions which have not been executed for years. There are promises which are yet to be fulfilled. It is, therefore, necessary that at each level, the officers must devise their own ways and means of getting over these difficulties. I am happy that Tamil Nadu is on the way to overcoming several of these difficulties.

The greatest characteristic of a democratic society is that every matter, big or small, is decided by mutual discussion and debate. This involves personal to uchat all levels. In addition, the administration, has to maintain close contacts with the masses for whom it exists. This is a deep involvement to which the administration has to adapt itself. The Manu Neethi Thittam which is administered in Tamil Nadu translates this ideal into reality. I have no doubt that its successful implementation will provide a lead to the whole country and will earn distinction for the Government of Tamil Nadu.

In order to make the administrative machinery more effective at the District and Taluk levels, it is necessary for the head of the District to study the economy of practically each household. The several approaches made now for improving the standards of living will have no meaning unless they meet the requirements of particular district, in the matter of education, employment, etc. There are many other aspects of a Welfare State which require initiative, drive and understanding on the part of the administrative side. Gone are the days when the best Collector, Deputy Collector or Tahsildar was one who was feared by the people. To-day the best District or Taluk-level Officer is one who inspires a smile on faces of the people when he visits them. In other words, each member of an administrative service will have to remember that he is the friend, philosopher and guide of the people and has to work as a driving force for the benefit of the masses of people entrusted to his care. He will have to be a trustee and a devoted servant of the people.

If the vast masses of people get frustrated and do not find it convenient to make democracy a way of living, the entire substratum of a Welfare State gets eroded. In democracy, a perpetual dual between the virtues and weaknesses of democracy provides opportunities for demagogues to make people captive slogans. If people are obliged to surrender their reasoning to the momentary impulses of frustration, weaknesses creep in. A stable, efficient, well-informed and devoted administrative service provides ample protection against such misuse or exploitation. It is heartening that the administrative services in India, and perticularly in Tamil Nadu, are ceaselessly endeavouring to be in tune with the demands of a Welfare State. I have no doubt they will continue to be vigilant and add a new dimension of service to the common man.

(From Governor's Speech at Salem)

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Co-operative Lift Irrigation Federation

The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Lift Irrigation Federation was inaugurated on 19th January, 1972, by the Minister for Co-operation, Thiru Si. Pa. Aditanar. He also declared open the office of the Federation in the premises of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative State Land Development Bank, Madras.

Thiru P. M. Belliappa, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Tamil Nadu, who presided over the function, while emphasizing the need for organising the Federation said that the Federation was esssential to supervise and co-ordinate the working of the lift irrigation societies formed in Tamil Nadu. He added that Co-operation Minister was contacting the field level workers for having first hand information on the progress in the implementation of the schemes sponsored by the Government of Tamil Nadu and to find out whether they had any problem which only showed how keen the Minister was in implementing the Programmes which will bring benefit to small and marginal farmers.

The Minister for Co-operation in his inaugural address said that water which was a pre-requisite for agriculture was available from all or any one of the following sources. From above, that is from adequate rainfall ; From surface, that is from natural rivers with perennial flow ; From ground, that is the water that percolates and flows beneath the ground.

He narrated in detail the topographic conditions of Tamil Nadu and said that we should not be misled into believing that our State was having surplus surface waters through the flow of rivers Cauveri, Pennar, Palar, Vaigai and Porunai. He urged that it should be out endeavour that we should do our best to exploit the ground water resources through wells, dug wells, tube wells or bore wells. This could not be done individually by small farmers having 1 or 2 acres as they were poor and would not work economically for them. The only way left open to them was to join together and mobilise their resources by forming lift irrigation co-operative societies. Tamil Nadu which lies between the Western Ghats and the Bay of Bengal followed by high mountains of Ceylon in South was in a rain shadow region and no one could except adequate water supply for agriculture from rainfall or surface waters and the farmers in Tamil Nadu must only depend on ground water. Fortunately we were having enough ground water resources. The urgent need was to tap the ground water and to make use of it in such a manner as it would make irrigation a regular production input at the cultivator's level, however small it might be. It was in this context the organisation of lift irrigation co-operative societies was keenly felt a *sine quo non* for further development. The Minister desired that by the end of 1972 every major village in Tamil Nadu should have the services of a lift irrigation society and for achieving this objective, about 2,000 more lift irrigation societies will have to be organised. He also mentioned about the incentive offered to the field officers who organised viable lift irrigation societies by way of cash reward and preferences for higher promotion. Stressing the need to have a central organisation to activise the lift irrigation societies, the minister said that the Tamil Nadu Lift Irrigation Co-operative Federation which was inaugurated would form the central organisation for the lift irrigation societies. He said that the Federation will employ technical persons and also administrative staff to guide and help the irrigation societies. The Minister then mentioned that in Tamil Nadu there were 3 crores acres of cultivable lands of which only about 1/10th were now irrigated and that unless we set the way to bring out the water below to irrigate the remaining 9/10th of land. We would be failing in our duty to elevate the economic conditions of our peasant community, which constitute 85 per cent of the total population. He exhorted the societies to do their best to tap ground water to the maximum extent and make a rational management of the water resources. He said that if his vision to bring the entire land under the plough was fulfilled then the per capita income of Tamil Nadu would increase substantially and the economic condition of the State would rise appreciably. He requested the officers of the department and co-operators to realise the urgent need of the hour and do conscientiously their best to improve the working of these lift irrigation societies. He concluded that the lift irrigation societies envisage co-operative pooling of lands, only for the purpose of irrigation without impairing the properietory or enjoyment of the land, which of course would be against the sentiment of our rural community and as such the agriculturists would eagerly come forward to be benefitted under the scheme.

A Sine Qua Non for Further Development

Dr. P. Natesan, Chairman of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Union, explained the agricultural strategy in Tamil Nadu. He mentioned that land, water and sunlight were the three essential prerequisites for agriculture and that fortunately we have land and sunlight in abundance. "Water" is scare in our State and if we pool sufficient water we can make much headway in agricultural front. The organisation of co-operative lift irrigation societies will help the small farmers to tap the water required for agricultural production and the Federation now organised will take care of the societies.

Thiru M. Shanmugam, M.L.A., Chairman of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative State Land Development Bank, mentioned that Late Dr. Arignar Anna initiated the "Green Revolution" in Tamil Nadu and the Minister Thiru Si. Pa. Aditanar was taking constant and close follow up action to successfully implement the same. He explain the role of land development banks in agricultural development. In view of the various conditions stipulated by the World Bank and the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, such as, spacing of wells, economic holdings, etc., in the minor irrigation works financed by land development banks, the small farmers were not able to get direct finance from the land development banks and it was in this context the necessity to organise co-operative lift irrigation societies arose.

> **Extra land should be brought under the plough so that per capita income as well as the economic picture of Tamil Nadu will look prosperous**

Thiru Palanivelan, M.L.A., complimented the Minister for Co-operation, for his service to the farmers particularly small farmers. He mention that the Chairman of the Federation Thiru S.M. Krishnan had sufficient experience in the field as the President of the Oduvandur Co-operative Lift Irrigation Society and he hoped that he would bring good name to the Federation and Tamil Nadu.

Thiru S. M. Krishnan, the Chairman of the Federation, who welcomed the gathering, earlier, referred to the dynamic character and hard working nature of the Minister in implementing schemes for the uplift of the rural community and assured him that he would take cognizance of the problems and do his best to activise the working of the irrigation societies and thanked the Minister for entrusting him with the task of running the Federation.

Thiru Kolathur Kothandam, Vice-Chairman, Tamil Nadu Co-operative Union, proposed a vote of thanks. He said that the Minister for Co-operative was so keen and dynamic in implementing the development schmes that even young men like him could not keep pace with. He expressed his thanks on behalf of the Federation to all the participants in the function.

FANS FETCH FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

India has entered the foreign markets for the export of electric fans. In 1970–71, fans and parts earned foreign exchange valued at Rs. 1.44 crores. Ceiling fans alone netted Rs. 1·26 crores. Iraq emerged as the leading buyer of Indian fans with an intake valued at Rs. 80 lakhs last year. Among the other importers were Sudan, Kuwait, Nigeria, Iran and Malaysia. India has an installed capacity of 18 lakhs electric fans in a year The production in 1970 was 16 lakh fans. There are nearly 25 large scale units and 40 small scale units the production of fans in the country India is now in a position to export fan manking technology. She is already engaged in two joint ventures one in Malaysia and the other in Singapore, for the production of electric fans sewing machines. Last year, the country also exported electric fluorescent tubes and fixures and lamps and bulbs worth nearly Rs. 63 lakhs.

Tamil Nadu Scholarships for Pre-Sea Training Course

The Pre-sea Training Course will be conducted at "T. S. Dufferin" Bombay and at the Directorate of Marine Engineering Training Calcutta/Bombay for the academic year 1972. A written examination will be held on 25th and 26th May 1972 for admission to the course.

The age-limit and qualification for admission are given below :—

Age-limit.—Candidates must be within the age-limit of 16 to 18 years on the 1st of January 1972, i.e., born between the 2nd January 1954 and 1st January 1956. **Age-limits will be in no case be relaxed.**

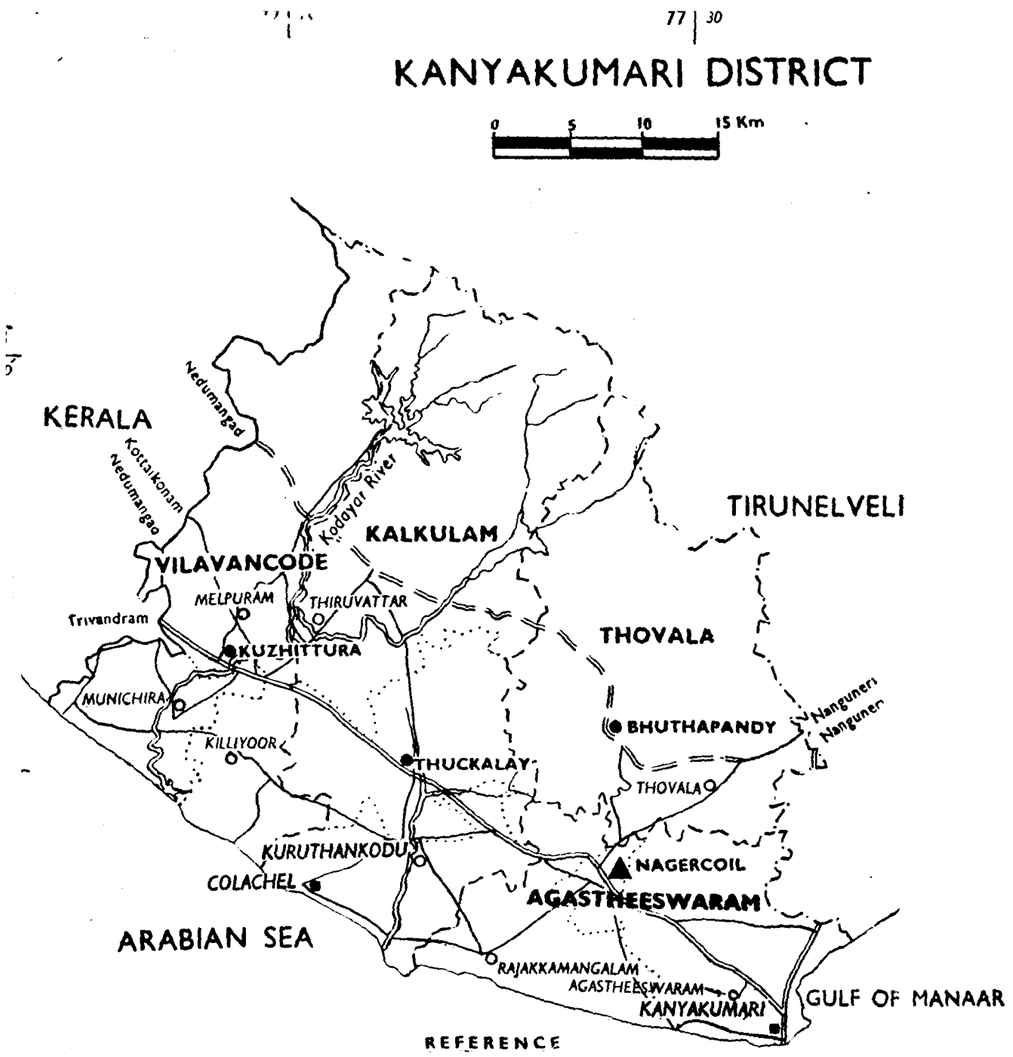
Qualification for admission.—

Candidates must have passed the Higher Secondary Examination or its equivalent of a recognised Board of Secondary Education or a University in the Science stream with **Physics, Chemistry** and **Mathematics** as elective subjects. The candidates who have appeared or intended to appear at the above-mentioned qualifying examination are also eligible to apply for admission subject to their producing documentary proof of having passed the examination not later than 10th July 1972.

Application forms and other instructions are available free of cost from the Assistant Director-General of Shipping (Training), 'JAHAZ BHAVAN' Walchand Hirachand Marg, Bombay-1. on submitting an application in writing a self-addressed envelope.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have instituted three scholarships of the value of Rs. 75 each per mensem tenable for two years to candidates from Tamil Nadu undergoing training in T. S. "Dufferin".





Facts and Figures of Kanyakumari District

TOTAL AREA	1,665 Sq. Kilo Metres.
NUMBER OF VILLAGES	64.
NUMBER OF HAMLETS	2,567.
POPULATION	9,97,000.
MEN	5,04,000.
WOMEN	4,93,000.
IRRIGATED AREA	2,01,075 acres.
FOREST	1,25,712 acres.
GRASS FIELD	3,017 m.m.
AVERAGE RAIN	1,326.
NUMBER OF CATTLES	1,02,301.
COWS AND OXES	43,424.
BUFFALO	31,775.
POULTRY	4,66,172.
PRINCIPAL COMMUNITY	Nadar, Vellalar, Paravan, Mukkuvam, Krishnamvagaiyar and Nair.
PRINCIPAL CROPS	Paddy, Tapioca, Cocount, Pulses, Rubber, Mangoes, Cashewnuts, Groundnut, Condiments and Spices Bananas, Tea, Cotton, Coffee, Gingelly and Batel-Vines.
DAMS	Pandyan Dam, Pethen Dam, Pechiparai Dam, Peruncharri Dam, Chittar Pattanamkal Project, Vilathurai Life Irrigation Scheme, Neyyar Irrigation Project.
POWER	Kothayar Hydro-Electric Project.
TEMPLES	Sri Stanumalayan Temple, Cape Comori, Suchindram Sri Kanyakumari Temple.
RIVERS	Paralayar Kothayar, Kuzhithurayar (Tambraparani) Valliyar, Puzhayar.
LAKES	Manakudy Lake, (Tamaraikulam) Thengapattinam Lake Pechiparai Lake, Peruncharri Lake, Mukkadal Lake.
MINERALS	Sandstaones, Variegated Clays, Lighite, Rutile, Ilmenite, Monazite, Tihanium, Garnet, Zircon Graphite Iron Slag Tufaceous Limestone, Kankar.
FLORA	Timber, Teakwood, Rosewood, Blackwood, Jungle Jack, (Anjili) Malabar Ebony, (Karunthali) Manjaikadamlur, Ventekku, Karumaruthur, Vengai, Sandlewood , Softwood, Rubber, etc.
SPECIES	Cardamom, Pepper, Ginger, Turmeric, etc.
FAUNA	Elephant, Tiger, Panther, Bear, Bison, Sambhur, Spotted Deer, Barking deer, Black monkeys, Jackel fox, mangoose, Hare , Otters, etc.
BIRD FAUNA	House Crow, Sparrow,Treepies, Bableers, Iroa, Magpie Robin, Fly-Catchers, Shrikes, Small Nilivet, Wood shrike, Tailer bird, Oriole Myna, Weaver-bird, Skylark, Bushlark, Indian Pipit. Honey-Sukcer, Wagtails, etc.

THE HISTORY OF KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT

Kanyakumari district consists of those parts which are locally known as Nanjilnad and Idainad. Major portion of it has been occupied solely by people from Coromandel coast. The import of the name Azhagiyapandipuram, Cholapuram and Kulasekharanputhur warrant the inference that these villages should have been governed by several rulers. Nanjilnad remained under the Pandyan rule. Towards the beginning of the 10th century, the Chola Dynasty had risen to power in the South; and Nanjilnad came under the sway of the Cholas who had driven out the Pandyas. The region did not stay long under Chola domination,for the Rashtrakutas gained in power. The Rashtrakuta's ascendancy was however shortlived, for Cholas again came to power. In 985 A.D. Rajaraja Chola led an expedition to capture Nanjilnad and the task begun by him was successfully completed by his son Rajendra Chola. The Chola Splendour continued up to the reign of Kulothunga ; but with the rise of the Hoysalas and Western Chalukyas, Chola power declined. This decline of the Chola power infused fresh spirit in the Venad Chieftains, who gradually established their hold on considerable areas in Nanjilnad.

Tradition avers that on the breaking of the Central Chera family, which ruled over Kerala, one branch migrated to the south, settled in Padmanabapuram and established Venad, the ancient kingdom that existed in the Sangam era. Subsequently, Venad came to be known as Travancore, an anglicised form of Thiruvithamcode or the abode of prosperity.

Vira Kerala Varma is recorded to have annexed the present Cape Comorin, Suchindram and other adjoining areas from a local chieftain who styled himself as Nanjil Kuravan. The annexation of these areas seems to have been completed by 116 A.D. The annexation started by Vira Kerala Varma was to a large extent continued by his successors. During the 13th and 14th centuries Venad was ruled by powerful rulers. This, combined with the enfeebled position of Pandyas enabled Venad to retain Nanjilnad under its control.

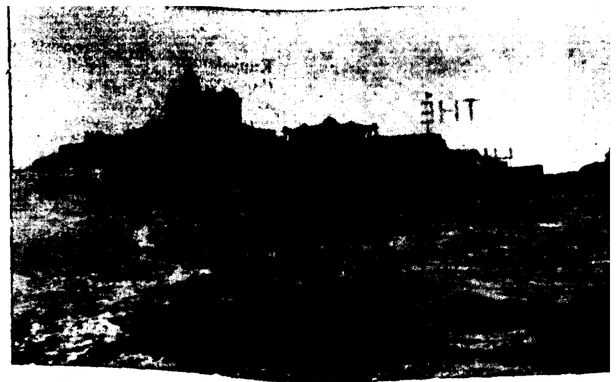
In 1634 Nanjilnad faced no serious threats. In 1634, Thirumal Nayak led an expedition into Venad. In the battle of Kaniyakulam that followed Iravikkuttai Pillai, one of the greatest Generals of Venad, was killed and the downfall of Venad started. Between 1677 and 1696 Venad was disturbed Internal: strife-started and the then ruler Ravi Varma had to seek the aid of the Badagas to subdue his feudal lords—The Ettuvittil Pillaimars. Later the fell out with the Badagas. Rani Mangammal of Madurai sent in 1697 Dalevoy Narasappaya to Venad who suffered terribly in these encounters.

The vassals and feudatories of Venad, such as Yogakkars and Ettuvittil Pillaimars, always rebelled against the throne. It was at this juncture that Bala Marthanda Varma came to power (1729-58) after crushing his rivals.

In 1750 A.D. Marthanda Varma surrendered his country to Anantha Padmanabha and carried on his administration as the servant of the deity. The successors of Marthanda Varma were not strong and they came to depend more and more on the British East India Company and their Resident.

Though the area was under the rule of Malayalis the people retained Tamilian ways of life and preserved their culture. With this movement in favour of linguistic reorganisation, it was inevitable that they felt their position insecure as a language minority and began an agitation for merger with the Madras State. This agitation created tension day after day and reached its peak with the merger of Cochin. As the Tamils felt that their position had deteriorated, the States reorganisation Committee took up the issue and recommended the merger of Tamil speaking areas of Travancore with Madras State. This aspect was considered by States Reorganisation Committee which recommended the merger of Tamil speaking areas with Madras State. The result was the creation of Kanyakumari district.

PLACES OF INTEREST IN KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT



The Majestic Rock Memorial for Swami Vivekananda at Cape Comorin.

Kanyakumari or Cape Comorin is the Southern most land's end of India. At Dhanushkodi two seas meet, at Cape Comorin the waters of three seas come together. At this point, the Bay of Bengal, the Arabian sea and the Indian Ocean can be taken in at a single glance. Ptolemy called it COMARIA AKRON on his maps and Marco Polo knew it as COMORI.

Driving through the Tirunelveli district which is one of the earliest centres of civilisation in India, one can reach Cape Comorin where the Western Ghats which begin in Mysore, run into the sea, leaving jagged rocks which make the cape a danger point to shipping. It is a fantastic composition of sand, rocks and sea at the foot of green hills.

From the beautiful beach one can see the glorious sight of the moon rising up on the east and the sun setting on the west, simultaneously on a full-moon day. There is a sacred ancient temple dedicated to Kanyakumari or the Virgin Goddess from which the district derives its name. The temple festival in May and scenic beauty of the place attract thousands of pilgrims and tourists. The beautiful Gandhi Mandap completed in 1956, is situated there as a monumental memorial to the father of the nation. An architectural feat of this construction is that every year on 2nd October the sun's rays filtering through an apperture in the conical dome falls on the sanctum sanctorum of the Mandap. There is also a Roman Catholic Church dedicated to Virgin Mary which is said to have been constructed by the Jesuit Missionary St. Francis Xavier in the 16th Century. At a distance of about 200 yards from the shore is situated the Vivek Rock where Swami Viv meditated for some tim visited the place in 1892.

AZHAKIAPANDIPUR

A highland village in taluk, full of archaeological It was the headquarters Kurava chief who ruled over N nad for a time and of the Muda who succeeded them. Here is si ted a rock temple which is belie to be more than 1,200 years containing some inscriptions of Chola kings.

COLACHEL.

This sea-coast town situated about 14 miles west Nagercoil. It was a port of c for European merchants during t 16th—18th centuries. The Dut and the English had trading sett ments here. It was the scene of combined land and naval battle August, 1741 in which Marthan Varma inflicted a crushing defe on the Dutch. This victory commemorated by a pilot erected the site.

Eraniel.—This is another village in Kalkulam taluk situated some four miles to the south of Thuckalai. This was a seat of the Royal family in earlier days before it was shifted to Padmanabhapuram. The ancient palace here with its wood carving is a noble specimen of Kerala architecture. Eraniel is now a centre for the weaving of fine handloom cloths.

Muthukkuzhivayal.—This health resort is situated at a distance of about 32 miles from Nagercoil on a plateau near Peachipparai at an elevation of about 4,400'. At the time of the gold rush in the latter half of the 19th century an European company started digging operations for gold but abandoned it soon afterwards and the name of the place probably refers to this event.

Nagercoil.—The headquarters of the Kanyakumari district, the town derives its name from an ancient temple dedicated to Nagaraja or the serpent King. This is a first grade municipal town and has a bi-weekly market at Vadasseri where people gather from different parts of the district and from Kerala. There is a Roman Catholic Church and two colleges, the Scott Christian College and the South Travancore Hindu College. The Nagammal Mills is also situated here. Nagercoil owes much of its present position to Christian Missionaries who established here an English Seminary as early as 1819. At Asaripallam, four mills to the north-west of Nagercoil, a T. B. Hospital is situated. The climate of the place is supposed to be good for curing this disease.

Padmanabhapuram.—This is the headquarters of the Revenue Divisional Officer, situated about a mile to the north of Thuckalai, and has some historical importance as it was the old capital of the erstwhile Travancore State and the seat of the Royal House until about the middle of the 18th century when it was shifted to Trivandrum. The ancient palace of the former Maharaja of Travancore is also situated here. There are two temples inside the Padmanabhapuram Fort known as Ramaswami temple and Neelakandaswami temple. The palace is of artistic and archaeological value. Another attraction is the clock in the palace tower made by a local blacksmith about 400 years ago.

Suchindrum.—This is the small village situated about three miles on the road from Nagercoil to Kanyakumari. There is a beautiful, ancient but sacred temple in this village dedicated to Sathanumalayaperumal. The Tirumurties-Brahma, Vishnu and Siva are worshipped here. The temple widely known for its sanctity, architectural beauty and antiquity, attracts large crowds. The legend is that at this place Indra, the King of Gods, was relieved of the curse inflicted on him by the sage, Gautama, for his wrongful behaviour towards the sage's wife, Ahalya. Hence the name Suchindrum means the place where Indra was purified. Indra, therefore, built the temple and dedicated it to Sathanulingam, as a mark of gratitude.

Thirumandikkara.—This is famous for a rock-cut temple dedicated to Siva. The temple has been declared to be protected monument. It also contains vestiges of ancient murals. They are perhaps, the best examples of post-Ajanta mural art in the State and are believed to belong to the 9th Century.

Thirupathisaram.—Situated about 3 miles from Nagercoil this place is famous for its ancient temple dedicated to Sri Venkatachalapathi. The temple is situated in a place of great natural beauty and contains fine examples of equisite sculpture.

Thiruvattar.–This is a small village situated on the banks of the river by that name, about 7 miles from Thuckalai. It is the seat of the Adikesava temple and is one of the 13 sacred places of the Vaishnavites. This temple built about 1,100 years ago contains inscriptions of great value relating to some of the Chola and Travancore Kings. The God Adikesava is stated to have taken rest at Tiruvattar after having killed an asura. The presiding deity is a Sayana Murthi, stretching out on a commodious serpent bed. The vestiges of old Mural paintings belonging to a period not later than the 17th Century are seen in a damaged condition on the walls of the inner shrines. Wood carvings adorn some structures.

Udayagiri Fort.—Situated on the 8th Milestone on the main Nagercoil-Trivandrum road, this was the most important military station of the Travancore rulers when they were having Padmanabhapuram as their capital. It was originally built about the year 1,600. Marthanda Varma rebuilt the fort according to the plans prepared by Thaikkad Namboodri. It is also believed that the Maharaja's Army Chief, the Dutch Captain De Larney had prepared the plans. The reconstruction was completed in three years (1741-44 A.D.). This well fortified fort was captured by Col. St. Leger during the time of Velu Thampi. It is reported that a brass gun 16 feet long bored as a 22 pounder found inside the fort could not be moved even a few yards by 1,200 persons with the help of 16 elephants. East India Company's troops were stationed there till the middle of the 19th century. The fort encloses an area of about 90 acres and contains an isolated 260 feet high which affords a panoramic view of the surrounding country. The tombs of De Lannoy, his wife and son can be seen inside a partly ruined chapel in the fort.

Manavalakurichi.—A coastal village in the Kalkulam taluk lying between the ancient port of Colachel and the rocky lighthouse point of Muttam. The place has acquired importance on account of the mineral sand, available in plenty containing monozite, ilmenite zicon, rutile, garnet and sillimanite which are used for various industrial and chemical purposes. The Travancore Mineral Company at Manavalakurichi has a capacity of producing about 1,200 tons of monozite and 13,000 tons of ilmenite annually. The ilmenite produced here is exported to foreign countries and the monozite is supplied to the Atomic Energy Commission, Bombay.



Spinning Mills at Nagercoil.

HIGH IN RAW MATERIALS BUT LOW INDUSTRIAL EXPLOITATION

The Manavalakurichi Ilmenite Factory of Atomic Energy Department in Kanyakumari district is now in a position to treat 400 tonnes of sand per day to produce 60,000 of ilmenite per year. During the year 1970 the main mineral sand separation plant at Chavara with a capacity to treat 650 tonnes per day of raw sand, the zirconium opercifier plant nearby and the zirconium oxide plant at Manavalakurichi have all gone into production. The entire production of ilmenite is committed for sale till 1973-74, for indigenous and foreign use.

The ilmenite sands of Kanyakumari is an important mineral wealth with world-wide use in the most sensitive industries. The Ilmenite Factory separates the various components of the sand, the most important of which is monazite which contains approximately nine per cent thorium and 0·3 per cent uranium. Among the commercially valuable components, the most important is ilmenite which forms 60 to 75 per cent of these sands. ilmenite contains 55 to 60 per cent titanium dioxide, a compound which serves as a valuable raw material in various industries, such as paint, paper, rubber, leather, linoleum, plastics, ceramics, cosmetics, printing ink, etc. As a metal or any alloy it is a material or particular interest to the aircraft and space industries on account of its light weight and strength. Zircon is the other commercial product which is principally used in the manufacture of high temperature refractories and the preparation of fused silica-ware, ferro-zirconium steels and pigments.

Some quantity of ilmenite sent to another unit of Atom Energy Department in Kerala f the production of titanium dioxid Monazite is sent to the Indi Rare Earths Plant at Alwaye Kerala where it is further process and made use of by the Departme of Atomic Energy. The produc of the factory at Manavalakuric have a good export market.

Spinning Mills.

The Nagammal Mills at Nagerc produces coarse and medium var ties of yarn of 20, 30 and 40 coun It has increased its spindles fr 6,000 in 1959 to 12,600. It sen a portion of the yarn produc to Madurai and Kerala State.

The Coir Training School.





Famous for coir ropes and brushes.

Tiles.

The availabilit of suitable clay and cheap labour is the chief cause for the large-scale manufacture of tiles in this district. There are eleven tile factories all of which are proprietory concerns. Some of the tile factories were started as early as 1950 and the rest began functioning only recently.

Wooden Electrical Components Industry.

Based on locally available resources, this industry produces wooden electrical accessories like boards, castings, etc. Timber available in the local forest is used entirely for producing these products. All the eleven units of the industry are in Nagercoil.

Cashew Kernel Processing Industry.

As a foreign exchange earner this industry has a distinct place in the Industrial map of Kanyakumari district. There are two units in the district, the first having been started in 1958. About 1,500 workers, most of them females, are engaged in this industry.

The processing of cashew kernel involves mainly the segregation of the kernel from the shell and roasting the kernels with a view to remove the moisture. In 1970-71 the industry used 80,000 bags of raw cashew seeds, each bag weighing 1·5 cwt. Till 1966 only 10 per cent of the total crop of cashew seeds available in the district was being utilised by the industry. Cashew seeds were being exported to Quilon where there are large-scale factories for processing. these cashew nuts. The picture has changed completely now. This processing industry is well set to import kernels for shelling work here.

Fibre Industry.

Colachel in Kanyakumari district is the only place in the State, where brushes are manufactured on a considerable scale. Palmyrah and coconut fibre which are available locally are used for the manufacture of brushes. There are three small-scale units in the district which produce chiefly bannister and scrubbing brushes (made of palmyra fibre), shaving brushes (made of bristles) and industrial wire brushes.

The district is noted for its skilled workmen in brush manufacture.



A Bell metal Workshop

Coir.

Coir industry is carried on along the coastal areas from Cape Camorin in the south to Kollengode in the north. Even though there are more extensive coconut gardens in other districts like Thanjavur, Kanyakumari district has grown into a major coir producing district. The total production of coir in the district has been estimated at 5,300 tons per annum; allowing for wastage production of yarn is nearly 4,900 tons a year.

About 95 per cent of the coir produced in the district is sent to places outside the district. Three-fourths of the exported quantity is in the form of "Muppiri" yarn and the rest is in the shape of yarn. Coir ropes are used for drawing water from wells, towing of boats and for miscellaneous purposes.

The twisting of yarn into ropes is done on "rattai" in the same way as spinning yarn. There are about 1,000 rattais in the district and 10,000 persons are engaged in the industry.

Other Small-Scale Industries.

The other small-scale industries are bell metal works, tyre retreading, wooden and cane furniture, tapioca flour, leather foot-wear, minor engineering works, auto-mobile works safety matches and splints and veneers, scented tobacco, confectionery and miscellaneous industries like electroplating, etc. The only unit for bell metal works is a Co-operative Society with about 50 members.

Other Cottage Industries.

The Y.M.C.A. Rural Reconstruction Centre at Marthandam and the Kasturba Kendram at Palacode near Kuzhithurai are engaged in cottage industries like bee-keeping, poultry farming, palm gur making, palmyra leaf works, spinning in Ambar Charkas, hand-pounding of rice, oil crushing, soap making, jam making, etc. Brick and lime industries are two important cottage industries in the district. Under Craftsman Training Scheme, there is an Integrated Industrial Training Institute at Nagercoil. A Coir Training School is functioning at Ethamuzhi.

An important industry engaging a large number of workers in the coastal villages of Agastheeswaram and Kalkulam taluks is the production of salt. About 10 salt factories in the district produce nearly 17 lakh maunds of salt in a year. The quality of the salt produced is good. About 5 to 10 per cent of the manufactured salt is consumed locally while the rest finds its way to other parts of the State. Two of the ten units recover gypsum ; the quantity produced is about 636 tons per year. This gypsum is sent to Kottayam for use in the cement factory.

In view of the rich potentialities of the district, a number of new industries have been recommended by the Central Small Industries Organisation, Madras, who conducted a Small Scale Industry Area Survey the industries recommended are :

1. Rubber based industries—
   (*a*) Latex cement.
   (*b*) Automobile rubber moulded and extruded goods.
   (*c*) Cycle rubber parts.
   (*d*) Rubber toys, balls and balloons.
2. Wood based industries—
   (*a*) Boat Building.
   (*b*) Packing cases.
   (*c*) Toys.
3. Salt based industries—
   (*a*) Plaster of Paris.
   (*b*) Gypsum.
4. Fish manure.
5. Fruit preservation.
6. Demand based industries—
   (*a*) G.I. Buckets.
   (*b*) Umbrella Assembly.

Kanyakumari district is rich in industrial needs like rubber, woods, fruits, salt and fish which have not yet been fully utilised. There is also no dearth of technical and semi-skilled labour. Entrepreneurship and risk capital are, however, the need of the hour. If new industries are set up and the existing ones are expanded, Kanyakumari district is sure to become one of the leading industrial districts in the country in general and Tamil Nadu in particular.

THE VIVEKANANDA ROCK.

The magnificent granite Memorial on the Vivekananda Rock in mid-sea at the confluence of the three seas, i.e., the Arabian sea, the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean is a replica of the Ramakrishna Temple at Belur near Calcutta.

SthapathiThiru S.K.Achari of Devakottai in Ramanathapuram district, a renowned artist of the traditional school, designed the Mandapams. Both the Mandapams are in granite. The Central Shikharam of the Vivekananda Mandapam is about 65 feet in height from the base of the Mandapam-edifice.

The Statue :

Below the shikharam, is installed the Swamiji's more than life-size statue in bronze. The statue is about seven and a half feet in height and stands on about four and a half feet high pedestal. The statue was made by Thiru N.L. Sonavadekar, Assistant Lecturer of Sculpture Sir, J. J. School of Art, Bombay, the pose conception being adapted from the painting done by Thiru S. M. Pandit also of Bombay.

The Mandapam is facing, approximately, the north-west, in the direction of the Shripadam situated at a little lower elevation of the Rock. Consequently, the vision of Swamiji in the statue is seen directed towards the Shripadam. The Shripadam is an instance of Chola Sculpture and in local legend, it is known as Sirpp Parai.

Fine palm leaf and embroidery products fetch good deal of foreign exchange.





The Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corpn., Ltd.

The Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation is sponsored by the Government of Tamil Nadu to provide all types of financial assistance to industrial units in the State of Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry. The financial assistance is given to all types of units including proprietory, partnership and Joint-stock companies. Special schemes have been framed to help Technocrats and Rural Medical and Veterinary Practitioners. Concessional terms have also been offered to backward areas and backward districts.

The terms and conditions of assistance

Minimum: Rs. 1.00.000 (for small-scale industries : Rs. 25,000).
For Technocrats and Rural Medical Practitioners : Rs. 10,000.
Maximum: Rs. 25,00.000 (Rs. 2 lakhs and Rs. 1 lakh in the case of Technocrats and Rural Medical Practitioners respectively).

Rate of Interest

9·75 per cent in the case of major and medium-scale industries.
7 per cent in the case of units in backward areas and for Technocrats and Rural Medical and Veterinary Practitioners.
8½ per cent in the case of other small-scale industries.

Initial repayment holiday

2 years in the case of ordinary industries.
Up to 4 years in the case of units in backward districts.

Amortisation period

Ranging from 8 to 10 years.
Special concessional terms are available to small-scale industries, technocrats, rural medical and veterinary practitioners.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS, PLEASE APPLY TO

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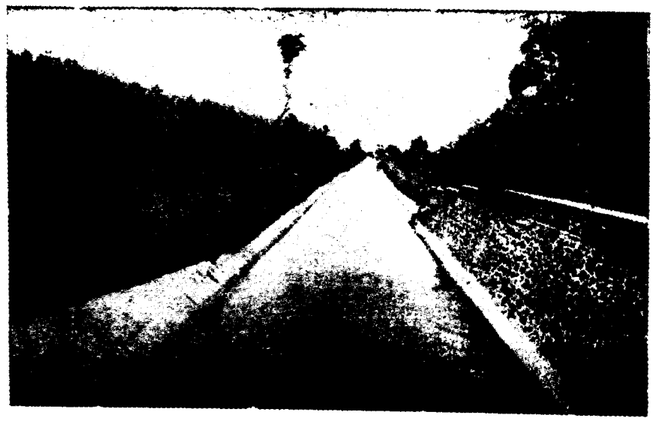
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Difficult Channels of 28 Kanyakumar Irrigation Schemes

Kanyakumari is a new district of Tamil Nadu added in 1956. Formerly known as the granary of Travancore it is famous for its vast stretches of paddy fields. rich forest and mineral sands. It is the only district in Tamil Nadu where rubber plantations exist.

The tract comprising of Agastheeswaram and Thovala are commonly referred to in ancient Tamil literature as Nanjilnad (நாஞ்சில் நாடு) and that of Kalkulam and Vilavancode as Idainad (இடைநாடு) Nanjilnad is supposed to have derived its name from Nanjil hill. There is another version that it is a corruption of the Tamil name Nanjainad (நஞ்சை நாடு) which literally means "land of the plough", which it is even now. Nanjainad has a chequered history and has been called "the cockpit of the south".

Kanyakumari district is the smallest district in the State and has an area of 645.5 square miles (1,671·8 square kilometres).

The district is situated at the foot of the western ghats and has only a few hill ranges. Agastheeswaram taluk is fairly free from mountains. The other three taluks, viz., Thovala. Kalkulam and Vilavancode have only a few ranges on the eastern side.

Rivers of the district are mostly non-perennial and short. Paralayar rises on the mountains north of Mehendragiri hills in Thovala taluk. Passing through a wild tract, it enters the plains at Tiruvattar and flows in a southwesterly direction. After a course of 23 miles from its source it is joined by another river Kothayar near Tiruvattar. The two rivers unite to form the Kuzhithurayar which is also known as Tambraparani. The combined river then flows through hilly tracts of Kalkulam and Vilavancode taluks and reaches the sea at Thengapatnam. The length of the river is 37 miles.

The river Kothayar is dammed at Pachiparai and Paralayar at Perunchani. These two projects are designed to irrigate about 60,000 acres of paddy fields.

Irrigation in Nanjilnad by means of waters of the Paralayar dates back to very ancient times. The Pandyan Dam, the Pandyan Kal and allied irrigation works built about a thousand years ago are standing monuments of the engineering skill of the ancient people of our country. Subsequently, a quarter of a mile lower down the Pandyan Dam, another dam, the Puthen Dam and the Padmanabhapuram Puthenar (P.P.) Channel were built about the year 1750 A.D., to get the benefits of the irrigation works done centuries ago. The Puthen Dam and P.P. Channel form the nucleus of the present system of irrigation in the district.

The Kothayar project, as it now stands, is the masonry dam across the Kothayar at Pechiparai in the Kalkulam taluk, about 28 miles from Nagercoil, and the Left Bank Channel, about 300 miles of main and branch distributaries. The dam commands a catchment area of 80 square miles and a waterspread of 5·47 square miles F.R.L., and a storage capacity of 446.5 crore c.ft. The dam is 1,396 feet long. the width at the foundation is 105 feet and height above bed level of the stream 99 feet. For the Left Bank Channel a head sluice with two vents 7'×9·5' has been built. This channel. which is the main feeding channel, leads the Kothayar waters into the Paralayar. i.e.. the Left Bank Channel taps the Kothayar and supplement the Paralayar over the Puthen Dam.

The Picturesque Perunchani.

The Perunchani dam is built across a picturesque valley between two hillocks through which the Paralayar flows. The purpose of the dam is to store a large quantity of water of the Paralayar river which was surplussing over the Puthen Dam and running to waste, so as to make it available for supplementing the storage in the Pechiparai Reservoir.

Though most of the portion in Kanyakumari district has been covered with irrigation facilities the eastern half of Vilavancode taluk on the left bank of Thambraparani river, has been without irrigation supply. This area is chronically deficit in water supplies and there was scarcity even for drinking water. Therefore the Vilathurai Left Irrigation scheme was implemented in 1961. As this scheme does not touch even the fringe of the problem. the Chittar-Pattanamkal project was also mooted and investigated. The scheme was finalised and taken up for execution in 1964.

DETAILS OF THE PROJECT.

The Chittar Pattanamkal Project was originally sanctioned by Government for Rs. 630 lakhs in 1963 and was subsequently revised to Rs. 667 lakhs based on the comments of the Central water and Power Commission. It was technically sanctioned by the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) for Rs. 733 lakhs in 1964. The Project consists of the following works :—

1. Constructing two earthern dams across Chittar I and II. the two tributaries of river Kothayar which join downstream of Pechipparai dam.

2. Connecting the two reservoirs Chittar I and II by excavating an interconnecting channel 3,300 feet long.

3. Excavating the feeder canal from Chittar Dam I to Kothayar left bank Channel.

4. Raising the original R.F.L. of Pechipparai and Perunchani dams by 6 feet for additional storage capacities of 840 M.cft. and 590 M. cft. respectively.

5. Improving the existing K.L.B.C., Pandiankal, Thovala Channel and Nilaparai channel to take additional discharges.

6. Excavating the Pattanamkal from M.6/4 of Kothayar L.B. Channel for a length of 240 feet with branches and distributaries for irrigating about 15,000 acres of double crop wet lands in Vilavancode taluk (on the eastern side of river Thambraparani) and in Kalkulam taluk. About 5,000 acres were originally proposed to be benefited by extending the channels under Thirpparappu System but this proposal was abandoned due to high cost and other difficulties and the area of 5,000 acres included under Pattanamkal.

Excavating the Radhapuram canal from Mile 1·250 of Nilaparai channel for Irrigating about 17,000 acres of dry lands in Radhapuram area of Tirunelveli district.

SHORT NOTES ON THE VARIOUS WORKS.

Chittar Dam I: The Chittar river I has its source in the Mountains in Kamala reserve forest near Ettukani and Vandiplakani at an altitude of over 2,000 about sea level in Vilavancode taluk. It is 7 miles long and joins the Kothayar 3 miles below the Pechipparai dam. The dam site is located about a mile upstream of the confluence of the river with Kothayar. The work has been completed.

Chittar Dam II: The Chittar river II has its source in the Kamala reserve forest at an elevation of about 2,300 feet above sea level in Neyyattinkara taluk of Kerala State. Two streams (one on the eastern and the other on the southern slopes of Kurinchimalai) after flowing for 3½miles meet the Sivalogam estates to form Chittar II and then the river flows for 3 miles before its confluence with the Kothayar river. All civil works have been completed. The estimated cost of the two Chittar dams is Rs. 189.49 lakhs.

Interconnecting channel: This has been excavated to connect the two reservoirs Chittar I and II. The canal is 3,300 feet long with a bed width of 30 feet.

Feeder canal: Water from the Chittar reservoirs is drawn through a sluice provided in the right flank of Chittar dam I and led by a contour canal (feeder canal) into the Kothayar left bank canal. The feeder canal in its route crosses the Kothayar river by an open reinforced concrete aqueduct.

Pattanamkal Main Canals: The Pattanamkal Main Canal takes off from mile 6/4-260 of Kothayar L.B.C. The water regulation in the Pattanamkal system is being carried out by constructing a head sluice at the offtake point and by putting a regulator in the Kothayar L.B.C. at about 100 feet downstream from the offtake point. The main canal runs for about 26 miles. The area benefited by the canal lie in the following villages :—

Kalkulam Taluk: Aruvikkara, Ponmana, Mekkode, Attoor, Kappira and Colachel.

Vilavancode Taluk: Nattalam Nallur, Killiyoor, Keezhkulam, Keezhmidalam, Midalam Penikulam.

This is a contour canal with a bed fall of one foot per mile. Designed to carry 200 cusecs at the head, the entire length of the canal has been lined with cement concrete on soil surfaces and rubble masonry on rock surfaces.

Tallest river crossing in Asia.

The nature of the terrian is highly undulating and cut and cover sections have been provided in deep cutting reaches. In deep valley crossings, the canal has been taken through by means of R.C.C. aqueducts. The maximum cutting being about 54 feet at road crossings. One of the important crossings is the Paralayar river crossing. The canal bed is about 104 feet above the bed of Paralayar river. The crossing is effected by a unique reinforced cement concrete aqueduct, consisting of 28 spans, carried over tall cement concrete piers, the tallest being about 110 feet. The Paralayar aqueduct is supposed to be the highest aqueduct in the whole of Asia.



Indo—Belgian Fisheries Project... A Stark Simplicity With Unimaginable Mechanisation Schemes

Muttom in Kanyakumari District has achieved renown in fisheries circles the world over by the ingenious harnessing of the new to the old of the out-board engines to catamarans to improve fishing operations at minimum cost. This goes by the name of Indo-Belgium Fisheries Project. The stark simplicity of the Project beats all our conjectures about mechanisation schemes. Here the fishermen were taught the utility of fitting out-board engines to their age-old catamarans and hey presto. They had 20,000 mechanised fishing crafts with only 100 marine engines. Each fisherman, as he goes out fishing, takes the engine from the workshop, fits it on to his catamaran and returns it after every fishing trip. Thus a hundred motors serve to mechanise 20,000 catamarans. The delectable lobster is abundant in the sea around Kanyakumari and Muttom fishermen with their mechanised catamarans and nylon nets are able to land them in larger numbers. During season they are able to land as many as 2,000 to 3,000 in a day.

Though in general the fisheries in tropics do not compare favourably with those of the temperate and frigid zones, Kanyakumari stands as an exception to the rule. Marine fishing has proved to be one of the major industries of the district. It is carried on, on a large scale, by fishermen living in about 35 villages situated on the 42 mile long coastal belt. The chief fishing centres in the district are Kanyakumari (Cape Comorin), Muttom, Kadiapattinam, Kovalam, Colachel, Enayamputhenthurai and Thoothoor. The important common species of fish found here are: white bait, ribbon fish, big jawed jumper, sabre fish, cat fish, perch, horse makerel, silver belly, pomfret, tiger fish, shark (large and small), rainbow sardine, prawn, rock cod, seer fish and lobster.

In 1964, the F.A.O. attempted to put up a project for the mechanisation of catamarans in different States of India by the introduction of out-board engines. Unfortunately, the proposal failed. The Kottar Social Service Society, which is engaged in Social Development work in Kanyakumari District, decided to renew the attempt in Kanyakumari District, where, more than 20,000 catamarans are in use. Rev. Fr. T. James, its indefatigable Executive Director, approached several charitable institutions, both in India and abroad such as, Catholic charities, New Delhi Caritas of Austria, Miserere, OXFAM, etc., etc. and managed to get funds for construction of buildings and for the purchase of equipment for this project, called the Indo-Belgian Fisheries Project, the first of its kind to introduce O. B. engines in the Southern India.



The beaches of Kanyakumari offer excellent scope for fishing.

The planning and execution of the Indo-Belgium Fisheries Project is under the direct control of a Co-ordination Committee consisting of the President, the Director of Fisheries, Madras and 3 members—Collector of Kanyakumari District, Rev. Fr. T. James, Executive Director, Kottar Social Service Society and Captain S. Joachim Fernando, the Manager of the Project and one fisherman of Muttom village Mr. V. Leen Alexandar who is also the President of Kanyakumari District Fisheries Co-operative Federation.

The Experiment.

As the first phase of the Project, it was proposed to experiment and demonstrate the utility of out-board engines on catamarans, by mechanising 100 catamarans at Muttom village. Rev. Fr. James appealed to his mother country, Belgium for help and succeeded in getting their co-operation. The Belgium Caritas not only sanctioned the initial funds for the preliminary phase, but also donated 100 out-board engines free of cost, with necessary numbers of spare parts.

When customs duties was levied, the Kottar Social Service Society advanced funds for the payment of customs duties for the first 50 engines and the Donar agency paid it back. The Indian freedom from Hunger Compaign came forward with a loan, for the payment of the customs duties for the second batch of 50 engines and the loan is being gradually repaid by the fishermen.

One of the main purposes of the first phase of the Project, which extended till 31—12—1970 is to increase fish production through mechanisation. 92 out of the 100 out-board engines received from Belgium were distributed to the fishermen. Two were used for the Project and boats for rescue works and to attend repairs in the sea, 6 became irrepairable. A statistical enquiry was conducted from July, 1969 to December, 1970 to ascertain the impact of mechanisation of catamarans by means of out-board engines, on the different aspects of life in the fishermen's community of Muttom and the results are published in a book form. The study shows that the fishermen using the mechanised catamarans have been definitely benefited to a considerable extent. They have larger catches than non-mechanised, their mechanised catamarans travel against wind and current, and are not dependent on wind, the travelling time is reduced, an since fishing with an engine is le strenuous, as they have not to ro they are able to fish more tha the non-mechanised. The mai objective has therefore been su cessfully achieved since the mechan sation has undoubtedly brought i a substantial increase in their catche

Different hulls.

Another purpose aimed at, wa to use out-board engines on differen types of *hulls*. This was tried an found successful. A plywoo *surf-crossing* and beach landing boa was constructed at Cochin on th design provided by the F.A.O Naval Architect. It is fitted wit a surf crossing device, whic has been found very useful fo crossing the heavy *surfs* durin the Mansoon season. A fibre glas boat also was purchased and wa fitted with the out-board engine. With a crew of two persons, i moves fast and the consumption o fuel is also less than in a catamaran.

For servicing the engines, two workshops are maintained, one at Kila Muttom and another at Mela Muttom, in the Centre of the village for the easy reach of the fishermen. After every fishing trip, the fishermen have to bring the out-board engines to the workshop. The engine is given a through cleaning with fresh water to remove the salanity and oiled and greased. It is kept in the workshop and the engine holder takes it out, when he goes for fishing. Whenever engines get repaired, the fishermen get required spare parts from the Project store and have the engines repaired at the workshop.

The fishermen are also provided with improved gear. Nylon thread is sold to them, on no profit basis. About a lakh of Rupees worth of Nylon was purchased and sold last year alone. Nylon nets are being made at several net making centres, which gives work to several hundreds of women of fishermen

community. There are net-making centres in the following places, Muttom, Kadiapattanam, Kanyakumari, Mela Monakudy, Colachel, Alanji, Mida'am, Enayam and Thoothoor. These centres are also worked in such a way as to serve as centres of culture and improvement for these women.

The Project has also been giving training to young fishermen on overhauling and cleaning of engines. So far, about 100 fishermen have undergone this training.

As suggested by Mr. J. C. Mathur, I.C.S., Additional Secretary, I.F.F.H.C., a meeting of the fishermen was conducted every Sunday for a few months. During the meeting they were given classes on Navigation and fishing methods.

Dory boats:—

After the improvement of gear by nylon, thereby increasing the catch potential, and after motorisation by means of out-board engines, thereby reducing unproductive working hours and climatical influence, the next necessary step is to replace catamarans by small boats offering more comfort loading space and security. Four French Dory boats fitted with Diesel engine (Valva Penta) were secured and experimented with. The Dory boat has low consumption of fuel and better facilities. It can be daily land-beached after use by the device attached to the boat that the propeller is lifted up inside the boat when beaching and let down when moving in water. It has grown popular with fishermen as catches were larger when compared with the catamarans and there is a great demand for them. Of the four boats, 3 boats were let on hire to 3 fishermen on hire-purchase system. They will have to pay the cost of the boat in easy instalments in a period of 7 years. The fourth boat is used by the Project for experimental fishing in the West Coast of India. It has brought a net profit of Rs. 2,403 in a period of 3 months even in unfavourable season. It is planned to build 50 boats of the French Dory boat type fitted with indigenous materials. One boat has already been completed and fitted with "Ruston" engine at Tuticorin. Recently two Fibre-glass boats have also been purchased.

Trawling:—

After mechanisation of catamarans and small boats, the next stage will be to find ways and means for deep-sea fishing. A rich fishing ground, called Wadge Bank



Such light houses for fishing boats dot the Kanyakumari Coast.

is only 35miles due south of Muttom. This ground is now being exploited by Japanese and Ceylon trawlers. By next year these fishermen will go trawling in these waters to bring tons and tons of fish in a single expedition.

The Project also has a plan of building a trawler, the Tamil Nadu Government bearing 50 per cent of the cost. The proposed Ferro-cement trawler has to be built in the Government building yard at Madras and the engine to be supplied by the Project. An agreement with the Government has already been made. With the help of such trawlers, catamarans can be towed to the Wadge Bank fishing grounds, chiefly in the slack season. As a result of the experiment conducted by the Project in Muttom village, there is a general awakening among the fishermen of coastal villages who are eager to mechanise their catamarans by fitting with out-board engines. There are, therefore, several applications for out-board engines. Mr. A. P. Muthuswamy, I.A.S., Collector of Kanyakumari District who is evincing a keen interest in the betterment of the fishermen community, has formulated several Co-operative schemes and Banks through which the out-board engines may be purchased and supplied to fishermen, the cost being payable in easy instalments.

Navigation in School Course:

This Project is sponsored by the Belgian FFHC and Indian FFHC, Government of India and TamilNadu Government. The Present Project Manager, who is a 'Captain' fully qualified and experienced, is doing his best with help of Rev. Fr. T. James, Executive Director, Kottar Social Service Society under the Bishop of Kottar, to fulfil the longfelt wants of the fishermen. Hence, it is hoped that a prosperous future awaits the fishermen of this district in the near future.

The Project will be starting a High School controlled by the K.S.S.S. with a diversified course. The students at their option can select this course. From 9th Standard to 11th Standard they will be taught in addition to their curriculum of studies, Navigation and Seamanship Practical and Theoretical Fishing Technology, Fishing with boats and nets, Engineering with Practical classes in the Projeet workshop, Net making, etc. This is to attract the students for fishing developments and for the increase of catches.

A measuring device to match depth of fish shoals and drag-net

In commercial fishing operations, the position of the trawl net has to be maintained at a particular depth according to the method of fishing and type of fishes to be caught. In bottom trawling for catching prawns, for instance, the position of the net has to be maintained just at the bottom: in deep-sea or mid-water trawling, the net has to be maintained somewhere in the column waters depending upon the availability of fish shoals.

In conventional practice of deep-sea trawling, whereas the exact position of fish shoals can be located by means of electronic echo-sounders (Fig. 1) the position of the trawl net can be known only approximately. If the exact net-depth and fish-depth are both known simultaneously, the net can be positioned at the proper depth for optimum catch. In the absence of a means for determining the exact net-depth, the net is left at an unknown depth and the catch depends on a mere chance encounter with the fish shoals.

Determination of correct operational depth is important in bottom trawling also, as the warp, which connects the net to the boat, has to be released in such a way that the net just slides over the bottom; while excess length of ropes will cause the net to lie flat on the ground, insufficient length does not allow it to touch the bottom properly.

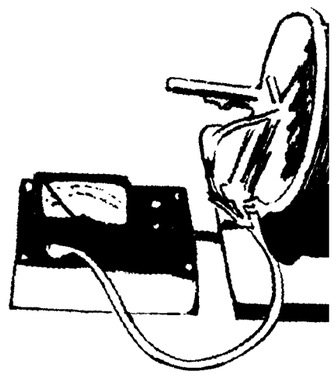
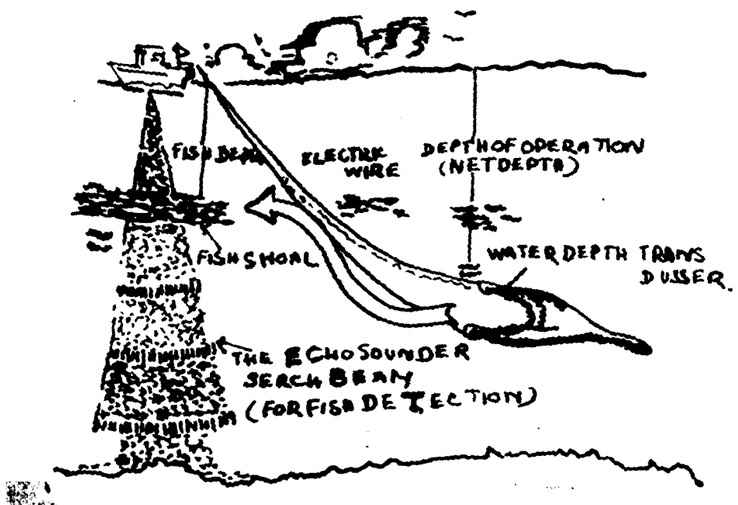


Fig. 2.

By
T. K. SIVADAS,
Assistant Fishery Scientist,
Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Ernakulam,
Cochin-11.

Fig. 1.



The instrument invented by the author helps in determining correct operational depths for fishing gears. An improvement over conventional devices, which are bulky and inefficient, it is expected to find wide application in fisheries and oceanographic studies. The Inventions Promotion Board has awarded Rs. 1,000 to the author for this invention.—Ed.

Operational depth telemeter—

The operational depth telemeter development at the C.I.F.T. fills an important gap in conventional fishing practices by determining, the exact position of fishing gears both in deep-sea, and bottom trawling. Once the position of the net is known it can be easily controlled by altering either the warp length or speed of the boat, whichever is the convenient. Besides commercial fishing, this instrument is also useful in experimental fishing operations and oceanographic investigations where measurement of depth of operation is required.

The instruments has two parts—a water depth transducer and an electronic meter. The water depth transducer senses water depth in terms in hydrosiatic pressure and converts it into electrical singals. These signals are transmitted to the indicating meter through a long two-core P.V.C. insulated electric wire.

Water Depth Transducer—

The water depth transducer (fig. 2) comprises of chamber partially filled with silicone coil which is exposed to hydrostatic pressure. through a rubber diaphragm. As the inside air acts as a spring, the position of the diaphragm is well maintained according to hydrostatic pressure. An electric coil is attached to the diaphragm through a plastics former in such a way that it partially encircles a mild-steel core. As the diaphragm moves the position of the core changes in relations to the coil, causing a change in the inductance to the coil in linear proportion to the water depth.

The meter consist of an oscillator which produces sinusoidal waves. It is connected to the water depth transducer in series with another resistance, so that the total voltage of the oscillator output is distributed according to their impedances. As the inductance of the coil in the transducer changes, the voltage across it also changes. These signals are amplified and fed to the microam meter. The voltage of the source is maintained steady at 6 volts by means of a Zener-diode. The thermistor used in the instrument compensates for the meter deflections due to temperature fluctuations.

Advantages—

The instruments is very compact, rugged and light and is suitable for operation in small and large vessels under rough sea conditions. Foreign equivalents of this instrument are unsuitable for the comparatively small nets used in India because of their heavy weight and bulk. Moreover, they require hydrofoils or special fittings for mounting, which the indigenous instrument does not require any additional fittings.

The underwater unit of the instrument can be tied on the net. The range of operation can be altered conveniently up to 1,000 metres by adjusting the pressure sensor. The instrument, made of indigenous components, costs about Rs. 1,500.

The operational depth telemeter will be in great demand in the near future when larger trawlers will be commissioned for deep-sea trawling in Indian waters.

RETIREMENT OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS—SANTHANAM COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION ACCEPTED.

The Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption, set up by the Government of India has recommended that—

"The Government should have the power to retire compulsorily a Government servant who has completed 25 years of qualifying service or has attained 50 years of age without giving any reason and without any liability for compensation. There should be a Committee with the Central Vigilance Commissioner as the Chairman and two Secretaries to Government as Members to review the cases of all Gazetted Officers who are due to complete 25 years of qualifying service or to attain 50 years of age during the ensuing year to recommend the names of the officers who are to be compulsorily retired.

There should be one or more Committees State-wise or Department-wise, as may be convenient, with a nominee of the Central Vigilance Commissioner as the Chairman of each Committee to review such cases in regard to Non-Gazetted employees and make appropriate recommendations".

The Government have examined the above recommendation carefully. The Government direct that the appropriate authority shall, if it is of the opinion that it is in the public interest so to do, have the absolute right to retire any Government servant by giving him a notice of not less than three months in writing or three months' pay and allowances in lieu of such notice after he has attained the age of 50 years or after he has completed 25 years of qualifying service. The Government also direct that any Government servant may, by giving notice of not less than three months in writing to the appropriate authority retire from service after he has attained the age of 50 years or after he has completed 25 years of qualifying service.

The orders in regard to the constitution of review committees for recommending the names of the Government servants under State and Subordinate Services and the procedure to be followed for implementing the above said recommendation of the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption will be issued separately.

WELFARE OF WEAKER SECTIONS

In Kanyakumari district, as in other districts throughout Tamil Nadu, the State Government has executed a good number of welfare schemes for the upliftment of the people of Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Channigars form the bulk of the tribal population in the district. They have benefitted in abundant measure thanks to the unremitting efforts of theGovernment in the district. Here are the benefits that the tribes people have received owing to the welfare schemes executed by the Government during the year 1971-72.

A sum of Rs. 3,91,000 has been allotted for the educational concessions for the students of Scheduled Castes who are in the high schools. As many as 29,079 applications have been received and all the applications have been favourably disposed of at a cost of Rs. 3,58,350 as on 31st January 1972.

For those students belonging to the Scheduled Caste who are undergoing Collegiate education as on 31st January 1972 a sum of Rs. 72,887 has been spent, out of a total allotment of Rs. 1,82,000 for the year. In this respect also, all the applications received. viz. 677 have been favourably met with.

A sum of Rs. 2,64,500 has been earmarked by the Union Government towards the educational concessions for the College students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes people for the current year, out of which a sum of Rs. 94,537·50 has been spent by sanctioning all the applications received which run into 483 in number during the year.

For the students of high schools belonging to the Backward Communities, a sum of Rs. 1,42,890 has been sanctioned to 6,768 applicants during the year. The total sum earmarked for this purpose is Rs. 1,43,900 and for the College students of Backward Classes, 4,103 applications were received during the year and all the applications have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 4,62,075. Allotted amount for the purpose is Rs. 5,46,000.

Out of the sum of Rs. 25,200 earmarked towards the educational concessions for the students belonging to the criminal tribes for the year 1971-72, Rs. 18,504 has already been sanctioned for 66 applicants received during the year.

Hostels providing Boarding and Lodging facilities are run by the Harijan Welfare Department for the benefit of the Harijan Students both boys and girls at Nagercoil, Boothapandi, Thakkalai, Kuzhithurai, Marthandam and Kanyakumari. Separate hostels are run for Harijan students of Colleges and of the Industrial Training Institute at Nagercoil. Apart from these, a separate hostels is being run at Patthukani for the students of tribal people. A sum of Rs. 1,29,000 has been allotted for the maintenance of these hostels for the current year, out of which a sum of Rs. 1,26,450 has already been spent and a further sum of Rs. 34,200 has been demanded for the current year.

Besides these, a seperate hostel for the collegiate girl students belonging to the Backward Classes was opened on 27th October 1971 and the whole expenditure of the hostel is being met by the Department of Backward Classes.

Schools for Tribal People.

Residential schools with boarding and lodging facilities—one at *Petchiparai* and another at *Perunshanni*—and an elementary school at *Patthukani* are being run exclusively for the benefit of children of the tribes people for which a sum of Rs. 35,950 has been earmarked towards the maintenance cost for the current year. But the expenditure has already exceeded the total earmarked by Rs. 12,850 so far and a further demand has been put forth to the tune of Rs. 14,400 for the current year alone.

Nine adult night schools are being run for the Harijan people for which Rs. 5,000 out of the earmarked amount of Rs. 7,000 for the current year has been spent so far.

Two Social Welfare Centres at Karkadu and Thazhakudi are working for the welfare of these people where clothes are being distributed to the children free of cost twice in a year, i.e. at the times of Deepavali and Pongal Festivals. A sum of Rs. 12,200 has been set apart for the maintenance of these centres for the current year. But as of now, the expenditure has exceeded the earmarked amount by Rs. 1,679 and a requisition for a further allotment to the tune of Rs. 4,800 has been sent to the Government.

Industrial Training Institutes.

Under the control of the Harijan Welfare Department one Tailoring Institute and one Weaving Centre are run at *Petchiparai* for the sole benefit of the tribal people. For this Rs. 9,000 has been earmarked for this year but the expenditure has already reached Rs. 10,450 and a further amount to the tune of Rs. 3,400 has been requisitioned. At Pakodu, one Thumbu Training Centre and another *Rattan* Training Institute are run exclusively for the Backward Class people by the Department of Backward Classes for which as of now Rs. 25,150 has been spent out of the earmarked fund of Rs. 28,300 for the current year.

For the purchase of tools and instruments, funds have been earmarked for the current year for the different groups of people as follows: Rs. 15,190 for Backward Classes

people, Rs. 5,100 for hill tribes people and Rs. 8,000 for the people of scheduled castes and the following articles of utility are to be distributed soon among the qualified people belonging to those groups :—

Sewing Machines	..	24
Barber's Implements.		63
Washermen's equipments.		62
Cobblers' Tools	..	1
Carpenters' Tools	..	1

Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 8,400 have been allotted this year for the purchase of drought animals for hill tribes and Harijans respectively who are engaged in agriculture. So far drought animals have been given for 18 hill tribes people and 13 Harijans during the year.

Out of the allotted amount of Rs. 4,000 for the current year for digging wells for agricultural purposes two applications have been sanctioned this year at a cost of Rs. 2,000 so far during the current years.

In the current financial year sums of Rs. 57,000 and Rs. 3,000 have been set apart for providing drinking water wells in the villages of Harijans and hill tribes respectively. In twenty-six Harijan Villages the digging of wells are in full swing and at different stages, for which purposes, as on 31st January 1972 Rs. 31,649 has been spent. At Pathukani, digging of one drinking water well is in progress at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,000.

Loan and Grant for house construction.

Loans and grants are sanctioned to Harijans on a well-planned basis. This year Rs. 8,280 has been earmarked for this purpose. Out of the amount earmarked, 12 harijan members have been allotted a loan of Rs. 250 and an outright grant of Rs. 500 each and the balance amount of Rs. 190 for each member will be disbursed after completion of construction of houses.

Encouragement for the abolition of untouchability.

Untouchability is a dreadful disease. Inspite of it, it has been sanctified by custom and usage. To encourage the abolition of untouchability among the people, the Government has instituted prizes and a sum of Rs. 1,500 has been set apart for that purpose in current financial year. This year the first prize of Rs. 1,000 has been awarded to the village *Semponkarai* in Agastheeswaram taluk and the second prize of Rs. 500 has been given to Pathirikodu village in Kalkulam taluk.

Besides these welfare schemes, there are also a number of other schemes which are planned and executed solely for the upliftment of the Harijans and tribal people. They are as follows :—

1. Milk distribution Co-operative Society, Arumugapuram.

2. Milk distribution Co-operative Society, Arasarkonam.

3. Milk Distribution Co-operative Society, Kotturkonam.

4. Industrial Training Institute, Kariamanickapuram.

5. Tailoring Training Institute, Andoor.

6. Tailoring Training Institute Marungur.

7. Palmyra Articles Production Institute, Edaikodu.

To ameliorate the poor condition of Harijans and hill tribes people, the Government is making unremitting and all round efforts through its various and varied welfare schemes in this district and all these good-intentioned efforts would not end up in vain in the long run provided an equal, degree of effort and enthusiasm is vouchfed by the beneficiaries of these welfare schemes.

A residential school for Tribal children.



Manavalakurichi—A Model Village

Manavalakurichi village, which has been selected as the Best Village in India for 1969-70 is in Kurunthenkode Panchayat Union in Kanyakumari District. It lies between the Arabian Sea on the one side and the green paddy fields on the other side, with tall coconut and arecanut trees in between, presenting a panoramic view. The area of the village is 4·70 square miles and the population is 13,672. The salient features of the village are detailed below :—



View of Harijan Housing Project.

Agriculture.

Agriculture is the main occupation of the villagers. The people have taken up to the cultivation of High Yielding varieties of paddy like I.R.8. which is cultivated in 436 out of 500 hectares of land available in Manavalakurichi for the cultivation of paddy. The farmers are adopting the package of practices recommended by the Agricultural Department. The villagers have dug 480 compost pits and have produced 2,880 metric tonnes of compost manure. Chemical fertilizers are applied in prescribed dozes by most farmers. The farmers have utilised 196 metric tonnes of chemical fertilizers in the course of an year. Green manure crops are raised and adequate green manuring is being done. Sufficient attention is given by the farmers for plant protection work. The villagers have purchased 28 Nos. of sprayers and dusters and other equipments during the year. There is a plant protection squad functioning in this area. It is the plant protection measures taken by the people that have largely contributed to increased yield in paddy. It is also an important cocoanut producing area in this district.

Memorable Day for Manavalakurichi President.



Animal Husbandry.

The villagers have made sincere attempts to improve the local cattle population. In this area 185 country bulls have been castracted and 450 cows artificially inseminated. To provide fodder for the cattle different varieties of fodder grass have been cultivated in 20 hectares. There are 60 small poultry forms functioning in the village. For improving the variety of poultry 1200 exotic eggs have been distributed to ten Villagers.

Occupation.

Next to agriculture, fishing is the most important occupation. Nylon nets have been distributed to the fisherfolks in coastal areas. Prawns, the main catch of this area in certain seasons are mostly exported to foreign countries after some simple processing and this fetches a good income to the fisherfolk. The Indian Rare Earth Factory provides employment to about 1,500 people. The concentration of good yielding cocoanut trees in this area has helped in the development of a thriving Coir industry.

Education.

There are five primary Schools, One Middle School, two High Schools and an Arts College which cater to the educational needs of the people. Besides, there is one "Magalir Manram".

All the hamlets are provided with protected water supply and are connected by good link roads. These hamlets have also been completely electrified. Medical facilities are available for the villagers.

There are three multipurpose Co-operative societies catering to their credit needs. Besides there are three fishermen Co-operative Societies, one Co-operative stores and one Weavers Co-operative Society. With the assistance of loan of about one lakh of rupees lent by the Land Development Bank, the Agriculturists have dug 12 irrigation wells and have installed pumpsets.



Potable drinking water even in sea-shore village.

FAMILY PLANNING.

The villagers have evinced keen interest in family planning schemes' 2.672 families have been brought under this scheme by adopting various family planning methods. There are two maternity centres functioning in this village.

OTHER WORKS IMPLEMENTED BY THE PANCHAYAT UNION.

Under the village works Programme 12 road works with a total length of 7·2 k.m. and one major culvert work at the Thattanvilai have been executed at a cost of Rs. 45,700. Three bathing ghats have been constructed from the General Funds of the Panchayat at a cost of Rs. 5,500. Four road works to a length of 2·4 k.m. have been executed under the Rural Man Power Scheme.

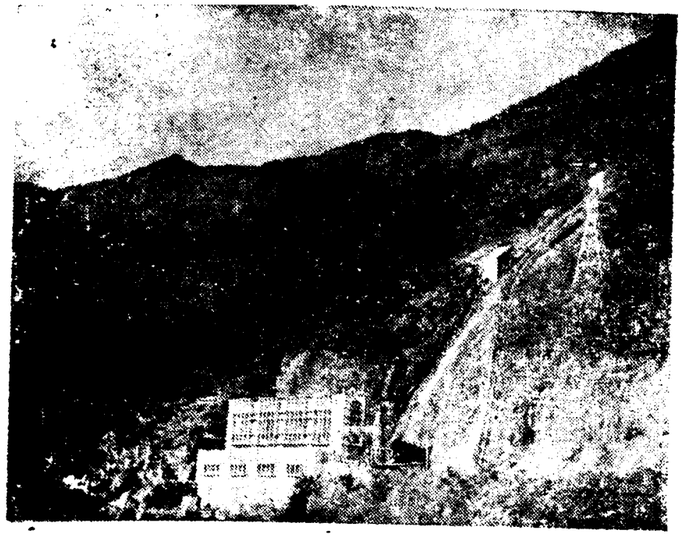
The volunteers of prosperity Brigade have erected one "Anna Memorial School" building at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,500.

OTHER SCHEMES.

Under Drought Relief Scheme one drinking water well has been dug in Padunilam. The scheme of linking Cheramangalam major and minor channels taken up under the special scheme in the Agricultural programme is nearing completion at an estimate cost of Rs. 18,000 and about 100 acres of dry land will get the benefit of irrigation after its completion.

It may thus be seen why this village is an ideal one. It has rightly been adjusted to be the best village in India for 1969-70 meritting the National Award of Rs. 3,000. The National Award of Rs. 3,000 and the merit certificate awarded to this village by the Government of India were presented to the President Manavalakurichi Town Panchayat by the Honourable Thiru V.R. NEDUNCHEZHIAN, Minister for Education and Local Administration on 7th August 1971 at a function held at MANAVALAKURICHI under the presidentship of the Collector of KANYAKUMARI.

Power Development In Kanyakumari District



Kothayar Power House utilises the highest head of any Power Station in India.

Nagercoil Municipality was the first place to be electrified as early as 1932 by a private firm of local contractors. Subsequently, the supply of electricity to the entire area of the district was derived from the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Project in the Kerala State. At present, the requirement is met from Tamil Nadu grid.

Kothayar Hydro-Electric Project.

The Kothayar river is the main source of irrigation in Kanyakumari district. The power scheme also revolves round this project and involves the constructions of two dams, the upper and the lower dams, twelve diversion weirs, four tunnels, a pump house and two power house stations with a total installed capacity of 100,000 K.W. The works connected with the implementation of this Project was inaugurated on 15th April 1964, and completed by 1971.

The Upper Kothayar Dam to be located at a level of over 4,000 feet above sea level would impound water from 11·25 square miles of the Upper Kothayar basin and have a storage capacity of 4,197 million cubic feet. Water stored there is being led to the first power house through a tunnel of about 7,340 feet length. This power house has a single unit of 60,000 K.W. capacity operating at a head of 3,192 feet, about 100 feet higher than the Pykara Power Station in the Nilgiris. This has become the highest head power station of Tamil Nadu Grid. It was commissioned in 1968.

The tail waters of first power house will be stored in the Lower Kothayar Dam built across the Kothayar river at a level of 960 feet above sea level. In addition to the tail waters, the Lower Kothayar Dam will impound storage from 11·2 square miles of the Lower Kothayar basin and will have a net storage capacity of about 31 million cubic feet. Water from neighbouring hill streams totalling about 10·45 square miles of catchment area will also be diverted into the Lower Kothayar reservoir by suitable diversion weirs twelve in all by leading in channels and tunnels. Water from the Lower Kothayar reservoir will be led into the second power house through a tunnel of about 4,800 feet length and a steel penstock pipe about 1,150 feet long. The second power house would have a single machine of 40,000 K.W. operating at a head of 877 feet. This was commissioned on 17th November 1971.

The power generated from these two power houses is proposed to be fed into the Tamil Nadu Grid at Kayathar by a double circuit 110 K.W. line (45 miles in length).

The total cost of the generation scheme is estimated to be Rs. 788·20 lakhs. The scheme on completion has added a total energy of 381 million units of power to the Tamil Nadu Grid and would meet the power demand of the Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli districts.

Details of Electrification Programme.

Number of villages in the district—64.

Number of villages electrified —64.

Number of hamlets—2,567.

Number of hamlets electrified up to 31st January 1972—1,867.

Powerlines drawn for electrifying more hamlets—700.

ONE MORE FLY–OVER FOR CITY

The automatic traffic signal at the Junction of Sir Muthuswami Iyer Road and Poonamallee High Road, (General Hospital Road) near Fort Railway Station a long felt need for the City, installed by the Highways and Rural Works Department was formally switched on by Thiru K. R. Shenoi, I.P.S., Commissioner of Police, Madras on 5th January 1972. Thiru C.V. Padmanabhan, Chief Engineer, National Highways, presided over the function.

The Chief Engineer, National Highways, in his welcome address observed that the provision of Traffic Signals is a must at every busy intersection in this Metropolitan City to cope with the ever-increasing flow of traffic. Further he said that the Government of Tamil Nadu will shortly issue orders for construction of a Fly-over at Central Station intersection and also for widening the bridge over Buckingham Canal in between Central Station and Moore-Market. It has also been proposed to construct a pedestrian Sub-way opposite to 'Park Station'. Thiru C.V. Padmanabhan, Chief Engineer (National Highways) added that it is very essential to educate the pedestrians on traffic rules and regulations and emphasised the important role, the educated society of Madras City, and other Major Cities can play in this regard.

While commissioning the automatic signal, Thiru K.R. Shenoi, Commissioner of Police, observed that the traffic problem was becoming acute day by day due to rapid increase in number of vehicles and static width of the Roads and stated that Philanthropists may emulate the example of the "TVS HOUSE" in donating to such noble public causes, as for the automatic traffic signal at Nandanam intersection on Anna Salai. He thanked the Government of Tamil Nadu for sanctioning the entire amount for this type of signal at Nurses Quarters intersection and for taking keen interest in easing traffic problem in the Metropolitan City of Madras and in the mufassal towns of Tamil Nadu. The Commissioner of Police cited the work of various departments in easing the traffic congestion in the City as a fine example of co-ordination and collaboration amongst themselves towards a common cause. In this regard he thanked the Highways and Rural Works Department and the Traffic Engineering wing of the Highways and Rural Works Department, Corporation of Madras and the Police Department and other various agencies and public bodies for erecting automatic traffic signals and making other devices available for easing the traffic congestion in City.

Thiru G. Nandagopal, Executive Engineer (Bridges), Corporation of Madras, proposed a vote of thanks and praised the services rendered by the Chief Engineer (National Highways) and the Director of Highway Research Station and the Divisional Engineer, Traffic Engineering Cell and the Divisional Engineer (Highways), Gemini Fly-over. He thanked Thiru R. Thillainayagam, Director, Highway Research Station and Thiru C. Raghavan, Divisional Engineer, Traffic Engineering Cell and Indian Telephone Industries for designing and erecting this signal in a very short time.

A warm hand-shake between the Police and Highways "tops" to assure for us safety on the roads.



A MEMENTO TO VIKRAM SARABHAI



INDIA REACHES SATELLITE COMMUNICATION AGE

The Vikaram Earth Station-India's first satellite earth station-which went into operation in February, 1971,has brought a three-fold increase in overseas telephone calls from India.

The Station antenna with an aperture diameter of 29.7 meters and weighing nearly 200 tons, is the single major item which contributes to the merit of the station. The same antenna serves to transmit and receive signals from the Satellite.

Photo shows a view of the antenna at the Vikram Earth Station at Arvi near Poona.

RELEASE OF THE BOOK "NALAM THARUM SEERUNAVU".

A book on nutrition entitled, "Nalam Tharum Seerunavu" in Tamil by Dr. (Thirumathi) Rajammal P. Devadas was released by the Union Deputy Minister for Education and Social Service, Hon'ble Thiru K.S. Ramaswamy on 27th February 1972. Thiru T.S. Avanashilingam, Founder-President of the Institutions presided over the function and commended the excellent efforts taken by the author.

Dr. Rajammal P. Devadas praised the efforts of the Department of Rural Development and the workers in the fields of Applied Nutrition. She said that Thiru E. C. P. Prabhakar, I.A.S., Secretary had counselled writing the book, the printintg of which was financed by the department on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu. The Hon'ble Minister Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhian, Minister for Education and Rural Development had kindly given the foreward. The book which is intended for all nutrition workers in the Block and school consists of 78 pages and is priced Rs. 2. The Kalaimani Achagam has done a good job of the printing.

The book covers information on adequate dietary requirements for all ages, basic information on nutrition with special references to pre-school, school-going children pregnant and lactating mothers menu plans and recipes.

The Union Minister, who released the book stressed on the importance of nutrition and nutrition education for eradication of malnutrition specially the blindness and protein malnutrition in our country.

He mentioned about the appointment of National Plan outlay for Nutrition and congratulaed Dr. Rajammal P. Devadas and the Institution for their excellent contribution in the field of nutrition.

How much metal is there in the Air ?

Moscow, APN. The new method for establishing the amount of heavy metals in the atmosphere elaborated by the Experimental Meteorology Institute provides for a rapid and precise reply to this question. Using it, a researcher within a short time can determine the weight of each of the 20 metals which on the average are to be found in every air sample. Despite the negligible amounts of heavy metals in the atmosphere (billionth parts of a gram per cum of air), they substantially influence the state of the gaseous envelope of the Earth. Thus, sodium and calcium particles facilitate the formation of rain clouds and precipitation ; particles of other metals deprive the air of transparency, etc. Pollution background stations are being set up in the USSR in order to solve problems of reducing the industrial contamination of the atmosphere. They will measure the content of substances "polluting" the atmosphere

The Screen as a memorising Device.

Leningrad, APN. An original device capable of "remembering" and reproducing the image of an article appearing on the screen of an X-Ray apparatus has been built in the Leningrad Technological Institute. This is a simple device ; the necessary image is projected on the luminophore-coated steel screen The apparatus "memorises" it ; after the radiation source is switched off, the object will be seen on the screen in the course of one hour. One need only to switch off the current to "erase" the picture. Unlike the case with the X-Ray screen, one can stay in front of the reproduction without being subjected to the danger of radiation. This unusual "memorising device" also reacts to infra-red and ultra-violet rays and electronic beams.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT'S ANNOUNCEMENTS

Take over closed mills :

One of the closed textile mills in the State " Balaramavarma" Textiles, Shencottah was reopened on February 4, 1972 following a settlement between the management and labour according to the State Textile Corporation. This was one of the six closed mills for the revival of which the State Government had initiated action.

The Tamil Nadu Government has decided to take over and run the Somasundara Mills—one of the closed textile mills in Coimbatore district—without waiting for the financial contribution from the Centre.

Announcing the decision the Hon'ble Chief Minister said the Government of India had been requested to grant the necessary permission for the take over of the mills which would help absorb about 1.000 unemployed workers.

Hurdle in way of Trade Union Unity overcome :

The meeting of the working party of employers and workers representatives held at New Delhi under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Union Minister for Labour Thiru R. K. Khadilkar made a positive advance towards the establishment of trade union unity and a new industrial relations system in the country.

Under the agreement reached between the three Central Trade Union Organizations, *viz.* I.N.T.U.C., A.I.T.U.C. and H.M.S., barring the areas where trade unions had already been recognised either under State laws or under the Code of discipline or collective bargaining the majority union would be given recognition after the strength of rival claimants had been ascertained through verification of membership.

Where, after verification of membership the difference in strength between the two rival claimants for recognition was found not to be significant resort would be made to a secret ballot of the workers for determining the collective bargaining agent.

Where the load of the majority union over its rival was only marginal, it would associate them also in the negotiations for concluding collective agreement with the employers. It was also agreed that no craft or category-wise union would be given recognition and that the verification of membership or the ballot procedure as the case might be, would be conducted by an independent judicial authority with representatives of the contending parties associated as assessors.

All industrial disputes would be settled by direct negotiations with the recognised union alone or with others as indicated in the formula for recognition. Where such direct recognition failed and where there was no agreement which provided for voluntary arbitration, the choice between a strike and arbitration should be given to the workers. The idea of having bipartite committees at the industry, regional and plant levels was also agree to.

The Minister referred to the appeal made by the President and the Prime Minister for a moratorium on work stoppages and said this had now become a compelling factor. No country could hope to be self reliant in the international field until it had achieved self-reliance in its economic sphere, he added.

Recognition of Trade Unions—Bill under Study

The 22nd meeting of the State Labour Advisory Board of Tamil Nadu which concluded its two day session at Madurai appointed two committees, one with six labour representatives and the other with six employers' representatives, to study and report on the draft legislation for the recognition of trade unions in the State.

The Hon'ble Minister for Labour presided over the session. The two Committees have also been asked to submit a report after making an assessment of labour-management relations both before 1967 and after 1967.

On the enforcement of the Contact Labour (Regulations and Abolition) Act, a Central Act, the Board decided that necessary rules and regulations for its enforcement in the State should be finalised within a month and that the date of enforcement should be notified soon.

In regard to the situation in Coimbatore district where the textile mill workers had gone on strike, the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

" With reference to the first of the demands for which there is at present a strike in the textile Mills of Coimbatore, this Board, while welcoming the action of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in coming forward to reopen the Somasundaram Mills even before the receipt of the Central Government's contribution, calls upon the Central Government to accord immediately the authorisation sought for. If further calls upon both the State and the Central Governments to take immediate steps for the reopening of the closed mills and for settling the other issues with a view to end the strike. "

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed schedule tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (Highways and Rural works), Madras circle at his office in " HIGHWAYS OFFICES " Building at Guindy, Madras-25, up to 3.00 P.M. on 23rd March 1972 for the work noted below :—

Name of work.—Improvements to East coast Road from Poonjeri to Sadras Surappan Road—Km.0/0 -8/4.—EMD Rs. 5,740.

Tenders will be opened on the same day, *i.e.*, on 23rd March 1972 at 3.15 P.M.

Particulars of tender condition schedules forms and plans can be obtained from the Office of the Divisional Engineer (High ways), Chingleput on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 25.75 (including Sales Tax) on all working days from 15th to 22nd March 1972 during office hours. This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

The earnest Money Deposit noted above should be remitted into any of the Government Treasuries within the Jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural works), Chingleput, under the head of " REVENUE DEPOSITS" to the credit of Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural works), Chingleput, and receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender. The earnest money Deposit if furnished in the form of Bank Guarantee obtained from Scheduled Banks should be accompanied by the Reserve Bank of India concurrence.

Tenders received without the prescribed Earnest Money Deposit will not be considered.

No. 22A. *Superintending Engineer (H & R.W) Madras Circle, Guindy, Madras-25.*

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD -VEERANAM PROJECT.

TENDER NOTICE.

Name of work —*Construction of a Pre-stressed concrete bridge to carry the pre-stressed concrete pipe line across river Gadilam in South Arcot District.*

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water supply and Drainage Board sealed Tenders for the above work in the prescribed form will be received from registered contractors of Public Works Department or other Government Organisations and firms of repute by the Special Chief Engineer, Veeranam Water Supply Scheme and Coovum Improvement Project, Madras-5, in his office upto 3.00 P.M. on 20th March 1972 and will be opened at 3.30 P.M. on the same day.

The work is to be executed within ten months on lump-sum Contract basis—Earnest Money Deposit is Rs. 10,060.

The cost of tender scheduleviz. Rs.10.37 including sales-tax which will under no circumstances be refunded shall be remitted into Government Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head " III Suspense G. Remittance (ii) Other remittances T.W.A.D Board Funds" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Veeranam Project Division, Vadakuthu. The tender schedule can be obtained from the office of the Special Chief Engineer, Veeranam Water Supply Scheme, Madras-5 on production of the chalan of payment from 2nd March 1972 to 15th March 1972.

No. 21-A. *Special Chief Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D. Thanjavur Circle, Thanjavur in his office for the following work up to 3.00 p.m. on 29th March 1972.

Name of work.—Improving A-14. Idiyar channel of Nandalar from 0/0 K.M. to 7·520 K.M.

Form of contract is K. 2. E.M.D. is Rs. 3,000.

Cost of tender schedule to be remittted in the treasury under the head P.W.D. in III other remittances at the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Cauvery Division, Thanjavur is Rs. 20 and Sales tax to be remitted into treasury under the head XII. Sales tax (*b*) receipts under State Sales-tax Act, General.

Sales-tax is Re. 0·70.

Tender documents will be available for sale from 13th March 1972 onwards.

No. 20-A. *Superintending Engineer, Thanjavur Circle, Thanjavur.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu Sealed Tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Coimbatore Nilgiris circle at his office at Coimbatore upto 3·00 p.m. on 22nd March 1972 for the work noted below :—

Name of work.—Construction of additional floor to the minor irrigation hostel at Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore—E.M.D. Rs. 4,100. Form of Contract is Lumpsum and the work is to be executed within six months.

The tender documents can be had from the Manager, Office of the Executive Engineer, Buildings Division, Coimbatore on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs 10·35 which is not refundable in all working days during office hours from 23rd February 1972.

No. 19-A. *Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu Sealed Tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Coimbatore-Nilgiris Circle at his office at Coimbatore upto 3·00 p.m on 29th March 1972 for the work noted below :—

Name of work.—Consrtuction of additional buildings to accommodate III Year Degree students at Government Arts College, Tiruppur—E.M.D. Rs. 12,000.

Form of contract is Lumpsum and the work is to be completed in ten months.

The tender documents can be had from the Manager, Office of the Executive Engineer, Buildings Division, Coimbatore, on requistion in writing and on payment of Rs. 20·70 which is not refundable in all working days during office hours from 15th March 1972

Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Coimbatore-Nilgiris Circle, Coimbatore-1.

No. 18-A.

TAMIL NADU WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board, separate sealed tenders superscribing the name of work on the sealed cover will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board, Execution Circle, Madurai at his office at No. 17, P.T. Rajan Road, Madurai-2, upto 3·00 p.m. on *29th March 1972* and will be opened at 3·30 p.m. on the same day in the presence of the tenderers who choose to be present at that time. Each work is to be completed in six months on lumpsum contract basis.

Name of work.—Madurai Drainage Scheme Supply and Delivery of S.W. upright and upleft of various sizes.—E.M.D. Rs. 1,100.

Trichy Drainage Scheme Supply and Delivery of S. W. upright and upleft of various sizes.—E.M.D. Rs. 2,050.

Earnest money deposit shall be in the shape of a Treasury chalan or Demand Draft or Bank Guarantee from any Nationalised Bank Payable at the credit of the Executive Engineer, T.W.A.D. Board, Execution Division, Madurai and Executive Engineer, T.W.A.D. Board, Execution Division, Tiruchirappalli.

Tender documents can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, T.W.A.D. Board, 14, Ramamoorthy Road, Chinnachokkikulam, Madurai-2 and from the office of the Executive Engineer, T.W.A.D. Board, B-15, Thillainagar Main Road, Thillainagar, Tiruchirappalli-3 on all working days on payment of the cost cash or by sending Rs. 15·56 per set of each work by Money Order (upto 5 p.m. on 23rd March 1972).

No. 17-A. *Superintending Engineer (T.W.A.D.), Execution Circle, Madurai.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Parambikulam, Aliyar-Project Canals Circle, Makkinaickenpatti (P.O.) *via.* Pollachi at his office upto 3 p.m. on 30th March 1972 for the works noted hereunder. All the works are to be carried on K-2 contract form.

Serial number and name of work:

(1) Lining of Amaravathi Main Canal from mile 0/0 to 1/0—E.M.D. Rs. 3,100.

(2) Lining of Amaravathi Main Canal from mile 1/0 to 2/0—E.M.D. Rs. 4,800.

(3) Lining of Amaravathi Main Canal reach from mile 2/0 to 3/0—E.M.D. Rs. 4,700.

(4) Lining of Amaravathi Main Canal reach from mile 3/0 to 4/0.—E.M.D. Rs. 5,000.

(5) Lining of Amaravathi Main Canal reach from mile 4/0 to 5/0.—E.M.D. Rs. 4,700.

(6) Lining of Amaravathi Main Canal reach from mile 5/0 to 6/0.—E.M.D. Rs. 4,850.

(7) Lining of Amaravathi Main Canal reach from mile 6/0 to 7/0.—E.M.D. Rs. 5,050.

(8) Lining of Amaravathi Main Canal reach from mile 7/0 to 8/0.—E.M.D. Rs. 4,950.

2. The tenders will be opened immediately on the same day (30th March 1972) at the aforementioned place in the presence of such of those tenderers or their agents who are present.

3. The conditions of tenders and prescribed schedule can be had by post or in person from the Manager, Office of the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Udumalpet Division, Udumalpet P.O., Coimbatore district on all working days during office hours from 28th February to 28th March 1972 on requisition in writing and on production of chalans in token of having remitted into Treasury or Reserve Bank of India Rs. 5 towards cost of tender documents under the head "Public Works Remittances III - other remittance" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Udumalpet Division, Udumalpet and Rupee 0·18 towards sales tax under the head "XII Sales tax (b) Receipts under Sales-tax Act, General Sales Tax" per each work. The amount is not refundable on any account. Application received after 28th March 1972 will not generally be considered.

4. Further particulars can be had from the office during office hours on all working days.

No. 16-A. *Superintending Engineer, P.A.P. Canals Circle, Pollachi.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

TENDER CANCELLATION NOTICE.

Name of work.—Construction of Buildings for new Government Hospital at Chengam, North Arcot district.

The tenders called for the above work fixing the Tender date as 29th February 1972 are cancelled.

No. 14-A. *Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore.*

TAMIL NADU CEMENTS.

(Unit of Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation, Ltd.)

(A Government of Tamil Nadu Undertaking.)

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders are invited up to 31st March 1972 for the supply of fabrication, erection and commissioning of 800 m.m. width belt conveyors in the Packing Plant.

Detailed specifications, tender forms and other particulars can be had from the *General Manager, Tamil Nadu Cements,* P.O. (Via) *Rajapalayam,* Ramanathapuram district from 1st March 1972 on payment of Rs. 25·90 (Rupees twenty-five and Paise ninety only) by Money Order which is not refundable.

No. 13-A. *General Manager.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W. D., Thanjavur Circle, Thanjavur in his office for the following work up to 3·00 p.m. on 29th March 1972.

Name of work.—Construction of a Silt Ejector at the head reach of Manniar—E M D Rs. 10,000.

Form of contract is K-2 and the cost of tender schedule to be remitted in the Treasury under the head P.W.D. III—Other remittances at the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Cauvery Division, Thanjavur is Rs. 25.

Sales tax to be remitted into Treasury under the head II Sales Tax (b) receipts under State Sales Tax Act, General Sales Tax is Rs. 0·88 and tender documents will be available for sale from 13th March 1972 onwards.

No. 23-A. *Superintending Engineer.*

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Tiruchirappalli Circle, P.B. No. 55, Tiruchirappalli-1.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders for the following work will be received for and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Tiruchirappalli Circle, Tiruchirappalli-1. in his office at Tiruchirappalli on the date and time noted below. All works are to be carried out on lump sum contract basis. Period of completion is six months for works 1 to 5 and four months for works 6 to 11.

Cost of tender documents per set for works 1 to 5 is Rs. 25 plus sales tax of Re. 0·88 and for works 6 to 11 Rs. 15 plus sales tax Re. 0·53 and they will be available for sale from 15th March 1972. Tenders will be opened in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-30 p.m. on 31st March 1972. Tenders will be received up to 3-00 p.m. on 31st March 1972.

1. Construction of buildings for Dormitary block for Leprous Beggers' Home at Pudukkottai in Tiruchirappalli District. (Block No. I)—E.M.D. Rs. 2,500.

2. Construction of buildings for Dormitary block for Leprous Beggers' Home at Pudukkottai in Tiruchirappalli District (Block No. II)—E.M.D. Rs. 2,500.

3. Construction of buildings for Dormitary block for Leprous Beggers' Home at Pudukkottai in Tiruchirappalli District (Block No. III)—E.M.D. Rs. 2,500.

4. Construction of buildings for Dormitary block for Leprous Beggers' Home at Pudukkottai in Tiruchirappalli District (Block No. IV)—E.M.D. Rs. 2,500.

5. Construction of buildings Hospital-*cum*-administrative block for Leprous Beggars' Home at Pudukkottai in Tiruchirappalli district—E.M.D. Rs. 1,900.

6. Construction of Sanitary block for Leprous Beggers' Home at Pudukkottai in Tiruchirappalli district— E.M.D. Rs. 500.

7. Construction of Kitchen block for Leprous Beggers' Home at Pudukkottai in Tiruchirappalli district— E.M.D Rs. 450.

8. Construction of worksheds 2 numbers for the Leprous Beggers' Home at Pudukkottai in Trichirappalli district—E.M.D. Rs. 950.

9. Construction of Superintendents' Quarters for the Leprous Beggers' Home at Pudukkottai in Tiruchirappalli district—E.M.D. Rs. 400.

10. Construction of Pharmacists and Nurses Quarters 2 numbers for the Leprous Beggers' Home at Pudukkottai—E.M.D. Rs. 380.

11. Construction of single room quarters for the Last Grade Government Servants for the Leprous Beggers Home at Pudukkottai—E.M.D. Rs. 700.

The cost of tender documents should be remitted into a Government Treasury under the head of account "XXXVII Public Works—State—Revenue Miscellaneous" and the Sales-tax amount should also be remitted into a Government Treasury under the head of account "XII Sales tax-b. Receipts under the State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax" in a single chalan. The chalan should accompany the application for the supply of tender documents for the above work.

The Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Tiruchirappalli Circle reserves the right to reject any are all the tenders received without assigning any reason therefor.

Further conditions of tender will be available in the detailed tender notice.

Superintending Engineer, Tiruchirapalli Circle.

No. 15-A.

COIMBATORE HOUSING UNIT.

TENDER NOTICE.

Separate sealed tenders with the name of work and the tenderer duly superscribed are invited for the following works so as to reach the undersigned not later than 3·00 p.m. on 22nd March 1972.

The contract documents, plans etc., can be had on payment as noted against each schedule from the Divisional Accountant from 15th to 21st March 1972. The Earnest money deposit will be received by the Accountant only up to 1·00 p.m. on 22nd March 1972.

Serial number and name of work. (1)	*Approximate value of work.* (2)	*Earnest Money Deposit.* (3)	*Cost of each tender Schedule.* (4)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I *Slum Improvement Scheme at South of Perur Road, Coimbatore.*			
(*a*) Construction of one block of one roomed three storeyed tenements (12 in 1) and construction of two blocks of one roomed three storeyed tenements (18 in 1) under Phase III Scheme—			
Group 1	2,01,500	3,030	15+3½ per cent S.T.
Group 2	2,01,500	3,030	15+3½ per cent S.T.
Group 3	2,01,500	3,030	15+3½ per cent S.T.
Group 4	2,01,500	3,030	15+3½ per cent S.T.
(*b*) Construction of 2 blocks of one roomed three storeyed tenements (12 in 1) and construction of one block of one roomed three storeyed tenements (18 in 1) under Phase III Scheme.			
Group 5	1,78,500	2,680	10+3½ per cent S.T.
II. *Tamil Nadu Government Servants Rental Housing Scheme, Churchhill Area, Ooty.*			
Construction of 8 blocks of one roomed single storeyed flats (2 in 1) ..	1,87,000	2,820	10+3½ per cent S.T.
III. *S.I.H. Scheme, Tiruppur.*			
Construction of 5 blocks of one roomed two storeyed (4 in 1) tenements at Tiruppur Group 'A'	1,00,000	1,500	10+3½ per cent S.T.

The tenders received will be opened at 3.30 p.m. on the same day, i.e. on 22nd March 1972 in the presence of the contractors who choose to be present.

No. 12-A. *Executing Engineer and Administrative Officer.*

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Name of work.—Sholingur Water Supply Scheme—I Stage Construction of an elevated R.C.C. Service Reservoir of 6·00 lakhs litres capacity including necessary pipe connections, valve pits and sump, etc., complete. E.M.D. Rs. 3,300.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board sealed tenders in the proper departmental form will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering Circle, Madras at his office at 52, Gengu Reddi Road, Egmore, Madras-8 for the above work up to 3-00 p.m. on 24th March 1972 from the registered contractors of appropriate class of this department and/or similar Government organisations. The tender will be opened after 3·30 p.m. on the same day by the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering Circle, Madras, in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present at the time of opening.

E.M.D. is to be in the form of Treasury chalan or in any one of the acceptable forms of deposits as prescribed in the Tender Schedule.

The cost towards tender documents, viz., Rs. 10·35 is to be remitted to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, Chingleput—P.W. III, O.R. and for Sales Tax—XII Sales D.Misc. 1—General Sales Tax in separate chalans.

Tender documents can be had from the Executive Engineer (P.H.E.), Public Health Engineer Division, 24, Big Manakara street, Chingleput on application.

The work is to be executed in eight months period on lump sum contract basis.

No. 10-A. *Superintending Engineer,*
Public Health Engineering Circle,
Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board.

PUPLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders in the form supplied will be received from the registered contractors of P.W.D. or the other Government departments for the following works by the Special Superintending Engineer, Cauvery Development Works Circle, Thanjavur up to 4·00 p.m. on 23rd March 1972. Form of contract is K-2.

1. Improvements to river Kittanai Uppanar from L.S. O.M., to 2,000 M.—E.M.D. Rs. 800.
2. Improvements to the river Kittanai Uppanar from L.S. 2,000 M. to 4,000 M.—E.M.D. 1,300.
3. Construction of a regulator at L.S. 7184 M. of river Kittanai Uppanar—E.M.D. Rs. 4,700.

Conditions.

1. The tender schedule will be available for sale on or after 7th March 1972.
2. The E.M.D. should be deposited into the Government Treasury under the head "Revenue Deposits" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (Project Inv. Dn., Mayuram) or other mode of remittance as indicated in the detailed tender notice.
3. The cost of tender schedule, viz., Rs. 10 per set is to be remitted into the Government Treasury under the head "P.W.D. III O.R." to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (Project Inv. Dn., Mayuram).
4. The sales tax of Re. 0·35 per set is to be remitted into the treasury under the head "XII. Sales receipts under Sales Tax—General".
5. Applications for the supply of tender schedules should reach this office on or before 21st March 1972 and the application should be addressed to the Personal Assistant to the Special Superintending Engineer, Cauvery Development Works Circle, Thanjavur and the applications received after that date will not generally be considered.

No. 9-A. *Special Superintending Engineer.*

PALLAVA TRANSPORT CORPORATION.

For and on behalf of the Chairman, Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, Annasalai, Madras 2, sealed tenders are invited up to 3-00 p.m. on 31st March 1972 by the Executive Engineer (Civil), Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, Madras 2, for running a Canteen in Pallava Transport Central Workshop, Chromepet, for a period of 2 years. Tenders will be opened on the same day (i.e., 31st March 1972 at 3·15 p.m. Copies of tender conditions can be had from the Executive Engineer (Civil), Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, on payment of Rs. 1·01, during office hours. The amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

No. 11-A. *Managing Director.*

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders for the following works will be received up to 3-00 p.m. on 5th April 1972 by the Superintending Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Coimbatore Circle at his office at 25/1, Third Street, Tatabad, Coimbatore-12. Tenders will be opened on the same date by 4-00 p.m. either by the Superintending Engineer or by any authorised officer before the tenderers who choose to be present at that time. Form of contract is lump-sum.

1. Mettur Township water supply improvements scheme II stage Extension of Treatment works—

(a) Providing suitable aeration (cascading) arrangements at Treatment works.

(b) Clarifiocalator of 12·8 m.dia. with necessary mech. items raw and clear water channels and other necessary civil works one unit.

(c) Mechanical equipment for one compartment of Rapid Gravity filter of size 8′ × 12′ inclusive of filling with proper graded gravel and sand and connecting to the existing filter inclusive of R.C.C. lining to walls and to make it water tight one unit.

Period of completion—Six months.

The tender schedules can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, 28, Avvaiyar street, Subramaniam Nagar, Salem-5 by remitting the cost of tender documents of Rs. 20·70 inclusive of S.T. either by cash or by money order from 1st March to 3rd April 1972.

The earnest money deposit of Rs. 5,750 should be remitted in the form of Demand Draft or bank guarantee obtained from any nationalised banks drawn in favour of Executive Engineer, Salem-5. Earnest money edposit may also be remitted in the Treasury within the (Executive Engineer's jurisdiction) under the Head of account 'P.W.III-O.R.' credit adjusted to the Executive Engineer, Salem-5. Tenders received without earnest money deposit are liable to be rejected.

The Superintending Engineer, Coimbatore Circle reserves right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning reasons therefor.

No. 5. *Superintending Engineer (Public Health), Coimbatore-12.*

PALLAVA TRANSPORT CORPORATION LIMITED.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed quotations for the *supply of Expander and Adjuster Unit* and complete are invited by the undersigned upto 3-00 p.m. on 28 th March 1972. Detailed conditions of tender and other particulars can be had free of cost from the Purchase Officer, Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, Madras-2, on any working day.

Managing Director, Pallava
Transport Corporation Limited,
No. 4. *Madras-2.*

TENDER NOTICE.

On behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders are invited for the supply of stores, tools, etc., to this Department during 1972–73.

The last date for receipt of tender is 3 p.m. on 28th March 1972.

For further details and conditions of tender please apply to the undersigned with a remittance of Rs. 2·07 towards the cost of tender notification and form of tender inclusive of Sales Tax.

Director, Cinchona Department,
No. 2. *P.B. No. 6, Ootacamund, The Nilgiris.*

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

Supply and Erection of Turbo Exhauster type vacuum cleaners at Basin Bridge Power House, Madras against Tender Notice E. 1529 due on 27th March 1972.

Sealed tenders in triplicate complete with Technical particulars and superscribed as above will be received by the undersigned upto 12 noon on 27th March 1972 for the supply and erection of the following at Basin Bridge Power House, Madras.

Turbo Exhauster type vacuum cleaners complete with A.C. 3 phase 50 cycles 415 volts Electric Motor, vee ropes and pulleys, filter receiver with discharge valve, set of hose and cleaning tools suitable for two operators together with hose connections and piping system and all other accessories for handling coal dust and ash dust by surface cleaning of the equipments and area around boilers 9 and 10 at Basin Bridge Power House, Madras.

The intending Tenderers are requested to inspect the areas around the Boilers 9 and 10 at Basin Bridge Power House prior to submitting their quotations as also to obtain any further details and clarifications that are considered necessary from the Suprintending Engineer/Generation, Basin Bridge Power House, Madras.

The tenders will be opened at 3 p.m. on 27th March 1972 at the office of the undersigned in the presence of such of the Tenderers who may desire to be present. There is no separate specification or tender form. Normally, tender received after the stipulated time will not be considered.

Each tenderer must pay an earnest money deposit of Rs. 1,000 (Rupees thousand only) against the specification to the Accounts Officer, Madras Electricity System (Distribution), 157, Anna Salai, Madras-2 either in cash or in the form of a demand draft in favour of the Accounts Officer. The cash receipt/demand draft shall be submitted with the tender *Cheques will not be accepted.* Tenders not accompanied by Earnest Money Deposit are liable to be rejected.

The Board reserves the right not to accept the Lowest or any tender, and to split the tenders and place orders on one or more tenderers.

Superintending Engineer,
No. 1. *Technical (Electrical).*

TIRUCHI HOUSING UNIT.

TENDER NOTICE.

Separate sealed tenders with the name of the work and the tenderers duly superscribed on the cover are invited for the works mentioned below so as to reach the undersigned not later than 3-00 p.m. on 23rd February 1972.

Name of work.—

Construction of shopping centres (Jawan's Bhawan) at Tiruchirappalli (opposite to Plaza Theatre).

Approximate value of work is Rs. 2·64 lakhs and earnest money deposit Rs. 4,000 and cost of tender of documents (non-refundable) is Rs. 25 plus sales tax 3½ per cent.

The tender documents can be had from the Divisional Accountant on all working days between 11-00 a.m. and 4-00 p.m. on payment of the amounts specified above. Tender schedule will be available for sale from 10th to 22nd February 1972. Tenders received will be opened at 3-15 p.m. on 23rd February 1972 in the presence of the contractor who choose to be present.

The last date for the receipt of tenders for the work of construction of shopping centres (Jawans Bhavan) at Tiruchirappalli is extended from 23rd February to 22nd March 1972.

Tender schedules will be available for sale till 21st March 1972. Tenders received will be opened at 3-15 p.m. on 22nd March 1972.

No. 3. *Executive Engineer and Additional Officer.*

KODAYAR HYDRO ELECTRIC SCHEME.

TENDER NOTICE—K-2 CONTRACT.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and by the order and direction of the Board sealed tenders are invited by the undersigned for the work noted below:

1. Sealed tenders superscribed with the name of the work and with the name of the Tenderer will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Kodayar Hydro Electric Scheme, 34-A, Perumalpuram, Tirunelveli-7, Tirunelveli District upto 3-00 p.m. on 4th April 1972 and will be opened at 4-00 p.m. on the same day in the presence of such of those tenderers or their authorised representatives as may be present. Specification number is K-C. 298-A.

Name of Work—Exacavation for foundation between ch. 740 to 890 and building masonry in blocks VIII and IX between ch. 704 to 890 upto top of Dam of Chinnakuttiar Dam at Kodayar Upper Camp.

2. Copies of tender specification with schedule, etc. can be had from the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 10·35 (inclusive of sales tax) by money order or cash towards the cost of each set. This amount is not refundable under any circumstances.

3. The Earnest money Deposit of Rs. 20,000 should be paid in cash only in advance at the Office of the undersigned and the receipt thereof to be enclosed with the tender. Cheques will on no account be accepted. Demand drafts for earnest money should be sent in advance in no case with the tender itself. Tenders received without earnest money deposit in the first instance will be summarily rejected.

4. No late tenders and those not in conformity with our prescribed terms, conditions, specifications or without earnest money or tie up of other transactions towards earnest money are entertainable.

5. The Board reserves the right to distribute the work among tenderers or to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reasons therefor.

6. The Board is not responsible for any loss of tender set during transit if sent by post. The tenders not submitted in the departmental form on due date and time will be summarily rejected. The tender forms are not transferable.

Superintending Engineer, Kodayar
Hydro Electric Scheme.
No. 8-A. 34-A, *Perumalpuram, Tirunelveli-7.*

NOTIFICATION.

SANITARY INSPECTORS' CERTIFICATE—EXAMINATION PART I (SUPPLEMENTAL)—APRIL 1972.

Applications for admission to the above Examination commencing from 18th April 1972, should reach the Additional Director of Health Services and Family Planning and Chairman, Board of Examiners, Madras-6, *on or before 25th March* 1972.

Only candidates who have appeared for and failed in Part I of the Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate Examination are eligible for appearing for the above Examination.

Requests for application *forms* and for further particulars should accompany self-addressed 35 paise stamped envelope.

Additional Director of Health Services and Family Planning and Chairman Board of Examiners, Madras-6.

No. 6.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders will be received up to 3 p.m. on 31st March 1972 for the supply of " Process Films " in the Office of the Director of Stationery and Printing, Mint Buildings, Madras-1. Further details may be obtained from the undersigned.

Director-in-charge of Stationery and Printing Department.

No. 7-A.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders in the Form supplied will be received from the registered Contractors of P.W.D. or the other Government Departments for the following works by the Special Superintending Engineer, Cauvery Development Works Circle, Thanjavur, up to 4-00 p.m. on 24th March 1972. Form of Contract is K-2.

Name of work.—Improving Mahimalayar Uppanar Drain from L.S. OM. to 6000M and Kannappamoolai surplus course—E.M.D. Rs. 7,600.

Conditions.

1. The tender schedule will be available for sale on or after 6th March 1972.

2. The E.M.D. should be deposited into the Government Treasury under the Head 'Revenue Deposits' to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Drainage Division, Tiruvarur, or as detailed in the tender schedule and detailed tender notice for the work.

3. The cost of tender schedule, viz., Rs. 10 per set is to be remitted in the Government Treasury under the head "P.W.D. III. O.R." to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Drainage Division, Tiruvarur.

4. The Sales Tax of Re. 0.35 per set is to be remitted into the Treasury under the head "XII. Sales—(*b*) Receipts under Sales-tax—General".

5. Applications for the supply of tender schedules should reach this office on or before 22nd March 1972 and the application should be addressed to the Personal Assistant to Special Superintending Engineer, Cauvery Development Works Circle, Thanjavur, and the application received after that date will not generally be considered.

Special Superintending Engineer.

No. 6A.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Thanjavur Circle, Thanjavur in his office for the following work up to 3 p.m. on 29th March 1972. Form of Contract is K-2.

Name of work. Construction of a *silt ejector in the head* reach of Grand Anicut Canal—E.M.D. Rs. 10,000.

Cost of tender documents of Rs. 25 should be remitted into the Treasury under the head "P.W. III—*Other remittances*" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., G.A.C. Division, Thanjavur and Sales-Tax of Re. 0-88, under the head of "XII. Sales Tax Receipts under the State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax". Tender documents will be available for sale from 13th to 28th March 1972.

Superintending Engineer, Thanjavur Circle, Thanjavur.

No. 5A.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

RECRUITMENT TO THE POSTS OF JUNIOR ASSISTANTS, CASHIERS AND TYPISTS.

Applications in the prescribed form are invited by the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board up to 5-00 p.m. on 25th March 1972 for appointments as detailed below :—

Name of posts.	*Number of posts.*	*Scale of pay.*
(i) Junior Assistants ..	1,600	* Rs. 126—8—150—10—250.
(ii) Cashiers	800	* Rs. 126—8—150—10—250.
(iii) Typists	200	* Rs. 126—8—150—10—250 with Typewriting Special Pay.

*Graduates will start on Rs. 150 per mensem in the scale.

Besides the above pay, usual dearness and other allowances, if any, as applicable to the employees of the Board will also be allowed.

Minimum Qualification—Junior Assistants and Cashiers,—S.S.L.C with minimum general Educational Qualification, i.e., with prescribed percentage of marks in each subject in the S.S.L.C. Public Examination or any equivalent qualification.

Typists,—S.S.L.C. with minimum general educational qualification and Typewriting Higher Grade in English and ower Grade in Tamil or any equivalent qualification.

Applications from lesser qualified candidates for the posts of Typist will be considered *in the case* of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates only. Detailed particulars and form of application may be obtained from the Chief Engineer for Electricity, 157, Anna Salai, Madras-2. on requisition with a Crossed Postal Order for Rupee one made payable to the Accounts Officer, Madras Electricity System, Madras-2 and a self-addressed envelope of 23 cm. x 10 cm. size bearing postage to the value of 20 paise plus 5 paise stamp for Refugee Relief Fund. The Postal Order for Rupee one must have been obtained on or after 25th February 1972. The cover containing the requisition should be superscribed as "*Requisition for application form*".

Candidates applying for more than one post should send separate applications for each post.

No notice will be taken of requisitions not accompanied by such Postal Order for Rupee one and a self-addressed stamped envelope.

Chairman, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.

No. 4A.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Applications are invited from suitable candidates for filling up a vacancy in the cadre of *Accountant in our Sugar Mills.*

Qualifications.—M. Com., with 2 or 3 years experience *in manufacturing organization or* A.C.A.

Age.—Preferably less than 30 years.

Scale of pay.—Rs. 305—20—405—25—630 with D.A. of Rs. 90-20 per mensem. Higher start in the above scale will be allowed to candidates having better qualification/experience.

Other benefits include Provident Fund, Gratuity, Bonus, Medical and Leave facilities, etc., as per rules of the organization.

Candidates who do not fulfil the above qualification need not apply.

Applications giving full bio-data may be sent to the Managing Director, The Ambur Co-operative Sugar Mills Limited, Vadapudupet P.O., (via) Jalarpet, R.M.S. North Arcot district before 15th March 1972.

Candidates called for interview may have to defray their own expenses.

Managing Director.

No. 9.

NOTIFICATION.

Sub.—Pollachi Water Supply Improvements Scheme—II stage—Construction and initial maintenance of 8 MLD. Water Treatment Plant with rated capacity of 3.50,000 LPH. Complete with Civil Works.

Ref.—1. This Office chit tender Notice No. 735/SD1/71-1, dated 16th December 1971.
2. This Office Notification No. 735/SD1/71, dated 24th January 1972.

The last date of receipt of tenders for the above work is further extended upto 3-00 p.m. on 21st March 1972. The tenders received will be opened on the same day at 4-00 p.m. The tender schedules will be sold upto 15th March 1972. Other conditions of the tenders—Notice remain unchanged.

Superintending Engineer P.H., Coimbatore-12.

No. 8.

TAMIL NADU STATE TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Application are invited from persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes and possessing the qualifications given below for appointment as Foreman and Electrical Foreman in Kanyakumari Region and Madras Region of this Department.

Foreman.

Must be below 35 years of age and must possess diploma D.M.I.T. (Automobile) or B.E. (Mech.) I class. Must possess valid driving licence with endorsement to drive H.T. Vehicles. Persons having previous experience in Automobile Workshop are desirable.

Electrical Foreman.

Must be below 35 years of age and must possess diploma in L.E.E. with I class. Must possess valid driving licence with endorsement to drive H.T. Vehicles. Persons having previous experience in Automobile Workshop are desirable.

Director.

No. 24A.

TAMIL NADU AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited by the Principal, Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore-3 for the supply of cattle goods—G.N. oil cake, cotton seed, common salt, wheat bran (flakes and nice), Mineral mixture for cattle and poultry, Rice Bran and Fish Meal required by the Central Farm, College Dairy and other Breeding stations attached to Agriculture College and Research Institute Coimbatore-3 during the year 1972-73 (1st April 1972 to 31st March 1973 upto 3 p.m. on 25th March 1972).

Tenders should be addressed to the Principal, Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore-3 and superscribed as tender for supply of cattle for the year 1972-73. Each tender for supply of cattle food should be accompanied with the following items:—

(i) Chalan for Rs. 50 as Earnest Money deposit under the Revenue Deposit.

(ii) Solvency certificate from the Competent authority.

(iii) Income tax clearance certificate.

(iv) Sales tax clearance certificate.

(v) 2 kg. of samples of cattle food.

3. Principal, Agricultural College and Reasearch Institute, Coimbatore has the right to accept or reject any or all tenders without assigning any reasons thereof.

4. Tender forms and full details of tender can be had from the Assistant Agronomist, Central Farm on payment of Re. 0-53 paise each inclusive of sales-tax which is not refundable on any account.

5. Tender will be opened by the Assistant Agronomist, Central Farm, Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore-3 at 3-30 p.m. on 25th March 1972 in presence of tenderers present on that day with the Additional Assistant Agronomist, Central Farm and Professor and Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore-3.

Principal.

No. 7.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Chairman, Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, Anna Salai, Madras-2, sealed Tenders are invited upto 3 p.m. on 31st March 1972, by the Executive Engineer (Civil), Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, for running a Canteen in 'Transport House Depot' at Bodyguard Road, Madras-2. The Tenders will be for a period of two years. Tenders will be opened on the same day, i.e., 31st March 1972 at 3-15 p.m. Copies of Tender Conditions can be had from the Executive Engineer (Civil), Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, Madras-2 on payment of Rs. 1-04 during Office hours. The amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

Managing Director.

No. 32-A.

TENDER NOTIFICATION.

Tender for the supply of Drugs and Medicines for the period from 1st May 1972 to 31st August 1972 are invited upto 3-00 p.m. on 7th April 1972 from Local reputable firms superscribing as "Tender for the supply of Medicines due on 7th April 1972" in the prescribed form which can be had upto 6th April 1972 from the Office of the undersigned on any working day during the working hours on production of Reserve Bank of India or State Bank of India Chalan for Rs. 3-00 (Rupees three only) remitted under the heading "XXIII Medical-J Miscellaneous—other receipts" towards the cost of Tender form. A separate chalan for Paise Eleven may also be remitted under the heading "XII Sales Tax—Receipts under State Sales Tax Act M.G.S.T. for sale of Tender forms".

The fee once paid under the above headings will not be refunded to the Tenderers under any circumstances.

Superintendent, Government Mental Hospital, Madras-10.

No. 40-A.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TENDER NOTICE.

Name of work.—*Construction of Hostel Block for Internees over the existing Out-patient and X-Ray Block in Chingleput Head quarters Hospital at Chingleput.*

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore from contractors of appropriate class of P.W.D. or other Government Departments for the above works upto 3·00 p.m. on 29th March 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3·15 p.m. on the same day. The work should be completed within six months on lumpsum contract basis.

Tender documents will be available for sale at the Office of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore during office hours from 10th to 27th March 1972.

The cost of tender documents of Rs. 20·00 (non-refundable) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "P.W. Remittances III. Other Remittances" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Buildings Division at Kancheepuram.

The Sales Tax of Re. 0·70 can be remitted in the same chalan under the head of XII. Sales Tax B. Receipts under State Sales Tax Act. General Sales Tax. The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalan.

Earnest money deposit of Rs. 5,400 will be accepted only in the shape of chalans, deposit at call receipts and demand drafts of Scheduled Bank. The demand drafts of Scheduled Banks furnished towards Earnest Money Deposit drawn in favour of Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Buildings Division at Kancheepuram will only be accepted. State Government Securities and Madras State Electricity Board Bonds will be accepted at 5 per cent below market value. National Savings Certificates will also be accepted only with the knowledge of the post office concerned. No other mode of payment will be accepted. Intending tenderers should have atleast three years experience in the construction of Major Buildings Works.

No. 34-A. *Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TENDER EXTENSION NOTICE.

Name of work.—*Buildings—North Arcot District—Construction of additional buildings for Arignar Anna Government Arts College for Women at Wallajahpet.*

The last date of receipt of tenders for the above work is extended up to 22nd March 1972. Tenders will be received up to 3·00 p.m. on 22nd March 1972 and will be opened at 3·15 p.m. on the same day.

Tender documents will be available for sale from 7th to 20th March 1972 during office hours.

Other conditions remain unaltered.

Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.,
No. 35-A. *Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TENDER NOTICE.

Name of work.—*Construction of 8 Dormitory Blocks (further two Units) For Special Care and Rehabilitation Homes for Leprous Beggars at Paramur, Chingleput District.*

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore from contractors of appropriate class of P.W.D. or other Government Department for the above works upto 3·00 p.m. on 24th March 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3·15 p.m. on the same day. The work is to be completed within four months on lumpsum contract basis.

Tender documents will be available for sale at the Office of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput North Arcot Circle, Vellore during office hours from 9th to 22nd March 1972.

The cost of tender documents of Rs. 20·00 (non-refundable should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "P.W. Remittances III. Other Remittances" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Buildings Division at Kancheepuram.

The Sales-Tax of Re. 0·70 can be remitted in the same chalan under the head of XII. Sales Tax B. Receipts under State Sales Tax Act General Sales Tax. The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalan.

Earnest money deposit of Rs. 4,800 will be accepted only in the shape of chalans, deposit at call receipts and demand drafts of Scheduled Banks. The demand drafts of Scheduled Banks furnished towards Earnest Money Deposit drawn in favour of Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Buildings Division at Kancheepuram, will only be accepted. State Government Securities and Madras State Electricity Board Bonds will be accepted at 5 per cent below market value. National Savings Certificate will also be accepted only with the knowledge of the post office concerned. No other mode of payment will be accepted. Intending tenderers should have atleast three years experience in the construction of Major Buildings Works.

No. 33-A. *Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore.*

TENDER NOTICE.

Tender for the supply of articles of provisions and other articles for the Government Care Camp, Melpakkam (near Avadi) and Government Special Care Home, Kancheepuram for 1972–73.

1. Sealed tenders are invited for the supply of provisions and other articles for the Government Care Camp, Melpakkam (near Avadi) and Government Special Care Home, Annangara Street, Little Kancheepuram, Kancheepuram for 1972–73 for the period from 1st April 1972 to 31st March 1973. Seperate tenders are to be submitted for each unit.

2. The tenders must reach the Superintendent of Police, Chingleput East District at St. Thomas Mount, Madras-16 and it should be superscribed as "Tender for supply of provisions and other articles for 1972–73" and it should reach him on or before 22nd March 1972.

3. The forms of tender and contract with schedule of articles can be obtained at the office of the Superintendent of Police, Chingleput East District at St. Thomas Mount, Madras-16 on all working days between 10.30 a.m. and 4 p.m. and will be issued on production of a chalan for Rs. 5 credited into the Treasury or in the State Bank of India on or after 10th March 1972 under "XIX. Police Miscellaneous receipts—cost of tender forms for supply of provisions and other articles" and another chalan for 13 Paise for sales-tax. These amounts will not be refunded under any circumstances. No cash will be accepted in the District Police Office towards cost of these forms.

4. If any tenderor wants the forms by post he will please send a self-addressed and stamped envelope also for that purpose.

No. 42-A. *Superintendent of Police, Chingleput East District.*

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited by the "Forest Engineer Tiruchirappalli" for the following work on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu.

Formation of Kalakad-Sengultheri road 2·481 K.M. in Nanguneri range of Tirunelveli South Division—E.M.D. Rs. 4,170.

Last date of receipt and opening of tenders on 20th March 1972 at 3·00 p.m. and 3·05 p.m. respectively.

2. Tender documents can be had from the office of the "Forest Engineer, 1-A, Royal Road Contonment, Tiruchirappalli" on requisition and payment of Rs. 1·04 in cash or by Money Order from 1st to 18th March 1972 during office hours on all working days.

No. 41-A. *Forest Engineer.*

SALEM HOUSING UNIT.

TENDER NOTICE.

Separate sealed tenders with the name of work and the tenderer duly superscribed are invited for the following works so as to reach the undersigned not later than 3·00 p.m. on 24th March 1972.

The contract documents plants, etc., can be had on payment noted against each work, from the Divisional Accountant from 15th to 23rd March 1972. The earnest money Deposit will be received by the Accountant only up to 1·00 p.m. on 24th March 1972.

PLANTATION LABOUR HOUSING SCHEME AT YERCAUD HILLS, SALEM.

Serial number and name of work.	*Number of houses.*	*Approximate value of work.*	*Earnest Money Deposit.*	*Cost of each tender schedule.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Construction of houses at the following Estates.—		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Caledonia Estate.	15	52,500	800	10 +3½ per cent sales-tax.
2 Hopehille Estate.	20	70,000	1,050	10 +3½ per cent sales-tax.
3 Waverlly Estate	50	1,75,000	2,625	10 +3½ per cent sales-tax.
4 Appavoo Estate.	50	1,75,000	2,625	10 +3½ per cent sales-tax.
5 Jansi Estate ..	5	17,500	270	5 +3½ per cent sales-tax.
6 Thillakkam Estate.	5	17,500	270	5 +3½ per cent sales-tax.
7 Greenland Estate.	15	52,500	800	10 +3½ per cent sales-tax.

The tenders received will be opened at 3·30 p.m. on the same day, i.e., on 22nd March 1972 in the presence of the contractors who choose to be present.

Executive Engineer,
No. 46-A. *Salem Housing Unit.*

TAMIL NADU FOREST DEPARTMENT.

TENDER NOTICE

Sealed tenders are invited by the Forest Engineer, Tiruchirappalli for the following work on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu:—

Improvement to Konalar-Kavunji road II and III sections in Kodaikanal range of Madurai North Division.—E.M.D. Rs. 825.

Last date of receipt and opening of tenders on 20th March 1972 at 3·00 p.m. and 3·05 p.m. respectively.

Tender documents can be had from the office of the Forest Engineer, 1-A, Royal Road, Contonment, Tiruchirappalli -1" on requisition and payment of Rs. 1·04 in cash or by Money Order from 1st to 18th March 1972 during office hours on all working days.

No. 44-A. *Forest Engineer.*

PALLAVA TRANSPORT CORPORATION, LIMITED

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Chairman, Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, Madras-2, sealed tenders are invited upto 3 p.m. on 30th March 1972 by Executive Engineer (Civil), Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, Anna Salai, Madras-2 for the following Stalls:—

Stall No. 2—Mandavalli Bus Stand—General Merchants.

Stall No. 3—Perambur Bus Stand—Textiles.

The tenders will be for a period of three years. Tenders will be opened on the same day, i.e., 30th March 1972 at 3.15 p.m. Copies of tender conditions can be had from the Executive Engineer (Civil), Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, Madras-2 on payment of Rs. 1·04 paise during office hours. The amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

No. 45-A. *Managing Director.*

TENDER POSTPONEMENT NOTICE.

Name of work.—Construction of additional buildings for Arignar Anna Government Arts College for Men at Namakkal.

Reference.—Chit tender Notice No. 30164/71/D5,/dated 18th December 1971 and 28th January 1972.

The last date for the receipt of tenders for the above work is extended to 3·00 p.m. on 27th March 1972 as against 28th February 1972 as originally fixed. Tenders will be received up to 3·00 p.m. on 27th March 1972 and will be opened at 3·15 p.m. on the same day. Tender documents will be available for sale up to 23rd March 1972.

Other conditions remain unaltered.

Superintending Engineer,
No. 10. *Salem-Dharmapuri Circle, Salem.*

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited by the undersigned for the *Retreading or Resoling of Tyres* for the Motor Vehicles of Various Departments of the Government of Tamil Nadu for the period from 1st May 1972 to 30th April 1973. The last date for the receipt of tender is 31st March 1972.

Tender form and details relating to conditions of tender can be obtained from the State Road Transport Officer, Tamil Nadu State Transport Department (Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation), 24-E, Chamiers Road, Nandanam, Madras-35, on requisition.

DIRECTOR,
Tamil Nadu State Transport Department,
No. 11. *(Motor Vehicles Maintenance (Organisation)*
Madras-35.

TENDER NOTICE.

Name of Work.—Modernising Vaigai Channels Scheme.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Madurai Circle, Madurai-2 for the following works under K2 contract up to 3·00 p.m. on 29th March 1972 and opened at 4·00 p.m. on the same day. The tender documents will be available for sale from 22nd to 27th March 1972.

1. Construction of left bank head sluice in the regulator across Vaigai near Virahanur in Madurai taluk, Madurai district. E.M.D. Rs. 7,500.
2. Construction of left bank scouring sluices and non-overflow section in the regulator across Vaigai near Virahanur in Madurai taluk, Madurai district. E.M.D. Rs. 8,500.
3. Construction of blocks 1, 2 and 3 of the regulator across Vaigai near Virahanur in Madurai taluk, Madurai district. E.M.D. Rs. 12,000.
4. Construction of blocks 4, 5 and 6 of the regulator across Vaigai near Virahanur in Madurai taluk, Madurai district. E.M.D. Rs. 12,000.
5. Construction of blocks 7, 8 and 9 of the regulator across Vaigai near Virahanur in Madurai taluk, Madurai district. E.M.D. Rs. 12,000.

The cost of tender schedule for each item will be Rupees Twenty (non-refundable) and the same should be remitted under "P.W. III O. R." to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Vaigai Modernisation Division, Madurai-20 and sales Tax for each item 75 Paise is to be remitted into the Treasary or Reserve Bank of India under the head "XII Sales Tax (d) Miscellaneous". The application for the tender schedule shall be accompanied with the above chalan in original.

The Earnest Money will be accepted in the shape of chalan, deposit at call receipt or Demand Drafts of Scheduled Banks, Government securities Bank Guarantees of 14 Nationalised Banks and Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board Bonds and National Savings Certificates at 5 per cent below the market value. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.
(additional charge),
No. 43-A. *Madurai Circle, Madurai.*

TAMIL NADU TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

Name of Work.—Providing mosaic flooring to the Tourist Bungalow at Madurai.

Sealed tenders are invited from the Registered Contractors of State Public Works Department, Highways, Central P.W.D., etc., for the above work.

1. Date and time of tender: Up to 3·00 p.m. on 22nd March 1972.
2. Date of opening of tender: 3·30 p.m. on 22nd March 1972.
3. Cost of tender documents: Rs. 10·00+Re. 0·40 Sales Tax.
4. Form of Contract: K-2 Form.
5. Earnest Money Deposit: Rs. 860.

The Earnest Money Deposit should be paid in the form of Crossed Bank Draft payable to "Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.,Madras". Cost of tender documents can be paid either in cash or by bank draft drawn in favour of "Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation Limited, Madras-2". The cost of the tender documents will not be refunded. The tender documents can be obtained from the Project Engineer of the Corporation on application.

No. 12. *Managing Director.*

CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT.

TENDER.

The Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Ezhilagam, Chepauk, Madras-5, on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu, invites tenders in the prescribed form for appointment of Contractors for transportation of sugar from the sugar factories at Padalam, Mundiyampakkam, Nellikuppam and Pondicherry to Madras City on Government account for a period of one year from March 1972.

The Tenders will be received by the Deputy Commissioner of Civil Supplies (Distribution) *up to 3·00 p.m. on 31st March 1972 at Ezhilagam, Chepauk, Madras-5.* Tender forms and tender conditions can be had from the office of the Commissioner of Civil Supplies on production of Chalans for having remitted a sum of Rs. 10 (Rupees ten only) (non-refundable) in the Reserve Bank of India, Madras, under the head "XXI. Miscellaneous Department, receipts—Civil Supplies Department 3 (ii) Miscellaneous Receipts" and for having remitted a sum of Re. 0·30 (non-refundable) towards Sales Tax under the head "XII. Sales Tax (b) Miscellaneous Madras General Sales Tax Act, 59".

No. 47-A. *Commissioner, Civil Supplies.*

TAMIL NADU FIRE SERVICE.

AUCTION NOTICE.

Condemned Ambulance MSX 6154 (Willys Jeep 1959 Model) will be sold in public auction at 11a.m. on Monday, the 27th March 1972 at the Divisional Fire Office, Beach Road, Cuddalore-1 where the vehicle can be inspected. Conditions of sale can be had from the undersigned.

No. 48-A. *Divisional Fire Officer, Cuddalore-1.*

VACANCY.
NOTIFICATION.

Applications are invited for the appointment of one Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade II in Ramanathapuram district in the time Scale of pay of Rs. 400—15—475—20—575—25—650.

1. The applicant must be a citizen of India.
2. He must be of good character.
3. He must be free from bodily infirmity which will render him unfit for Government Service.
4. The applicant must not have completed or will not complete 34 years of age on 1st August 1972.
5. Must be a member of the Bar and have not less than 2 years of active practice in Criminal Courts.

(*a*) Each application should contain particulars of date of birth, Native place and district, Educational Qualification, period of active service in Criminal Courts and should be accompanied by (i) copies of certificate of character and conduct (ii) evidence of date of birth (iii) evidence to prove the Educational qualification; and (iv) evidence to prove that he is a member of the Bar Association.

(*b*) Applications which do not contain the above particulars will be rejected.

(*c*) An applicant will be disqualified if he attempts to canvass or bring influence to bear on the District Collector and Additional District Magistrate II.

(*d*) The application should reach the Ramanathapuram Collector's Office, Madurai on or before 31st March 1972.

(*e*) The application should be accompanied with a chalan for Rs. 10 remitted under the head "XXI-AI Misc. Application fee".

(*f*) The applicant should be prepared to appear for an interview at Madurai at his own cost with necessary documents.

No. 13. *Collector,*
Ramanathapuram at Madurai.

AN APPEAL TO UNEMPLOYED ENGINEERS IN TAMIL NADU.

The State Expert Committee on Unemployment, set up by the Government of Tamil Nadu, intends to assess the exact extent of unemployment among engineering graduates/post-graduates in engineering in Tamil Nadu. All unemployed engineering graduates/post-graduates in engineering in Tamil Nadu are requested to furnish the following particulars to assist the Committee in making a study of the problem in depth.

(i) Name in Block letters:
(ii) Address:
(iii) *a.* Qualification (Please specify the branch of engineering, class secured and institution in which you studied):
b. Post-graduate qualification, if any (Please specify subject of specialisation, class secured and institution):
(iv) Age and date of birth:
(v) *a.* Year of Gradaution:
b. Year of obtaining post-graduate qualification:
(vi) Details of work experience after graudation:
(vii) Whether unemployed now and seeking work:
(viii) Whether registered with the Employment Exchange if so, the registration number:
(ix) Whether at present:—
(*a*) Undergoing apprenticeship.
(*b*) Self-employed:
(*c*) Engaged in family enterprise:
(*d*) In part-time employment:
(*e*) Engaged in further studies:
(*f*) Contemplating to start your own enterprise with loan facilities offered by nationalised banks to entrepreneurs:

The particulars may kindly be sent to the Director of Employment and Training, (State Employment Market Information Unit), Chepauk, Madras-5, on or before 20th March 1972 with the envelope superscribed "Depth Study on Engineering Personnel" on the top.

NOTE:—Those who responded to the advertisements which appeared in "The Hindu" on 26th and 28th December 1971 and "The Mail" on 25th December 1971 need not furnish the particulars to this advertisement.

No. 14. *Director.*

DIRECTORATE OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Name of work—Construction of buildings for additional Accommodation for Electrical Engineering Laboratory for College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras-25.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu Sealed tenders will be received by the Director of Technical Education, Madras-25, in the above office from contractors of appropriate classes II and above registered for taking up works in the Technical Education Divisions, for the above work upto 3-00 p.m. on 27th March 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Director of Technical Education, Madras-25, in the above office in the precence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-30 p.m. on the same day.

The work is to be executed within ten months on Lump-sum contract system. Tender documents will be available in the above office during office hours from 20th to 25th March 1972.

The cost of tender documents, viz., Rs. 20 (Rupees twenty) plus Sales tax (non-refundable) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the Head "Public Works Remittances—III. Other Remittances" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Regional Engineering College, Division, Tiruchirappalli. The Sales tax should be remitted under a separate chalan into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "XII. Sales Tax—(b) Receipts under State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax". The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalans. Tender documents will not be issued to contractors who are not registered for works in the appropriate classes in the Construction Wing of the Directorate of Technical Education, Madras.

Earnest money deposit of Rs. 10,000 (Rupees Ten thousand only) will be accepted in the shape of chalans and deposit-at-call receipts of scheduled banks. Government Promissory Notes, State Electricity Board Bonds and National Savings Certificates will also be accepted towards Earnest Money Deposit at 5 per cent below the market value or at the face value whichever is less. Bank Guarantee from any of Nationalised Banks alone will also be accepted towards Earnest Money Deposit. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

Intending tenderers should have at least three years experience in the construction of major building works in the appropriate classes. The Director of Technical Education, Madras-25, reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigining any reasons therefor.

No. 15. *Director of Technical Education, Madras.*

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited by the undersigned upto 1-00 p.m. on 27th March 1972 for the supply of M.S. Rounds 16 mm. dia. tested IS-226/62—100 Tonnes in length of 4/13 Metres.

Necessary tender specification and conditions may be had from the P.A. to the undersigned, free of cost on application.

General Superintendent,
No. 16. *Public Works Workshops and Stores, Madras-1*

TENDER NOTIFICATION.

Sealed tenders for the supply of drugs, dressings and surgical ware for use in the Government Royapettah Hospital, Madras, Government Hospital Saidapet, Foreshore Estate Dispensary, Madras for a period of six months from1st April to 30th September 1972 or such other date as may be fixed by the Superintendent will be received by the Superintendent till 2 p.m. on 21st March 1972.

Copies of the condition of tender, schedule of articles required and tender forms can be had from the Superintendent, Government Royapettah Hospital, Madras on payment of Rupees five together with sales-tax at 3·5 per cent and surcharge 10 per cent of sales-tax. These are not refundable under any circumstances. This fee should be paid to the Reserve Bank of India or any other Government Treasury under the head "XXIII Medical—Miscellaneous and XII Sales Tax—Receipts under Sales Tax—General Sales Tax" respectively.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed as "Tender for the supply of Drugs, Dressings and Surgical Ware due on 23rd February 1972 and addressed to the Superintendent, Government Royapettah Hospital, Madras."

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu.

Superintendent, Government Royapettah
No. 17. *Hospital, Madras-14.*

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited by the undersigned up to 1-00 p.m. on 24th March 1972 for the supply of M.S. Rounds 10mm. IS—226/62—100 Tonnes.

Necessary tender specification and conditions may be had from the P.A. to the undersigned free of cost, on application.

General Superintendent,
No. 18. *P.W. Workshops and Stores.*

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited by the undersigned upto 1-00 p.m. on 25th March 1972 for the supply of M.S. Rounds Tested IS-226/62· 12 mm.—100 tonnes in length of 4/13 metres.

Necessary tender specification and conditions may be had from the P.A. to the undersigned free of cost on application.

General Superintendent,
P.W. Workshops and Stores.

No. 19.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Name of work.—Uttiramerur Water-Supply Scheme—II Stage—Construction of an elevated R.C.C. Service Reservoir of 3.50 lakhs litres capacity including necessary pipe connections, value pits and sump, etc., complete.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders in the proper departmental form will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering Circle, Madras-8, at his office at 52, Gengu Reddi Road, Egmore, Madras-8, for the above work up to 3 p.m. on 27th March 1972 from the registered contractors of appropriate class of this Departmental and/or similar Government organisations. The tender will be opened after 3-30 p.m. on the same day by the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering Circle, Madras, in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present at the time of opening. The work is to be completed within eight months on lumpsum contract basis.

Earnest money deposit of Rs. 2,340 is to be in the form of Treasury chalan/or/in any one of the acceptable forms of deposits as prescribed in the Tender Schedule and Cost of Tender document, i.e., Rs. 10·35 is to be remitted to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, Chingleput—P.W. III. O.R. and for Sales-tax XII Sales D. Misc. I—General Sales-tax in separate chalans.

Tender documents can be obtained on application to the Executive Engineer (P.H.E.), P.H. Engineering Division, 24, Big Maniakara Street, Chingleput.

Superintending Engineer,
Public Health Engineering Circle,
T.W.A.D. Board.

No. 21

TAMIL NADU WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD

CHIT TENDER EXTENSION NOTICE

Name of work.—Kaveripakkam Water-Supply Scheme—I Stage—Construction of a R.C.C. Service Reservoir of 2·50 lakhs litres capacity for Zone I.

Ref:—This Office Chit Tender Notice No. 21391/71-3, dated 9-11-1971.

This Office Chit Tender Notice No. 21391/71-10, dated 24-12-71.

This Office Chit Tender Extension Notice No. 21391/71-11, dated 7-2-1972.

The last date for the receipt of tender for the above work is extended upto 27th March 1972.

All other conditions mentioned in the original Tender Notice remain unaltered.

Superintending Engineer (P.H.E.),
T.W.A.D. Board, Egmore, Madras-8.

No. 22

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders for the following work will be received for and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Tiruchirappalli Circle, Tiruchirappalli-1 in his Office at Tiruchirappalli on the date and time noted below :—

All works are on lumpsum contract basis and works items 1 to 5 are to be completed within six months period each and 6 to 11 within four months each. Last date for the receipt of opening of the tenders for all works is 3-00 p.m. and 3-30 p.m. respectively on 30th March 1972 and tender documents will be issued for sale from 15th March 1972 at a cost of Rs. 25-88 (including sales tax) for items 1 to 5 and Rs. 15·53 for items 6 to 11 per set of each work.

1. Construction of buildings for Dormitary Block for Leprous Beggers' Home at Pudukottai in Tiruchirappalli district (Block No. I)—E.M.D. Rs. 2,500.

2. Construction of buildings for Dormitary Block for Leprous Beggers' Home at Pudukottai in Tiruchirappalli district (Block No. II)—E.M.D. Rs. 2,500.

3. Construction of buildings for Dormitary Block for Leprous Beggers' Home at Pudukottai in Tiruchirappalli district (Block No. III)—E.M.D. Rs. 2,500.

4. Construction of buildings for Dormitary Block for Leprous Beggers, Home at Pudukottai in Tiruchirappalli district (Block No. IV)—E.M.D. Rs. 2,500.

5. Construction of buildings Hospital-*cum*-Administrative Block for Leprous Beggers' Home at Pudukottai in Tiruchirappalli distirct.—E.M.D. Rs. 1,900.

6. Construction of Sanitary Block for Leprous Beggars' Home at Pudukottai in Tiruchirappalli district.—E.M.D. Rs. 500.

7. Construction of Kitchen Block for Leprous Beggars' Home at Pudukottai in Tiruchirappalli district.—E.M.D. Rs. 450.

8. Construction of Worksheds 2 Nos. for the Leprous Beggars' Home at Pudukottai in Tiruchirappalli district—E.M.D. Rs. 950.

9. Construction of Superintendents' quarters for the Leprous Beggars' Home at Pudukottai in Tiruchirappalli district—E.M.D. Rs. 400.

10. Construction of Pharmacists and Nurses quarters 2 Nos. for the Leprous Beggars' Home at Pudukottai—E.M.D. Rs. 380.

11. Construction of single room quarters for the Last Grade Government Servants for the Leprous Beggars' Home at Pudukottai—E.M.D. Rs. 700.

The cost of tender documents should be remitted into a Government Treasury under the head of account "XXXVII Public Works—State Revenue Miscellaneous" and the Sales-tax amount should also be remitted into a Government Treasury under the head of account "XII. Sales Tax. b. Receipts under State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax" in a single chalan. The chalan should accompany the application for the supply of tender documents for the above work.

The Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Tiruchirappalli Circle, reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders received without assigning any reason therefor.

Further conditions of tender will be available in the detailed Tender Notice.

No. 51-A. *Superintending Engineer, Tiruchiruppalli Circle.*

SALE OF ELEPHANT CALVES.

The sale of the following elephant calves of the Tamil Nadu Forest Department will be held on the dates noted against each.

Coimbatore South Forest Division.

Name of the elephant and sex.—Chandramouli, Male.
Age as on 1st January 1972 and height.—3½ years, 170 cms. (approximate).
Date and time of sale.—24th March 1972 (Friday at 11 a.m.)
Place of sale.—Forest Rest-House, Sethumadai of Pollachi Range.
Designation of the officer holding the sale.—District Forest Officer, Coimbatore South Division, Pollachi.

Nilgiris North Forest Division.

Name of the elephant and Sex.—Chezhian, Male.
Age as on 1st January 1972 and height.—1 year, 115 cms. (approximate).
Date and time of sale.—27th March 1972 (Monday), 11 a.m.
Place of sale.—Elephant Camp, Theppakadu of Mudumalai range.
Designation of the officer holding the sale.—District Forest Officer, Nilgiris North Division, Ootacamund.

Further particulars can be had from the respective District Forest Officers.

District Forest Officer,
Nilgiris North Division.
Ootacamund.

No. 23.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

Separate sealed tenders are invited by he under-signed at his office at Katpadi Extention P.O., North Arcot district up to 3 p.m. on 20th March 1972 to execute the following works as detailed below :—

1. Transporting of all the materials except R. C. C. poles in use in the Electricity Board through private lorries between various places in Tamil Nadu (including loading and un-loading at these places). Approximate cost of work:—Rs. 45,000—Spec. No. O. T. S. 50/71–72.

2. Transporting of R.C.C. Poles of 9.14 metres (30'), 8·22 metres (27') and 7·31 metres (24') in length from all departmental casting yards of the system or from any of contractors' casting yards within the system (i.e., from one sub-stores to other sub-stores in the system) or from any other system to various work-spots within the system (including loading and un-loading at those places). Approximate cost of the work :—Rs. 60,000—Spec. No. O. T. S. 51/71–72.

Copies of the Tender specification booklets can be had from 13th to 20th March 1972 on remittance of Rs. 5 (not refundable) either by cash payment at Central office, Vellore Electricity System, No. 10, Katpadi East Main Road, Katpadi Extension or by money order to the Chief Accountant Expenditure, Vellore Electricity System, Katpadi Extension. The Money order coupon must have the details of specification required and full address of the remitter. A sum of Rs. 200 (Rupees two hundred only) shall be paid towards earnest money deposit along with the tender in the first instance itself before the due date of opening of tenders.

The specification will be sent only by ordinary post. The Board is not responsible for any loss in the transit of the tender.

Superintending Engineer,
Vellore Electricity System.

No. 52-A.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD
RECRUITMENT TO THE POSTS OF JUNIOR ASSISTANTS, CASHIERS AND TYPISTS.

Applications in the prescribed form are invited by the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board up to 5-00 p.m. on 25th March 1972 for appointments as detailed below:—

Name of Posts.	*Number of posts.*	*Scale of pay.* Rs.
(i) Junior Assistants	1,600	* Rs. 126—8—150—10—250.
(ii) Cashiers	800	* Rs. 126—8—150—10—250.
(iii) Typists	200	* Rs. 126—8—150—10—250 with Typewriting Special Pay.

* Graduates will start on Rs. 150 per monsem in the scale.

Besides the above pay, usual dearness and other allowances, if any, as applicable to the employees of the Board will also be allowed.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATION.

Junior Assistants and Cashiers:—S.S.L.C. with Minimum General Educational Qualification, i.e., with prescribed percentage of marks in each subject in the S.S.L.C. Public Examination or any equivalent qualification.

Typists.—S.S.L.C. with Minimum General Educational Qualification and Typewriting Higher Grade in English and Lower Grade in Tamil or any equivalent qualification.

Applications from lesser qualified candidates for the posts of Typists will be considered in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates only. Detailed particulars and form of application may be obtained from the *Chief Engineer for Electricity*, 157, *Anna Salai, Madras*-2 on requisition with a crossed Postal Order for *Rupee one* made payable to the Accounts Officer, Madras Electricity System, Madras-2 and a self-addressed envelope of 23 cm. × 10 cm. size bearing postage to the value of 20 Paise plus 5 Paise stamp for Refugee Relief Fund. The Postal Order for Rupee one must have been obtained on or after 25th February 1972. The cover containing the requisition should be superscribed as "*Requisition for application Form*".

Detailed particulars and form of application can be obtained from the offices of the following Superintending Engineer also :—

1 Chingleput Electricity System—Kancheepuram.
2 Vellore Electricity System—Katpadi.
3 South Arcot Electricity System—Villupuram.
4 Mettur Electricity System—Mettur Dam.
5 Dharmapuri Electricity System—Dharmapuri.
6 Erode Electricity System—Erode.
7 Pykara Electricity System—Coimbatore.
8 Thanjavur Electricity System—Thanjavur.
9 Tiruchirappalli Electricity System—Tiruchirappalli.
10 Madurai Electricity System—Madurai.
11 Ramanathapuram Electricity System—Madurai.
12 Tirunelveli Electricity System—Tirunelveli.

For obtaining the detailed particulars and form of application from the above offices, a crossed Postal Order for Rupee one made payable to the Accounts Officer, Madras Electricity System, Madras-2 should be given at the respective office.

Candidates applying for more than one post should send separate application for each post.

No notice will be taken of requisition not accompanied by such postal Order for Rupee one and a self-addressed stamped envelope.

Chairman,
Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.

No. 53-A.

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

STATE TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT, MADRAS-2

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed scheduled tenders will be received by the Chief Engineer, Tamil Nadu State Transport Department at his office at "Transport House", Mount Road, Madras-2 up to 3-00 p.m. on 31st March 1972. The work is to be executed within four months on lump-sum contract basis.

1. Providing cement concrete pavement for the yard in *Transport House Depot*—F. S. D. Rs. 6,900.

Tenders will be opened on the same day as noted above at 3-15 p.m. by "Chief Engineer", Tamil Nadu State Transport Department, "Transport House", Madras-2.

Particulars of tender conditions, forms, schedules and plans can be obtained from the office of the Executive Engineer (C), Tamil Nadu State Transport Department, "Transport House", Madras-2 on requisition in writing and on payment of cost Rs. 20·80 on all working days during office hours from 15th to 30th March 1972. This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

The earnest money deposit of Rs. 6,900 should be remitted in any of the Government Treasuries under the head "*Revenue Deposit*" to the Executive Engineer (Civil), Tamil Nadu State Transport Department, Madras-2 and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender.

Tenders received without prescribed earnest money deposit will not be considered.

No. 54-A. *Chief Engineer.*

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD

TENDER NOTICE—SPECIFICATION No. S. 28

Sealed Tenders are invited by the undersigned up to 12 noon on 22nd March 1972 for *Clearance and Transport of materials from rail heads lorry transport godowns to Madras Electricity System/ Distribution. Stores and vice versa for the period from 1st April 1972 to 31st March 1973.* The tenders should be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for Clearance and Transport of Materials in Madras Electricity System/Distribution during 1972-73". The tenders will be opened at 3 p.m. on 22nd March 1972 in the presence of such of the tenderers who may desire to be present.

Copies of Tenders, Specification forms and general conditions of Tender can be had on payment of Rs. 5 (Rupees five only) per set, to the Accounts Officer, Madras Electricity System (Distribution) 155, Anna Salai, Madras-2 by cash or by Money order in time with a requisition for the same quoting the specification number. The above amount is not refundable. The Board will not be responsible for any delay in receipt of the tender documents by the tenderer or for loss in transit. The undersigned reserves the right not to accept the lowest or any tender without assigning reasons.

The tender must accompany an Earnest Money Deposit of Rs. 500 (Rupees Five hundred only) paid cash or by Demand Draft drawn in favour of Accounts Officer, Madras Electricity System (Distribution), 155, Anna Salai, Madras-2. Cheques will not be accepted for Earnest Money Deposit. Tenders not received within the due date and time and the tenders received without the cash Receipt of Demand Draft for Earnest Money Deposit will be summarily rejected.

No. 56-A. *Superintending Engineer, M. E.S. Distribution.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TENDER NOTICE.

On behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed quotations in duplicate are invited by the undersigned up to 3-00 p.m. on 24th March 1972 for items 1, 6, 7 and 8 and on 27th March 1972 for items 2 to 5 for supply of the following :—

1. Box type flourescent fitting suitable for 1 Number 4' 40 W. flouresecent Tube complete with polyster filled ballast, H. P. F. Condenser, starter of I.S.I. mark, etc., pre-wired to operate on 250 Volts 50 cycles AC supply but without tube—Qty. 500 Nos.

2. Exhaust fan 18" sweep heavy duty, to operate on 250 Volts, 50 C/S. AC supply 1440 RPM without regulator—Qty. 20 Nos.

3. Seamless Steel stepped tubular poles of over all length of 30 ft. comprising of three steps of each 5" × 4" × 3" outer dia. with base plates—Qty. 100 Nos.

4. Seamless Steel stepped tubular poles of over all length of 30 ft. comprising of three steps of each 5¼" × 4¼" × 3¼" outer d.a. with base plates—Qty. 100 Nos.

5. Reinforced concrete poles of 30 ft. length for street light purpose—Qty. 100 Nos.

6. 4 core or 3½ core 25 Sq. mm. PVC UG cable Alu. conductor 1,100 Volts as per I.S. specification—Qty. 500 Mts.

7. 3½ Core 400 sq.mm PVC UG cable, Aluminium conductor 1,100 Volts as per I.S. Specification—Qty. 300 Mts.

8. 3½ Core 300 sq.mm PVC UG cable, Aluminium conductor 1,100 Volts as per I.S. Specification—Qty. 300 Mts.

Conditions :—

1. The offer must be from ready stock.

2. The rates should include all taxes and delivery charges at site.

3. Leaflets may be enclosed in support of the offer.

4. The cover should be superscribed on quotation for ..... due on .....

5. Samples shall be submitted along with the quotations for considering the quotations.

6. *Separate quotations for each item shall be submitted.*

No. 30 *Electrical Engineer, P.W.D., Madras-5.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

TENDER DATE EXTENSION

Sub :—Construction of Government buildings for District Registrar's Office at Nagapattinam.

Ref :—This Office Rc. No. 43035/71-D 3, dated 28-12-1971.

The last date for the receipt of tenders for the above work is extended up to 3-00 p.m. on 29th March 1972. Tender schedule will be available upto 5-00 p. m. on 28th March 1972. All other conditions remain unaltered.

No. 55-A.

Superintending Engineer.

TAMIL NADU SLUM CLEARANCE BOARD, DIVISION I.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, sealed tenders with name of work and tenderer duly superscribed on the cover are invited from the Registered Contractors by the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division I up to 3-00 p.m. on 18th March 1972 for the following works. The tenders will be opened by the undersigned at 3-30 p.m. on the same day in the presence of the tenderers who choose to be present at that time. All works are to be done on L.S. Contract system.

Name of work.—(1) Construction of four storeyed tenemental B type Block, 32 in 1-1 No. and C type Block, 24 in 1-1 No. as per T.D. No. 217/70 at Ranganathapuram in R.S. No. 1870/1, Korukkupet, Madras-21—E.M.D. Rs. 4,620—Approximate value of work R. 3,00,000.

Group II.

(2) Construction of four storeyed tenemental Blocks of D type 16 in 1-4 Nos. as per T.D. No. 217/70 in R.S. No. 1870/1 at Ranganathapuram, Korrukkupet, Madras-21—E.M.D. Rs. 5,280—Approximate value of work Rs. 3,52,000.

Group III.

(3) Construction of four storeyed tenemental Blocks of C type 24 in 1—4 Nos. as per T.D. No. 217/70 in R.S. No. 1970/1 at Ranganathapuram, Korrukkupet, Madras-21—E.M.D. Rs. 7,920.—Approximate value of work Rs. 5,28,000.

Group IV.

(4) Construction of four storeyed tenemental A type 80 in 1-1 No. as per T.D. No. 217/70 in R.S. No. 1870/1 at Ranganathapuram, Korrukkupet, Madras-21—E.M.D. Rs. 6,600—Approximate value of work Rs. 4,40,000.

The tender documents can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division I, No. 35/37 Jahangir Street, 2nd Line Beach, Madras-1, on all working days between 11-00 a.m. to 3-00 p.m. from 6th March 1972 to 17th March 1972 and only on production of receipt chalan towards the cost tender schedules, plus sales tax. The cost of the tender schedules viz. Rs. 15 per set of each work has to be remitted in to the State Bank of India, Saidapet, Madras to the head of "Personnel Deposit Account (P.D.A/C) of the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division I." The sales tax has to be remitted under the head "XII Sales Tax B receipt under Sales Tax Act General sales tax" and two chalan should be produced. Right is reserved to reject one or all the tenders received without assigning any reason therefor.

No. 24. *Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division I, Madras-1.*

PALLAVA TRANSPORT CORPORATION LIMITED.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed quotations for the supply of Moulded and Velvet Channel are invited by the undersigned upto 2 p.m. on 5th April 1972. Detailed conditions of tender and other particulars can be free of cost from the Purchase Officer, Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, Madras-2 on any working day.

No. 28. *Managing Director.*

TAMIL NADU SLUM CLEARANCE BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance B sealed tenders with the name of work and tenderer duly su cribed on the cover for the following works are invited fro registered contractors by the Executive Engineer, Slum Clea Board, Division No. II, 35/37 Jahangir Street, Second Beach, Madras-1 up to 3 p. m. on 27th March 1972. Te received will be opened by the Executive Engineer, Clearance Board, Division II, at 3-30 p.m. on the same da the presence of tenderers of their authorised agents who cl to be present. Both works are to be executed w nine months each on lumpsum contract basis.

Name of work.—(i) Construction of four storeyed 32 tenements at Gandhi Nagar, New Avadi Road, in Corpor Division No. 57—2 Blocks—Group V—E.M.D. Rs. 7,400.

(ii) Construction of four storeyed 32 in 1 tenemen Gandhi Nagar, New Avadi Road in Corporation Division N 2 blocks—Group VI—E.M.D. Rs. 7,400.

The tender documents can be had from the Office o Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division II, 35/37, Jahangir Street, 2nd Line Beach, Madras-1 on all wo day between 11-00 a.m. to 3-00 p.m. from 20th March on production of receipted chalan towards the cost of te schedules, plus sales tax. The cost of tender schedules Rs. 20 per set of each work may be remitted into the Bank of India, Saidapet, Madras under the head "pers Deposit" Account (P.D.A./C) of the Executive Engi Slum Clearance Board, Division II and the sales-tax unde head "XII sales tax B receipt under State Sales Tax Act Ge Sales Tax.

Tenders shall be submitted only in the prescribed supplied by the Department. The department will no responsible for any delay or loss in transit.

Right is reserved to reject one or all the tenders rece without assigning any reason therefor.

E.M.D. should be only in any one of the form as stipul in the tender schedule and the tenders without such E.M will be summarily rejected.

No. 27. *Executive Engineer (Division I*

PALLAVA TRANSPORT CORPORATION, LIMITED

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Chairman, Pallava Transport Co ration, Ltd., Anna Salai, Madras-2, sealed tenders are inv to reach the Executive Engineer (C), Pallava Transport Co ration, Ltd., not later than 3 p.m. on 30th March 1972 for business to be carried out at this stall shall be "TEA BUSINES The terms and conditions can be obtained from the Execu Engineer (C), Pallava Transport Corporation, Ltd., on all work days on payment of Re. 1.04 P. Tenders will be opened on same day, i.e., 30th March 1972 at 3-30 p.m. The amo will be not refunded under any circumstances.

No. 74-A *Managing Director.*

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.
BOARD OF EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL CERTIFICATE COURSE EXAMINATIONS IN CIVIL, MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING BRANCHES UNDER THE REVISED SCHEME TO BE HELD IN JUNE 1972.

NOTIFICATION.

Applications are invited from candidates intending to appear for the Government Technical Certificate Course Examination in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering branches under the revised scheme to be held in June 1972. Candidates belonging to Tamil Nadu State only will be admitted.

The prescribed form of application for admission to these examinations can be had from this Office from 6th March 1972, on requisition with a self-addressed cover of size 22 cm. x 9½ cm. with 50 paise + 0·5 paise Refugee Relief postage stamps affixed.

Admission qualification: General Educational qualification for admission to the above examination shall be a pass in E.S.L.C. or VIII Standard.

Only candidates who have practical experience in Government Departments or in recognised Industrial or Commercial concerns for a period of not less than five years in the branch of engineering in which they wish to qualify themselves will be admitted to these examinations.

The examinations will commence from 12th June 1972.

Last date for receipt of application in this office: 12th April 1972 without penal fee and 17th April 1972 with penal fee of Rupees 5.

No. 31. *Chairman, Board of Examinations.*

TAMIL NADU TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

RETENDER.

Name of Work :—Improvements to Cape Hotel, Kanyakumari.

Sealed tenders are invited from the Registered Contractors of Public Works Department, Highways, Central Public Works Department, etc., for the above work.

Date and time of tender—29—3—1972—3-00 p. m.

Date of opening of tender—29—3—1972—3-30 p. m.

Cost of tender documents—Rs. 10+0·35 Sales Tax.

Form of Contract—K2.

Earnest Money Deposit—Rs. 860.

Time for completion—2 months.

Cost of tender documents can be sent by Money Order to Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation Limited, No. 34, Anna Salai, Madras-2 or by bank draft payable at Madras in favour of the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation Limited. The cost of tender documents will not be refunded under any circumstances. The tender documents can be obtained from the Project Engineer on application.

The Earnest Money Deposit should be paid in the form of Crossed bank draft payable to Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation Limited, Madras-2.

No. 29. *Managing Director.*

NOTIFICATION OF SURULIAR HYDRO ELECTRIC SCHEME.

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board proposes to execute the Suruliar Hydro Electric Scheme in Uthamapalayam Taluk of Madurai District. The scheme envisages the installation of one 35 MW generating unit at a power station to be established on the right flank of Eravangalar, which is one of the main tributaries of Suruliar.

The scheme envisages the construction of the following:—

I. A storage dam across the eastern arm of the Highway stream.

II. A diversion weir across Highways Stream (downstream of the Highways dam).

III. A storage dam across Manalar.

IV. A dam across Vennir Ar.

V. A diversion weir across the arm of Vennir Ar.

VI. A forebay dam across Eravangalar.

VII. Diversion tunnel from the upper to the lower reservoirs weir pond and forebay, including a pumping main from Highways Weir to Highways dam.

VIII. A power Tunnels from forebay dam which ends in a surge shaft from which pipe tunnel takes off and terminates in a valve house.

IX. One line of penstock from the valve house to the power house.

X. A power house with one number 35 MW generating unit and its accessories.

The power house will be connected to the Tamil Nadu Grid at Periyar through 110 KV. line.

The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 656 lakhs and is expected to yield a net revenue of Rs. 54·01 lakhs per year.

This notification is issued in pursuance of Section 29 (1) of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 by which the scheme is to be published for the information of the public. Interested parties may communicate their views, if any, in writing to the Chief Engineer for Electricity—Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, 157, Anna Salai, Madras-2, within two months from the date of this publication.

Chief Engineer for Electricity.

No. 77A.

TUBERCULOSIS CHEMOTHERAPY CENTRE, CHETPUT, MADRAS-31.

TENDER NOTIFICATION.

Sealed tenders are invited up to 3 p.m. on 25th March 1972 by the undersigned *for the supply of drugs and medicines* for the period up to 30th September 1972 from the date of acceptance. The tender must be submitted in the prescribed form which can be obtained from the Administrative Officer of the Centre on requisition, accompanied by two challans, one for Rs. 5 (Rupees five only) credited under "XXIII–Medical K–Miscellaneous Receipts" towards the cost of the form and the other for Re. 0·19 paise (Ninteen paise only) towards sales tax (sales tax and surcharge on sales tax) credited under "XII. Sales tax receipts under the State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax".

No. 25 *Director.*

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

ADMISSION TO THE PART-TIME DEGREE COURSE IN ENGINEERING IN THE ENGINEERING COLLEGES.

Applications are invited by the Director of Technical Education, Madras–25, for admission during the year 1972–73 to the Part-Time Degree Course in Engineering in the following eight Engineering Colleges affiliated to the University of Madras/Madurai.

I. *Government Engineering Colleges* —

(i) College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras–25.

(ii) Government College of Technology, Coimbatore–13.

(iii) Government College of Engineering, Salem.

(iv) Alagappa Chettiar College of Engineering and Technology, Karaikudi.

II. *Private Engineering Colleges* —

(i) P.S.G. College of Technology, Coimbatore.

(ii) Coimbatore Institute of Technology, Coimbatore.

(iii) Thiagarajar College of Engineering, Madurai–15.

III. *Regional Engineering College*:—

(i) Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirappalli–15.

2. Application form for admission to the above course should be obtained from the Principals of the above Engineering Colleges only on requisition with a crossed Postal Order for Re. 1 (which should not be dated earlier than 1st March 1972), drawn in favour of the "*Director of Technical Education, Madras-25*" and a self addressed stamped envelope (85 paise+5 paise refugee stamp) size 22 cm. × 10 cm.

3. *Qualification for Admission*—

Only candidates who have passed the following examinations shall be considered for admission to the above course :—

(i) Diploma examination in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical of the State Board of Technical Education and Training, Tamil Nadu or any other examinations recognised as equivalent thereto by the University of Madras/Madurai.

AND

(ii) *Five years practical experience* in a recognised industry or organisation after qualifying for the award of the diploma.

NOTE.—*At the time of admission to the Course the candidates should be in Permanent/Regular Employment and shall continue to hold such Employment throughout the period of his study.*

No person will be admitted to the course, if he resides at a distance of more than 30 K.M. from the college to which he seeks admission.

4. *Age Limit*—

No age limit is prescribed for admission to this course.

5. (a) *Applicants belonging to Tamil Nadu will only be considered for admission*—

(b) Candidates working in Central Government not domiciled in this State may also apply and compete with other candidates for admission irrespective of their domicile, provided they are serving in this State at the time of submission of application, which should be supported by a certificate from the employer of the candidate.

(c) Candidates not domiciled in this State employed in registered Joint Stock Companies, Private or Public and also in Government recognised institutions who are, at the time of submission of application, employed in the State, may also apply and compete with other candidates for admission irrespective of their domicile, provided certificate from the management is produced along with the application that the person is a permanent employee of the firm or institution concerned.

(d) Candidates who have studied in other States but who belong to Tamil Nadu should produce a certificate in the prescribed form (annexed to the application) to the effect they belong to Tamil Nadu.

6. *Last date for the receipt of Applications by the Principals of the above Engineering Colleges where the candidate seek admission will be 5 p.m. on 14th April* 1972.

Candidates are advised to send their applications duly filled in well in advance of the last date for the receipt of applications to the Principals concerned.

No. 76-A. *Director of Technical Education.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Name of work.— Construction of a Godown in vacant space available in Anna Nagar at Madras.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received from the Registered contractors of appropriate class of P.W.D., and or other Government Departments by the Superintending Engineer, Madras-Chingleput Circle, Chepauk, Madras–5 for the above work up to 3-00 p.m. on 24th March 1972.

The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Madras-Chingleput Circle, Madras–5 in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-15 p.m. on the same day.

Form of contract—Lumpsum: E.M.D.—Rs. 2,500 plus sales tax at 3½ per cent. Period of completion—3 Months. Tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Superintending Engineer, Madras-Chingleput Circle, Chepauk, Madras during office hours.

The cost of tender documents, viz., Rs. 20 (non-refundable) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India, under the head "P.W.D. Remittances—III.other Remittances" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D. Buildings Division No. II, Chepauk, Madras–5. The sales tax at 3½ per cent should be remitted under the same chalan into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the separate head "XII. Sales tax—b. Receipt under State Sales tax Act—General Sales tax." The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalan. Sale of tender documents is from 17th to 23rd March 1972 at the office of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Madras-Chingleput Circle, Madras, who reserves to himself the right to reject any or all the tenders.

Other particulars can be had from the office of the Superintending Engineer, Madras-Chingleput Circle during working hours.

Superintending Engineer,
Madras-Chingleput Circle,
Madras.

No. 75A.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, sealed tenders superscribed with Specification Number and due date on covers are invited by the undersigned for purchasing and removing the following vehicles available for sale under AS IS WHERE IS condition at Transmission Line Construction Stores, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, KORATTUR, MADRAS-50.

The Specification and Tender forms with details such as quantity, earnest money deposit payable and inspection of vehicles, can be had till 3 p.m. on 30th March 1972 on remitting Rs. 5 (not refundable) per each tender specification by cash or by Money Order to the Chief Accountant, Villupuram Construction Circle, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, *Katpadi Extension P.O.*, Vellore-6.

The due date for receipt of the Tenders is 3 p.m. on 30th March 1972.

S.No.	*O.T.S. No.*	*Description.*	*Quantity.*
1	VCC1/1972–73 ..	Lorry 5 Ton No. MDU 5608 BENZ.	1 Number.
2	VCC2/1972–73 ..	Lorry 5 Ton No. MSW 5971 BEDFORD.	1 Number.
3	VCC3/1972–73 ..	Van MDH 2675 'Fargo' 1 Ton.	1 Number.
4	VCC4/1972–73 ..	Van MSW 6428 'Fargo'	1 Number.
5	VCC5/1972–73 ..	Van MSW 6429 'Fargo'	1 Number.
6	VCC6/1972–73 ..	Willy's Van MSX 2922	1 Number.
7	VCC7/1972–73 ..	Willy's Van MSX 7180	1 Number.

Superintending Engineer,
Villupuram Construction Circle,
Katpadi Extension P.O.

No. 73-A.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION II.

Admission to B.T. (Basic) Course in Government Post Graduate Basic Training College, Orathanad, Thanjavur District.

Applications are invited for admission to the B.T. (Basic) Course 1972–73 of the Government Post Graduate Basic Training College, Orathanad, Thanjavur District.

The last date for receipt of applications in the *Teachers' College, Saidapet, Madras-15* will be 5th June, 1972.

For obtaining the printed form of application and the prospectus pertaining to the Course, candidates should remit 50 paise by Money Order (the reason for which the M.O. is sent should be specifically stated) or by Crossed Postal Orders for 50 paise payable to the Principal, Teachers' College, Saidapet, Madras-15 (Postal Orders bearing dates earlier than 1st April 1972 will not be accepted) or by cash at the counter of the College Office, and apply for them in writing to the Principal of the said College (1) the receipt of the Postal Order obtained for the remittance of 50 paise and (2) a self-addressed envelope sufficiently stamped (size 9" × 4"). The fee may also be remitted in the Chingleput District Treasury only under the head "XXII Education—F. General (E) Miscellaneous (iii) other items" and the chalans receipt submitted with a requesition letter.

Principal,
Teachers College, Saidapet.

No. 21-B.

TAMIL NADU SLUM CLEARANCE BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, sealed tenders with the name of work and tenderers duly superscribed on the cover are invited from the reputed contractors by the undersigned up to 3-00 p.m. on 21st March 1972 for the work of construction of multi-storeyed slum tenemental blocks (one pile capping beams) at *Grey Nagar Pallam* in Pulianthope High Road. The received tenders will be opened on the same day at 3-15 p.m. in the presence of the tenderers who choose to be present at that time. All works are to be executed on L.S. Contract basis.

Group number.	*Name of work.*	*Approximate value of work.* Rs.
I	Construction of multi-storeyed tenemental Blocks A (40 in 1), B1 and B2 (30 in 1) (above capping beam level) E.M.D. Rs. 6,300.	4,20,000
II	Construction of multi-storeyed tenemental Blocks B3, B4 and B5 (30 in 1) (above capping beam level)—E.M.D. Rs. 5,750.	3,90,000
III	Construction of multi-storeyed tenemental Blocks B6, B7 and B8 (30 in 1) (above capping beam level)—E.M.D. Rs. 5,750.	3,90,000
IV	Construction of multi-storeyed tenemental Blocks B9, B10 and B11 (30 in 1) (above capping beam level)—E.M.D. Rs. 5,750.	3,90,000
V	Construction of multi-storeyed tenemental Blocks B12 and B13 (30 in 1) and C (20 in 1) (above capping beam)—E.M.D. Rs. 5,100.	3,40,000

The Tender documents can be had from the Office of the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division No. A III Thandavarayan Chatram, Madras-10, on all working days between 10 a.m. and 4-30 p.m. from 10th to 20th March 1972 on production of receipted chalan towards the cost of tender schedules plus Sales Tax, viz., Re. 15 plus S.T. for each group. The cost of tender schedules may be remitted into the State Bank of India, Saidapet, Madras, to head "Personal Deposit Account (P.D. Account) of the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division No. III". The Sales tax may be remitted under the head XII—Sales tax receipt under the State Sales Tax, General Sales Tax, and the two chalan should be produced.

Right is reserved to reject any or all tenders received without assigning any reason therefor.

Executive Engineer,
Slum Clearance Board, Division III.

No. 71-A.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders will be received by the District Revenue Officer, Ramanathapuram at Madurai, up to 2 p.m. on 25th March 1972 for the purchase and removal of waste paper accumulations in all State Government Offices in Ramanathapuram District for the year 1972–73 and they will be opened at 4 p.m. on 25th March 1972. For further particulars see notification published in the Extraordinary issue of the Ramanathapuram District Gazette, dated 14th February 1972.

District Revenue Officer.

No. 70-A.

TUTICORIN MUNICIPALITY.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited on or before 29th March 1972 up to 4-00 p.m. for the bulk supply of water meter of sizes ¾" and ½" with litre calibrations to this Municipality. Approximate requirement is 7,000 numbers. The tender should be addressed to the Personal Assistant to Commissioner, Tuticorin Municipality and superscribed as "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF WATER METERS". Each tender should be accompanied with the earnest money deposit of Rs. 1,000 by means of demand draft or Municipal Treasury Chalan. The tenders received will be opened at 4-30 p.m. on the same date. For any other information, the Municipal Engineer may be contacted on any working day.

Municipal Engineer, Tuticorin.

No. 26.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Coimbatore up to 3-00 p.m. on 7th April 1972 for the supply of the following machines for use in the Carpentry Section. Specifications and conditions, etc., of the machine can be had from the Superintendent, Central Jail, Coimbatore on request.

2. Intending tenderers should pay an earnest money deposit of Rs. 300 along with the tender. The tenders should be sent only in the prescribed form which can be obtained on payment of Rs. 5·20.

3. The tenders received will be opened on 8th April 1972 at 11-00 hours.

1. Band-saw 30"—One.
2. Combined planning, thicknessing, surfacing, jointing, moulding and rabetting machine—One.

Superintendent.

No. 93-A.

AUCTION SALE NOTICE.

Unclaimed articles will be sold in Public Auction at my office at 10-30 a.m. on Tuesday, the 28th March 1972. The list of articles that will be sold, can be perused in my office during working hours on Saturday, the 25th March 1972 and Monday, the 27th March 1972.

Commissioner of Police.

No. 92A.

RE-TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders for the lease for running the canteen inside the Medical College premises will be received up to 3-00 p.m. on 25th March 1972.

Period of lease will be from 1st April 1972 or from a date to be specified by the authorities to 31st March 1973.

Detailed particulars of lease and the Tender Forms (cost Rs. 5 plus sales Tax Re. 0·18) can be had from the Office of the Dean, Madurai Medical College, Madurai during working hours on all working days.

Dean,
Madurai Medical College,
Madurai.

No. 90-A.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS SUPERSCRIBED "TENDER FOR HANDLING AND TRANSPORT OF MATERIALS" are invited by the undersigned upto 3 p.m. on 29th March 1972 for the following works relating to the Erode Electricity System, during the year 1972–73.

Work No. 1.—Handling and transport of materials by road between Railhead and Lorry Booking Offices and the Board's Stores at Erode.

Work No. 2.—Handling and transport of materials by road between various places in Tamil Nadu.

Tenders will be opened by the undersigned or the officers authorised by him on 29th March 1972 at 4 p.m. in the presence of such of those tenderers as are present.

Detailed Tender Notice along with the tender forms for both the above works can be had from the Chief Accountant, Erode Electricity System; 124-A, Perundurai Road, Erode-1, on remittance of Rs. 5·00 (Rupees five only) by cash or money order and furnishing clear postal address. This amount is not refundable under any circumstances. The last date of receipt of money order is 24th March 1972.

Tender Notices will be sent to the applicants only by ordinary post and the Board is not responsible for any loss of the Tender Notice during transit by post. The tender form is not tranaferable.

Tenders not received before the due date and time and those received without Earnest Money Deposit will be summarily rejected.

It is not binding on the undersigned to accept the highest or any tender. The undersigned also reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reason therefor.

Superintending Engineer,
Erode Electricity System, Erode-1.

No. 72-A.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Name of work.—Constuction of additional first floor over the permanent hostel block for Sri Meenakshi Government College for Women at Madurai. E.M.D. Rs. 8,800.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Madurai Circle, Madurai-2 for the above work upto 3-00 p.m. on 5th April 1972 and opened at 4-00 p.m. on the same day. The tender documents will be available for sale from 27th March 1972 to 3rd April 1972. The work is to be carried out within six months on lumpsum contract basis.

The cost of tender documents of Rs. 20 (not refundable) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "P.W. Remittances—III. O.R." to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D. Buildings Division, Madurai and Sales-Tax with surcharge of Rs. 0·75 for the tender documents under the head "XII Sales Tax. (d)—Miscellaneous" in a single chalan and the chalan produced after which only the tender documents will be issued.

Earnest Money Deposit will be accepted in the shape of chalan, deposit at all receipt or demand drafts of scheduled banks, Government securities and bank guarantee of 14 Nationalised Banks, Tamil Nadu Electicity Board Bonds and National Savings Certificates will also be accepted at 5 per cent below maket value. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.
(incharge), Madurai Circle,
Madurai.

No. 96-A

TANSI
INVITES OFFERS
FOR
NEW & OLD MACHINES

WOOD WORKING :

Thickness Planners, Wood working
Lathes, Circular Saw, Sanding
Machine, Disc Sunder.

FOUNDRY MACHINES :

Cupolas, Sand Mixures, Tilting
Furnace, Moulding Machines.

MACHINE TOOLS :

Lathes, Milling Machines,
Drilling Machines, Power Presses,
Shaping Machines, Welding
Machines.

OTHERS :

Grinding Machines, Forge Hammers,
Power Hacksaw; Air Compressors,
Furnaces, Diesel Engines, etc.

For Tender Form, Etc., Contact :
Deputy Manager (Sales)
Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation,
35/2, Woods Road, Madras-2.
Last date for tender—3rd April 1972, 12 noon.

No. 69-A.

TAMIL NADU SLUM CLEARANCE BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, sealed tenders with the name of work and tenderer duly superscribed on the cover for the following works are invited from the registered contractors by the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Dn. No. II, 35/37, Jehangir Street, Second Line Beach, Madras-1 up to 3 p.m. on 27th March 1972. Tenders received will be opened by the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division II, at 3-30 p.m. on the same day in the presence of tenderers or their authorised agents who choose to be present.

Name of work.—Construction of shops and Bachelors room at Vazhiamanagar in S. Nos. 208/1 and 214 in Corporation Division No. 45 (three storeyed building)—E.M.D. Rs. 1,600.

The work is to be completed within eight months on lumpsum contract basis. Cost of tender documents is Rs. 20 plus S.T. (non-refundable).

The tender documents can be had from the Office of the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Dn. II, 35/37, Jahangir Street, 2nd Line Beach, Madras-1 on all working days between 11-00 a.m. to 3-00 p.m. from 20th March 1972 on production of receipted chalan towards the cost of tender schedules, plus Sales Tax. The cost of tender schedules may be remitted into the State Bank of India, Saidapet, Madras under the head "Personal Deposit Account (P.D. A/c) of the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Dn. II and the sales tax under the head XII, Sales Tax—B. Receipt under State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax".

Tenders shall be submitted only in the prescribed form supplied by the Department. The department will not be responsible for any delay or loss in transit.

Right is reserved to reject one or all the tenders received without assigning any reason therefor.

E.M.D. should be only in any one of the form as stipulated in the tender schedule and the tenders without such E.M.D will be summarily rejected.

No. 57-A. *Executive Engineer (Dn. II.)*

AUCTION SALE OF JEEP.

The jeep registration No. MSX 2778, H.P. 15·63, 1958 model in "as is and where is" condition will be sold in public auction by the District Development Officer (West), on **Wednesday**, 12th April 1972 at 3 p.m. in the Office of the Panchayat Union, Madurai West, Madurai.

The intending bidders should pay a sum of Rs. 100 as earnest money deposit.

For further particulars, the intending bidders are requested to contact the District Development Officer (West), Madurai Collector's Office, Madurai-20.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1. The jeep MSX 2778 will be sold in public auction in "as is and where is" condition.

2. The jeep will be available for inspection by the intending bidders in the proposed auction on any working day in the Panchayat Union Office, Madurai West, Madurai.

3. The auction shall be conducted by the District Development Officer (West), Madurai.

4. The intending bidders shall attend the auction in person else the person who is deputed to take part in the auction shall produce a power of attorney obtained from the intending bidder when demanded.

5. Any person or body intending to bid must deposit a sum of Rs. 100 as earnest money with the selling officer on the date of sale. Such of the persons who have not complied with this condition will not be permitted to bid at the auction.

6. The sale will ordinarily be knocked down to the highest bidder, but the right is reserved to the Officer conducting the sale to reject any bid without assigning reasons therefor.

7. The earnest money deposited by unsuccessful bidder will be returned to them at the close of the sale and that of the successful bidder will be adjusted against the bid amount.

8. The sale will not be considered as completed unless it is confirmed by the competent authority.

9. Immediately after a bid is accepted by the officer conducting the sale, the successful bidder shall deposit on the spot 25 per cent of the total bid amount. The balance 75 per cent shall be remitted within one week from the date of receipt of the order of confirmation of the sale by the competent authority.

10. Sales-tax at the current rate shall be recovered on the total bid amount.

11. The successful bidder will not be permitted to remove any part or parts of the vehicles until the sale is confirmed by the competent authority and until the conditions 1 to 10 above are fulfilled.

12. In the event of failure on the part of the successful bidder to comply with any of the conditions noted above the sale shall stand cancelled and a resale held and the earnest money deposit and other amounts if any paid shall be forfeited. It shall not be incumbent upon the selling officer to give notice of such cancellation or resale to the defaulting bidder. Resale will be at the risk of the defaulting bidder, who will be required to make good the difference between the total amount payable by him and the total amount payable by the successful bidder at the resale.

No. 98-A. *Collector, Madurai.*

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited by the Superintending Engineer, Trichy Electricity System, Mannarpuram, Tiruchirappalli-1 up to 1·00 p.m. on 24th March 1972 for the following Transport Works for a period of one year from 1st April 1972 to 31st March 1973:—

1. Transport of materials from Trichy Central Stores to the various sub stores in the Tamilnadu Electricity Board throughout Tamilnadu and vice versa.—Spec. No. TRP. 112/71-72.

2. Handling and Transport of the Board's materials from Trichy Goods R.S. or Trichy Steel Rolling Mills at Senthaneerpuram, Trichy or any place round about Trichy to Central Stores, Trichy Electricity System, Trichy inclusive of stacking weighing and measuring and vice-versa.—Spec. No. TRP. 113/71-72.

Copies of tender conditions and tender forms can be had payment of Rs. 5 (Rupees Five only) (not refundable) for each specification either in cash or by M.O. to the Chief Accountant, Expenditure, Trichy Electricity System, Mannarpuram, Trichy-1, mentioning clearly, the specification and clear postal address.

The tender forms will be sent to the applicants by ordinary post only and the board is not responsible for any loss during transit by post. The tender forms are not transferable. The undesigned also reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reasons therefor and split up the tenders between 2 or more tenderers if necessary. The tenders will be opened at 3.00 p.m. on 24th March 1972 in the presence of tenderers who may desire to be present. Tender forms will be available for sale from 10th March 1972 to 20th March 1972.

Superintending Engineer,
Trichy Electricity System,
Trichy.

No. 95-A.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

NOTIFICATION-I.

ADMISSION TO B.T. DEGREE COURSE IN CERTAIN GOVERNMENT TRAINING COLLEGES FOR MEN IN THE STATE.

Applications are invited for admission to the B.T. Degree Course in 1972-73 in the following Government Training Colleges for Men in the State upto Monday, 5th June 1972:—

1. TEACHERS' COLLEGE, SAIDAPET, MADRAS-15.
2. GOVERNMENT TRAINING COLLEGE, KOMARAPALAYAM, SALEM DISTRICT.
3. GOVERNMENT TRAINING COLLEGE, PUDUKKOTTAI.
4. GOVERNMENT TRAINING COLLEGE, KATPADI TOWNSHIP, VELLORE-6.

The last date for receipt of applications in the Teachers' College, Saidapet, Madras-15 will be 5th June 1972.

For obtaining the printed form of application and the prospectus pertaining to the course, candidates should remit 50 Paise by Money Order (the reason for which the M.O. is sent should be specifically stated) or by Crossed Postal Orders for 50 Paise payable to the Principal, Teachers' College, Saidapet, Madras-15 (Postal Orders bearing dates earlier than 1st April 1972 will not be accepted) or by cash at the counter of the College Office and apply for them in writing to the Principal of the said College (1) the receipt or the Postal Order obtained for the remittance of 50 Paise and (2) a self-addressed envelope sufficiently stamped (size 9"×4"). The fee may be remitted in the Chingleput District Treasury only under the head "XXII Education-F-General (E) Miscellaneous (iii) other items" and the chalans receipt submitted with a requisition letter.

N. PARTHASARATHI.
Principal, Teachers' College, Saidapet.

No. 81-A.

TEMPO AUCTION NOTICE.

The condemned Tempo Van MSX 7870 belonging to the District Khadi and Village Industries office, Madras will be sold in public auction at 3.00 p.m. on 22nd April 1972 in the premises of the Director of Khadi and Village Industries, No.2. Sri Desikachari Road, Mylapore, Madras-4.

Any instructions regarding the condition of the sale may be had from the District Khadi and Village Industries office, No. 35-A, Mount Road, Guindy, Madras-32 on any working day during office hours.

Intending bidders may also inspect the vehicle at the auction premises during office hours.

District Khadi and Village Industries Officer,
Madras-32.

No. 79-A.

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of and by order and direction of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Coimbatore for the undermentioned work at his office at Venkataramana Road, R.S. Puram, Coimbatore-2 upto 3·00 p.m. on 22nd March 1972 and will be opened at 3·15 p.m. (as per office clock) on the same day:—

1. Widening the bridge across Tirumanimuthar river at mile 1/8 of Salem-Tiruchirappalli Road within Salem Municipal limits, Salem Division—E.M.D. Rs. 3,450.

2. Constructing a bridge at mile 0/2 of Ettimadai Railway Feeder Road, Coimbatore Division—E.M.D. Rs. 3,485.

3. Constructing a bridge at mile 5/1 of Madukkarai Chettipalayam Road, Coimbatore Division—E.M.D. Rs. 2,975.

The particulars of tender, condition of contract with plans, schedule, etc., can be obtained from the Divisional Engineers (H. & R.W.) concerned on payment of Rs. 20 plus sales tax (not refundable) on all working days from 15th March 1972 to 21st March 1972. No application for the issue of tender documents will be entertained on the date of tender.

The earnest money deposit for the work as specified in the column No. 4 should be remitted in any of the Government Treasuries in the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (H. & R.W.) concerned under the head of account "Revenue Deposit" on behalf of the Divisional Engineers (H. & R.W.) concerned and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender. If the bank guarantee is produced towards earnest money deposit, it should be in the form prescribed by Government, which may be obtained from the concerned Divisional Engineers and the concurrence of the Reserve Bank of India to the bank guarantee should also be submitted along with the tender failing which the tender will not be considered.

Superintending Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Coimbatore.

No. 78-A.

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

SHORT CRIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Pamban Circle at the Thirumanur, Special Divisional Engineer's Office at Thanjavur up to 3-00 p.m. on 24th March 1972 for the work noted bleow.

Name of work.—Construction of a Bridge at KM 67/0(M 41/7) of Muthupet Mimisal Road—EMD. Rs. 7,300.

Tenders will be opened on the same date at 3-30 p.m. by the Superintending Engineer (H), Pamban Circle at the Office of the Divisional Engineer (H), Special Thirumanur Bridge Division, Thanjavur.

Particulars of tender condition schedules, forms and plans can be obtained from the Office of the Special Divisional Engineer, Thirumanur Bridge Works, Thanjavur.

The schedules can be had on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 25·90 (including sales tax) on all working days from 15th to 23rd March 1972 during office hours. This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

The E.M.D. amount should be remitted into any of the Government Treasury within the jurisdiction of the Special Divisional Engineer (H), Thirumanur Bridge Works, Thanjavur under the Revenue Deposit to the credit of the Special Divisional Engineer (H), Thirumanur Bridge Works, Thanjavur and the receipted chalan should be attached with the tender.

If the E.M.D. amount is furnished in the form of BANK guarantee obtained from sheduled banks the guarantee should be accompanied by the Reserve Bank of India concurrence.

Tender based on alternate design will not be considered.

Tenders received without the E.M.D. will not be considered.

No. 82-A. *Superintending Engineer (H).*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CRIT TENDER NOTICE

Name of Work.—Construction of a Canteen building in Madras Medical College, Madras—E.M.D. Rs. 3,125.

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders for the above work will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Madras-Chingleput Circle, Madras-5 at his office at Chepauk, Madras-5 up to 3 p.m. on 28th March 1972.

The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, Madras-Chingleput Circle, P.W.D. Chepauk, Madras-5 in the presence of those tenders who choose to be present at 3-15 p.m. on the same day. The work is to be carried out in four months period on lump sum contract basis.

The cost of tender documents, viz. Rs. 20 (non-refundable) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "P.W.D. Remittances III other Remittances to the credit of the Executive Engineer, North Presy. Division, Chepauk, Madras-5". The sales tax at 3½ per cent should be remitted under the same chalan into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the separate head "XII sales tax b. receipts under State Sales Tax Act General Sales Tax". The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalan. Tender documents will be available for sale from 17th to 27th March 1972.

The Superintending Engineer, P.W.D. Madras-Chingleput Circle, Madras-5 reserves to himself the right to reject any or all the tenders.

Further particulars can be had from the office of the Superintending Engineer, Madras-Chingleput Circle, during officer hours on all working days.

Superintending Engineer,
Madras-Chingleput Circle, Madras.

No. 80-A.

INVITES APPLICATIONS FOR ITS CONTINUOUS STEEL CASTING PLANT AT ARKONAM.

1. Personnel-*cum*-Welfare Officer qualification and experience.	Candidates should possess a Post Graduate Degree or Diploma in Social Science with specialisation in Industrial Relations, Labour Welfare and Personnel Management and with 3 to 5 years experience in a similar position. Preference will be given to Law Graduates besides the above Post Graduate qualification.
Job requirement	Should be able to handle Personnel administration and labour matters at all levels.
Age	Not exceeding 35 years relaxable in exceptional cases.
Scale of pay	Rs. 550—25—600—35—950.
2. Security Officer—	
Qualification	S.S.L.C, or equivalent.
Experience	Candidates should possess 3 to 5 years experience in a handling the security measures in a large Industrial Under taking. Retired Police Personnel not below the rank of the Sub-Inspector and Ex-Army Personne not below the rank of Havildar will be preferred Candidates should possess good physique with active habits.
Age	Up to 40 years, relaxable in case of retired Police Ex Army personnel.
Scale of pay	Rs. 275—10—375—15—450.

In addition to pay, dearness allowance and house rent allowance will be paid at Corporation's rate. Unfur nished quarters if available at the plant site will be provided in lieu of house rent allowance. Higher start may b considered for well experienced candidates.

Knowledge of Tamil to speak, read and write is essential in respect of the above two posts.

Applicants fulfilling the above requirements may apply within 15 days from the date of this publication t the Secretary, The Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited, Third Floor, L.L.A. Buildings, 150-A Anna salai, Post Bag No. 5205, Madras-2.

MADURAI HOUSING UNIT.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders in separate covers with the name of the work and the name of the tenderer duly superscribed are invited for the following work so as to reach the undersigned not later than 3-00 p.m. on 7th April 1972.

Tender schedule, etc., can be had from the Unit Office on any working day between 11-00 a.m. and 3-00 p.m. from 16th March 1972 to 6th April 1972 on payment of Rs. 15 plus 3·38 per cent sales tax only (Rupees fifteen plus 3·68 Sales Tax) per set.

Serial number and description of work.	*Approximate value of work.*	*Amount of E.M.D.*
	RS.	RS.
1 Construction of flats as per T.D. 147/70 at Sudalaimuthu Pillai Street for slum dwellers, Madurai.—		
2 Blocks under Group "A" ..	2,00,000	3,000
2 2 Blocks under Group "B".	2,00,000	3,000
3 1 Block under Group "C"	1,60,000	1,500

Tenders will be opened on the same day at 3-30 p.m. on 7th April 1972 by the Executive Engineer and Administrative Officer in the presence of the present contractors or their agents.

No. 35. *Executive Engineer and Administrative Officer.*

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

Dated 6th March 1972.

Separate sealed tenders with the name of work and tenderer duly superscribed on the cover are invited for the following works so as to reach the undersigned not later than 3-00 p.m. on 20th March 1972. The tenders will be opened on the same day in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present.

Serial number and description of works.	*Approximate value of work.*	*E.M.D.*
	RS.	RS.
1. Construction of one block of 4-in-1 M.I.G. flats as per T.D. No. 3-A/68 in North Madras Neighbourhood Scheme near Vyasarpadi (M.E. 5/89/71)—Block No. 1.	75,200	1,130
2. Construction of one block of 4-in-1 M.I.G. flats as per T.D.No.3-A-68 in North Madras Neighbourhood Scheme near Vyasarpadi (ME-5/89/71)—Block No. 3.	75,200	1,130
3. Construction of Random Rubble masonry retaining wall in Area II of North Madras Neighbourhood Scheme for Taptain Cotton Canal near Vyasarpadi.	1,22,700	1,840

Tender documents, plans and other particulars can be had on cash payment of Rs. 10 plus sales tax (non-refundable) specified by chalan from the office of the undersigned between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. on all working days from 14th March 1972. The undersigned reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders without assigning reasons.

No. 34. *Executive Engineer (East).*

PALLAVA TRANSPORT CORPORATION LIMITED.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed quotations for the clearance of Rubber dust and Tyre clipping at Pallava Transport Corporation, Central Depot, Madras-2 are invited by the undersigned upto 1 p.m. on 25th March 1972. Detailed conditions of tender and other particulars can be had free of cost from the Materials Manager, Pallava Transport Corporation on any working day.

For *Managing Director.*

GOVERNMENT OF TAMILNADU REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

TENDER FOR PRINTING OF SETTLEMENT "A" REGISTERS.

Sealed tenders are invited up to 3 p.m. on 3rd April 1972 from the private presses in Madras City and in the mofussil for printing the Settlement "A" Registers of 1397 villages, in foolscap folio (44×68 cm. pica) in 10 point Tamil. The sealed cover containing the tender should be addressed to the Director of Survey and Settlements, 2nd Floor, Ezhilagam, Chepauk, Madras-5, superscribed as "Tender for printing Settlement" "A" Registers".

Tender forms containing the terms and conditions may be obtained from this office between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. on any working day.

No. 100-A.

S. A. SUBRAMANI,
Director of Survey and Settlements, Madras.

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders with the name of work and the tenderer duly superscribed on the cover are invited seperately for each plot for the construction of 5 Nos. of individual houses under Low Income Group for a total value of Rs. 76,600 at Arignar Anna Nagar so as to reach the undersigned not later than 2-30 p.m. on 22nd March 1972 (Plot Nos. 2238, 518, 555, 572 and 521). The tenders received will be opened at 2-35 p.m. on the same day in the presence of the tenderers who choose to be present.

Further particulars, tender schedules, etc., can be had from the Office of the Executive Engineer, North Division, Tamil Nadu Housing Board, between 11-30 a.m. and 2-30 p.m. on all working days, on or after 10th March 1972.

Executive Engineer (MN).

No. 33.

SALEM MUNICIPALITY.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Municipal Engineer, Salem, up to 3 p.m. on 28th March 1972 for the supply of 3" dia. A.C. pipes and C.I. Specials including Sluice Valve for laying water mains in Pachapatty.

Please apply to the Municipal Engineer, Salem, for further details.

No. 36. *Commissioner.*

TAMIL NADU AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Applications in the prescribed form are invited for the following temporary posts in the University.

Serial number and name of the post.	Agricultural College, Coimbatore.	Agricultural College, Madurai.
(1)	(2)	(3)
I. Category A—Scale.—Rs. 1,200—60—1,800.		
1. Dean	1	1
II. Category B—Scale.—Rs. 1,100—50—1,600.		
1. Professor of Agronomy ..	1	1
2. Professor of Agricultural ..	4*	1
3. Professor of Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry.	1	1
4. Professor of Horticulture ..	2†	..
5. Professor of Agricultural Entomoly.	1	1
6. Professor of Plant Pathology.	1	..
7. Professor of Agricultural Economics.	1	..
8. Professor of Agricultural Extension.	1	..
9. Professor of Agricultural Engineering.	1	..
10. Professor of Animal Husbandry.	1	..
11. Professor of Seed Technology.	1	..
12. Professor of Food Technology.	1	..
FACULTY OF BASIC SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES.		
13. Professor of Biology ..	1	..

*One post is for Plant Physiology.
† One post is for Olericulture.

Serial number and name of the post.	Agricultural College, Coimbatore.	Agricultural College, Madurai.
III. Category C.—Scale.—Rs. 800—40—1,000—50—1,250.		
1. Associate Professor of Agronomy.	2	..
2. Associate Professor of Agricultural Botany.	2	..
3. Associate Professor of Horticultura.	..	1
4. Associate Professor of Plant Pathology.	2	1
5. Associate Professor of Agricultural Economics.	1	1
6. Associate Professor of Agricultural Extension.	1	..
7. Associate Professor of Agricultural Engineering.	..	1
8. Associate Professor of Animal Husbandry.	..	1
9. Associate Professor of seed Technology.	1	..
10. Associate Professor of Food Technology.	1	..
FACULTY OF BASIC SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES.		
11. Associate Professor of Biology (Microbiology).	1	..
12. Associate Professor of Biology (Bio-chemistry).	1	..
13. Associate Professor of mathamatics.	1	..
14. Associate Professor of Sociology/Psychology.	1	..
15. Associate Professor of English.	1	..
16. Superintendent, Agricultural Research Station, Bhavanisagar.	One	
17. Joint Director of Extension Education Communication.	1	..
18. Librarian, University Library.	1	..
IV. Category D—Scale—Rs. 600—40—1,000.		
1. Assistant Professor of Agronomy.	2	1
2. Assistant Professor of Horticulture.	2	1
3. Assistant Professor of Agricultural Economics.	..	1
4. Assistant Professor of Agricultural Extension.	1	..
5. Assistant Professor of Agricultural Engineering.	1	..
6. Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry.	1	..
7. Assistant Professor of Seed Technology.	2	..
8. Assistant Professor of Food Technology.	2	..
9. Assistant Director of Extension Education.	1	..
10. Assistant Horticulturist at Periakulam.	One.	
FACULTY OF BASIC SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES.		
11. Assistant Professor of Biology (Microbiology)	1	1
12. Assistant Professor of (Bio-chemistry).	1	..
13. Assistant Professor of Mathematics.	1	..
14. Assistant Professor of Physics	1	1
15. Assistant Professor of Sociology, Psychology.	1	1
16. Assistant Professor of English.	..	1
17. Assistant Professor of Tamil.	1	1
18. Assistant Professor of German/Russian.	1	..
V. Category E.—Scale—Rs. 375—15—495—20—575—25—650.		
FACULTY OF BASIC SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES.		
1. Instructor in Microbiology.	1	1
2. Instructor in Bio-chemistry.	1	1
3. Instructor in Mathematics	1	1
4. Instructor in Physics ..	2	1
5. Instructor in Sociology, Psychology.	1	1
6. Instructor in English ..	2	..
7. Instructor in Tamil ..	1	..
8. Instructor in German/ Russian.	..	1
VI. Category F.—Scale : Rs. 575—25—600—40—1,000.		
1. Assistant Comptroller.		
VII. Category G.—Scale—Rs. 375—15—500—20—600.		
1. Assistant Librarian		1
VIII. Posts under I.C.A.R. Schemes in the University—		
1. Agronomist (Rs. 800—40—1,000—50—1,250).	1	..
2. Assistant Agronomist (Rs. 600—40—1,000.)	2	..
3. Assistant Crop Specialist at Pollachi (Rs. 600—40—1,000.)	1	..
4. Assistant Horticulturist (Rs. 600—40—1,000).	1	..
5. Agricultural Engineer (Soil and Water Conservation (Rs. 800—40—1,000—50—1,250).	..	1
6. Assistant Statistician (Rs. 600—40—1,000).	1	..
7. Agricultural Engineer (Farm Machinery) (Rs. 800—40—1,000—50—1,250).	1	..

FOOT NOTE:—

1. Selections to these posts are being made purely on a temporary basis.

2. All technical posts of equivalent pay scales are interchangeable, within the broad disciplines, Departments, mentioned against the posts at the discretion of the University.

3. Where necessary, the Selection Committee shall be competent to relax the minimum requirements/qualifications in favour of candidates who are otherwise considered as qualified for selection.

4. The prescribed application form, "Information on terms and conditions of appointment", and "Instructions to candidates" can be had from the Registrar, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore-3, by sending a crossed postal order for Rs. 2 drawn in favour of the Comptroller, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, indicating the advertisement No. and date.

5. Applications should reach the office of the Registrar, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore-3, before 5 p.m. on Monday, the 10th April 1972.

No. 37 *Registrar.*

TAMIL NADU FOREST DEPARTMENT FOREST ENGINEERING DIVISION.

CHIT RETENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited by the "Forest Engineer, Tiruchirappalli, for the following work on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu.

"Formation of Sivagiri to Sivagiri Soft Wood Plantation Road 6/1 Kilometre in Sankarankoil Range of Tirunelveli North Division".

Earnest money deposit—Rs. 1,230.

The last date of receipt and opening of tenders 20th March 1972 at 3-00 p.m. and 3-05 p.m. respectively.

2. The tender documents can be had from the office of the Forest Engineer, 1-A, Royal Road, Contonment, Tiruchirappalli-1, on payment of Rs. 1·04 in cash or by money Order on requisition from 10th to 18th March 1972 during office hours on all working days.

S. SHANMUGASUNDARAM,
Forest Engineer, Tiruchirappalli.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

TENDER NOTICE.

Tenders are invited for the supply of miscellaneous articles of clothing and equipment required by the Tamil Nadu Police Department for the period from 1st April to 31st March 1973.

2. The tender should be sent in a sealed cover superscribed tender for the supply of miscellaneous articles of clothing and equipment required by the Madras Police and addressed by name to Thiru K. Sreekumara Menon, I.P.S., Assistant Inspector-General of Police-II, Madras-4, so as to reach him by 4 p.m. on Saturday, the 25th March 1972. No notice will be taken of the tenders received after the prescribed time.

3. The form of tender, conditions of contract and the schedule of articles required can be had from the office of the Inspector-General of Police, Madras-4, on payment of a sum of Rs. 2·06 (rupees two and paise six only). Approved samples can be seen in the office of the Inspector-General of Police, Madras-4, between 10 a.m. to 4-30 p.m. on any working day.

4. Railway receipts, if any, for the samples despatched should be sent separately to the Assistant Inspector-General of Police-II by registered post and addressed by designation only.

5. The tenders will be opened at 4-00 p.m. on 25th March 1972 in the prence of the tenderers who choose to be present at that time.

No. 97-A

Assistant Inspector-General of Police-II.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT,
NATIONAL HIGHWAYS WORKS (MADURAI CIRCLE).

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed scheduled tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (National Highways), Madurai, at his office at No. 11, Avvaiyar street, Narimedu, Madurai-2, up to 3-30 p.m. (Office Clock) on 24th March 1972 (Friday) for the work noted below and opened at 3-35 p.m. on same date.

Name of work—Reconstruction of the bridge across Sandhanavardhini at km. 414/4 (M 254/3) on National Highways 45 Old (km. 411/4)—E.M.D. Rs. 8,000.

Particulars of tender conditions, prescribed forms, schedules, plans, etc., can be obtained from the office of the Divisional Engineer (National Highways), Tiruchirappalli-II, Division, Tiruchirappalli-1, on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 20·70 per set including sales tax (not refundable) on all working days during hours woking from 17th March 1972 to 23rd March 1972.

Alternative design proposals will not be entertained. The E.M.D. noted above shall be remitted in any of the Government Treasuries within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (National Highways), Tiruchirappalli-II Division, Tiruchirappalli-1, under "Revenue Deposit" and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender.

Earned money deposit in the shape of 12 years National Defence Certificates, 10 years Defence Deposit Certificates, State Government Securities, Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board Bonds, Bank Guarantees, Deposit at Call receipts, Demand Drafts issued on Schedule Banks will also be accepted. It is informed that Bank Guarantee will not be considered unless the concurrence of Reserve Bank of India to the Bank Guarantee is obtained and enclosed with the tender.

Tenders without earnest money deposit will be summarily rejected.

No. 91-A

Superintending Engineer (National Highways), Madurai-2.

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, SLUM CLEARANCE BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

...r and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board ...d tenders with the name of work and tenderer duly superscribed on the cover for the following works are invited from the ...tered contractors by the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance ...rd Division No. II, 35/37, Jahangir street, Second Line Beach, ...ras-1 up to 3 p.m. on 25th March 1972. Tenders received be opened by the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance ...rd, Division II at 3-30 p.m. on the same day in the presence ...nderers or their authorised agents who choose to be present.

...rial number ...d Name of work.	Period of Contract.	Form of Contract.	Earnest Money Deposit.	Cost of tender documents (+) S.T. (not refundable).
			Rs.	
Construction of four storeyed tenements at Jamalia lane at West of Madhavaram High Road for about one furlong South of Don Bosco High School at Madhavaram High Road in Corporation Division 53.				
(a) Group "A" 16 in one (one block).	Four months	Lump-sum.	1,350	Rs.15(+) S.T.
(b) Group "B" 24 in one (two blocks).	Nine months	Do.	3,960	Rs. 20 (+) S.T.
(c) Group "C" 32 in one (two blocks).	Nine months.	Do.	5,235	Rs. 20 (+) S.T

The tender documents can be had form the office of the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division II, 35/37 Jahangir street, Second Line Beach, Madras-1 on all working days between 11-00 a.m. to 3-00 p.m. on production of receipted chalan towards the cost of tender schedules plus sales tax. The cost of tender schedules may be remitted in the State Bank of India Saidapet, Madras under the head "Personal Deposit Account (P.D. Account) of the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division II and the Sales Tax under the Head XII Sales Tax B receipt under State Sales Tax Act General Sales Tax."

Tenders shall be submitted only in the prescribed form supplied by the Department. The department will not be responsible for any delay or loss in transit.

Right is reserved to reject one or all the tenders received without assigning any reason therefor.

Earnest Money Deposit should be only in any one of the forms as stipulated in the tender schedule and the tenders without such earnest money deposit will be summarily rejected.

Executive Engineer, Division II. No. 41.

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD, MADRAS EAST DIVISION.

TENDER NOTICE No. 11/71-72.

Separate sealed tenders with the name of work and tenderer duly superscribed on the cover are invited for the following works so as to reach the undersigned not later than 3-00 p.m. on 20th March 1972. The tenders will be opened on the same day in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present.

Serial number and description of work.	*Approximate value of work.*	*E.M.D.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Rs.	Rs.
1 Construction of one block of 4 in 1 M.I.G. flats as per T.D. No. 3A/68 in North Madras Neighbourhood Scheme near Vyasarpadi (ME5/89,71) Block No. 1.	75,200	1,130
2 Construction of one block of 4 in 1 M.I.G. flats as per T.D. No. 3A/68 in North Madras Neighbourhood Scheme near Vyasarpadi (ME5/89,71) Block No. 3.	75,200	1,130
3 Construction of Random Rubble masonry retaining wall in Area II of North Madras Neighbourhood Scheme for captain cotton canal near Vyasarpadi.	1,22,700	1,840

Tender documents plans and other particulars can be had on cash payment of Rs. 10 plus Sales Tax (non refundable) specified by chalan from the office of the undersigned between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. on all working days from 14th March 1972. The undersigned reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders without assigning reasons.

No. 40. *Executive Engineer (East).*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TIRUNELVELI-KANYAKUMARI CIRCLE.

Amendment to Chit Tender Notice.

Name of work.—Construction of quarters for 1 Sub Inspect one Head Constable and 7 Police constables at Kulasekaram Kanyakumari District.

The last date for receipt of tenders for the above work fix as 10th March 1972 is extended to 3-00 p.m. on 25th March 19 The tenders will be opened at 3-30 p.m. on the same day. Ten documents will be available for sale during office hours on working days up to 21st March 1972. Other conditions rem unaltered.

Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari Circle, Tirunelveli-2.



An Air Force Squadron serving under HQ Eastern Command won the Coveted Instrument Flying Trophy this year in a keenly contested competition throughout I.A.F. (Pr) Thiru Air-Chief Marshal P. C. Lal (left) C. of A staff Presenting trophy to Air-Marshal Lft. Dewan AOCC, Chief Eastern Command.

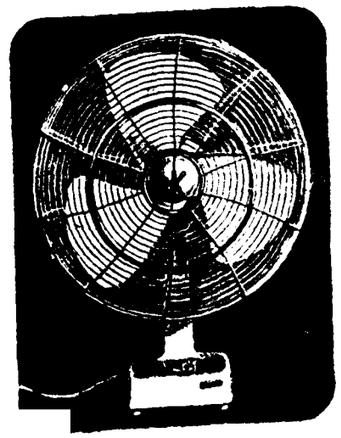
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CE/5738

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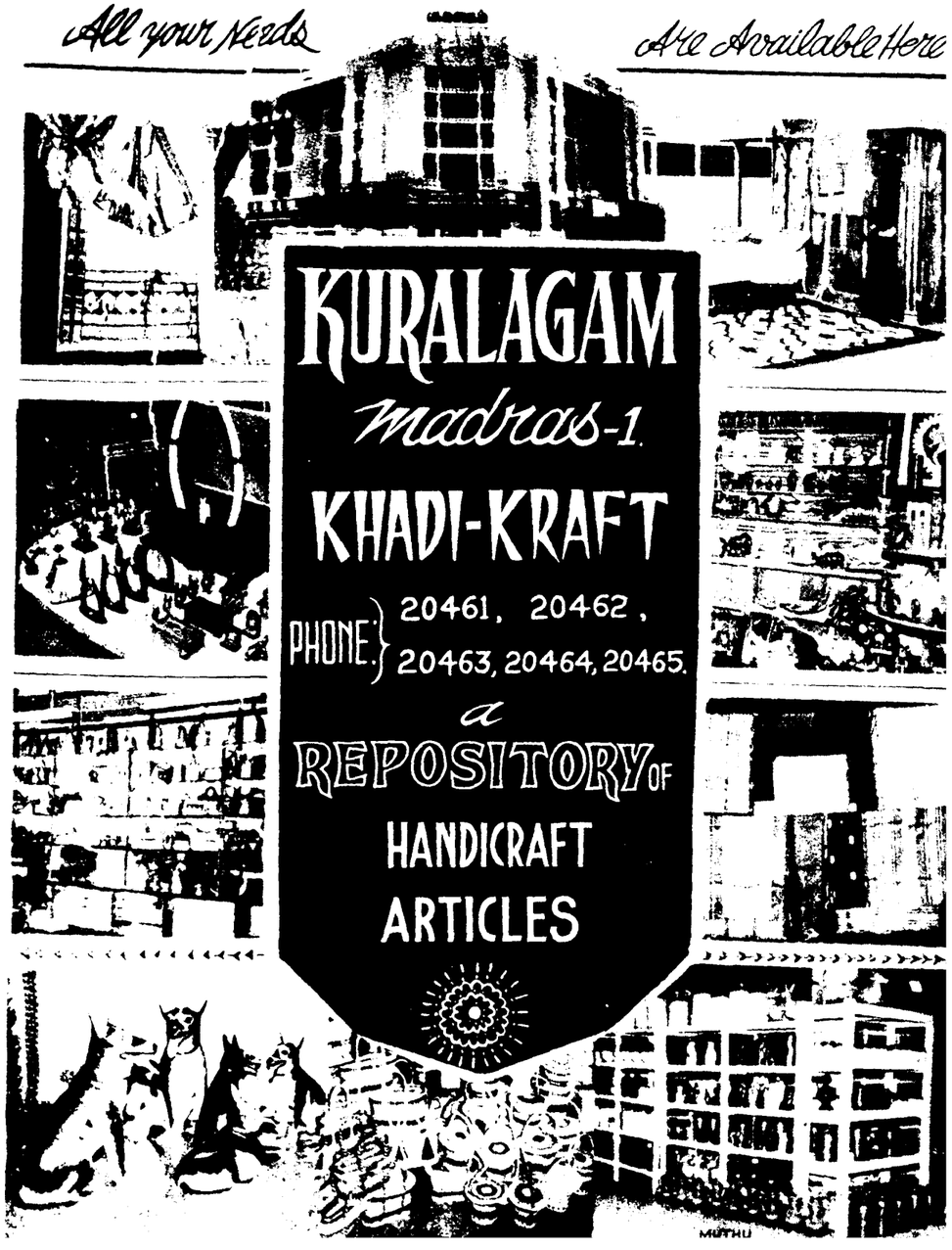
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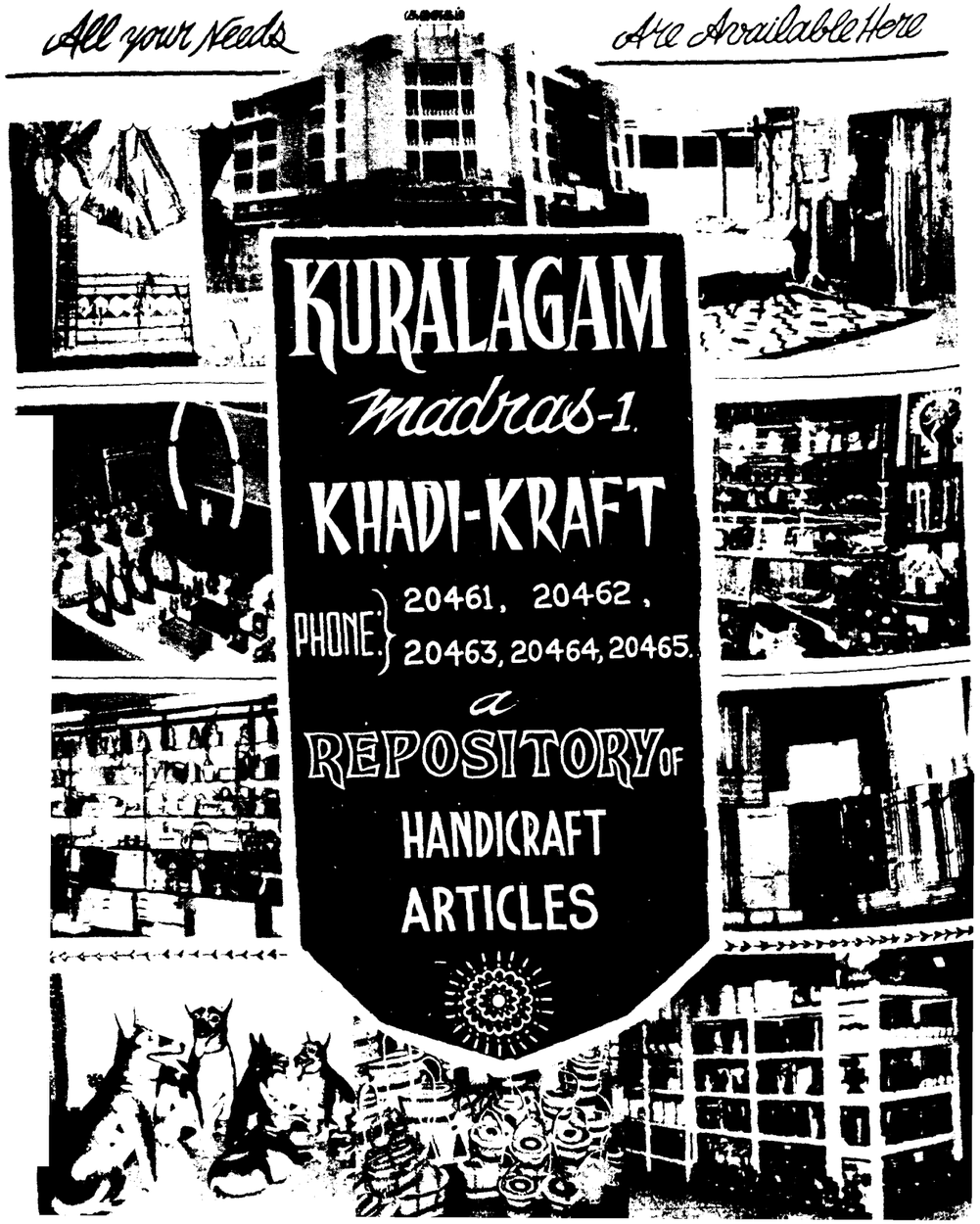


HANDLOOM WEEK

Tamil Arasu

FORTNIGHTLY

1st APR 1972 35 Ps



To Bring out Tamil Arasu in Time.

With a view to meet the need to bring out the copies of "Tamil Arasu" in time, a proposal for the purchase of one Web-fed Offset printing machine with four printing units is under consideration of the Government. The purchase of this machine will enable "Tamil Arasu" journal to be brought out with speed and efficiency. With a view to modernise the binding, an eight-station feeder wire-stitcher has been ordered and is expected to be installed shortly. The Web-fed Offset printing machine will be capable of giving an output equal to five automatic printing machines and the feeder wire-stitcher will completely mechanise the binding work and produce 5,000 copies per hour. Thus the speed of production of "Tamil Arasu" will be considerably enhanced in the coming months, to keep up with the fast rising circulation.

Tamil Arasu

Vol. II APRIL 1st, 1972 Issue 19

CONTENTS.

	Pages.
C.M.'s Replies in Legislature	4— 5
Discovery in Cinchona	6
Handloom Takes a Challenge	9—10
March of Chingleput	13—24
Single Page Topics	25—29
Population Education	30—34
Single Page Topics	35—37
Books, Books, Books	39—41
Pottery that vie with Sculpture ..	43—45
Science Education	47—50
Tenders	51—62

COVER PAGE

SAREES IN a variety of dazzling colours and designs made of cotton, silk and manmade fibres have enriched our shop windows; these very same sarees are proudly displayed in show-rooms all over the world.

Indian silk sarees have been particularly popular in France, German Federal Republic, Japan, Italy, Denmark, U.K., Switzerland, and U.S.A. Sweden and Canada are among the affluent countries that purchased these handloom silk and cotton sarees from India. Sudan has been the most prominent importer of handloom cotton. The cotton sarees are available in grey, white, printed, dyed, bleached, unbleached, piece-dyed and yarn-dyed varieties. In any colour they are bewitching and have become *Haute Couture* at home and abroad.

In the Course of his reply to Debates in the Council, the C.M. said :

" The Opposition Leader said that the history of Tamil Nadu to be written by Dr. M. Varadharajan, must include the history of the Independence movement. With due consideration, the history of the Anti-Hindi Agitation must also be included.

Language Agitation is not to be ignored.

The self-immolation by eight persons for the cause of their mother-tongue, is a unique event found no where in the world except in Tamil Nadu.

Our history is unique in this respect.

Our history can be perfect only if it includes the history of the martyrs who sacrificed their lives for the cause of their language along with the history of the martyrs who sacrificed themselves in the struggle for Independence.

As in Bengal, the love of mother-tongue has taken deep roots in Tamil Nadu.

In the whole of India, Tamil Nadu and Bengal are the only States where the love of mother-tongue is dominant.

Neither the love of Tamil nor the history of Tamil kings can be ingored or blamed.

* * *

The statue of King RajaRajaChola is to be installed at Thanjavur on 13-4-72. It will be recalled that early in 1970, a local Committee at Thanjavur commissioned a statue of Raja Raja Chola in commemoration of the 1000th Anniversary of the King. The Committee and the State Government felt that the appropriate place for the installation of the statue would be a site inside the precincts of the Great Temple at Thanjavur built by Raja Raja Chola. As the Government of India did not permit the installation of the statue inside the precincts of the temple it is now being installed in a central place in Thanjavur.

WHO WILL LET THE FAME OF TAMIL KINGS AND TAMIL MARTYRS DIE IN TAMIL NADU?



Ideological Differences can be no bar to Centre-State Relations.

" There may be discord and difference of opinion between the Government at the States' level and that of the Union on account of political philosophy and ideology. But there can be no two opinions on the point that the plans for the welfare of the people drawn up by the States must be implemented with the full co-operation of the Centre, manifested through cordial relations and adjustment between the States and the Centre", said the Chief Minister in the reply to the debate on Supplementary Estimates in the Legislative Council on 27th March 1972.

The Chief Minister continued :

" Hon'ble Member Swaminathan spoke of the State's arrears to the Centre and pleaded that the Central Government must consider the State's debt burdens with sympathy and lighten the burden of the State. He also said that while the State is envisaging and implementing schemes for prosperity, the Central Government should not be so inconsiderate and meticulous like the exacting creditor in the drama of Harichandra.

He again said that as the Congress has gained thumping majority in sixteen States, the Centre may be tempted to be kind only towards those States that are in the good books of the Centre, and suggested we must also enter into the good books of the Centre and the Ruling Congress. His words make us ponder over the distinction between the words "needy" and "needed". He thinks that the Centre may help only those States that are " needed " by the Centre. I think that the Centre will and must help not the " needed " but the " needy " States.

In party politics there may be discord and differences on account of political views. But the Centre and States must maintain cordial relations so as to help the scheme of the States to be implemented ; there can be no two views regarding the point that the States must adjust themselves to the Centre.

It was doubted in 1967, when the new Government was formed under the Stewardship of Arignar Anna that there would be discord in the Centre-State relations. Even at that time when the Congress was united and strong, the relations between the Centre and Tamil Nadu State was cordial.

Doubts were again raised whether the relations would continue to be cordial even after the demise of Anna.

The Centre-State relations have always been cordial both before and after the rift in the Congress.

Even on the occasion of the function in which the Prime Minister unveiled the portrait of our Anna at Rajaji Hall, I said that our Government would 'extend its hand for friendship but reserves its right to voice its rights.'"

" That policy is still being pursued and it must be continued."

Defence Fund Reaches Rs. 4 Crores



A bag containing Rs. 4,09,445 being contributions of educational institutions in Madras-Saidapet Educational District was handed over to Chief Minister on 17th March 1972. Picture on left is a hike for Collection undertaken by one of the institutions.

PLANTS WITH RICH SOURCE OF VITAMIN A

—(o)—

PLANTATION SCHEME TAKEN UP BY CINCHONA DEPARTMENT

The Research Wing of the Cinchona Department has successfully isolated diosgenin which is very useful in the treatment of rheumatic arthritis. Diosgenin is derived from plants called Diascorea composita and Diascorea deitoidea which are also rich sources of Cortisone (Vitamin A).

In the year 1972-73 the department has been sanctioned Rs. 1·20 lakhs to start plantation of these crops so that in a few years ' time it can start a factory for the production of cortisone. It is also proposed to plant 15 lakhs Cinchona trees during the year 1972-73. Also the Chemists of the department have evolved high quality ginger resin which is being put out as a brand product. The star achievement of the department lies in having isolated Quinine and Quinidine from Cinchona Febrifuge as also Cinchonide and Cinchonine from the same source. Quinidine is very useful in the treatment of heart ailments.

Good old Quinine.

Quinine continues to be the sovereign remedy for Malaria. No other substitutes (Anti-malarials) have stood the test of time as Quinine. Most of the synthetic anti-malarials which were ushered into the market with a lot of publicity and effective sales drive have failed to hold their own and have one by one disappeared from the market. A number of others were found to have undesirable after effects. Quinine is the sheet anchor in the treatment of Malaria, which has stood all competition for four centuries.

Research Doctors have specifically intimated that certain strains of Malaria parasites in foreign countries have developed resistance to synthetic anti-malarials, but continue to respond to Quinine treatment and therefore the production of Quinine should be continued.

The Centenarian Department.

The Cinchona Department of the Government of Tamil Nadu is more than hundred years old. Its genesis dates back to the year 1860, when Mr. Clement Markham, the Botanist, who was deputed by the East India Company to South America to obtain seeds and plants of cinchona with a view to raise cinchona plantations, returned to India in 1860 with very valuable collection of seeds and plants of cinchona and delivered his collection to Mr. McIver, the first Superintendent of Botanical Gardens, Ootacamund who raised the first plantation of cinchona in Dodabetta in the Nilgiris as the tree grows well only at an altitude of above 3,000 feet. Since then the Cinchona Department has grown from strength to strength into an Institution despite several vicissitudes, in the long years of its existence and serves a very vital need of the people of the Nation in general and of Tamil Nadu in particular.

The Cinchona Department has an area of 2·812 hectares of Cinchona plantations and other medicinal and essential oil plants in Nilgiris District and on the Anamallais in the Coimbatore district. The department has a factory on the Anamallais for the manufacture of quinine salt and another factory at Naduvattam in the Nilgiris to to refine standardise medicinal eucalyptus oil, camphor oil, gaultheria oil geranium oil, java citronella oil and eucalyptus citriodora oil among others.

As the cultivation of this tree was not as remunerative as that of tea, coffee or rubber, it did not hold any attraction to private planters and so the Government had necessarily to undertake the cultivation of this tree to meet India's requirements of quinine Till the year 1925, the plantations were confined to the Nilgiris district but in 1926 they were extended to the Anamallais too in Coimbatore district. The only other State in India which produces quinine is West Bengal.

The main function of the Department relates to the cultivation and process of Cinchona and the manufacture and sale of valuable and life saving Cinchona products During the recent years, the department has diversified its activities by undertaking the cultivation and processing of number of medicinal and aromatic crops in order to augument its revenues. Besides providing employment opportunities, the department has produced essential raw materials for the pharmaceutical, perfumery soap and other allied industries and has thereby contributed to the industrial development and progress of the State.



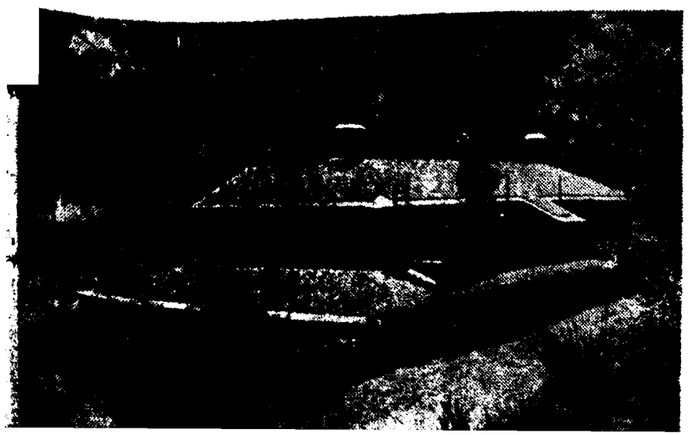
A general view of Kodaikanal Tourist Bungalow complex at Fern Hill.

New Dimension in Tourist Accommodation

Tourist Bungalow Complexes Come up in Coonoor and Kodaikanal

A new amenity is awaiting the summer visitors to the Hill Stations of Tamil Nadu this year; this is in the form of Tourist Bungalow complexes at Coonoor and Kodaikanal.

A view of the Main Bungalow at Kodaikanal.



The T. B. complex is a variation from the usual tourist Bungalow accommodation which cramps the exuberance of the tourist.: this apart, the younger age-group visitors to Hill Stations, are weighed down by what has come to be called the "Hill Station Boredom" arising from the long evenings of inertia. They are made to choose between comforts and excitement - The T.B. Complex is an attempt to provide comforts at call while the tourist keeps boredom at bay.

The T.B. complex at Kodaikanal is set in sylvan surroundings in a river-bounded property with a variety of tourist accommodation, such as youth and group dormitories, and family cottages apart from the straight laced single and double rooms. Both the Coonoor and Kodaikanal tourist bungalow complexes are scheduled to be thrown open to the public from around the middle of April well in time to cater to the summer rush. The T. B. complex is designed on the premise that it is not enough to attract tourists but that everything must be done to make them stay happily and compel repeat visits.

This scheme of the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation is being pushed through with imaginative planning and meticulous attention to details.

Matchless quality
Intricately woven
Colourful And Lively.



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HANDLOOM FABRICS

THE TAMILNADU HANDLOOM WEAVERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
Balasundaram buildings Egmore, Madras 8



Handloom cloth production in the Co-operative sector at the end of First Plan Period was about 74 million yards, valued at about Rs. 8 crores. As a result of the large financial assistance provided to the handloom industry by implementing various schemes of development, production rose to 115 million yards in 1963-64. However, since then the production is in the downward trend owing to the general slump in cotton textile industry and the changes in consumers' preference in favour fabrics woven with synthetic fibres such as nylon, terylene, etc. The revision of the basis of Reserve Bank of India finance to weavers co-operative societies from the number of looms to the value of production and the conditions governing the revised basis have also affected the working of a number of societies and their production. The State Government have been prevailing upon the Reserve Bank of India to relax the standards and the Reserve Bank of India has also permitted some marginal relaxations. It is time that the weavers co-operative societies also take note of the fact that they should take to business-like methods and fall-in-line with general banking principles. Their major difficulty is that of slow turnover which involves larger working capital. Reorientation of their production is absolutely necessary for speeding up and increasing their turnover. Experiments are also being conducted for producing cloth on handlooms using chemical fibres such as Acrelie yarn and Terylene, yarn and handloom weavers are being trained for the new medium of weaving.

WORKING CAPITAL FOR WEAVERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The provision of adequate working capital to weavers co-operative societies at a reasonable rate of interest is the most important prerequisite for the development of these institutions. The Reserve Bank of India provides funds to the weavers Co-operative Societies through the State Co-operative Bank and the District Co-operative Central Banks for production and marketing at 1·5 per cent below the Bank rate.

THE HANDLOOM IS READY FOR TERENE AGE

The Co-operative Financing Banks are given a subsidy of 3 per cent as their margin, to enable them to lend to the weavers co-operative societies at concessional rate of interest.

The working capital loans provided to the weavers co-operative societies including the State Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society is backed by Government guarantee. During the year 1970-71 the Government have given guarantee in this regard to the extent of Rs. 5 crores to the Reserve Bank of India. For the year 1971-72 the Government have given guarantee in this regard to the extent of 6·25 crores to the Reserve Bank of India. During 1972-73 a sum of Rs. 7·77 crores has been recommended for Government Guarantee. The subsidy assistance is extended in respect of the loans given by the Central Banks from their own funds also. A subsidy of 1 per cent is given to the Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank as its margin for routing the Reserve Bank of India finance at the concessional rate to the State Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society.

NEW TRENDS OF TRAINING LAUNCHED

TRAINING OF WEAVERS

The scheme for the training of weavers was found wanting in several respects. The number of centres was few. Weavers were drawn from far off causing inconvenience to them, training was given in the production of too many varities and above all, there was no follow up action to ensure that the trained weavers adopted the methods taught in the centres. Hence the scheme was revised by the Government suitably for implementation from 15th February 1970. Under the modified scheme, the training is imparted in 12 Centres at the one in each district except Nilgiris and Madras. A Primary Weavers Co-operative Society in the district is incharge of implementing the scheme. It is given the services of the qualified handloom technical instructor at Government Cost. There are six courses in a year for training 30 weavers in each course in each centre. The weavers are selected from among the members of the society running the scheme and from the other societies, if any in the village or town. Training is given in the production of two of three fast moving varieties with little competition from the Mill sector, like bedsheets, carpets, towels, shirtings

sarees of high counts and latest designs, etc. After the training the weavers are required to produce the new varieties on behalf of the societies and they are given the improved appliances at subsidised cost. The duration of each course is 60 days and trainee is given stipend of Rs. 100 per mensem. Annually, 1,800 weavers will be trained. The centre in a district will move from place to place within the district after training a reasonable number of weavers in each place. It is hoped that this training which is intensive as well as extensive, will enable the industry to stabilise itself by producing easily marketable varieties of handloom goods.

The Co-operative Spinning Mills.

There are 12 Co-operative Spinning Mills in Tamil Nadu with a total installed capacity of 1·95 lakhs spindles. These Mills which have been set up with the twin objectives of supplying good quality yarn at reasonable prices to the handloom weavers and also stabilising the market prices of yarn are producing different counts of yarn ranging from 20s. to 100s. Taking into consideration the frequent changes in the consumer preference, the Co-operative Spinning Mills like other private sector textile mills have also taken upon themselves, the task of diversification of productive by the introduction doubled yarn, combed yarn and cone yarn besides bank yarn. Some of the mills have also as an experimental measure produced staple fibre yarn in their units.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have a vital stake in these 12 Co-operative Industrial undertakings. The total investments made by the Government upto the end of 1971 in the share capital of these mills amounted to Rs. 2 crores. They have also granted straight loans to these mills to the extent of Rs. 110·56 lakhs to enable them to tide over their temporary financial difficulties. The Government have also extended guarantee assistance in favour of all these

LARGE STAKES IN THE CO-OP. SPINNING MILLS

mills to at total extent of Rs. 7 crores in respect of the block capital and working capital accomodation secured by them from institutional financing agencies. The Government have also extended from time to time guarantees to enable the mills to procure textile machinery on deferred payment basis.

FORT-. NIGHT'S SALE WILL BE Rs. 1 CRORE

HANDLOOM EXHIBITION—THE SHOW-WINDOW OF CO-OPTEX.

The Annual Handloom Fortnight Exhibition is scheduled to be inaugurated on 2nd April at the Co-optex Exhibition Grounds on Pantheon Road, Egmore. Entertainments like dramas and dances, poets' convention, Children's and Women's Day, Oratorical contest will form the popular features of the exhibition which will attract well over 500 co-operative units drawn from all over Tamil Nadu and many other States of the Indian Union.

The sales of handloom fabrics by the Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society, Co-optex, which has been shooting up steadily, from around Rs. 4 crores in 1966-67, reaching about 8 crores in 1971, is expected to go well over Rs. 10 crores this year, and the performance during the Handloom Fortnight alone this year is expected to be of the order, of one crore.

Thanks to the dynamism and progressive policies of Co-optex, the primaries have had a comfortable year, and with this year's massive procurement and sales programme of Co-optex, the primaries look forward to a comfortable position this year also. At the moment Co-optex is stocking about Rs. 4 crores goods in its retail network all over India and further massive production planning and procurement has begun to cater to the needs all over the country during Handloom Fortnight and to build up stocks for an accelerating level of business leading up to Deepavali.

Good prospects have opened in the export field and the look out for this year is optimistic. At the moment all the primaries and Co-optex are looking forward to a gay Handloom Fortnight during which similar exhibitions are organised at various centres all over the Country, with the usual Rebate of 10 per cent on the prices borne by the Government and with never and never designs and products.



EXTENSIVE RADIO NET-WORK OF POLICE TO PREVENT CRIME AND AFFORD QUICK RELIEF TO THE INNOCENT

There are 13 Static and 43 Sub-Divisional Stations along with 20 Transportable stations, Four VHF Stations, Five City Control Rooms and Seven Flood Emergency Stations attached to Tamil Nadu Police Radio Net-Work. All the District Headquarters are linked with Madras, which has Four Control Stations known as Central Range, Southern Range, Western Range and Northern Range Control Stations.

Besides the above there are the Madras City Police Radio Net-work and the Special Armed Police Radio Net-work. The Food Emergency Stations are in Madras City Lower Anicut, Grand Anicut, Thanjavur-Bhavani Sagar, Thekkady and Mettur which are used during monsoon and for communication regarding release of water from the dam, etc., The 43 Sub-divisional Stations were utilised during all important festivals, Bye-elections, General Elections, Cyclones, Strikes and during visits of V.I.P.'s and in all emergencies.

One W.T. Station for Gudalur Sub-division in Nilgiris district has been sanctioned by the Government during September 1971. The proposal for establishment of Radio station in the remaining Police Sub-divisional Headquarters. Avadi, Cheyyar, Nilakkottai and Virudhunagar is under consideration of the Government.

At present Police Control Rooms are functioning at Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, St. Thomas Mount and Madras City. The Government have sanctioned during August 1971 the opening of Control Room at Tirunelveli and it is functioning from 17th November 1971. Orders for the opening of Control Rooms in Salem and Vellore will be issued shortly.

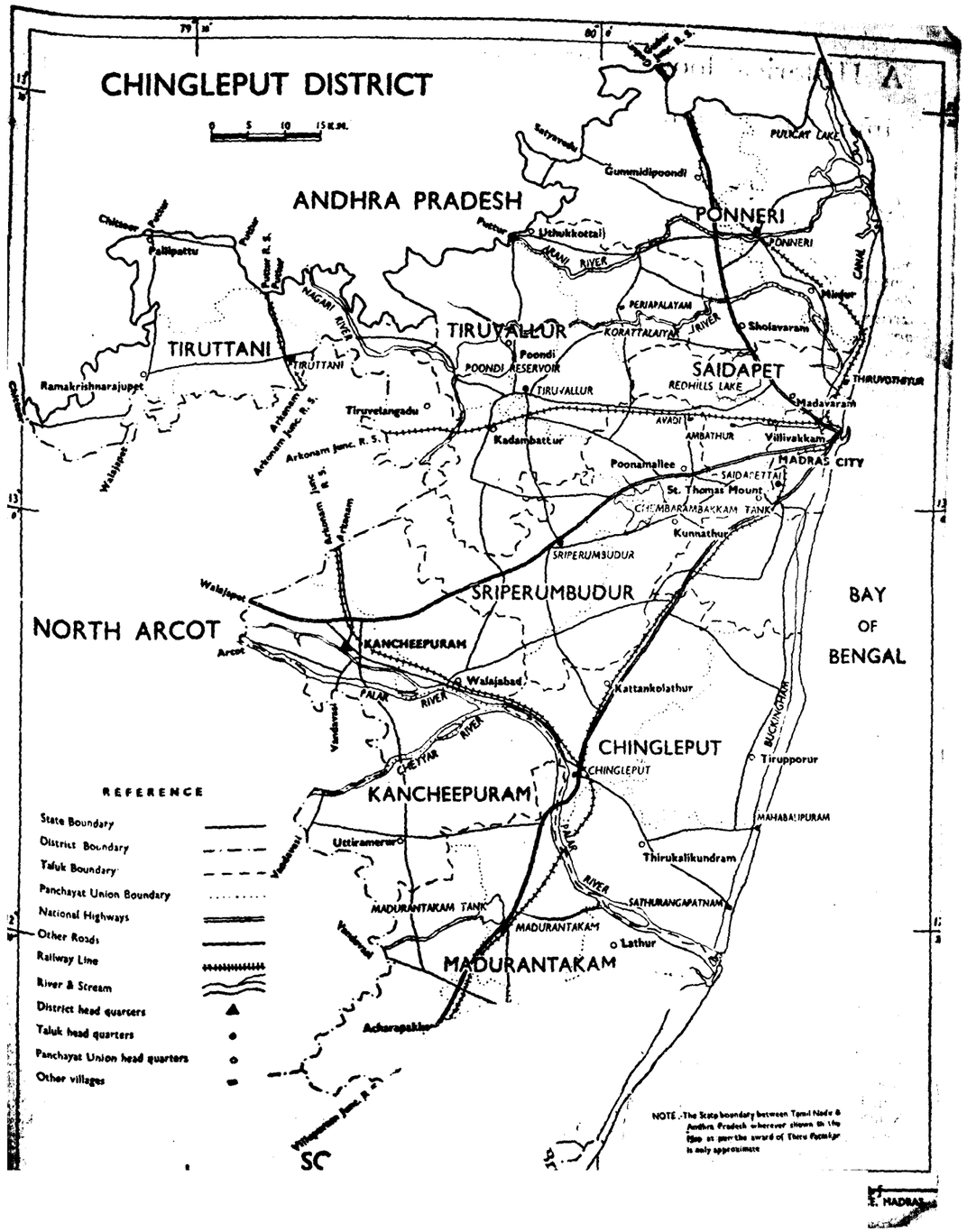
MICRO WAVE PROJECT.

A plan of far-reaching importance in respect of the Tamil Nadu Police Radio Communication Net-work, relates to the Micro-Wave Project. The Project report has been forwarded to the Government of India for provision of funds including foreign exchange. And for settling global tenders for the installation. When this Projects is completed at an anticipated cost of about Rs. 20 lakhs in about two years time, it will be possible for State Police Headquarters to be linked to all District Headquarters by Radio Telephone. Teleprinter and Fascimile Transmission equipment and for all District Police Headquarters to be linked by Radio Telephone to all Police Station in the State. Meanwhile advance action has been taken during 1971—1972 to complete the Radio Telephone linkage of State Police Headquarters with all district Police Headquarter to insta Facsimile Transmission equipmen being imported from the Unite Kingdom in Madras, Madurai an Vellore ; and to instal Radio Tel phone in about 120 Police Station This work is likely to be complete within 2 to 3 months. Necessar Technical staff have been sanctioned

The Government have been parti cularly keen on measures to improv the speed and quality of investiga tions, and special measures whic will minimize periods of custod of persons arrested on suspicion For achieving these objectives Police Computer Branch has bee sanctioned at State Police Head quarters. All the data in regar to Crimes and Criminals from al Police Stations of the State and fron the State Finger-print Bureau will b placed on Computer record, and i is expected that the Compute Branch will become operational i 1973-74. The Branch will then b able to furnish details of identit and previous criminal record o arrested persons, within 24 hours o arrest (a process that now takes — —6 days) to all Police Station over the State Police Radio Ne work. This will enable quick investigation and prompt releas of persons who have no crimina antecedents.

Police stations will also be abl under the facities to transmit finger prints from scenes of Crime, o photographs of persons or docu ments on the Fascimile Transmissio equipment, to State Police Head quarters for quickly establishin identity. Also in offences wher offenders are not known, Polic stations will be able to speedily ge advice from the Computer record of probable offenders.

For the next year (1972-73) pro posals costing about Rs. 1 crore hav been formulated for the Moderniss tion of the Tamil Nadu Police. Th proposals will be sent to the Centr Government shortly for the provisio of financial assistance under th loan-*cum*-grant scheme and it hoped that the required funds wi be provided by them.



A Historical look into Chingleput

Chingleput was a part of the ancient kingdom of the Pallavas who had their capital at Kancheepuram. From the early seventh century when their power was at its Zenith, they held sway over a vast territory from the Narmada in the north to the Ponnaiyar in the South and from the Bay of Bengal of the east to a line drawn through Salem, Bangalore and Berar on the west.

About 760 A.D., the Pallava rule came to an end and the district passed under the rulers of Mysore. In the beginning of the ninth and again in the middle of the tenth century, the Rashtrakutas invaded the district. Shortly afterwards, Chingleput became a part of the Chola country. Kulottunga Chola and his son Adondai fought with the Kurumbars whose country contained forest lands and twenty-four forts or Kottams. After conquering this country, Kulottunga brought people from other quarters and settled them here. In order to affix a stigma on the newly conquered country, the King's Minister recommended that it should be called Tondamandalam, "the land of the slaves". The King, however, preferred to call it Tondaimandalam and gave it to his son Adondai, who was accordingly crowned in Kanchi. Thirteen of the twenty-four Kottams can be identified as falling within the present Chingleput District.

On the decline of the Cholas about the middle of the 13th [illegible] the Kakatiyas of Warangal to[illegible] the district, and a line of Cholas ruled over Kancheepu[illegible] and the surrounding country their vassals. About 1393 A.D. it was absorbed into the Vijayanagar kingdom which held sway all ov[illegible] Southern India. The district con[illegible] tinued to be part of that realm fo[illegible] over a century and a half.

The Vijayanagar dynasty was overthrown by a coalition of the Muhammadan kings of the Decan at the battle of Talikota, near Raichur in 1565. After this, the district came into the hands of one of the deputies of the fallen kingdom who continued to owe allegiance to the fugitive king of the dynasty after his flight to Chandragiri, in Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh. From a later deputy, Srirangaraya III, the English received in 1639 the grant of the site on which the Fort St. George stands now. Shortly afterwards, the whole of south-east India was conquered by the Sultans of Golconda. The Naiks who were the deputies of the Golconda king in Chingleput remained the vassals of these new conquerors and their dealings with the English at Madras fill the pages of the early history of the Fort St. George.

On the fall of Golconda in 1687, Chingleput along with the rest of the Carnatic came under the rule of the Mughal Emperors of Delhi. During the Carnatic wars of the 18th century, Chingleput, Kancheepuram and other towns and villages in the district were repeatedly attacked and they figure frequently in the history of these critical times. The struggle for supremacy between the French and English resulted in a number of fightings in these places. In 1763, the district, which then included a few villages now forming part of Madras City, was granted in perpetuity as a jagir to the East India Company by Muhammed Ali, the Nawab of Arcot, in consideration of the services rendered to him by the English. The Mughal emperor confirmed this grant in 1765. The district is referred to in the old records as the Jagir. The English leased this annually to the Nawab [illegible]self for the next fifteen years. [illegible] this period, Haider Ali, who [illegible]n authority in [illegible] twice in 1769 [illegible] 1781, when [illegible]igned the [illegible]o the [illegible]r the [illegible]med [illegible]art [illegible]ferred to the city.

the cession of the Carnatic in full sovereignty to the Company by the Nawab. In addition to the territory thus acquired, Chingleput included the town of Pulicat, the earliest Dutch possession in India, founded in 1609, with was ceded to the British in 1825.

How the district was formed.

The Jagir granted originally did not include Pulicat and the Satyavedu Division. In 1801, during the Collectorate of Mr. Greenaway, these areas were added to the district. Satyavedu was subsequently converted into a taluk of the North Arcot district in 1804. It was merged with Chingleput district partly in 1850, when 43 villages were transferred to the Ponneri taluk and completely when the remaining 90 villages of Satyavedu taluk were brought under Tiruvallur taluk. The other changes that took place were of minor importance.

With the formation of Sriperumbudur taluk in 1917, there were seven taluks Ponneri, Tiruvallur, Sriperumbudur, Saidapet, Kancheepuram, Chingleput and Madurantakam till 1st April 1960. From this date, new taluk called Tiruttani was formed and now there are eight taluks in the district.

With effect from 1st April 1960, on the implementation of the Pataskar Award , 283 villages, 2 towns and part of a village were transferred from Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh to form the additional taluk called Tiruttani. One village from the former Tiruttani taluk was transferred to Tiruvallur taluk. As against this 72 villages from Ponneri taluk and 76 villages from Tiruvallur taluk were transferred to Andhra Pradesh. On account of these changes, there was a net increase of 134·8 square miles in the area of the district.

In 1946, the district lost about 19 sq. miles of its area to Madras City, when a part of Saidapet taluk, including Saidapet town, was transferred to the city.

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING PROJECTS OF MADRAS CITY

SOVIET HISTORIAN'S PRAISE



Dr. Ludmila Shaposhnikova

L. Shaposhnikova's book, "The Years and Days of Madras", is devoted to the main city of South India. The destiny of Madras is firmly connected with the sea. It is also connected with colonialism since the city was built as the residence of the Portuguese, and then British, colonialists. That is why it has two faces—the Indian and the English. There are the ancient temples of God Siva, and the gloomy St. George Fort, "the black districts" of the coloured servants and "the white districts" of their white masters in the City of Madras.

But the fresh wind of a new life has swept through the city. Although, as the authoress points out, a lot of things still remind of the hard colonial heritage Madras has acquired an important specific feature—it is changing. Slowly but persistently it is getting rid of everything that was connected with the trying days of British domination.

"Modern houses are being built in the city.... Residential districts for the office employees and industrial workers with low incomes have grown up in the city outskirts. Efficiently functioning city transport has replaced the rickshas. It is controlled by the Government of the State.... Before the country won its independence the light industry was the chief industry of Madras. Now a number of new national industries are developing."

History of Tamil Nadu.

In June, 1971, the Government appointed a Committee of scholars under the Chairmanship of Dr. Mu. Varadarasanar for writing an authentic History of Tamil Nadu in Tamil. The tenure of the Committee is two years from June, 1971. The Committee has started functioning.

To help her readers fully appreciate the importance of the changes going on in Madras L. Shaposhnikova acquaints them with its many century long history. She describes the "fathers of the city"—the greedy dealers of the East India Company, the perfidious slave-traders, and inveterate adventurers. They were all different people with different destinies, but they all had a common aim—to get rich at any cost and usually at the cost of lives of ordinary Indians.

Howerver the history of Madras, first of all, shows the Indian people's unbreakable spirit of freedom, their ancient cultural traditions. That is why Madras is called one of India's Gems. It is world-famous for its unique monuments of the past.

L. Shaposhnikova is quite an impartial observer. She writes about the past and present of Madras, with equally deep interest and sympathy, happily combining the talents of a researcher and a story-teller, a scholar and a journelist. Her vivid imagination helps her not merely to convey the atmosphere of the epochs bygone, but also to recreate precisely the concrete characters of historical personalities.

It is hard to define the genre of the book. It is based not only and (not as much) on the authoress' personal impressions, but also on the documents and archieves which she studied thoroughly. Such a serious approach to her task allowed Shaposhnikova to write a fundamental work with profound content, while her easy style of writing helped her to avoid the heavy pseudo-scientific manner of presenting the material.

TAMIL NADU SLUM CLEARANCE BOARD.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division VI, Foreshore Estate, Madras-28.

TENDER NOTICE.

Rc. No. D1/1691/71.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board sealed tenders with the name of work and tenderer duly superscribed on the cover for the following work are invited from the registered contractors of Slum Clearance Board by the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division VI, Madras-28. up to 3 p.m. on 11th May 1972. Tenders received will be opened by the Executive Engineer. Division VI at 3-05 p.m. on the same day in the presence of tenderers or their authorised agents who choose to be present. Form of Contract, L.S.

Batch number, name of work, Earnest Money Deposit and the approximate value of work.

5. Construction of three storeyed slum tenements, two blocks of 18 in 1 block Numbers 26 and 28 at Ayodhiyakuppam—E.M.D. Rs. 2,980—Rs. 1,98,600.

6. Construction of three storeyed slum tenements 2 blocks of 12 in 1 block Numbers 27 and 29 at Ayodhiyakuppam, E.M.D Rs. 2,040—Rs. 1,36,000.

7. Construction of three storeyed slum tenements 3 blocks of 18 in 1 block Nos. 30, 32 and 34 at Ayodhiyakuppam, E.M.D. Rs. 4,470—Rs. 2,97,900.

8. Construction of three storeyed slum tenements 4 blocks of 12 in 1 block Nos. 31, 33, 35 and 36 at Ayodhiyakuppam, E.M.D. Rs. 4,080—Rs. 2,72,000.

9. Construction of three storeyed slum tenements 2 blocks of 12 in 1 block Nos. 44 and 45 at Ayodhiyakuppam, E.M.D. Rs. 2,040—Rs.1,36,000.

10. Construction of three storeyed slum tenements 6 blocks of 12 in 1 block Nos. 42, 43, 46, 47, 48 and 49 at Ayodhiyakuppam, E.M.D. Rs. 6,120—Rs. 4,08,000.

The tender documents can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division VI on all working days between 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. from 1st May 1972 to 10th May 1972 on production of chalan towards the cost of tender schedule plus sales tax, i.e., Rs. 15 plus sales tax and surcharge.

Tenders shall be submitted only in the prescribed form supplied by the department. The department will not be responsible for any delay or loss in transit.

Right is reserved to reject one or all the tenders received without assigning any reason therefor.

Tenders submitted without requisite E.M.D. will be summarily rejected.

Executive Engineer, Division No. VI,
Slum Clearance Board.

No. 1.

TURAIYUR MUNICIPALITY.

(Tiruchirappalli District).

TENDER NOTICE

Sealed tenders are invited so as to reach the undersigned on or before 4-00 p.m. on 15th May 1972 for the supply of 6 numbers of 125 W. Mercury Vapour lamps with out fitting. Tenders should be accompanied with an earnest money deposit of Rs. 50. Full particulars can be had from Municipality Officer.

SYED ABDUL KHADER,
Special Officer.

No. 8

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

On behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed quotations in duplicate are invited by the undersigned up to 3-00 p.m. on 6th May 1972 for supply of the following :—

Quality.	*Description of work.*
(1)	(2)
1 number.	250 KVA. 11KV/416 Volts 3 phase 50 Cycs distribution transformer of *Indoor type* with standard fittings complete and trifurcating box attached on both H.T. and L.T. sides and 1st filling of oil.
1 number.	11 K. V. oil switch fuse of 250 MVA rupturing capacity to control 250 KVA transformer with trifurcating boxes attached on incoming and outgoing sides of H.T. oil switch fuse.
2 numbers.	400 Amps LT OCB. 25 MVA rupturing capacity drawout type complete with over load and no volt releases and with voltmeter and ammeter floor mounted type with L.T. trifurcating boxes attached with on the incoming side and suitable for coupling with L. T. panel board.
70 numbers.	250 Watts. cut off type M. V. lamp for street light purpose, complete (intergral type) with polyster filled tapped choke condenser, etc., with perspex cover with 250 W. H.P. MV. lamp suitable for 250 Volts 50 Cycs. A.C. supply.
3,000 metres.	4 core 16 square mm LT. PVC UG cable Alu. Conductor, 1,100 Volts as per IS specification.

Conditions.—

1. The offer must be from ready stock.
2. The rate should include all taxes and delivery charges at site.
3. Leaflets may be enclosed in support of the offer.
4. The cover should be superscribed as quotation for..... due ..... on.
5. Samples shall be submitted along with the quotations for considering the quotations.
6. *Separate quotations for each items shall be submitted.*

Electrical Engineer, P.W.D.,
Madras-5.

No. 80 A.

SALE NOTICE.

TAMIL NADU FOREST DEPARTMENT.

MADURAI SOUTH FOREST DIVISION, MADURAI-20.

The auction sale of the Minor Forest lease units and Bamboo Coupes of Madurai South Division for 1972-73 will be held at the District Forest Office, Madurai South Division, Madurai-20 at 10-00 a.m. on 29th May 1972.

Further particulars may be obtained from the District Forest Officer, or from the Range Officers concerned.

District Forest Officer.

No. 12A

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed scheduled tenders will be received by the Divisional Engineer. (H. & R. W.). Thanjavur at his office at Panagal Buildings, Thanjavur up to 3-00 p.m. (Office clock) on 10th May 1972 for the work noted below and opened at 3-15 p.m. on the same date.

Name of work.—Construction of a bridge across Kannanar in Thelunkankudikadu.—Vadaseri Road—E.M.D.—Rs. 3,870.

Particulars of tender conditions, prescribed Form, Schedules, Plans, etc., can be obtained from the office of the Divisional Engineer (H. & R.W), Thanjavur on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 20-75 per set including sales tax (not refundable) on all working days during working hours from 1st May to 9th May 1972.

Alternate design proposals will not be entertained.

The Earnest Money Deposit in the shape of 12 years N.D.C., 10 years Defence Deposit Certificates, State Government Securities, Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board Bonds, Bank Guarantees, Deposit at call Receipts, Demand Drafts issued by Schedule Banks will also be accepted.

It is informed that Bank Guarantees will not be considered unless the concurrence of Reserve Bank of India to the Bank Guarantee is obtained and enclosed with tender.

Tenders without Earnest Money Deposit will be summarily rejected.

Divisional Engineer (H. & R.W.),
Thanjavur.

N. 5A.

GROUND WATER DIVISION.

Supply and delivery of 1 number Vertical Turbine pumpset 50 G.P.M. capacity against a head of 170' for installation in deep bore well.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer, Ground Water Division, No. 5, Venkatanarayana Road, T. Nagar, Madras 17, for the above work up to 3-00 p.m. on 10th May 1972. The Tenders will be opened by the Executive Engineer in the above Office in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-05 p.m. on the same day.

Form of agreement	..	Form 9 of M.F.C., Vol. I.
Earnest money deposit	..	Rs. 500.
Cost of tender documents.	..	Rs. 5+S.T. Re. 0·20.
Period of completion	..	1 month.

Tender documents will be available in the above Office during Office hours up to 9th May 1972.

The cost of tender documents (which will under no circumstance be refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "Public Works Remittances—III. Other Remittances" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Ground Water Division, Madras-17. The sales tax should be remitted under the same challan into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the Head "XII.—Sales Tax (b) Receipts under state Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax". The tender document will be issued only after producing the above challan.

Executive Engineer, Ground Water Division,
Madras-17.

No. 9-A.

HOUSE KEEPER FOR CHINGLEPUT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Applications are invited from qualified and eligible candidates for the appointment of one House Keeper, Grade II, in the scale of pay of Rs. 200-5-250-10-300 plus the usual allowances admissible to the post attached to the Women's Hostel, Chingleput Medical College up to 31st May 1972. The age, educational qualifications, required for the above post is appended below :

QUALIFICATION :

(A) Must have passed the IXth standard of a recognised Anglo-Indian High School with Domestic Science as optional subject.

or

(B) Must have passed the S.S.L.C. Examination under the Re-organised scheme of Secondary Education, 1929 with domestic Science under group C with eligibility for University course.

or

(C) Must have passed the S.S.L.C. Examination with home science as special subject under the Re-organised scheme of Secondary Education, 1948.

AGE :

Must have completed the age of 25 years and must not have completed the age of 40 years on the date of appointment.

Attested copies of the concerned certificates should be enclosed with the application. They will be called for an interview, for which no travelling allowance or any other allowances will be paid to them. They should make their own arrangements for boarding and lodging at the time of interview.

For any other particulars, the Principal, Chingleput Medical College, Chingleput may be addressed enclosing a self addressed postal envelope.

DR. T. JAYAVELU, B.A., M.B.B.S., M.SC.
Principal.

No. 19A. *Chingleput Medical College, Chingleput.*

FELLOWSHIPS IN WASTE WATER TREATMENT.

Applications are invited for the posts of (i) Senior Research Fellow at Rs. 400 p.m. (fixed) and (ii) A Technical Assistant at Rs. 200 p.m. (fixed), under the C.S.I.R. Research Scheme on "Studies on Entrainment Aerators in Waste Water Treatment" to be carried out in the Public Health Engineering Department of the College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras-25.

Qualifications.—For (i) above, M.Sc., degree in Public Health Engineering of the University of Madras or equivalent there to or M.Sc., degree in Chemistry with 3 years experience in analysis of water, waste water and industrial wastes or other analytical work.

Age below 30 years on 1st April 1972.

For (ii) above, a pass in S.S.L.C., or equivalent examination with 2 years experience as Laboratory Technician or attender in a recognised institution or an I.T.I. Certificate with one year experience in plumbing/fitting/electrical wiring.

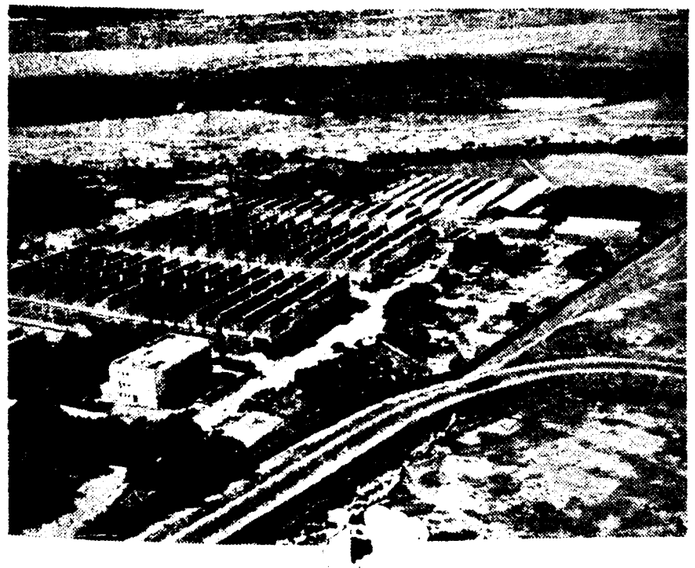
These appointments have been sanctioned for a period of one year from 1st March 1972. But is likely to be continued for one more year thereafter. Applications furnishing relevant details such as age, qualification, experience, list of publications, if any etc., on plain paper should reach the Dean of Post-Graduate studies, College of Engineering, Madras-25 on or before 10th May 1972.

Director of Technical Education,
Madras-25.

No. 86.

LIST OF MAJOR INDUSTRIES IN SAIDAPET TALUK IN CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT—cont.

Name of the Industries and location.	*Name of the Product.*	*Capacity.*	*Present output.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
27 T.I. Diamond Chain Ltd., Ambathur.	Bi-cycles	10,20,000	9,16,938
	Industrial chains.	24,96,000 feet.	3,17,925 feet.
28 T.I. Millers India Ltd., Ambathur.	Lamp for auto cycles, scooters and Motor cycles.	3,000	96,945 sets.
29 K.C.P. Ltd., Tiruvotriyur ..	Sugar Machinery	4 complete plants.	
30 Garlick & Co. (P) Ltd., Alandur.	Rotary Type and Core drilling machines.	18	30
31 Carborundam Universal Ltd., Tiruvotriyur.	Grinding wheels and other bonded abrasives.	1,800	1,938
	Coated abrasives.	1,50,000	56,412
32 Shaw Wallace & Co., Ltd., Kaduvetti.	Sprayers	4,800	10,800 (6,000 numbers of power sprayer and 4,800 numbers of hand operated sprayers).
33 Facit Asia Ltd., Perungudi ..	Calculating Machines	1,200—5,100	3,350
	Adding machines.	1,200—5,100	2,460
34 Shaw Wallace & Co., Avadi ..	Superphosphate	75,000	50,047
35 Blue Mountain Estates and Industries Ltd., Ennore.	Superphosphate	48,000	28,630
	Sulphur acid	18,000	9,872
36 E.I.D. Parry, Ennore	Ammonium Phosphate	51,480	29,059
37 Madras Fertilisers, Manali ..	Ammonium	2,43,000	
	Urea	2,10,000	
	Complex Fertilisers	3,60,000	
London Rubber Co. (P), Limited, Pallavaram.	Rubber Contraceptans ..	37 million.	21 million pieces.
Nagappa Industrial Trading Corporation, Polal.	E.I. Tanned Goats Skin ..	3,60,000 pieces per year.	7,14,000 numbers skins.
The Western India Match Company (LD), Tiruvotriyur.	Safety Matches	64,80,000 gross boxes per annum.	1,16,575 c/c gross each.
Dunlop India Ltd., Ambathur ..	Automobile Tyres	35,600	Under production.
	Automobile Tubes	1,24,800	



T. I. Cycle Factory, Ambattur.

THE HUGE CYCLE COMPLEX OF AMBATTUR PRODUCTS MARKETED IN ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

The discovery of Ambattur as an industrial area of vast Potentialities was first made by the House of Tube investments. Now the T.I.I. establishments include TI Cycles of India, Tube Products of India, TI Metal Sections and wright Saddles of India besides the factory units of the TI Dimond Chain Ltd., and TI Miller Ltd.. which are its subsidiaries. Together they constitute an impressive concentration of a light engineering complex that has transformed the rural neighbourhood of Ambattur near Madras into a fast developing industrial township.

As for back as November 1949 the village of Ambattur found itself suddenly pulsating with a new vitality and vigour. The TI Cycles of India factory had begun to take shape.

The factory at Ambattur was completed as early as in 1951. In the next year 36,000 cycles came out of the factory. With the commissioning of the second unit, the output in 1955 swiftly rose to 89,000.

The TI Cycles of India has now developed into the largest cycle factory in South East Asia, the most modern, well laid-out unit and the pride of India. The company which started with the manufacture of ' Hercules ' bicycles began producing the ' Phillips ' model in 1959, and has also added ' BSA ' and ' BSA Aristocrat ' to its range of manufacture.

In tune with the general policy of making each industry complete in itself and as a first step towards import substitution, a second unit for making components of the required standards was planned. This factory was inaugurated in January 1954. The company was now firmly set on its course of phased manufacture of cycles and cycle components.

Over 4 million cycles : The first millionth cycle rolled out early in 1960 afternearly a decade of working. The second millionth cycle rolled out much quicker, on December 19, 1963, within fouryears - a measure of the speed with which production expanded. The third million cycle was achieved in April 1967 and the fourth million cycle in February 1970. The factory now produces over 400,000 cycles a year. One out of every five cycles made in India is produced at the TI cycles of India factory at Ambattur. The famous brand of Hercules, Phillips and BSA are now house hold names in the country.

In the export market : ' Grand Champion ', ' Kohinoor ', ' Royal Prince' and ' Drake ' cycles are manufactured exclusively for export. TI were the first manufacturers in India to exports cycles to U.S.A. The export effort in the Middle East, African, South East Asian countries, the U.S.A. and Latin America has been meeting with considerable success and the high quality of the cycles made at the Ambathur factory has earned for them on expanding overseas market. The Company has been awarded the shield for best export performance in 1968-69.

The Wright Saddles of India : The wright saddles of India, Ambattur, a unit of Tube Investments of India, Ltd., was established in 1962, and manufacturers a wide range of bicycle saddles ' Olymbic ' in collaboration with the Wright

Saddles Company Ltd., United Kingdom; 'Brooks' in collaboration with J.B. Brooks and Company Ltd., United Kingdom and 'Hectore' which is also being exported to countries in Africa and Asia.

T.I. Miller Limited.

T.I. Miller Ltd., Ambattur, a subsidiary of Tube Investments of India Ltd., was established in 1960 in collaboration with the H. Miller and Company of the United Kingdom of 100 years standing, and manufacturers the world renowned brand of Miller dynamo lamps which are now within the reach of the common man in India. The factory also produces lamps for scooters.

The factory has capacity to produce 250,000 cycle dynamo lamp sets and 60,000 scooter lamps a year. Over a million Miller dynamo lamps have so far been produced.

T.I. Diamond Chain Limited.

T.I. Diamond Chain Limited, Ambattur, another T.I. subsidiary established in 1959, is India's largest producer of roller chains. The factory at Ambattur manufactures T.I. and Hercules bicycle chains both for original equipment and for replacements and has been successfully catering to the needs of the bicycle industry. It has also embarked on the manufacture of industrial chains; be it for the timing of an engine, the driving of a motor cycle or the variation of speed in a machine tool, 'Diamond' chains have the pride of place. Bicycle chains are exported to England, Australia, New Zealand, Norway, West Germany and the U.S.A. Industrial chains are exported to Ceylon, Italy, Syria, Australia and the United Kingdom.

Tube Products of India.

Tube Products of India at its Avadi factory set up in 1957 manuactures TRU-WEL electric resistance welded tubes and close joint tubes. The company has at its disposal all the specialised knowledge, the latest researches and the vast experience of Tube Products Ltd., Oldbury (a member of the T.I. Group in U.K.), who are pioneers in the manufacture of electric resistance welded steel tubes in Europe. TRU-WEL tubes provide the frame work for cycles(over 80 per cent of the cycles made in India are built with them), provide cooling tubes for transformers and boilers. make possible the turning out of a large variety of sleek, inexpensive and light tubular furniture for homes and hospitals and cater to the bewildering growth of other light engineering needs.

Cold-rolled steel strips.—Tube Products of India also produces at its cold rolling mill installed in 1962, the most accurately finished cold-rolled steel strip in a variety of tempers, edges and finishes for a variety of end uses. Its uniform strength, dimensional accuracy, high ductility and smooth fine grained surface allows for excellent fabricating efficiency and superb finish.

T.I. Metal Sections.

T.I. Metal Sections, the youngest member of the group, has been formed in collaboration with Metal Sections Ltd., Birmingham, also a subsidiary of Tube Investments Ltd., United Kingdom. This unit manufactures cold roll formed sections.

"Metsec" ready-to-use cold roll-formed metal sections offer uniformity, precision and strength and are increasingly used in electrical, furniture, body-building and roller shutter industries.

Madras has the proud privilege of turning out medical graduates from nearly 136 years ago. Madras has had also the proud privilege of training lady doctors at a time when they were not trained even in an advanced country like the United Kingdom. DR. RATHNAVELU SUBRAMANYAM, M.D., M.R.C.P. *Chairman Reception Committee* while welcoming the 47th All India Medical Conference.

INDIA ACHIEVES SELF SUFFICIENCY IN RUBBER PRODUCTS.

With an annual production valued at nearly Rs. 3,310 crores, India has achieved self-sufficiency in a wide variety of rubber goods like automobile and bicycle tyres and tubes, foot-wear, belting, surgical and industrial rubber gloves and latex rubber goods. The production of rubber in the country touched 1·15 lakh. tonnes during the first ten months of 1971, marking an increase of 10·3 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year. The Indian rubber goods earned foreign exchange of Rs. 9·32 crores in 1970-71 as against Rs. 7·88 crores in the previous year. Automobile tyres and tubes accounted for nearly 58 per cent of the total foreign exchange earnings of rubber goods last year. Among the major buyers were Burma, Mauritius, Egypt, Sudan, Australia, the United States and the United Kingdom. There are over 1,400 rubber factories in the country and they employ more than one lakh people.

More Joint Hunt For Oil and Gas by Socialist Countries.

Meeting in Moscow, geologists from the European socialist countries, have agreed on a five-year Comecon programme for joint prospecting for gas and oil.

They will examine an area covering Poland, the German Democratic Republic, parts of the Russian Federation and the Carpathian and sub-Carpathian regions.

Geologists are to work out exploration plans to the end of the century and to continue prospecting in the Black and Batlic seas.

They will also make periodical estimates of each member's raw material resources.

During the last five year plan joint geological prospect grew by leaps and bounds.

THE TEMPLES OF CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT DEPICT EARLIEST DRAVIDIAN ARCHITECTURE

Chingleput district can be proud of the fact that it has the earliest of the surviving temples of Tamil Nadu namely, the Kailasanathar and Vaikuntaperumal temples at Kancheepuram constructed by the Pallavas in the eight Century A.D. (The earlier rock-cut and stone-built temples of Mamallapuram have ceased to be places of worship and are preserved as ancient monuments.) Kancheepuram, the temple city is considered one among the seven holy cities of India, it has a large number of temples including some famous shrines such as those of Ekambareswarar, Varadarajaperumal and Kamakshiamman. Forty-one temples are found in Kancheepuram of which nineteen are Siva temples and eight are Vishnu shrines. At one time, the city is said to have possessed 108 Siva temples and 18 Vishnu temples.

The lion motif in Pillars of Pallava temples.



Tamil hymns in temples.

Of the 642 temples in Chingleput district poojas are performed by Brahmins in 515 temples while in 95 temples poojas are performed by priests of other communities. In 32 temples no priests were found.

In all the Muruga temples, the priest is a brahmin. In seven out of 267 Siva temples and in nine out of 182 Vishnu shrines, the priest belongs to other communities. Out of hundred temples, for village Goddesses and other deities, brahmin priests are found in thirty-one temples and non-brahmins in sixty-nine. Poojas are offered by brahmin priests in thirty-one out of forty-one Vinayagar temples.

The practice of reciting Tamil hymns was in vogue for atleast thousand years. "From the time of Parantaka-I (907-955), there is a regular series of endowments recorded in the Epigraphs of the Chola Thondaimandalam (i.e., roughly Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot, Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli districts) for the recitation of these hymns in temples to the accompaniment of instrumental music. The mention of Devara Nayakar, Superintendent of Thevaram in the regin of Rajendra-I implies a regular State Department regulating this work and securing its performance" (Page 121—Development of religion in South India).

The different styles of Dravidian temple architecture.

The Dravidian style dominates the temples in Tamil Nadu. But all the Hindu Dynasties from the Pallavas to the Naick Rulers of Madurai who are associated with the construction or expansion of temples have evolved distinctive styled of their own. Omitting the more technical and smaller details, the characteristics of the various styles are indicated below :

The Pallava Style (up to Ninth Century)

Cave temples were scooped prior to 700 A.D. when structural shrines constructed from stone came into existence. The temples are square, rectangular or like the back of an elephant (Gaja Prishtam). There was no prakaram or space for the devotees



The Kailasanatha Temple at Kancheepuram is an 8th century Pallava structural one.

to go round in the first instance, but later on prakaram was added. The vimanam or tower over the Sanctum is pyramidal; the pagoda at the entrance is dwarfish and architecturally not very conspicuous. Sub-shrines were built in a line within the prakaram and outside the main temple. The pillars have the lion motif for their base. The Pallava style may be summed up as "a pyramidal tower, a pillared hall and the vestibule, all enclosed by a wall surmounted by a parapet of cupolas. The rampant lion pilaster is constantly repeated on the exterior of the structures to great effect."

On the backwall of the Sanctum was the Somaskanda panel which, however, disappeared towards the close of the Pallava Period.

THE CHOLA STYLE (900 to 1250 A.D.).

The early Chola temples are mostly of small size. Many have square sanctums and square domical "Sikharas" though some have circular "Sikharas". The Subshirnes in the early Chola peroid are detached from the main shrine and arranged round it along the prakara so as to face the main Sanctum. The gopuram is a small structure and the walls are relatively plain. In the Sanctum are the figures of Dakshinamurthy on the east Vishnu, Ardhanari or Lingodhbhava on the West and Brahma on the North; To the period of Parantaka-I (907—955 A.D.) and his immediate successors belongs a group of medium sized temples. The Pallava lion-motif completely disappears from these temples. The walls are decorated with pilasters and with sculptures in the niches. The earlier Pallava Dwara Palas with a natural look and mostly with a single pair of arms are replaced in the Chola structures by Dwara Palas with a fierce mien and four arms.

A large Courtyard and a small shrine against the enclosure wall at the cardinal or intercardinal points for the (Dhikpalas) guardians of the directions, are a feature of this period.

The middle Chola peroid (985—1070 A.D.) Starts with Raja Raja-I, who built the great Brahadeeswara temple at Thanjavur with an imposing vimana which rises to a hight of 190 feet. Separate shrines for the Amman or Devi (Goddess) came to be built in many temples. The gopura though larger than in Pallava times is still rather short and of moderate proportions.

The Octagonal (Dravida) Sikhara of the same temple.





During the later Chola period (1070-1250 A.D.) there are additions of many ornate and exquisitely carved, mandapams to many temples and the construction of large, tall and finely proportioned gopuras. In the large Chola temples, long flights of steps from the sides lead to the platform from which one enters the Sanctum. The vimanam which was constructed over the Sanctum and Antharalam or Arthamandapam in the Pallava and early Chola period covers only the Sanctum in this period.

The images on the temple facades represent to various manifestations of the Gods of the Hindu pantheon.

THE PANDIA STYLE (UP TO 1350 A.D).

The Pandyas continued the tradition of later Cholas in the construction of mandapams with intricate carvings. The vimanam became insignificant and gigantic towers began to make their appearance in the Thirteenth Century A.D. Higher wall enclosures and enormous towered gateways over which massive multi-storyed pyramids of brick and mortar with the characteristics of the Pandya style mark the temple architecture of this period. The flower-morif designed on the corbel also made its appearance now.

VIJAYA NAGAR STYLE (1350-1565 A.D.)

After the Muslim incursions, South India came under the influence of Vijayanagar Dynasty. The architecture of this period is noted for its intricacy and rich beauty. The Goddesses came to have separate shrines of their own in the precincts of the temple. Many kalyana mandapams and large pillared halls were added to the temples. The pillars were of various types: The most conspicuous being those decorated with large rampant yalis or "hippogryph" or other upraised animal of a supernatural kind all carved out of a single block of stone. Another rarer type shows a cluster of miniature pillars encircling the central column so carved as to give out, when struck, the seven different notes of Indian music. Many towering gopuras continued to be added to the temples. The number of prakarams also increased.





THE NAICK RULERS STYLE (1600 to 1750 A.D.)

Many large prakaras and pillarred corridors and colonnades were added during this period. In no other style are pillars found in such profusion. Each prakara wall has generally four gopuras at the cardinal points and enclose important adjuncts to the temple. The rearing horses and rampant yalis continued to be favourite themes while the sculptures on the pillars are carved almost on the round. The main characteristic feature of the Naick style is portrait sculpture, and life-size statues of donors or rulers make their appearance.

The gopuras dwarf at the central shrine and are covered from top to bottom with a vast number of plaster coated images of the Hindu pantheon.

Top Left: Late Chola Gopuram, 13th Century A.D. at Thiruvarur.

Top Right: The 11th Century Chola style Thunganai Madam (apsidal form).

Centre Piece: Ekambareswarar Temple, Kancheepuram.

Master Plan to Boost Tourism

A master plan to boost tourist traffic to Tamil Nadu is now under preparation by the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation.

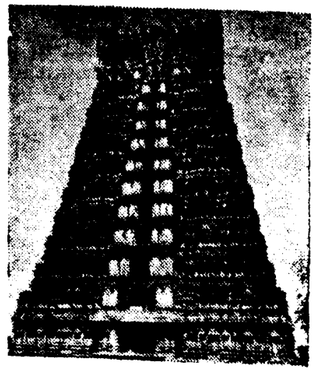
The plan, which will take into account the tourist *potentialities* in the next ten years in each district in the State, is expected to be ready in six months.

The Corporation has already completed a survey of nine districts—Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Salem, Dharmapuri and Ootacamund. The Survey of the *remaining* districts is expected to be completed by June 1972.

The Corporation is now in a position to execute schemes designed to cater to the discriminating tourist on a ' Scientific basis '.

Finance is not a problem for the corporation to implement its various schemes. Mr. Asaithambi is confident that with the ' Progressive approach ' of the State Government, the corporation will get assistance from the nationalised banks and institutions like L.I.C.

The aim of the corporation is to construct a tourist bungalow in each of the district headquarters with all modern amenities.



A ' new look ' is being given to all the tourist bungalows in Tiruchirappalli, Ootacamund, Madurai, Tiruchendur and Kanyakumari. Bars will be attached to the bungalows in Ootacamund and Kanyakumari from April. Tourist bungalows will also be constructed at Hogenekal, Kuttalam, Madras and Mahabalipuram and land acquisition proceedings have been initiated in these places.

The other projects on hand are the construction of eight cottages in Coonoor and provision of 30 beds at Yercaud and 40 beds at Kodaikanal by this summer.

The services of expert architects and Engineers will be utilised in constructing conference halls and improving accommodation facilities at Kodaikanal. The halls are expected to be ready by next year.

The corporation also proposes to conduct sight-seeing tours and sponsor weekly visits to temple cities and places of archaeological interest. A beginning is being made with the commissioning of two coaches, one for Ootacamund and the other for Madras City.

Flight timings are to be reviewed to provide a link service to Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and other tourist centres to enable tourists to visit these places in one day. Train bookings should be improved. Part of first class accommodation would be reserved for foreign tourists.



Top Centre: The 16th Century Naick Period Temple at Srivilliputtur.

Twin Temples Paluvur, one with square sikhara and another with circular sikhara, of Chola period.

New Technical Education Courses in Tamil Nadu

The Government have sanctioned the starting of the following New courses of Technical Education in the Polytechnics mentioned against each from 1972-73 :

(1) Diesel Traction at Government Polytechnic, Tiruchirappalli,

(2) Library Science and Office Methods and Practice at Government Polytechnic for Women, Madurai,

(3) Prosthetics and Orthetics.

(4) Medical Equipment Technology and Marine Diesel Engineering at the Central Polytechnic, Madras.

The following are the diversified courses started in the institutions noted against each from the current academic year :—

(1) Cosmetology at the Government Polytechnic for Women, Madras,

(2) Baking Technology at the Government Polytechnic for Women, Coimbatore,

(3) Horticulture at the Central Polytechnic, Madras and

(4) Welding Technology at the Government Polytechnic, Tiruchirappalli.

The incentive Scheme initially started at the Tamilnad Polytechnic, Madurai to afford temporary relief to the unemployed has been extended to some of the other institutions also. Besides, another scheme known as ' Earn While You Learn ' Scheme has been introduced in some selected institutions like the Government Polytechnic, Tiruchirappalli, Central Polytechnic, Madras, Tamilnad Polytechnic, Madurai, etc. Under this scheme, the students of the mechanical engineering course in the final year and the final year boys of the technical high schools undertake job-works in the institutions utilising the machinery and equipments available therein. They not only develop their skill in their practical work, but also earn a few rupees thus relieving their parents of their financial burden to some extent. Organisations like the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Tiruchirappalli, Surgical Instruments Plant, Nandambakkam, etc., extend their active support for the successful implementation of the scheme.

During the year 1972-73, post-graduate courses in applied electronics, applied mathematics and engineering design are proposed to be offered in the College of Engineering, Guindy. A degree course in chemical engineering will be introduced in the Government College of EngineeringSalem from the next academic year. Besides, the course in metallurgy engineering will be transferred from the College of Engineering, Guindy to the Government College of Engineering, Salem.

The Directorate of Technical Education which was formed in October, 1957, is the authority for the planning and execution of programmes relating to technical education. It is responsible for ensuring the co-ordinated development of technical education at degree and diploma levels in the State. The development and expansion of technical education gained considerable momentum after the formation of the separate Directorate of Technical Education. Before the formation of the Directorate, this State had only three engineering colleges and six Polytechnics, where is within a period of twelve years of the formation of the Department there was remarkable expansion and at present there are 12 engineering colleges, 35 polytechnics (including three polytechnics exclusively for women) and 14 technical high schools.

In addition to degree and diploma courses, part-time courses, post-diploma courses and certificate courses are also conducted. Post-graduate courses, after the degree level are also conducted in the engineering colleges under the control of this Department. The establishment of a Fundamental Research Station with an electronic digital computer is a special achievement of this department.

The policies of the department are decided in the State Board of Technical Education and Training, which has the Minister for Education as chairman.

The department is also implementing a scheme for the immediate absorption of about 3,000 degree and diploma holders with a view to relieve unemployment among the technical personnel.

The teacher student ratio in the engineering colleges, polytechnics and technical high schools and the amount spent on each student are furnished below :—

(1) TEACHER-STUDENT RATIO.

A. Engineering Colleges—

	1970-71.	1971-72.
(1) Government ..	1 : 7	1 : 8
(2) Private ..	1 : 7	1 : 8

B. Polytechnics—

	1970-71.	1971-72.
(1) Government ..	1 : 10	1 : 14
(2) Private	1 : 17	1 : 20
(3) Special Institutions (Government).	1 : 9	1 : 9

C. Technical High Schools—

(1) Government ..	1 : 26	1 : 21
(2) Private	1 : 26	1 : 21

(2) AMOUNT SPENT ON EACH STUDENT.

	Amount. RS.
(*a*) *Engineering Colleges*—	
(1) Government	8,600
(2) Private	8,530
(*b*) *Polytechnics*—	
(1) Government	2,500
(2) Private	3,160
(*c*) *Technical High Schools*—	
(1) Government	2,100
(2) Private	1,700

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

GROUP V SERVICES (BACHELOR'S DEGREE STANDARD).

Applications are invited up to 5 p.m. on 29th April 1972 for thirty appointments of Audit Assistants in the Local Fund Audit Department in the Tamil Nadu Ministerial Service.

Pay—Rs. 250-10-400 per mensem.

Age—Below 25 years on 1st July 1972.

Qualification—The Degree of B.A., B.Sc. or B.Com. of any University or Institution recognised by the University Grants Commission for the purpose of its grant or an equivalent qualification.

No age-limit for members of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the Backward Classes. Upper age-limit relaxable by 10 years in the case of persons who are physically handicapped. Goldsmiths affected by the Gold Control Order and their sons and unmarried daughters and Ex-N.C.C. cadets who were employed as Under-officer, Instructors or Sergeant-Major Instructors in the N.C.C. on whole time basis on or after 1st January 1963 are allowed concessions in the matter of age-limit. Qualifications including age-limit are relaxable in the case of persons demobilised from the Army, Navy or Air Force who will be below 40 years of age on 1st July 1972, displaced persons from East Pakistan who have migrated to India on or after 1st January 1964 and repatriates from Ceylon and Burma.

Detailed particulars and form of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-2, *on requisition in writing, specifying the name of the post and accompanied by a self-addressed and stamped (thirty-five paise stamp and refugee stamp for five paise) envelope of atleast 23 centimetres in length superscribed as "Book-Post". No notice will be taken of a requisition which is not accompanied by such an envelope.*

No. 27.

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Special Circle for N.H. Works, Madras-1, at his office at Kuralagam Buildings, IVth Floor, Madras-1 up to 3-00 p.m. on 12th April 1972 for the works noted below.

Name of works.—(1) Reconstruction of minor bridge at K.M. 33/2, 38/6, 40/2, 52/2, and 35/0 in sub-section I of Mysore Border Krishnagiri Salem Sections of N.H. 7 (2nd call)—E.M.D. —Rs. 13,860.

(2) Reconstruction of minor bridge at K.M. 94/4, 98/2 and 107/6 in Section IV of Mysore Border Krishnagiri-Salem Sections of N.H. (2nd call) -E.M.D. Rs. 10,410.

(3) Widening and strengthening single lane section to two lane section in K.M. 96/0-103/0 of Krishnagiri-Ranipet Road. N.H. 46 (2nd call)—E.M.D. Rs.24,320.

The tender will be opened on the same day (i.e.) on 12th April 1972 at 3-15 p.m. by the Superintending Engineer (N.H.), Special Circle for N.H. Works, Madras-1.

Particulars of tender conditions, schedules forms and plans can be obtained from the office of the Divisional Engineer (N.H.), Special Division I for N.H. Works, Madras-1, from 22nd March to 11th April 1972 on payment of amount noted above (including sales tax) on all working days during office hours. This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances. Cost of tentor documents including sales tax are as follows: For work (1) Rs. 129-40, for work (2) Rs. 77-64 and for work, (3) Rs. 51-50 (non-refundable).

The earnest money deposit noted above should be remitted in any of the Government Treasuries within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (NH), Special Division, Madras-1, and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with tender.

The tender received without prescribed earnest money deposit will not be considered.

Superintending Engineer
Highways.

No. 44-A

Our Air Force is unfurling its colours this year



UNIQUE PROGRAMME IN TAMIL NADU

Promotes health of Factory Workers and their Families

INDUSTRIAL NUTRITION PROGRAMME.

To build up the health and strength of the children and womenfolk of industrial labour who constitute one of the most vulnerable sections of the population, an Industrial Nutrition Programme for their benefit is being implemented in this State with the assistance of CARE Organisation and the Co-operation of industrial managements. The object of the scheme is to supply balanced diet to the pre-school children and pregnant and lactating women in workers' families. This is the first Venture of its kind in India. This scheme has been introduced in a large number of industrial establishments in this State and is at present in operation in 71 factories and plantations covering 25,629 beneficiaries.

While implementing the policy of promoting the safety, health and welfare of workers, the provisions of the factories Act are being administered by the Factories Inspectorate and all possible measures taken to reduce the incidence of accidents in factories. Through the medium of accelerated courses and the use of visual aids, safety consciousness is being promoted among the workers. Safety Courses are also conducted for the benefit of the managerial personnel. Schemes have also been formulated under which trophies as well as cash rewards are given to the managements who achieve the greatest percentage of reduction in accidents. Cash rewards are also given to workers for the best suggestions as well as poster designs on safety.

To detect the causes of the diseases like lead poisoning, silicosis, dermatitis and other toxic diseases in the working environments and for suggesting measures to combat, heat, noise, etc., Government have accorded sanction to set up a Combined Industrial Health and Hygiene Unit and Laboratory in the State Factory Inspectorate.

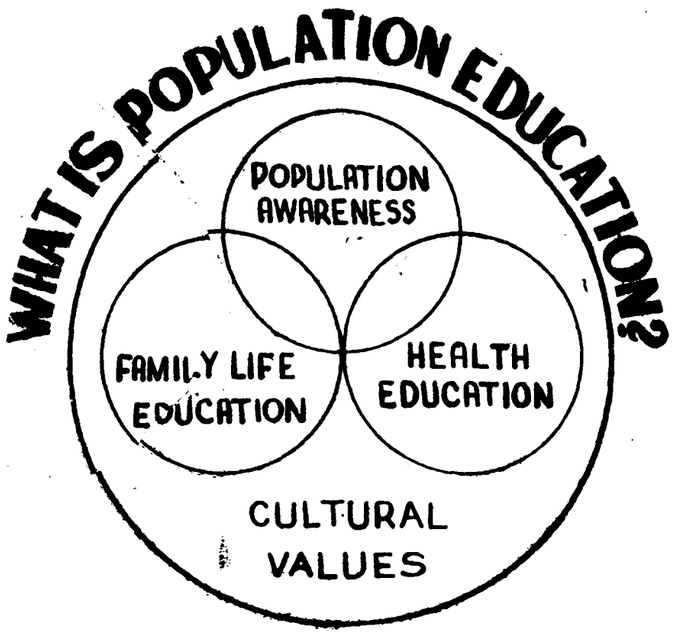
The employees' Provident Fund and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 is a Centrally Administered Act through the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Madras. One of the functions of the State Government under the Act is to assist the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation in the matter of recovery of Employees' Provident Fund arrears.

The arrears have now exceeded rupees one crore. These arrears got accumulated during the crisis in the textile industry in the recent past. Action has already been taken by the State Government to recover these arrears from the defaulting textile mills by resorting to prosecution and Revenue Recovery Proceedings except in the case of those mills which have been specifically exempted from such action by granting instalment facility for clearance of the arrears.

As a major portion of the arrears are due from the textile mills and as most of the textile mills are situated in the Coimbatore district, a Special Recovery Cell consisting of revenue officials is going to be set up shortly in the Coimbatore district to attend exclusively to the work of collection of Employees' Provident Fund arrears. Once the Cell starts functioning, significant progress can be made in the collection of Employees' Provident Fund arrears from the defaulting textile mills.

Dr. (Mrs.) Lotta Hitschmonova, Executive Director of the Unitarian Services Committee of Canada, called on Thiru Uma Shankar Dikshit, Union Minister for Health and Family Planning in New Delhi on March 22, 1972, to seek Government's assistance for the expansion of their comprehensive programme of medical care and infant feeding which the committee had undertaken jointly with All-India Womens' Conference in Kodaikanal District of Tamil Nadu for the last twenty years.





State Education Department will have a Population Education Unit.

The diagram illustrates the interrelatedness of all the three components of population education, viz., population awareness including its growth and implications, family life deucation and health education. The three components need to be developed within the ambit of the cuttural values of the people in the country to help students develop attitudes for small family size related to quality of living. There would be certain areas which would be shared by two areas and others by three. This represents flexible approach in which the sharing can be increased or decreased on the basis of teacher competencies and specific situations. Similarly the portion of content for each subarea may be changed according to varying situations. A co-ordinated approach, pooling the efforts of educators, family planning workers and demographers is needed to develop a comprehensive programme for the student population which can be implemented by the teacher with all the resources made available to him.

Population awareness.

Population dynamics ; demographic variables, patterns of population growth and its causes, characteristic features of Indian population in the context of world perspective, relationship between social and cultural factors and population size, consequences of rapid growth of population, National Population Policy and Programme.

Family Life Education.

Family size and quality of life, patterns of family size, structure and responsibility, human relationships, growth and developments, education for parenthood, influence of social and cultural factors on family life, factors influencing family security, form part of family life education.

Health Education.

Health as a function of physical, emotional, social and religious environment, responsibility for protection and promotion of health, individual needs as basis for planning and strengthening health education, relationship between health and population growth, are related subjects.

In order to develop a curriculum in population education for different levels of education in the country a hierarchy of concepts and subconcepts along with content, behavioural objectives, learning opportunities and evaluation procedures need to be developed. This will involve training of teachers and teacher educators, development of instructional meterials and basic research studies.

Population Education in Schools.

Education is no longer simply concerned with the creation of capacity to earning a living or being a "good citizen"; it is now much more concerned with quality of life—one's own and that of the people. In the recent decades the story of curriculum development has been largely the account of a struggle to keep the curriculum up-to-date and relevant. Convincing those concerned about introduction of science and social sciences as a worthwhile relevant body of knowledge was the main burden of this struggle in the last three decades. It looks that "Population and Ecology" would be the banner headlines for the 1970's.

A curriculum has been developed by the N.C.E.R.T. for incorporation of population education in the school system and the education department is examining this to see what modifications are needed to adopt this to the requirements of the State. The need for population education has to be discussed at meetings of academicians and political decision makers to create a proper climate for its adoption.

The programme provides for preparation of teachers to administer the curriculum. Population education is proposed to be incorporated as an integral part of teacher training programme at graduate and secondary level. To achieve this it is proposed to modify the 40 days training in health education organised by the State Health Education Bureau to include population education and organise more number of courses per year. The existing training, schools will organise short Orientation Courses on the subject to the trained teachers working in the schools at grade 4 and above. The programme also provides for preparation and supply of teaching materials on the subject.

The leadership for planning, implementing and evaluating the programme will be vested in the population education unit, proposed to be established under the Directorate of Education. The present teacher training Unit in the State Health Education Bureau is to be strengthened by addition of staff to cater to the needs under the programme. Implementation Committees are to be formed at State and District levels for the promotion of the Programme.

The programme also aims at reaching the "out of school youth", which will form a bulk of the population and are close to matrimony or already married. The educational Institutions as community centres, assisted by Voluntary Organisations should aim at reaching this group through Young farmers' Clubs, mather sanghams, youth clubs and if necessary by organising special camps.

POPULATION EDUCATION IN COLLEGES:

Population Education teaching is to be reinforced at the University level. While various ways are available to carry this out, through organising seminars for teachers and students, starting of forum of population studyin college, etc., the details are to be worked out by a committee consisting of Assistant Director, (Training) representatives of the 3 Universities and Education Department under the Chairmanship of Health Secretary.

The Programme also envisages setting up population centres in the Universities of Madras and Madurai, to foster studies and research in the field of population.

We all know that the teacher is always pivotal for the success of any educational programme, hence, the orientation of the teacher (both preservice and in-service) is important. Firstly he is to be convinced about the programme, because anything carried out without conviction is mostly half-heartedly done; secondly, he has to be equipped in order to be able to deliver the goods. Population education is an absolutely new area, and our teachers are neither acquainted with the content nor with the methods of handling it. It is, therefore, necessary that the overall scheme of introducing population education in the school, curricula, adequate attention is given to the preparation of teachers. It was to this end that a symposium was convened with Headmasters of Schools on 24th and 25th March 1972 at Rajaji Hall by the State Family Planning Bureau in conjunction with the Directorate of School education. Symptomatically enough while the Health Minister inaugurated the symposium, the Education Minister delivered the valedictory address.

The objective of population policy may be briefly stated as total banishment of hunger, disease, want and ignorance. It is for this reason that population planning has become an official effort in influencing the growth rate in such a way as to keep it in harmony with economic, social and health norms of the country concerned. In Indian Context, it is stated that reduction of birth rate by 1973-74 to 32 per thousand and to 25 per thousand during the next 7 years, would ensure tolerable levels of living and well being.

Though there is cent per cent awareness among the Indian public the adoption rate is about 25 to 30 per thousand population. It is realised at higher levels that the major portion of the amount spent benefit mostly the 30 per cent of the educated who can read the leaflets, wall paintings and follow radio programmes and much has to be done to motivate the illiterates living in villages who are at present being brought into the programme only by pressure of motivation and monetary benefits.



Population Education

Population education in our schools and colleges should be encouraged. It is expected that the Indian under-graduate would be in the age group of 17 plus. At this stage the population education may be restricted to mere demography level, at the post graduate level population education may include contraceptive education after the study of social, economic, cultural, biological levels of development of Indian student.

The successful Mass Vasectomy Camps in Tamil Nadu have proved that effective involvement of all other governmental staff like VLWS, Teachers, Panchayat Union Commissioner or Chairman, elected peoples representatives is necessary and permanent environments may have to be made in this regard.

One contributory factor to the success of these Camps was the fact that instead of dissipating our energies over propagation of wide varieties of techniques it was found better to concentrate our energies on popularisation of Vasectomy, Tubectomy, IUCD methods for achieving the significant measure of success.

It has been recognised that the gap between birth rate and rapidly declining death rate in our country is generating population explosion, frustrating the planners and administrators of population control and other development plans, disappointing the whole aim of bringing down birth rates to 25 per thousand as per schedule increasing existing unemployment and under employment and ultimately reducing the quality of population by placing a premium on its quantitites.

The sooner the population is stabilised by bringing down birth rate, the greater will be the chances for our teeming millions in bettering their future. The strongest of the present developing nations will be those that succeeded in controlling their population growth. The primé problem before us is of achieving improved, widespread and effective administration touchiing every family by the Governmental departments, Voluntary organisations, elected peoples' representatives. Everybody should realise and the ignorant should be made to realise that family limitation or spacing of the children is necessary and desirable in order to secure better health for the mother and children—children brought up well, and educated well. The most desirable population number is the one that permits the maximum productivity the highest standard of living, political stability and economic security and adequate freedom and leisure for the pursuit of cultural activities. Given a sense of urgency and a spirit of dedicated endeavour, it is within the capacity of the nation to achieve the goals it has set itself. The point is that this sense of urgency and spirit of dedication can and must be created soon. The whole point of the Headmasters symposium is that Family Planning is not a "Once for all affairs".

We have to carry the motivation to the young people who will be the adults of the next three decades.

SUCCESS STORY OF TUBECTOMY CAMP AT KANYAKUMARI.

A Special T.V.T. (Sterlisation for women) camp organised by the District Family Planning Bureau, Kanyakumari from 22nd January 1972 to 27th February 1972 with a target of 300. This target is not a small one when the limited area of this district is taken into account. Consisting as it does, of only 9 Panchayat Unions, it encompasses a vast coastal area inhabited by hard-working fishermen communities. The fishermen community has generally been averse to the idea of Family Planning. Inspite of all these handicaps the target was not only achieved but, in fact, exceeded by nearly a 100 which by no means is a mean achievement. The credit goes to the Family Planning Department which with its unstinted and unflinching effort canvassed the case through persuasion with the help of the staff of the department and with the co-operation of the other departments like Field Publicity, Government of India.

The cases were brought on every Friday and Saturday operated upon on every Sunday, and hospitalised for six days from the day of operation. The centre for operation was the Headquarters Hospital, Nagercoil. The cases were brought and after the operation they were taken home by the Family Planning vehicles. The cases were permitted to take with them their children, one attendent also. From the date of admission and to the date of discharge all the members were fed, and fed satisfactorily. Before they underwent operation they were thoroughly checked up and only cases free from any disceas were allowed to undergo operation. On the otherhand, if it was found that any of the tubectomy volunteers were affected with any ailment they were given prompt treatment for the disease.

Besides the normal incentive of Rs. 30 post-operational care activities were also undertaken by the department. Now the staff of the Primary Health Centre are visiting and attending to the cases which underwent operation at their homes. The cases are visited at fixed intervals like every fortnight up to three months ; and once in every month up to a certain period. Besides, this, the children are treated with vitamin A solution and are immunised with D.P.T. medicine. Not only that, the neighbouring children are also taken care of under the Triple benefit Scheme of taking adequate care of children already with parents to induce either parent to go in for family planning operation.

When this camp was in full swing, publicity activities both on the side of the Family Planning Department and Government of India went hand in hand in canvassing of the cases. It was a sight to see when the women volunteered themselves in groups and gladly underwent tubectomy at the Heaquarters Hospital. Maternity Assistants were also deputed at the Hospital to watch the patients round the clock and look into their needs. In case of complaint it was immediately looked into with the help of the Maternity Assistants.

IMMUNISATION SAVES CHILDREN

BY
DR. V. KAPALI,
Assistant Director of Health Services.

When a child is born it inherits from its mother a small quantity of anti-bodies against certain diseases. The quantity so received depends on the mother's health and especially her nutrition, and her immunisation status. Whatever quantity of anti-bodies may have been received the immunity offered by these maternal anti-bodies lasts only for a short time. Based on this knowledge, and on the knowledge, that the baby is capable of forming its anti-bodies if given an antigen and depending on the preventive pattern of various diseases in the community, an immunisation schedule is drawn so that every child can have immunisation for the particular disease at the appropriate time.

In Tamil Nadu the common childhood diseases against which such protection can be given are :

1. Smallpox.
2. Tuberculosis.
3. Tetanus.
4. Whooping cough.
5. Diphtheria.

Statistics to show the exact number of children lost due to these diseases in a year is not available. But from the available statistics it can be said that 6 to 10 per cent of children born in a year die due to these diseases before they reach their first birth day; and another 10–15 per cent are lost before they reach their 5th birth day.

A major fraction of these deaths could have been prevented by proper immunisation of these children.

Some of the children who had survived these diseases may be suffering from the bad after-effects of these diseases. For example.

Whooping cough in a poorly nourished child precipitates Kawashiorkar ;

Diphetheria may cause paralysis of vocal muscles, heart disease, etc.

Smallpox can cause blindness, deafness and ugly scars.

Tuberculosis can cause mental disorder, deafness, stunted growth etc.

This suffering could also have been prevented by proper immunisation.

The immunisation schedule applicable for our State is given below :—

A. (1) After brirth to 1st month—B.C.G vaccination.

(2) One month after B.C.G. Vaccination, i.e. between 2-3 months of age—Vaccination against smallpox.

(3) One month after smallpox vaccination i.e. between 4-5 months—D.P.T vaccine—3 doses at 4 week interval.

(4) Between 3-6 months—Oral Polio vaccine—3 doses at 4 to 6 weekly intervals.

B. Booster doses to maintain the immunity thus derived by the above primary vaccination.

Smallpox Revaccination—When the child is 3 years old.

B.C.G. Revaccination—When the child is 5 years old.

D.P.T.—Every three years. After 6 years of age of the child vaccine containing Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoids is enough.

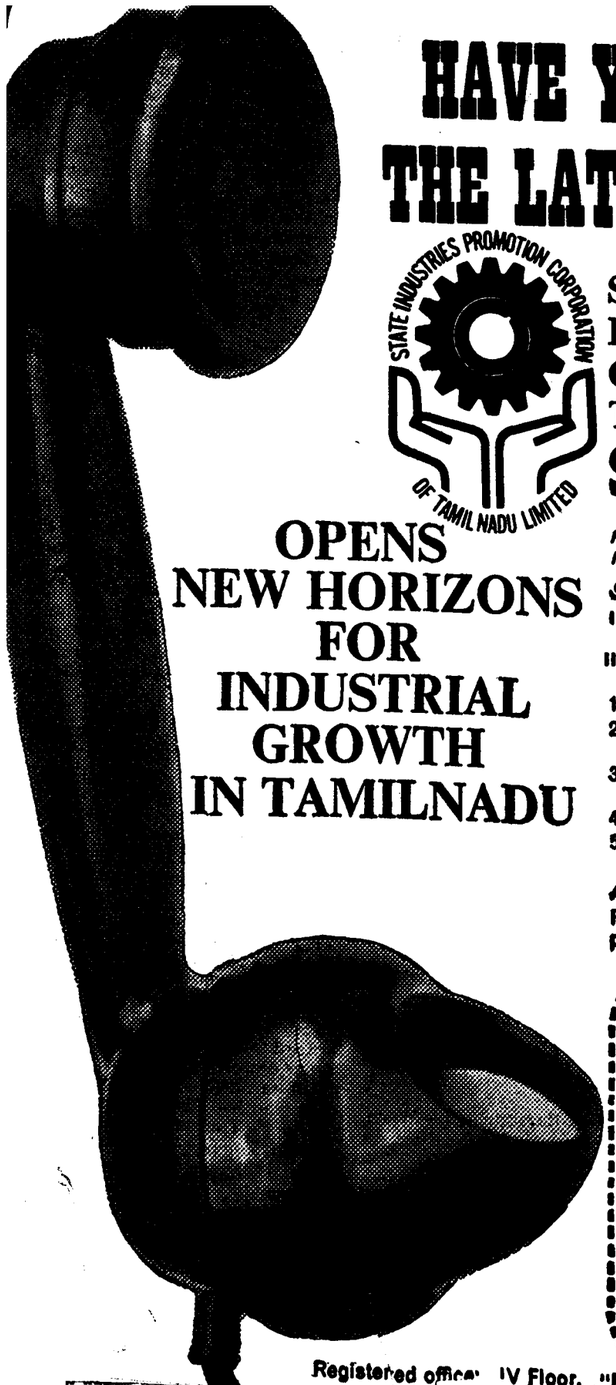
B.C.G.—Revaccination once in 5 years till the child is 15 years.

In our State all these immunising agents are available at all Health Centres, Maternity and Child Health Centres, Children's Hospitals and Tuberculosis Clinics.

Immunisation against smallpox is done as a part of the Nationwide Smallpox Eradication Programme. In this programme it is aimed to vaccinate all new borns as early as possible, but in any case within 3 months of its birth ; and to revaccinate every one at intervals of 3-5 years. Due to good public understanding and co-operation, and the sincere work of the staff in this Programme, the active transmission of smallpox in our State has been interrupted. Our State has been free from smallpox (except for a few imported cases) for the last 2 years.

The immunisation against Tetanus, a deadly disease, is done in the Ante-natal clinic for the pregnant women. The vaccine is given in 3 divided doses, as such a schedule elicits a better anti-body response. The immune bodies are transferred from mother to the baby in the womb. So the new born baby is also protected.

Later this child has to get is protection against whooping cough. It is found that a combination of whooping cough vaccine, Diphtheria vaccine and Tetanus vaccine gives better result than any single vaccine used alone. Also it is found that giving this 'combined' vaccine in 3 divided doses, elicits a better anti-body response. So a child is given D.P.T. vaccine when the child is 4 months, 5 months and 6 months old. Great difficulty is experienced in getting children to complete 3 doses. Many children are brought forward for the 1st dose ; only 70-80 per cent of them return for their 2nd dose ; and 70-80 per cent of them who had 2nd dose return for 3rd dose. Thus only 50 per cent of children complete 3 doses. This failure is because of the lack of understanding on the need to have the 3 doses to provide a substantial quantity of immunity against these diseases. The public have to be educated and in this we have a great role.



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COLLEGE STUDENTS STUDY BEGGARY IN DEPTH

WORK OF MADURAI COLLEGE PLANNING FORUM.

In consonance with the present trend of rehabilitation of the beggars in Tamil Nadu, the Madura College Planning Forum, Madurai, conducted a study of the socio-economic conditions of the beggars in Madurai on December 10, 1971. The findings of the study are summed up as follows :

About 143 beggars were interviewed by the members of the Forum in different places in the city on that day between 9-00 a.m. and 11-00 a.m. Of them 80·4 per cent (115) are males and 19·6 per cent (28) are females. Most of the beggars (23·7 per cent) are the old people belonging to the age group of 58 years and above. The child beggars constitute 6·3 per cent.

A majority of the beggars are illiterates. Of the total number of beggars interviewed, 58·7 per cent of the beggars are illiterates.

Contrary to the popular belief, the study reveals that most of the beggars hail from the urban areas. 62·9 per cent of the beggars hail from the towns and cities, while just 37·1 per cent of the beggars belong to the typical rural communities.

The study reveals that married people constitute majority in the beggar population (37·1 per cent), followed by the unmarried people (31·5 per cent).

The study reveals five types of beggars, namely, (1) able-bodied adult beggars, (2) able-bodied child beggars, (3) physically ill beggars, (4) physically disabled beggars and (5) old and infirm beggars. Of these five classes of beggars, physically disabled beggars form a higher percentage (31·4 per cent) followed by the physically ill beggars (28 per cent).

Of the physically ill beggars, a sizable number of beggars (37·5 per cent) are leprous. Epilepsy, skin disease, chronic leg ulcer, T.B., Asthuma, Anaemia and ophthalmic disease are the notable among the diseases the beggars suffer from.

Of the physically disabled beggars the crippled are more in number than other disabled beggars (42·2 per cent). Next come the blind (37·8 per cent).

The study reveals that physical disability, poverty, chronic and incurable disease, desertion by the supporters, widowhood, old-age infirmity, loss of employment, condition of being orphaned, truancy, laziness, easy gains from begging and heredity are the causes of beggary. Due to physical disability, 29·4 per cent of the beggars took to begging and due to poverty, 23·1 per cent of the beggars. Then comes the chronic and incurable disease in the order of the causes of beggary.

Of the 143 beggars, 60·8 per cent are in the field of begging for 10 years and below ; 2·8 per cent of the beggars, for 40 years and above.

Most beggars beg near the temples (26·6 per cent). About 17·5 per cent of the beggars beg at bus stand and 9·8 per cent at and near the railway station. These are the places usually thronged by the people.

Friday seems to be a lucky day for most beggars (27·8 per cent). They report that their collections go up mainly on Fridays, because people come in large number to the temples on those days.

The beggars normally collect cash, food, grains and clothes. Those who concentrate on earning cash, constitute 19·6 per cent whereas those who concentrate on collecting cash and food are larger in number (41·9 per cent).

Beggars too Purchase Raffle Tickets.

The beggars spend the money they earn on the following daily items of expenditure : food, drinking of tea or coffee, smoking, chewing, vegetables, oil, groceries, fuel and lighting. Their monthly items of expenditure include cinema, clothing, housing rent, religious activities, drinking of arrack, medicine, gambling and purchase of raffle tickets.

Even though begging has become the normal profession, about 61·5 per cent of the beggars dislike begging. Just 37·8 per cent like the profession. Due to the circumstances which force them to remain in the field, most beggars go on begging but in the state of dislike towards it.

About 46·9 per cent of the beggars are willing to do any other manual work. Just 32·2 per cent are not willing to do manual work. Non-skilled manual work is preferred by the former.

The scheme of the Beggar Rehabilitation initiated by the Government of Tamil Nadu is welcomed by a large number of beggars (77·5 per cent). Only 3·8 per cent are not in a mood to welcome it. The former regard the scheme as a good thing in the right direction.

VILLAGE LIFE IN TAMIL NADU

—

STUDY BY A COLLEGE PLANNING FORUM

The student members of the Government College for Women, Kumbakonam planning forum guided by staff members have taken a keen interest for collecting socio-economic details regarding 157households of Innambur village. This type of practical work gives them the basic training for the study of current economical problems. From 1969-70 to 1971-72, they have adopted Innambur which is a model village under the Intensive Agricultural Development Programme. They went to the village with copies of questionnaire. They all fully conversed with the villagers and recorded their answers.

Innambur is a village which is situated about four miles north-west of Kumbakonam, Thanjavur District. The area occupied by the village is 769 acres.

Population:

The population of the village is 1,815 according to the 1971 census, as compared to 1,652 in 1961 census. In one decade, the village has registered an increase of 10·14 per cent. The annual rate of growth is just 1 per cent. While the annual rate of growth in India has been 2·5 per cent in this decade.

Size of the family :

Regarding the size of the family it was noted that thirty-one out of 157 families having more than six members, i.e., it occupies 20percent of the total families. This is in accordance with the joint family system which still exists in India.

Occupation:

Innambur is predominately an agricultural village. Most of the people, i.e. 69·4 per cent earn their living through agriculture. Among the agriculturists 31·2 per cent are owner cultivators and 38·2 per cent are agricultural labourers. Cottage industries provide employment for 44 families. The carpenters are capable of making modern type of furniture. The blacksmith work on 'Kudam'. 'Kuthu Vilakku' are very famous in the village.

Literacy:

315 men and 135 women literates that comprises 25 per cent of the population is educated. According to the 1971 census 29·34 per cent of the Indian population is educated. So the percentage of literates in this village is below the national average.

Income:

The total income of the 157 houses is found to be Rs.1,86,275per annum. The average income per family stands as Rs. 1,186·73 per annum. The per capita income is Rs. 258. Agricultural sector contributes a major share of the income.

Education:

There are two primary schools at Innambur. In both schools they have co-education. 36 students benefit from the Midday meal scheme in the school. The "Mathar Sangam" (Ladies Club) is another privilege for the ladies in the village. The Panchayat Union has employed a teacher for giving instructions in tailoring, embroiding, etc.

Poultry.

There is a poultry farm maintained by a school assistant. The only type of breed is white leghorn. There are 150 laghorns and 50 chicken. Technical assistance and veterinary assistance are given by the Veterinary department by free of charge.

Family Planning.

77 families, that is 47.1 per cent of the households are well aware of the family planning schemes. 52.9 per cent of the households have heard about it. Though they may be ignorant about it, the data on age group of children proves that they do plan the family.

Development.

In recent years the village has been improved in its economic conditions and facilities. The Panchayat Union takes proper care to enable the peasants to get proper irrigation facilities. The Agricultural Department is taking keen interest in supplying the improved seeds like A.D.T. 27, I.R. 8, Karuna, etc. The Co-operative Credit Society in the village has taken the responsibility of supplying fertilisers and agricultural credit. It has issued loans of about Rs. 70,000 to the land owners and a godown has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 15,000 for stocking fertilisers, etc. Nearly 3,000 bags of paddy also can be stocked here.

The Harijans have benefited a lot by the community development project. The village has been taken under the community development programme from 1952. Now almost all of the Harijans are having houses of their own. The landlords in the village gave the necessary land as gift and roads were constructed under the development scheme.

THE FIVE-YEAR PANORAMA IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Community Development Programme launched in 1952 was a unique experiment aimed at bringing about an economic and social regeneration of the rural community, which forms a major part of the Indian population. The movement sought to bring about the collective and individual welfare of the rural folk by inculcating and infusing in the villagers the spirit of self-help and self-reliance in the adventure of improving their own socio-economic conditions as well as those of the community as a whole. The programme now covers the entire rural area in the country through a network of about 5,000 CD Blocks. The Block staff has filled a vital gap in the administrative hierarchy. The Gram Sevak is a multi-functional worker who in one sense, is a "messenger boy" between the village and the technical departments at the higher levels. The Block Development Officer has been recognised as an administrator, co-ordinator and planner. Any programme is a success to the extent its achievements tally with its objectives. Compared to 1965-66 the consumption of improved seeds has gone up 5 per cent and that of chemical fertilisers by 130 per cent in 1970–71. Besides the villagers now find themselves better equipped in the fields of education, health and sanitation, rural arts and crafts, etc. Another step forward was the association of the peoples' representatives through Panchayat, Raj System. The Panchayati Raj now covers the whole of the country except Nagaland, Jammu and Kashmir and a few Union Territories. At present 2,17,563 village panchayats exist covering 5,61,328 villages and 36,29,20,000 rural population of the country. During the Fourth Plan the financial arrangements for the Blocks have been reverted to the State Sector and the State Government have been given more powers in fixing the priorities and utilisation of approved outlays. Malnutrition has constituted a serious threat to our country because of over population. The Applied Nutrition Programme and the Composite Programme for Women and Children have been designed to educate village community into better awareness of the need for improved nutrition. This programme has covered 1024 Blocks spread all over the country. The Composite Programme of Women and Children which was launched in 1969-70 envisages organised activities in nutrition, education and allied fields through existing institution of Mahila Mandals and Balwadis. This scheme operates in rural areas not covered by the nutrition programme. The Tribal Development Blocks provide additional funds for the economic development of tribals. The other schemes have been oriented so as to give preference to the welfare of the weaer sections. One of the latest schemes being implemented is the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment. Launched in 1970 its main obljective is promoting employment and creating durable and productive community assets. The scheme provides employment primarily to those who belong to families where no adult member is employed and takes into account under employment and seasonal unemployment. Another scheme designed to provide relief to agricultural labourers in chronically drought affected areas is the Rural Works Programme, with an outlay of Rs. 100 crores during the Fourth Five-Year Plan period. It is expected that this will provide employment in the relevant working seasons.

HAVE WE DONE ENOUGH?

Seevalaperi shows the way.

Harijans, the 'Children of God' are treated as equals at Seevalaperi in Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu for which the village was awarded Rs. 1,000. It won the first prize in the district for 1970-71 for the removal of untouchability.

Seevalaperi panchayat with its population of 3,500 represents the three important religions–Hinduism, Islam and Christianity. The population of the Harijan community is 1,200. There are four Harijan areas in this panchayat. They are Madathupatti, Marukalthalai, John Pachary and Pottel Pachary. Any one can visit any temple here; everebody is welcomed and blessed by the temple priests. The fact that the Harijans are treated as equals is manifest when one finds Harijans taking water from the common well and are free to use any tap.

The President of this panchayat, Thiru J. Selvarya has many things to credit. First of all he removed the age long penalty imposed on Harijan whenever they were found fault with. He also tried both at the village level and at the Government level to help uplift the Harijans. He brought drinking water to their areas. The foundation stone was laid for a new Harijan Colony. For this purpose, as an initial step, Rs. 960 has been granted per head as grant-*cum*-loan. Of this, one fourth is expected to be repaid in instalments. One new culvert was also constructed over a stream in Pottal Pachary, one of the Harijan areas. During rainy season, before the construction of this culvert,this area was cut off from all other areas. The President who is an ex-serviceman says, "Till yesterday I served the nation; now I have started serving the village which is the backbone of the nation". When interviewed some of the Harijans said "this is a village with a difference."



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First Printed Book of Indian Languages was in Tamil

The year 1972 has been declared by UNESCO as the International Book Year. The World Book Fair is being held in New Delhi from March 18 to April 2, 1972.

Ever since the system of written word originated, human endeavour in the field had been directed towards evolving a method of word multiplication. Jansozon Goster is known to have experimental with moveable types which had many advantages. It was, however, Johann Gutenberg, a patrician of Mainz Germany, who finally succeeded in inventing movable type of printing in 1447 A.D.

In India, however, the first printing press appeared in 1556, about a hundred and nineteen years after Gutenberg's invention. It was brought from Portugal to India, and was set up in Goa. The early printing presses were made of wood and were of the treadle type. It was only in the 19th century that steel printing units appeared in in the country.

The first book printed in Europe was the "Mainz Psalter" printed by Fust and Schoffer in 1457. About a hundred years later, in 1556, the the first book was known to have been printed in India. This was a Portuguese book entitled "Conclusoese Outras Coisas". ("Theses and other Things").

The credit for preparing the first types of an Indian script goes to Joao Gonsalves, a Spaniard, who had accompanied Bustamante (who brought the first printing press to India). He was an expert blacksmith and was the first to make Indian types of Malabar letters, i.e., Lingua Malabar Tamil in which "Doctrina Christao", the first book in any Indian language was printed in 1578.

Books from other Centres—

The first book printed in Bengali was "Grammar of the Bengali Language" published in 1778. The words in this book were cast and printed in Roman letters by Charles Wilkins. The next to appear from Calcutta was a Sanskrit book in 1808 printed in a fount types of Devanagiri characters. After that quite a number of books were printed in Calcutta. In 1816, the Calcutta Book Society was founded and in 1818 the Baptist missionaries published at Serampore a Bengali monthly and a weekly the first periodicals published in an Indian language.

The first book printed in Bombay was a "Calendar for the Year of our Lord" in 1780 printed in English. Devanagiri script was used for the first time in Bombay in 1797. In 1820, the Bombay Native School and School Book Committee were founded. These Societies printed many books. By the year 1867, there were 25 printing presses in Bombay.

The history of printing and publishing in Southern India is much older. Books in Tamil and other languages of the region began to be printed about the second half of the 16th century. It is, however, difficult to say exactly in which year the first book was printed. Some of the earliest books printed in the South are : (1) "The Ladder to Learning", (2) "Calenders for the Years of Lord"; and (3) "New Testament" translated by J.P. Fatrications in 1877.

With the advancement of printing technology, there was a gradual increase in the number of printing presses in the country. In the beginning, the printing facilities were confined to a few centres and languages. With the advancement of printing technology, printing presses came to be established in all parts of the country and books were published in all the major languages of the country. As a result the number of books published in the country went on increasing.

India—A Leading Publisher To-day

At present, India has nearly 30,000 printing presses. Between 14 to 25 thousand books are published in the country every year. There are 460 publishing organisations in the public sector and 200 big, 2,000 medium and 8,000 small publishing organisations in the private sector in the country. This makes India one of the leading publishers of the books in the world. The language-wise break-up of books published in the country in 1969-70 is as follows :—

BOOK PRODUCTION IN 1969-70.

Language of Publications.	*Number of titles.*
(1)	(2)
Assamese	192
Bengali	1,048
English	4,668
Gujarati	740
Hindi	2,641
Kannada	554
Malayalam	515
Marathi	1,134
Oriya	205
Punjabi	419
Sanskrit	60
Tamil	953
Telugu	739
Urudu	260
Other languages	19
Total	14,145*

* Source : National Library, Calcutta.

To foster the growth of book production in India, the Government of India set up a National Book Development Board in 1967 consisting of the representatives of the Government, publishers, authors, printers and book-sellers. The Board has made various recommendations during the last five years

which have been implemented in varying measures. On the recommendation of the National Book Development Board, the National Book Trust has been organising : book exhibitions, conferences and workshops in various parts of the country.

Book Promotion Division—

The Book Promotion Division in the Ministry of Education looks after the interest of the book industry and operates several schemes to stimulate the production of indigenous books at the university level and to co-ordinate the work pertaining to the reprinting or translation of foreign titles. Recently, a programme costing of Rs. 12 crores in the Fourth Plan to produce university level books in Indian languages, was launched by the Ministry of Education.

Fellowships for Book-writing—

A scheme of Junior Fellowships was initiated in 1970-71. Under it, 100 fellowships of the value of Rs. 500 per month plus a contigent grant not exceeding Rs. 2,000 per annum, are awarded every year to enable outstanding students in sciences, humanities and social sciences to associate themselves with university teachers for the purposes of writing of quality books at university level.

Core Book Programme—

A Core Book Committee under the Chairmanship of the Union Education Minister has been set up recently. It aims to produce books on different subjects in Indian languages or in English by highly eminent writers of the country.

University-Level Books from Abroad—

The problem of non-availability of standard books for the post-secondary level assumed serious proportions after Independence. Such books as were available were beyond the purchasing capacity of the majority of the students at the university level. Therefore, negotiations were entered into with the Governments of the U.K., the U.S.A., and the U.S.S.R. to make standard educational materials produced in these countries available to Indian students at low prices. About 1,700 books have been published under these joint programmes.

University-Level Books in Indian Languages—

The Ministry of Education launched a comprehensive programme of production of university-level books in Indian languages in 1968-69. This programme is designed to facilitate a smooth change-over of the media of instruction in higher education from English to Indian languages. It had been suggested that in regard to text-books priority should be given to original writing directly linked with the syllabus content of the respective paper and a board should be set up in each State represented by Vice-Chancellors of all the universities situated within the State, representatives of institutions of higher learning, a representative of the Central Government and the University Grant Commission and also some reputed writers from the region. In accordance with these suggestions, Boards have been set up in most of the States. So far 863 books have been published and 472 are under preparation under this programme for original writings.

Text-books for Schools—

The National Council of Educational Research and Training was set up in 1961, among other things, to prepare and produce model text-books for schools. The Council has produced model text-books in various subjects for adoption or adaptation by the State Text-book Bureaux. Most of these have been published by the State Bureaux to meet the needs of schools in their respective States. The Council also undertakes to review the school text-books in use and advise the State Governments in their strengths and weaknesses.

National Book Trust—

The National Book Trust, which was set up in 1957, seeks to encourage the production of good books and to make available such books at moderate prices to all the institutions and the public. It aims at publishing standard works on education, culture, science, classical Indian literature and translations of foreign and Indian classics. So far, the Trust has published about 800 books.

Sahitya Akademi—

The Akademi was inaugurated in 1954. It seeks to achieve improved standards in the field of literature and aims at fostering and co-ordinating literary activity in all the Indian languages. It gives awards to outstanding writers every year, and also arranges for translation and publication of Indian as well as foreign classics, both old and modern, into Indian languages to meet the cultural and literary needs of a multi-lingual society.

These are also a number of other specialised agencies like the National Museum, the Lalit Kala Akademi, the Institute of Advanced Studies, and the Archaeological Survey of India attached to the Ministry of Education to bring out specialised publications or monographs in their respective fields. In addition the Education Ministry gives financial assistance to a number of voluntary organisations of bring out worthwhile publications like translations of standard works, encyclopaedias, dictionaries, etc.

Publications Division—

The Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting produces and publishes books and pamphlets for sale and distribution. The publications are brought out in English, Hindi and other languages. Every year about 200 titles are released by the Division. The number of titles released by the Division since 1947 is about 4,000.

Children's Books

Children's books have started receiving due importance in India only during the last one decade or so. At present, nearly 2,000 new titles are being produced every year. The NCERT (National Council of Educational Research and Training) has also been bringing out supplementary reading meterial for children.

To foster children's literature, two significant steps were taken by the Ministry of Education during the fifties. An Annual Prize Competition for children's literature in the Indian languages was introduced in 1954 and financial assistance was extended to the Children's Book Trust for setting up its own press. The Children's Book Trust are the leading publishers of children's books in the country. They have so for published 59 books in English and their translations into many other languages like Hindi, Tamil, Malayalam, Telugu and Kannada.

A massive scheme for the production of supplementary reading material for children known as the "Nehru Bal Pustakalaya" has been launched by the National Book Trust. The scheme envisages producing 100 books for older children mainly relating to national integration, in all the major Indian languages. At least, 1,00,000 copies will be produced under each title.

The Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting also brings out informative interesting and educative publications for children. The number of books and pamphlets so far published by the Division for children is about 80. Most of these have been brought out in Hindi and a few in English and the regional languages.

Paperback Revolution.

Paperback publishing, which aims at providing good books inexpensively, has made substantial progress in recent years. Paperback editions with print orders varying from 5,000 to 5 lakh copies are brought out in different languages.

Role of Private Publishers.

The Federation of Publishers and Booksellers Associations in India, which represents the Indian Book industry, has world-wide contacts and relations with the International Publishers Association and the UNESCO. The Federation is actively engaged in conducting training courses for publishers and booksellers.

Imports and Exports.

India has a liberal import policy for books. In 1968—69, the value of books imported was about Rs. 5·5 crores.

While the Government of India is not in favour of restricting the free flow of knowledge and books, it wants to conserve foreign exchange and to promote the indigenous book industry. According to the present import policy, the licence holders are expected not to import foreign editions of books for which reprint rights are available in India, or of which sufficient number of copies of Indian reprint edition are available in the market. Indian books are exported to over 80 countries and the value of books exported has been increasing from year to year. The following table shows the increase in exports :—

EXPORTS OF BOOKS FROM INDIA.

Year.	*Value in lakh rupees.*
1966—67	75·68
1967—68	1,07·68
1968—69	1.14·22

APPENDIX.

BOOK PRODUCTION IN INDIA.

Languages.	1966—67	1967—68	1968—69	1969—70
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Assamese	118	125	510	192
Bengali	1,137	1,284	1,654	1,048
English	9,745	6,147	6,382	4,668
Gujarati	1,049	883	1,217	740
Hindi	2,767	3,171	4,053	2,641
Gurumukhi	..	..	..	..
Kannada	380	382	1,060	554
Kashmiri	..	..	7	..
Malayalam	589	580	899	515
Marathi	1,885	1,615	1,316	1,134
Oriya	425	232	578	205
Punjabi	142	504	465	419
Sanskrit	112	93	261	60
Sindhi	..	46	29	..
Tamil	671	643	928	953
Telugu	538	722	1,108	739
Urdu	237	331	480	260
Other languages	185	69	21	19
Total ..	19,980	16,827	20,978	14,145

NOTE.—The figures do not include the production figures of text-books.

(SOURCE.—National Library, Calcutta.)

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU.

(CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT.)

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu the Assistant Commissioner of Civil Supplies (Storage) or an officer authorised by him will sell in public auction about 18 (Eighteen) Tonnes of rice at 2-00 p.m. on 12th April 1972 at the Government godowns in E. T. Mills Compound, Choolai. Madras-7.

The details of the quantities and the variety of rice offered for sale along with the terms and conditions can be obtained from the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Civil Supplies (Storage), E. T. Mills, Madras-7, on payment of Rs. 5·20 which is not refundable.

Assistant Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Storage, Madras-7.

No. 47-A.

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

SHRAM VIR STATE AWARDS

AND

STATE SAFETY AWARDS. 1971.

Applications are invited from the managers of Factories covered by the Factories, 1948 for the grant of Awards under the following schemes :—

1. STATE SAFETY AWARDS—

There are three types of industrywise awards based on (1) largest percentage reduction in accident frequency rate; (2)lowest accident frequency rate and (3) the longest accident free period.

The object in presenting the Awards is to recognise good safety records in industrial undertakings covered by the Factories Act, 1948 which have worked during the calendar year 1971 (*a*) ten lakhs and more man hours and (*b*) between 5 lakhs and 10 lakhs, an hours. Awards will be given separately for the above two categories. Cash rewards, trophies and certificates will be awarded for the winners and runners up.

2. SHRAM VIR STATE AWARDS—

These Awards are given to workers who have made usefull suggestions leading to safer working conditions, higher productivity or greater efficiency in factories. Workers employed in factories which have a "suggestion scheme" in operation are alone eligible to apply. Workers should send their applications through the Managers of the factories in which they are employed. Workers will be given Cash Rewards and Certificates.

Application forms along with the prescribed fee should reach the Secretary, State Safety Awards Committee/Shram Vir State Awards Committee, Superintending Inspector of Factories (Accidents, Statistics and Research), Office of the Commissioner of Labour, Chepauk. Madras-5. on or before 30th April 1972.

For application form and other deatails. the Secretary of the Committee or the nearest Inspector of Factories may be contacted.

No. 46-A. *Commissioner of Labour*

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited by the Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Agro-Industries Corporation, Limited (Tamil Nadu Government Undertaking) "*Agro House*" Industrial Estate, Guindy, Madras-32, before 3 p.m. on 15th April 1972 for the supply of the following immediately :—

Description of goods—

(1) Fuel Filter Element Primary and Secondary for Zector 2011 (Ordinary and Rice Special) and 5511 Tractors—Quantity 3,000 numbers each.

(2) Air Cleaner Element for Zector 5511 Tractors—Quantity 3,00 numbers.

(3) Fuel Filter Element Primary and Secondary for U-500 and U-500-N Tractors—Quantity 600 numbers each.

(4) Fuel Filter Element Primary and Secondary for U-650-M Tractors—Quantity 100 numbers.

(5) Oil Filter for U-500 U 500-N and U-650-M Tractors—Quantity 500 numbers.

(6) Hydralic Filter Element for U-500-N Tractors—Quantity 200 numbers.

(7) Hydralic Filter Element for U-650-M Tractor—Quantity 100 unmbers.

Tender Forms can be had from the Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Agro-Industries Corporation, Limited, Madras-32, on payment of Rs. 3·50 by cash on all working days from 10-30 a.m. to 3 p.m. or by Money Order.

No. 43-A.

Managing Director.

PALLAVA TRANSPORT CORPORATION.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Chairman, Pallava Transport Corporation, Limited, Madras-2, sealed Tenders are invited upto 3 p.m. on 15th April 1972 by the Executive Engineer (C), Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, Madras-2, for running a canteen shop, measuring at 30′×20′ at Ashoknagar Bus Terminus of Pallava Transport Corporation, Limited, Madras. The Tenders will be for a period of 2 years. Tenders will be opened on the same day, i.e., 15th April 1972 at 3-30 p.m. Copies of Tender conditions can be had from the Executive Engineer (C), Pallava Transport Corporation, Limited, Madras-2, on payment of Rs. 1·04 during office hours. The amount well not be refunded under any circumstances.

No. 41-A.

Managing Director.

PALLAVA TRANSPORT CORPORATION.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Chairman, Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, Madras-2, sealed Tenders are invited to reach the Executive Engineer (C), Pallava Transport Corporation, Limited, Madras-2, not later than 3 p.m. on 15th April 1972 for a period of 3 years for the following stalls at Ayyanavaram Bus Stand.

1. Stall No. 2—General Store.
2. Stall No. 4—Book Stall.

The Tender form, terms and conditions can be had from the Executive Engineer (C), Pallava Transport Corporation, Limited on all working days on payment of Rs. 1·04. Tenders will be opened on 15th April 1972 at 3-35 p.m. The amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

No. 40-A. *Managing Director.*

Inventive genius of Coimbatore auto-worker

NEW BRAKING AND COOLING DEVICES FOR AUTOMOBILES

Coimbatore is not only the third largest city in Tamil Nadu, but also the centre of vast industrial complex. Thanks to the initiative and enterprise of the industrialists of the Coimbatore region, Tamil Nadu has come to occupy a prominent place in the industrial map of India.

This city has now produced a young entrepreneur in Mr. K. Ramaswamy, Managing Partner of a private firm, known as American Auto Service, Coimbatore-6. This youth of 23 years of age has produced a reliable power brake under the trade-name SURESTOP and a revolutionary cooling system, namely, NEOKOOL both for the first time in India and have become the talk of the day. These new devices are, in fact, a boon to motorists.

While automobiles proliferate, accidents too tend to increase. Many road accidents occur as a result of brake failure. An efficient brake applied in time can avert loss of limb and life. According to experts in the field, SURESTOP offers additional safety for the motorist.

"Brake failure is the major cause for the huge loss of life and property in auto accidents", the inventor Mr. Ramaswamy said in a recent interview. "I wanted to do something that would mitigate this evil", he added.

SURESTOP, as its name implies, holds out promise to halt the vehicle swiftly and surely on application of the brake, even very lightly. The device is semi-automatic and thereby reduces the strain and stress on the driver—a god-sent gift especially to women, weak and aged drivers.

Mr. Ramaswamy fitted his invention in various types of cars and found it worked smoothly and very satisfactorily. Besides, SURESTOP is an import substitute which will save the country's exchequer over Rs. 2 lakhs annually. While a similar imported unit costs Rs. 750 the indigenous one is priced at Rs. 400 only.

Hailing from a respectable family of Ganapathy, near Coimbatore, Mr. Ramaswamy had his early education at Mani High School and Coimbatore Institute of Technology, Coimbatore. He proceeded to the United States in 1968 and there he took a course in Auto Mechanics at the Lincoln Technical Institute, Newark, New Jersey for a duration of 14 months. He studied theory for four hours, put in another four hours of practical work and further four hours to gain practical experience.

"My hard training paid dividends" recalls Mr. Ramaswamy. His SURESTOP is based on his research experience in the United States. During his 14-month training, he visited several assembly plants, including the General Motors workshop and the Fort Works. Indeed, the American Automobiles Manufacturing concerns were so impressed with the brilliant academical success of this Coimbatore youth, that, they invited him to join their plants for the best possible terms.

But Mr. Ramaswamy had other ideas. He was determined to return to his motherland and see that this country prospers industrially as well.

On his return from the United States, Mr. Ramaswamy set up his firm with his father and brothers as partners and his first product, NEOKOOL, was instant success.

NEOKOOL is a revolutionary cooling system, as said earlier, and is an attachment to the radiator. With a NEOKOOL installed, you fill up the radiator with distilled or rain water and you do not have to worry about refilling it, at least for a year.

NEOKOOL also eliminates air from the entire cooling system of the car, thus increasing the engine life, hose life and radiator life. It maintains the water level in radiator for, atleast, one year. It eliminates the possibility of burns and scalds that often result when a radiator cap is removed while temperature and pressure are high. With NEOKOOL installed, you never have to remove the radiator cap.

Formation of rust, scales in the radiator and engine of the automobile is also prevented with the installation of NEOKOOL. Such a utility device costs only Rs. 75.

Mr. Ramaswamy's plant at Coimbatore now engages 15 skilled hands and is fully equipped with modern machineries. When the plant goes into full production, it will provide employment for over 100 persons.



Pottery Vies with Bronze and Antique Sculpture

The Perambur Pottery Training Centre has created new avenues for Studio Artists.

Art Pottery is a branch of ceramic industry and by the term Ceramics is implied a material made of clayor similar substance formed in plastic state and then dried and fired at a temperature high enough to give the necessary strength. The term Ceramics was used only to designate claywares till the latter part of the 19th Century. But now the name Ceramics is used in a wider sense. Articles made from ceramic raw materials and which are made plastic by other means than by the use of clay are also now classified as ceramics provided that after shaping they are subjected to a firing process. Ceramics can therefore be defined as products of "High Temperature Chemistry of non-metalic materials".





Now-a-days ceramic products include crockery, sanitarywares, glazed tiles, high tension insulators, low tension insulators, stoneware pipes and containers, structural and building materials, refractories, insulating materials, abrasives and cordirite, steatite ferrites, rutile, titanium, zircon and other bodies used exhaustively in the manufacture of low loss insulators.

To successfully manufacture art ceramics one has to have artistic gifts as well as sound technical knowledge. To encourage art pottery, Government have established two training units—one at Vridhachalam and the other at Perambur in Madras. Each unit trains each year 15 students in designing and decoration and production of the art pottery. Sufficient theoretical knowledge also is imparted to trainees during the training period. Ten more students without stipend are also taken for training. The duration of the course is four years which includes one year inplant training in the commercial units at Vridhachalam and elsewhere. The students are paid a stipend of Rs. 50 per month.

During the first three years, the student[illegible]e taught not only all branch[illegible]an i[illegible] ceramics, but also allied[illegible]the [illegible]jects like Geology, Phys[illegible]applyi[illegible]hemistry, Mathematics, Eng[illegible] practi[illegible], Machine Drawing, Bo[illegible] that [illegible]ang and Accountancy,

Industrial Relationship, Factory Laws, Personnel Management, Cost Accounting, etc.

Artists employed in the units have evolved during the years pleasing designs in arts as well as tility items. The products produced ere ranges from the fierce and lamboyant to the sombre and edate and the mild and mellow in olour, reflecting the temperament of the artist and the craftsman. The artistic products include as many as 50 different designs in coffee and tea sets in contemporary styles, articles of common household use such as cups and saucers, fruitbowls, flower vases, ash-trays, beer mugs, water jugs and lemonade tumblers in exquisite and elegant colours. Particularly impressive are the glazed deva gannas resembling oxidised bronzes with musical instruments, lamps with shades, decorative wall plates with fish and flower designs, female torses in gleaming colours, wild elephants with twisted trunks, crouching owls, birds, and frogs. We may fill the drawing room with exquisite bowls and flower vases or crazy abstracts of fine figures on slabs and circular plates. The wares provide a wide and varied choice which combine utility and art. These artistic pieces of utility and art are showpieces with a rare blending of art in industry and these charming and gay cups and mugs, and other products are not works of art which will keep upon a hallowed shelf to gaze at ; they would be handy for the coffee party and would remain beautiful even after they become dear and familiar.

All sorts of effects like mottling, crackling and splashing are there. The colours are of all intensities, ranging from the very bright to the very subdued and light. The designs carried out on the works are drawn from numerous sources, traditional and folk art and representational, impress[illegible], geometric and even abstract id[illegible] In the matter of shapes, very resting experiments have been with great success. The pre[illegible]

include a number of decorations and small sculptures which reflect the traditional arts and crafts of Tamil Nadu. There are excellent copies of folk art type of heroes and demons and of the statues and images of deities in the temples.

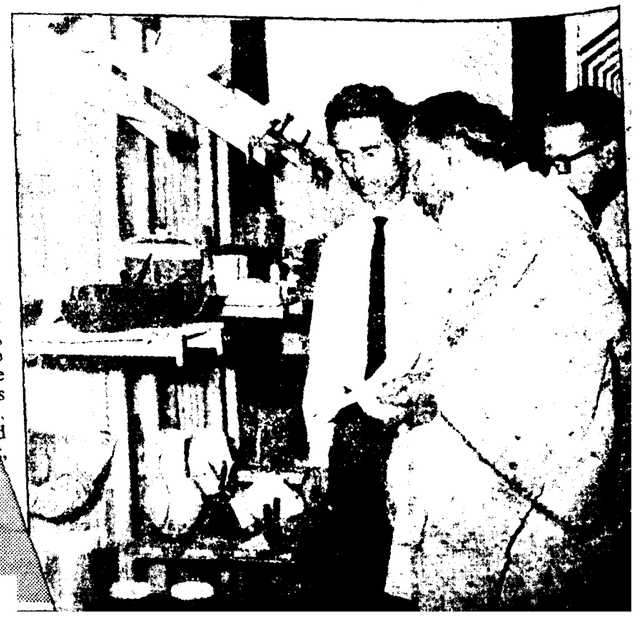
Jasper art is quite new in the ceramic field. But the Government Ceramic Unit at Vridhachalam takes pride in introducing Jasper wares to delight those who look for a departure from the monotony of utility wares.

Since 1963, the department has been regularly conducting annual exhibitions of display and sale of ceramic art and utility items in Madras and elsewhere in India. These articles of utility have, in the past been exhibited even in international fares. In all exhibitions where these products of ceramic art and utility were displayed, they had been fully appreciated for the stamp of art and craftsmanship that they bear.

Opinion expressed by the visitors on the designs displayed are carefully studied for future guidence. Popular designs are taken for larger production for sales. A Committee of three eminent Artists, judges the pieces displayed in the annual exhibitions for award of prizes. By carefully assessing public tastes and by creating a healthy competition among artists working in the units to produce more and more attractive designs, the Government have been able to popularise art pottery items among public in Madras. Sales during exhibitions have been steadily increasing from Rs. 17,600 in 1966 to over Rs. 80,300 in 1970, till it rocketed to Rs. 2.7 lakhs in 1971.

The sales figures are an indication of the public taste which has been developed providing a stable market. It is, therefore, possible now for artists to start small studio pottery and produce items in distinctive, characteristic styles of their own. Such products will not only find a good market in our country but can also be exported.

Thiru K. Rajaram, Minister for Tourism during one of the Ceramic exhibitions in the City.



Science and National Development

By

Dr. MALCOLM S. ADISESHIAH

Madras Institute of Development Seminar Studies

As we meet once more to participate in this annual gathering of the Institute, it is well that we remind ourselves of the truth that science is the scientist. It begins with him and flowers and flourishes as he is allowed to flower and flourish. On this occasion we are commemorating another great scientist of this land. Homi Bhaba, with whose passing our first generation of scientific giants has passed. The most recent loss that we have suffered in this scientific honour list is that of Sarabhai who also joins the roll call which includes Sir C. V. Raman Birbal Shani, Jagdish Chandra Bose, Ramanujam, Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar and K. Krishnan.

This roll call of Indian Science is more than a reminder of our immediate scientific heritage. It is even more an important comment of the scarcity value of this our resource. I wonder how many realise that 90 per cent of all scientists who have lived in our world are living today in our times and that 90 per cent of this number are living and working in the industrially advanced countries of Euro-America. It is within the remaining 10 per cent of scientists in the third world, that we in India possess this rather large and impressive scientific talent. And so we have a solemn national and international obligation with regard to this wealth that we possess.

Indian Science and Indian Development.

This obligation is perhaps simply and somewhat platitudinously expressed in statements which refer to the contribution that science makes to national development. At the annual Science Congress in Bangalore held at the beginning of the year, this relationship was once more stressed with urgency. In his presidential address Dr. B. P. Pal, Director General of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, calls attention to our neglect of the agricultural sciences. A great deal of intensive research is needed for our unirrigated dry farming areas which cover 80 per cent of the total cropped area of 133 million hectares. The high yeilding varieties which are a natural source of pride and satisfaction to all of us not only cover just five food crops—rice, wheat sorghum, millet and maize ; the research which produced this green revolution was undertaken largely outside India, in Mexico city, in Los Banos in the Philippines and in Tokyo in Japan, by non-Indian scientists. Awaiting scientific attention and research by our scientists are pulses, oilseeds, cotton and jute fibres, fruits and vegetables, in fact, the whole gamut of plant science, which needs to be given pride of place in our scheme of scientific priorities. Similarly further scientific inputs are urgently needed to promote and generalise multiple cropping, animal husbandry and fisheries, in which our scientists have not as yet made an adequate start.

Such are the vistas that are open to our science and scientist in relation to national development. But these vistas are not new. Year after year at our science congresses we seem to be bemoaning the lack of a close and adequate nexus between our science and our development. Our priority is clear,—the agricultural sector and the demands for development of our stagnant and sluggish country side. Why is there then this gap betwneen our scientific potential and the priority demands of our national development ?

Scientist's Task.

Is it because we have got our priorities in science wrong ? Are we developing a society in which the scientist is more at home in planning, co-ordinating, managing and administering what others are doing rather than in pushing patiently forward the frontiers of knowledge and applying our technology to the practical and urgent problems that are crying aloud for alleviate

action. Dr. Atma Ram, the Director-General of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research seems to think so. In his anniversary address to the Indian National Science Academy he refers to the barren new elite emerging in Indian Science. He attributes the topsy—turvy nature of our priorities to this rise of a new bourgeois class of scientists in the country who have had no experience of research but who nevertheless have got into decision making positions as far as science is concerned. Whether or not we agree with his harsh comment, I believe that all of us here and elsewhere will agree with his gentle admonition that there is no substitute to good and plodding scientific work by the scientist in his laboratory or bench and it is such work by dedicated scientists which makes for economic growth and scientific edification.

This kind of blunt stocktaking is salutary because the stakes at issue are great. They are no less than the welfare of our people and the country's economic growth which is the base for its well being. The role of science and technology in causing and promoting economic growth is widely and generally accepted. In fact in our modern industrial societies, science has become synonymous with the development process itself, and is an autonomous sector within the economy. We are all used to the traditional classification of the economy into primary, secondary and tertiary. Today, Science has emerged as a quarternary sector with 20—25 per cent of the total labour force of the post industrial societies employed in it. We in India are not there as yet—not by a long chalk. But with our plethora of scientists and with our not unimpressive scientific heritage, we should ask ourselves the question—are we today wasting our scientific sustenance ? If we are, then we need to turn right around and correct ourselves. We can take such corrective action, for after all that is what science is all about—the facing and analysis of facts, the rule of reason and the pursuit and application of truth as we see it.

Science as the Instrument of Development.

Science and technology have a double development function—as the instrument of development on the one hand and as the cause of development on the other.

Science and technology are a tool of development. They are instruments with which political leaders and planners obtain specific and practical answers to the intricate and intractable development problems that they are facing. I have referred to some of our urgent problems of development—those of the small farmer, the dry farmer and the farmers living and toiling in the traditionally draught stricken areas, all of whom constitute the overwhelming majority of our people. To these demands must be added the problems of import substitution particularly with regard to many of the needed capital goods, involving methods both of producing known machines as well as developing new ones. A further problem that we shall soon be facing in Tamil Nadu is in the area of water. We have now harnessed all our rivers for irrigation, hydel and hydro-electric purposes. Our supply position is therefore critical and we need a water policy based on the intensive and co-ordinated work of our hydrologists.

Science as the Cause of Development

There is of course the broader role of science as a driving force of development. Here development is a function of the work of scientists, engineers, and technicians who by advancing knowledge, inventing new processes and improving existing techniques are creating new possibilities and opening up new horizons. It is in this way that science provides the bases of material progress and shapes future economic and social structures. Thus science emerges as the cause of development.

Basic Sciences

Both aspects of science, the instrumental and the causal, have a common infra-structure, namely the development of basic sciences. It is appropriate that we pay some attention to this vital aspect of our national life. Modern technology, applied science and development research which have produced variously the computor revolution, the vistas of unlimited water resources through desalinisation and the breakthroughs that I have referred to in world food supplies are all an outgrowth of basic science studies and the pursuit of fundamental research. We readily equate basic sciences with the light giving aspect of knowledge. That is right but basic sciences are also fruit bearing. This was underlined by the third OECD ministerial meeting on science which declared: "In addition to its intrinsic importance, fundamental research is one of the keys to innovation in the research intensive industries. A short-sighted view of the significance of fundamental research may endanger the future development of a host of other activities of a more applied nature." That is also the experience of UNESCO.

Is it this combined light bearing and fruit giving aspect of basic science that accounts for the fact that the United States in the years 1958—65 increased its fundamental research expenditures at 17 per cent annually which was twice the growth rate of all its R and D activity ? Is the confusion and limited progress in our population control programmes traceable to a lack in the necessary basic biology research ? Is our inability to apply existing knowledge, adapt the results of research obtained elsewhere to our own conditions, our slow progress in the modernisation of agriculture and the halting development of intermediate forms of technology due to our inadequate infra-structure of basic science teaching and research ?

Such an infra-structure is an indispensable modernising factor for the improvement of the social and organisational basis of all developing societies, by introducing what I would call scientific literacy, by invoking rationality in the climate of business and by combating invincible ignorance in matters of science which seem to characterise all administrations. My studies show that there is a close co-relation between research expenditures and GNP growth which can be expressed as a 1 : 3 ratio in relative and 1 : 5 ratio in absolute terms.

Use of Science

But the relationship of science to development makes a double call on the scientist. He is expected to produce science. He is also called upon to take some responsibility for its use. Mrs. Gandhi, our Prime Minister, in inaugurating the Indian Science Congress the other day, devoted her address almost exclusively to this latter call on scientists. She asks our scientists to shoulder the responsibility of promoting a temper of tolerance and a respect for facts. The call that is being made today on scientists is not only for the advancing of knowledge, for invention and discovery, for seeking and searching. They are also being asked to undertake a number of other, apparently non-scientific tasks. They are asked to help conserve the biosphere not just to exploit it. They are being asked to help maintain human values including traditional moores and not ignore them as unscientific. They are being asked to place man and his well-being at the centre and as the objective of their investigations, not simply as their subject and instrument. They are asked to bring to bear the flexibility of varying personalities to their common task and not a monolithic unidimentional discipline. In other words the scientists is being asked not only to produce science but to ensure its proper and human use—for man and the well being of man.

I would like to illustrate this extra scientific demand on the scientists with three current situations :

The first refers to the problems that man faces in relation to the biosphere. Writing in his usual whimsical manner John Kenneth Galbraith in the *Affluent Society* portrays the crisis in his society. "The family takes its mauve and cerise airconditioned, power-steered and power-braked automobile out for a tour passes through cities that are badly paved, made hideous by litter, blighted buildings, bill boards posts for wires that should long since have been put underground. They pass on into a countryside that has been rendered invisible by commercial art. They picnic on exquisitely packaged food from a portable ice-box by a polluted stream and go on to spend the night at a park which is a menace to public health and morals. Just before dozing off on an air-mattress beneath a nylon tent, amid the stench of decaying refuse, they may reflect vaguely on the curious unevenness of their blessings." They need no longer indulge in such vague reflections. There is today a general revolt against the social maladjustments and distortions which the unplanned and somewhat self-centred use of science has brought out into the open.

A second illustration of the extra scientific demand on scientists is the trend in the industrialised countries away from specialisation in science and technology. I came upon this interesting fact when studying the causes for student revolt and youth unrest which reached their high point in the Spring of 1968. The Dainton Committee reporting in January 1968, called attention to the swing away from the study of science and technology in British Universities. Admissions into science and technology in the United Kingdom declined from 45·9 per cent of the total admissions in 1962 to 40·6 per cent in 1966, while the rapid growth in the social studies was marked by the upswing from 11·9 to 22.5 per cent. A similar movement away from science and technology to the humanities and social studies is reported by the universities in the United States, Australia and other European countries. There are specific educational reasons for this declining interest such as the too narrow and too specialised secondary science base, the poor methods and materials in science teaching, etc. But the social frustrations and contradictions caused by the use of science are a major factor. Science has produced the computor, the laser nuclear fission and its use for bigger and better nuclear weapons and cleaner and neater atomic triggers and arms, the faster than sound jet and the rocket and space exploration. Meanwhile all around us there continues with increasing force and clamour the sadness, the sickness, the wastage, the muddle, the poverty, inequality and injustice which seem to have little or no relation to the marvels of science. The social sciences and humanities at least point to the social dangers and are engaged in social analysis. Is it surprising then that the finest and most alter minds in our universities in the industrialised countries are turning away from Natural Science ?

My third situation refers to the insistent demand made on scientists, who has given man such terrible weapons of self-destruction, and who is now called upon to give man also the power to control the source of these weapons. Writing in a book, *Let My Country Awake*, published by Unesco last year as I was leaving the Organisation, I said : "Peace if it is to be attained must also be purchased. We are after all purchasing war at the price of unaccounted billions of dollers of our study, research and development in so far as we remain indifferent to the use of their results. We are preparing for war preparedness, whatever that may mean, at a further annual additional colossal cost of 200,000 million dollers. Are we willing to pay the price to purchase peace ? Are we willing to assume responsibility for the use to which our knowledge, our inventions and discoveries are put and help forge the necessary instruments of control over their use ?"

It is against this kind of background that the Indian Science Congress's inaugural call resounds

with relevance and insistence. It is a call for the scientists in India to bear in mind the welfare of the people of the country, to help in maintaining human values and to promote the qualities of truth and tolerance. I know that this may seem to some an intolerable burden on the scientist. He is being asked not only to produce science but produce human and socially viable science. I know that some of my scientific friends in India and abroad will feel that this baring of the pure flame of science to the fitful and erratic winds of society and humanity is futile and unproductive, both to science and society. What the scientist knows is science and that is what he should limit himself to. Its cultural pre-condition and social application is the concern of the non-scientists, the administrator, the politician and the humanist. How I wish this separation was realistic ? The scientist not only splits the atom in his laboratory but makes the bomb and is now perfecting the clean bomb. He not only discovers micro organisms, he also produces the horrible biological weapons. In truth, however, I must point out that there are two uses of science : for one the scientist is responsible and for the other he has no direct responsibility. He invents the chemical agents and gases but also turns them into an effective defoliant. He is not responsible for the further decision to use them against a given country. But the real mischief is the first use of science for which he is responsible. Once he produces the Atom bomb or toxic defoliants, to expect their non-use is like pulling one finger into a snake pit and calling on the grace of God to save one. In fact, attempts to separate science and its application takes me back to the early days of UNESCO when a distinguished scientist who was Director of a department drew up an excellent programme for that year 1946 which he estimated would cost 50,000. WhenUNESCO'S budget director after reviewing and approving the programme asked : "Professor, do you mean 50,000 dollars, or 50,000 pounds, or 50,000 franks ? The reply of the Scientist was : "But that is a purely administrative matter and is of no interest to me. My programme needs 50,000"

Four Demands on Indian Science.

Such being the panorama of science and its complex of contributions to development, I want to end with four practical conclusions for us here in India.

First, at the primary and secondary school level in adult literacy and extension programmes, the scientific spirit must be implanted. All development is endogenous and springs from the countrys own people and its culture. This implantation of science in our culture can be undertaken through what is to-day called integrated science learning, where the sciences are integrated around pressing local problems and not taught separately and theoretically as disciplines. This urgently needed reform of our science teaching and learning at the grass roots level must be undertaken quickly. UNESCO and UNICEF have launched an 8 million dollar co-operative effort in India for this purpose.

Second, science learning and basic research must be modernised and intensified at the university and university type institutions. It is here that the basic science infra-structure of our country is being built. This calls for reform of science syllabi in our institutions of higher learning, an adequate system of selection of students who are our scientists of tomorrow, and the cultivation of the proper scientific research atmosphere in the Faculties and Departments. In regard to science at this level, the problem-oriented inter disciplinary approach centered around the phenomenological sciences is now taking over the purely disciplinary specialisations. At least some of our higher education and research institutions such as this Institute and the IITs are and should be moving in this direction.

Third there is the call to our applied research and R and D activities which are centered in our national laboratories and in our very few private sector undertakings. Here the call is not only for intensifying the applied and developmental research work of these institutes but even more for forging the missing links between our science and technology, and our technology and our industrial and agricultural production. Given its scale of production and its dispersion and fragmentation, I see a strong case for growing State involvement in applied and developmental agricultural research. In the industrial sector, we have for over three decades been seeking to forge close links between our developmental research and our industry. In my view these missing links will be forged only when the private sector assumes a much larger share than at present of the R and D work that the country's development demands. In Germany, U.K. and Japan 60 to 70 percent of R and D is undertaken by the private sector. In India where the private sector in manufacturing is relatively as important, its share of R and D is less than 10 percent being in fact 5 to 6 percent.

Finally there is the problem of policy and priorities in our scientific research. Here we have at present various councils co-ordinating and directing research activities in industrial, agricultural, medical, atomic, social and human sciences. Over all these Councils is the cabinet committee on science and technology (COST). We are at present discussing other alternative structures for advising on policy and deciding on priorities. It is well to bear in mind that there is no single ideal structure for co-ordinating and directing science. Structures are only instruments. What is essential is (*a*) for the scientist to have the right atmosphere and incentive to do his research, (*b*) for his research to be related to the country's development needs in agriculture, industry, health, communications, etc. For this there must be the closest link between the science bodies and the development authorities at all levels; Central; State and local. There seems to be some lack in this regard and it is to removing these lacks that we should turn our attention.

TEXT BOOK STOCKISTS WANTED.

The Tamil Nadu Text Book Society invites applications from the following for appointment as Taluk Stockists for its books in all the Revenue Districts of Tamil Nadu, except Madras and Chingleput.

(1) Registered Publishers.
(2) Full-time Book Sellers.
(3) Co-operative Super-markets.

Applications can be had on request from the "Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Text-Book Society, 41, Spur Tank Road, Madras-31". Completed applications should be sent by Registered Post with the registration fees, so as to reach the above addressee before 4-00 p.m. on Monday the 10th April 1972.

N.B.—Please use only one application form even if you wish to apply for stockists right in more than one taluk of the same Revenue district. Separate applications should however be used for each revenue district.

Notice to Retail Sellers.

Book sellers who wish to secure retail sale rights from the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society in the Madras and Chingleput Revenue districts and the Taluk Stockists in the other districts for the books published by the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society are informed that they should get themselves registered with the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society as retail book sellers by payment of a registration fee of Rs. 50 and a Security Deposit of Rs. 1,000. They will be allowed a commission of 5 per cent on the sale price of the books. Prescribed application forms can be had on request from the Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Text Book Society, 41, Spur Tank Road, Madras-31. Completed applications should reach the above addressee on or before 4-00 p.m. on Monday the 10th April 1972.

Managing Director.

No. 15-A.

DIRECTORATE OF GROUND WATER.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Supply of One Heavy Duty Lathe.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu Sealed tenders will be received in the above office for the above work upto 3-00 p.m. on 10th April 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Director, Directorate of Ground Water in the above office, in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-30 p.m. on the same day.

E.M.D. is Rs. 3,000 and the work is to be completed in two months period. Tender documents are available for sale from 5th March to 5th April 1972.

The cost of tender documents, viz. Rs. 10 (not refundable) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head, "Public Works Remittances III. other remittances," to the credit of the Hydroge logist, Ground water Follow up Division, Thanjavur-1. The Sales-tax of Re. 0.40 should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head, "XII Sales-tax (*b*) receipts under State Sales-tax Act, General Sales-tax."

The tender documents will be issued only against the chellans. No other form of payment will be entertained.

Director of Ground Water.

No. 14-A.

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD

(SOUTH DIVISION)

Tender Notice

Separate sealed tenders with the name of work and the tenderer duly superscribed on the cover are invited for the following work so as to reach the undersigned not later than 3-00 p.m. on the 11th April 1972 for work 1 and 2 and 12th April 1972 for item. 3 to 6. The tenders will be opened at 3-05 p.m. on the same day in the presence of tenderer who choose to be present. Design number for all works is 124A/70. Approximate value of each work is Rs. 2.08 lakhs and E.M.D. for each work is Rs. 3,120.

1	Construction of 2 blocks of MIG Flats as per S.D. No. 124A/70 at Besant Nagar.
2	Do.
3	Do.
4	Do.
5	Do.
6	Do.

Tender documents and other particulars can be had from the Office of the Executive Engineer (South) Tamil Nadu Housing Board, 36. Mount Road, Madras-35 between 10-00 a.m. and 3-00 p.m. on all working days by remitting Rs. 15 plus Sales-tax.
(non-refundable) per set of each work.

No. 19. *Executive Engineer/South Division.*

TAMIL NADU SLUM CLEARANCE BOARD.

Tender Notice.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board sealed tenders with the name of work and tenderer duly superscribed on the cover for the following work invited from the registered contractors of Slum Clearance Board by the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearence Board, Division VI, Madras-28 up to 3-00 p.m. on 12th April 1972. Tenders received will be opened by the Executive Engineer. Division VI at 3-05 p.m. on the same day in the presence of tenders or their authorised agents who choose to be present. Approximate value of the first work is Rs. 3·4 lakhs and for works 2 and 3 Rs. 4·7 lakhs each. Form of agreement for all works is Lump-sum.

Name of work—

1. Construction of four storeyed Slum tenements at Srinivasapuram, in Foreshore Estate. Two blocks of 24 in 1—Batch No. VIII—Block Nos. 17 and 19.

2. Construction of four storeyed slum tenements at Srinivasapuram in foreshore Estate. Two Blocks of 32 in 1—Batch No. XI—Block Nos. 29 and 30.

3. Construction of four storeyed slum tenements at Srinivasapuram in Foreshore Estate. Two Blocks of 32 in 1—Batch No. XIV—Block Nos. 39 and 40.

E.M.D. for item I is Rs. 5,700 and for items IIand III Rs. 7,100 each.

The tender documents can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division VI on all working day between 11-00 a.m. to 3-00 p.m. from 1st April 1972 to 11th April1972 on production of chalans towards the cost of tender schedule, viz. Rs. 15 plus sales-tax and S.C per set of each work.

Tenders shall be submitted only in the prescribed form supplied by the department. The department will not be responsible for any delay or loss in transist.

Eight is reserved to reject one or all the tenders received without assigning any reason therefor.

Executive Engineer, Division No.VI, Slum Clearance Board.

No. 18.

TAMIL NADU SLUM CLEARANCE BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board sealed tenders with the name of work and Tenders duly superscribed on the cover are invited from the reputed contractors by the undersigned up to 3-00 p.m. on 3rd April 1972 for the work of construction of Multi-storeyed slum tenemental blocks (Above basement) at Gandhi Nagar (New Avadi Road). The received tenders will be opened on the same day at 3-15 p.m. in the presence of the tenderers who choose to be present at that time. All works are to be carried out on lumpsum contract basis.

I. Construction of multi-storeyed slum tenemental block (32 in 1) A1, A2, (above basement).

II. Constuction of multi-storeyed slum tenemental block (32 in 1) A3, A4, (above basement).

III. Construction on multi-storeyed slum tenemental block (32 in 1) A5, A6, (above baesment).

IV. Construction of multi-storeyed slum tenemental block (32 in 1) A7, A8, (above basement).

Approximate value of each works Rs. 3·001 lakhs and E.M.D. Rs. 4,500 for each contract.

The tender documents can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division III, Thandavaraya Chatram, Madras-10 in all working days from 8th March 1972 to 2nd April 1972 (by remitting Rs. 15 plus Sales Tax. non-refundable per set of each work). Right is reserved by the Executive Engineer to reject any or all tenders without assigning any reason therefor.

No. 13-A *Executive Engineer, Division No. III.*

APPLICATION FOR CERAMIC ASSISTANT INVITED.

Applications are invited from qualified, candidates, by the undersigned on or before 15th April 1972 for filling up of a post of Ceramic Assistant (Kiln) temporarily in the Service Centre for Ceramics, Vridhachalam in the scale of pay of Rs. 400—15—475—20—575—2—650 per mensum.

Number of post—One.

Qualifications—A. (i) Must possess a Degree or Diploma in Ceramics of any University or Institution recognised by the University Grants Commission for the purpose of its grant or any institution or Board recognised by the Government of India or any of State Governments or the Certificate in Ceramics issued by the Training School in Ceramics, Vridhachalam and

(ii) Practical experience in Kiln section of a Ceramic factory manufacturing white wares for a period of not less than three years in the case of the degree holders and five years in the case of diploma or certificate holders.

Or

B. Practical experience as a Kiln Supervisor or Foreman in a Ceramic Factory manufacturing preferably white wares for a period of not less than seven years.

The candidates should possess an adequate knowledge in plus usual Tamil (to read, write and speak).

Pay :—Rs. 400—15—475—20—575—25—650 per mensum allowances admissible to the post.

Age—Should not have completed 45 years of age as on 1st July 1972.

Applications may be made in plain paper furnishing the qualifications, age, etc., of the candidate and should reach the undersigned within the date specified above. Candidates who are found to be qualified for the post will have to appear for an interview and for a practical test if necessary when called for in this office at their own cost.

Director of Industries and Commerce
Chepauk, Madras-5.

No. 16·

TENDER NOTICE.

(PUBLIC WORKS WORKSHOPS AND STORES

Sealed tenders are invited by the undersigned up to 1-00 p.m. on 15th April 1972 for the supply of 29·5—29·28 PR Tubeless Tyres—22 Nos.

Necessary tender specification and conditions may be had from the P.A. to the undersigned free of cost, on application.

General Superintendent, P.W.
Workshops and Stores.

No. 20.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Parambikulam-Aliar Project Headworks Circle.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Headworks Circle, Parambikulam-Aliyar Project, Makkinaickenpatty Post (via) Pollachi, at his office, up to 3-00 p.m. on 7th April 1972 for supply of—

1. *M. S. Angles*, 2. *R.S. Joints*, 3. *M.S. Chequered plates*, 4. *M.S. Plates and* 5. *M.S. Channels, etc.*

The Tender conditions and prescribed schedule showing the details and quantity required under each item, etc., can be had by post or in person from the Manager. Office of the Superintending Engineer, P.A.P. Headworks Circle, Makkinaickenpatty P.O. (via) Pollachi, Coimbatore District on all working days during office hours, from 5th March 1972 to 5th April 1972, on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 5·00 (Rupees Five only being the cost of Tender schedule and Re. 0·18 only being the sales tax. The cost of Tender schedule is not refundable. The cost of Tender schedule should be remitted into Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head of account "P.W. III Other remittances" and sales tax should be remitted under the head "XII. Sales tax—D. Miscellaneous—I. General Sales Tax" to the credit of Executive Engineer P..D. Aliyar Division, Aliyarnagar P. O. (via) Pollachi. This cost of schedule and sales tax may also be remitted by a single demand draft drawn on State Bank of India, Pollachi in favour of the Executive Engineer, Aliyar Division, Aliyarnagar. The chalan or bank draft should accompany the application for the sale conditions and schedule.

Superintending Engineer.

No. 17.

FIRE SERVICE DEPARTMENT.

ACTION NOTICE.

Condemned Ambulance MSY 9451, Fargo 1956 model of the Fire Service Department will be sold in public auction on 10th April 1972 at 11-00 hours at the Fire Service Compound, State Bank Road, Coimbatore-18 where the vehicle is available for inspection. Conditions of sale can be had from the office of the undersigned.

Divisional Fire Officer, Coimbatore.

No. 12-A.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, saled tenders will be received by the SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, HEADWORKS CIRCLE, PARAMBIKULAM-ALIYAR PROJECT, MAKKINAICKENPATTI POST (via) POLLACHI at his office up to 3-00 p.m. on 20th April 1972, for *the Supply of Electrical Materials.*

The tender conditions and prescribed schedule showing the details and quantity required under each item, etc., can be had by post or in person from the Manager, Office of the Executive Engineer, Parambikulam-Aliyar Project, Aliyar Division, Aliyarnagar P.O. (Via) Pollachi, Coimbatore district, on all working days, during office hours, from 25th March 1972 to 14th April 1972 on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 7.50 (rupees seven and paise fifty only) (being the cost of tender schedule) and Re. 0·29 only being the Sales tax. The cost of tender schedule is not refundable. The cost of Tender Schedule should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the Head of Account-Public Works III. Other Remittances and Sales Tax should be remitted under the Head XII. Sales Tax -D. Miscellaneous- I. General Sales Tax to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Aliyar Division, Aliyarnagar P.O. (Via) Pollachi. This cost of schedule and sales tax may also be remitted by a single demand draft drawn on State Bank of India, Pollachi, in favour of the Executive Engineer, Aliyar Division, Aliyarnagar. The Chalan or Bank Draft should accompany the application for the sale conditions and schedule.

No. 36. *Superintending Engineer.*

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamill Nadu water supply and drainage Board, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Coimbatore this office at 25-1, III street, Tatabad, Coimbatore-12, for the following work up to 3-00 p.m. on 15th April 1972 and the same will be opened on the same day at 4-00 p.m. either by the Superintending Engineer or by any authorised officer in the presence of tenderers who choose to be presence at the time of opening. The work is to be executed within six months on lump sum contract basis.

Name of work—Mohanur Water Supply Scheme- I stage—construction of service reservoir of 3·5 lakhs litres capacity with MWL. LWL. average G.L. at (plus) 137·00 (plus) 134·00 and at (plus) 121·20 metres respectively. Period of completion—6 months.

The tender documents can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, TWAD Board, Division, 28, Avvaiyar street, Subramaniam Nagar, Salem-5 by remitting the cost of tender documents, viz., Rs. 10·35 either by cash or by money order from 10th March 1972 to 3rd April 1972.

The Earnest Money Deposit of Rs. 3,130 should be inthe form of demand draft payable at par or valid from or bank Guarantee issued by any one of the nationalised bank drawn in favour of the Executive Engineer, TWAD Board, Division, Salem-5 as stated in the tender schedules. The Earnest Money Deposit may also be remitted into the treasury under the head of P.W. III O.R. charges adjustable to the credit of Executive Engineer, Salem-5. Tenders received without E.M.D. are liable to be rejected.

The Superintending Engineer (TWAD) reserves the right to reject any tendor (or) all tenders without assigning the reasons therefor.

No. 34 *Superintending Engineer.*

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD.

AUCTION OF DEVELOPED HOUSE-SITES IN KALAINGAR KARUNANIDHI NAGAR.

Applications are invited from eligible persons who do not own a house-site any where in Tamil Nadu to take part in the auction to be held at Ashok Nagar Field Office for sale of plots adjoining 80 feet Road in Kalaingar Karunanidhi Nagar as detailed below :—

Number of the plots to be auctioned.	*Last date for receipt of application.*	*Date of auction and time.*
Plots 13 to 19 and plots 457 and 458.	14th April 1972.	10-00 a.m. on 16th April 1972.

Those who already own a plot/house may also bid on behalf of their minor children. 25 per cent of cost of the site, based on the highest bid, should be paid in cash at the spot. The remaining 75 per cent cost will be collected with usual interest in three years in six half yearly instalments. The prescribed application from with prospectus and conditions of auction will be available for sale between 10-30 a.m. to 3-00 p.m. on all working days from 1st April 1972 on payment of Rs. 5 per copy at the cash counter of the TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD OFFICE at No. 36, Anna Salai, Madras-35.

Chairman,
Tamil Nadu Housing Board.

No. 33.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders are invited for the supply of undermentioned operational consumable stores required for use in the Dairy Development Department during the year 1972-73:—

(1) Aluminium Foil, (2) Ammonia gas, (3) Acid, Sulphuric, Nitric and Hydrochloric, (4) Butter wrapper, (5) Caustic soda flakes, (6) Washing Soda, (7) Bleaching powder, (8) Freon gas (Mafron gas) F. 12, (9) Milk Bottles 1/2 litre and 1/4 litre capacity, (10) Sealing wire and lead seals, (11) Sodium Hexamata phosphate, (12) Torch light cells, (13) Hoses (Polythene and rubber) suitable for steam and water, (14) Plastic rain coats and caps and for the supply of *Tea* and *Bun* to the night shift employees.

Tender schedules together with the detailed terms and conditions can be had from the office of the Commissioner for Milk Production and Dairy Development, Madhavaram Milk Colony, Madras-51 on any working day on payment of Rs. 10·37 (rupees ten and paise thirty-seven only) in cash for each set covering item I and Rs. 5·19 (Rupees five and paise nineteen) only for item II.

The tenders will be received up to 3-00 p.m. on 29th April 1972 and will be opened immediately in the presence of those tenderers or their authorised representatives who may desire to be present.

No. 30. *Commissioner.*

THANJAVUR MUNICIPALITY—TENDER NOTICE.

Separate sealed tenders for the supply of the following Electric materials will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, Thanjavur at the Municipal Office up to 4-00 p.m. on 17th April 1972 for the first work and 19th April 1972 for the work item 2 and will be opened on the respective dates at 4·15 p.m.

Serial number and description of materials.	*Due date.*
1 Line materials L.T. and H.T. pin Insulators and shackle Insulators, 11 K.V. D.O. Fuses, H.T. Lightening Arrestor, Tin soldering and Loop Strain Insulator—E.M.D. Rs. 250.	17th April 1972.
2 All Aluminium Conductor 7/·0772 and 7/·0975—E.M.D. Rs. 500.	19th April 1972.

Detailed tender notice, tender schedule can be had from the Municipal Electrical Engineer on remittance of Rs. 2 separately for each item (not refundable) by Money Order, Postal Orders or cheques will not be accepted.

Commissioner.

No. 29.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders from actual manufacturers or their authorised agents for the under-mentioned work (duly superscribing the name of work on the cover) are invited by the undersigned upto 3-00 p.m. on 4th April 1972.

The tenders will be opened by the Chemical Engineer at 3-15 p.m. on 4th April 1972 in the presence of tenderers or their authorised representatives who choose to be present. Form of contract for all works is lump-sum· Cost or tender documents for works 1 and 2 is Rs. 10 plus Sales Tax per set each work and for work 3, Rs. 5 plus Sales Tax.

1. Supply and delivery of burnt lime at the rate of 30 tonnes per day for a period one at the Cellular Concrete Plant at Ennore —EMD Rs. 1,800.

2. Supply and delivery of burnt Shell lime at the rate of 10 tonnes per day for period of one month at Cellular Concrete Plant at Ennore—EMD Rs. 600.

3. Supply and delivery of Flake Aluminium Metal Powder at the rate of 2.5 tonnes per month at Cellular Concrete Plant at Ennore—EMD Rs. 375.

The cost of tender documents and sales-tax are not refundable. The tender documents and other connected particulars can be had from the office of the Project Officer, Cellular Concrete Plant, Tamil Nadu Housing Board, Ennore, Madras-57 on payment of cash on or after 23rd March 1972 and upto 3rd April 1972 between 10-30 a.m. to 2-00 p.m. on all working days.

The undermentioned reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reason.

No. 36-A. *Chemical Engineer (CCP.).*

PALLAVA TRANSPORT CORPORATION LIMITED, TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed quotations for the supply of Aluminium Extruded Sections are invited by the undersigned up to 2-00 p.m. on 20th April 1972. Detailed conditions of tender and other particulars can be had free of cost from the Purchase Officer, Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, Madras-2 on any working day.

No. 37. *Managing Director.*

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

GROUP V SERVICES (BACHELOR'S DEGREE STANDARD)

Recruitment from Emergency Commissioned Officers/Short Service Regular Commissioned Officers.

Applications are invited upto 5 p.m. on 29th April 1972 from Emergency Commissioned Officers/Short Service Regular Commissioned Officers for ten appointments of Audit Assistants in the Local Fund Audit Department in the Tamil Nadu Ministerial service.

Pay.—Rs. 250–10–400 per mensem.

Age.—Below 25 years on 1st July 1972.

Qualification.—The degree of B.A., B.Sc. or B.Com., of any University or Institution recognised by the University Grants Commission for the purpose of its grant or an equivalent qualification.

Concessions are allowed in regard to age-limit to certain classes of persons.

Detailed particulars regarding age concession and other information and form of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-2 *on requisition in writing specifying the name of the post and accompanied by a self-addressed and stamped (thirty five paise and refugee stamp for 5 paise) envelope of at least 23 CMS. in length superscribed as "Book-Post". No notice will be taken of a requisition which is not accompanied by such an envelope.*

No. 35.

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Coimbatore-12 for the following work at his office at 25-1, III street, Tatabad, Coimbatore-12 upto 3 p.m. on 10th April 1972 and the same will be opened by the Superintending Engineer at 4 p.m. on the same day in the presence of tenderers, who choose to be present at that time. Form of contract is lump-sum and period of completion five months.

Pollachi Water Supply Improvements Scheme II Stage, supply, delivery and erection of high lift clear water (centrifugal pumpsets with accessories, pipe connection, etc., complete.

The tender documents can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Coimbatore Division, 11/8, Bashyagandu Road, East R.S. Puram, Coimbatore-2 by remitting the cost of tender documents viz. Rs. 10.35 either in cash or by money order from 13th March 1972 to 7th April 1972.

The earnest money deposit of Rs. 6,135 should be in the form of Demand Draft on any schedule bank payable at par or treasury chalan drawn in favour of the Executive Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Coimbatore Division, Coimbatore-2. Bank guarantee from any one of the Nationalised bank authorised by Reserve Bank of India will also be accepted towards the Earnest money deposit.

The name of work should be superscribed on the sealed cover clearly. The Superintending Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Coimbatore reserves that right of rejecting one or all tenders without assigning reasons thereof.

No. 32. *Superintending Engineer.*

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD (ARIGNAR ANNA NAGAR DIVISION) TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders with the names of the work and the tenderers duly superscribed on the cover are invited for the following work so as to reach the undersigned not later than 3-00 p.m. on 10th April 1972. The tenders will be opened at 3-05 p.m. on the same day in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present. Form of contract is L. S. and approximate value of work is Rs. 1,54,841.

Name of work—Construction of sewage pumping Station No. 3 for the area of 120′ Road near Otteri Nullah at Arignar Anna Nagar. E.M.D. Rs. 2,325.

Tender schedules, etc., can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Tamil Nadu Housing Board, Anna Nagar Division, Madras-40, between 10-00 a.m. and 2-00 p.m. on all working days on or after 27th March 1972 on cash payment of Rs. 10 plus Sales Tax and S.C. on S.T. upto 8th April 1972.

No. 28. *Executive Engineer, A. A. Nagar Division.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TENDER POSTPONEMENT NOTICE.

Name of work.—Providing pile foundation for the proposed 100 bedded block in Government Stanley Hospital, Madras.

The last date for the receipt of tenders for the above work is postponed from 15th March 1972 to 3 p.m. on 20th April 1972. Other conditions remain unaltered.

No. 39A. *Superintending Engineer, Madras-Chingleput Circle.*

COIMBATORE MUNICIPALITY.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders for the following work are invited by the Commissioner, Coimbatore Municipality up to 3-00 p.m. on 12th April 1972. Tenders should be addressed to the Commissioner, Coimbatore Municipality and superscribed with the name of work and due date as 12th April 1972. Tenders will be opened by the Municipal Civil Engineer at 3-30 p.m. at his office on the same day. Tender schedules, conditions of tender, etc. can be had from the office of the Municipal Civil Engineer on payment of amount noted below in to the Municipal Treasury. Estimate amount is Rs. 55,000 and cost of tender schedule including sales tax is Rs. 10·35.

Name of work Construction of Godown in ground floor and office in first floor at Rangai Gowder Street in Coimbotore—E.M.D. Rs. 1,130.

The work should be completed with in four months.

No. 14. *Commissioner.*

TAMIL NADU WAKF BOARD.

NOTIFICATION UNDER SECTION 9(2) OF THE WAKF ACT, 1954.

The property mentioned hereunder belonging to the wakf known as the Rajagiri Peria Palli Paripalana Sabai, Rajagiri, Thanjavur district is proposed to exchange with the property belonging to Thiru P. J. B. A. Jamal Mohamed, Mirasdar, Rajagiri village for the construct of a Madarsa for Muslim Children.

2. Any suggestions and objections from interested persons shouldbe made to the Chairman Tamil Nadu Wakf Board, No. 4, Santhome High Road, Madras-4 within 30 days from the publication of this notice in the *Fort St. George Gazette.*

3. This notice is not an offer by the Chairman, Tamil Nadu Wakf Board, Madras-4. This is only a notice inviting objections. The Board has the right to sanction or not to sanction the proposed exchange in its discretion.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

(1) The land measuring 0/11 cents in R.S. No. 129-1, belonging to the Rajagiri Peria Palli Paripalana Sabai.

(2) The land measuring 0·8 ½ cents in R.S. No. 129-2, belonging to Thiru P.J.B.A. Jamal Mohamed, Mirasdar, Rajagiri, Thanjavur district.

Chairman, Tamil Nadu Wakf Board.

No. 4.

TAMILNAD CEMENTS.

(A GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU UNDERTAKING.)

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders will be received from I or II Class Registered Contractors of the State/Central Government Departments up to 4-00 p.m. on 22nd April 1972 for the work "Construction of gunny bags godown in the Tamilnad Cement Factory". Approximate cost of work is Rs. 70,000.

The work is to be executed within four months on lumpsum contract basis E.M.D. is 2½ per cent of the tender amount.

Tender documents can be had from The General Manager, Tamil Nad Cements P.O., (via) Rajapalayam, Ramanathapuram district on payment of Rs. 10·35 per set (non-refundable) from 1st to 21st April 1972 on all working days between 9-00 a.m. to 4-00 p.m.

General Manager.

No. 23A.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE (RE-TENDER).

CONSTRUCTION OF OUT-PATIENT BLOCK (GROUND FLOOR AND 1ST FLOOR ONLY) IN GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, EGMORE, MADRAS—E.M.D. Rs. 4,050.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received from the registered contractors of appropriate class of P.W.D. and or other Govenment Departments by the Superintending Engineer, Madras-Chingleput Circle, Chepauk, Madras-5 for the above work up to 3-00 p.m. on 12th April 1972.

The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Madras—Chingleput Circle, Madras-5 in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-15 p.m. on the same day. The work is to be done within four months on lumpsum contract basis.

The cost of tender documents viz. Rs. 20 (non-refundable) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "P.W.D. Remittances III. Other Remittance to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D. Buildings Division No. II, Chepauk, Madras-5". The sales tax at 3 per cent of the cost or tender documents should be remitted under the same chalan into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the separate head "XII. Sales tax-b. Receipts under State Sales Tax Act "General Sales Tax". The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalan at the office of Superintending Engineer, Madras-Chingleput Circle, Chepauk, Madras-5 during office hours from 3rd to 11th April 1972.

The Superintending Engineer, P.W.D. Madras-Chingleput Circle, Madras reserves to himself the right to reject any or all the tenders.

Further particulars can be had from the office of the Superintending Engineer, Madras-Chingleput Circle during office hours, on any working day.

22-A *Superintending Engineer, Madras-Chingleput Circle.*

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The condemned Police Lorry MDO 8889, Fargo—Petrol Driven—Closed Type—1962 Model—wheel base 165″—H.P. 29·4 capacity 23 in all. Will be sold in public auction at 11a.m. on 10th April 1972 at the District Police Office, Thanjavur West, Thanjavur.

For further particulars the Deputy Superintendent of Police Armed Reserve, Thanjavur may be contacted.

Superintendent of Police, Thanjavur West,
21-A *Thanjavur.*

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The following condemned Police Lorry will be sold in Public auction at 11 a.m, on 10th April 1972 at the District Police Office, Thanjavur, West Thanjavur.

Particulars of the vehicle.—Registration No. 3680.

Hindustan Bed Ford—Open Type—1952 Model. Wheel base 167″ H.P. 29·4—Capacity 24 persons in all. Petrol Driven

2. For further particulars the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Armed Reserve, Thanjavur may be contacted.

Superintendent of Police, Thanjavur West,
20A. *Thanjavur.*

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders in the proper departmental form superscribing the name of the work on the cover will be received by the Superintending Engineer (PHE) at his office at No. 17, P. T. Rajan Road, Madurai 2 upto 3 p.m. as per his clock on 26th April 1972 and they will be opened on the same day at 3-30 p.m. The work is to be done in eight months period on lumpsum contract basis.

Name of work.—Thirupathur Water Supply Project—III Stage Head Works—Supply, delivery and erection of Turbine pumpsets and accessories—E.M.D. Rs. 2,900.

E.M.D. has to be deposited along with the tender, only in the shape of a treasury chalan or demand draft or bank guarantee from any nationalised bank payable on par to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Execution Division, 48, College Road, Karaikudi.

Tender documents can be had from the Executive Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board Division, 48, College Road, Karaikudi (up to 5 p.m. on 22nd April 1972) by remitting Rs. 15·55 including the sales tax (non-refundable).

Superintending Engineer (TWAD), Madurai-2.

No. 19-A.

FIRE SERVICE DEPARTMENT.

AUCTION NOTICE.

Condemned Trailer Pump MSY 7898, Beresford, 1956 model of the Fire Service Department will be sold in a public auction on 10th April 1972 at 11 hours at the Fire Service Compound, State Bank Road, Coimbatore-18, where the vehicle is available for inspection. Conditions of sale can be had from the office of the undersigned.

Divisional Fire Officer, Coimbatore Division.

No. 18-A.

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders with the names of the work and the tenderers duly superscribed on the cover or invited for the following work so as to reach the undersigned not later than 3-00 p.m. on 29th April 1972. The tenders will be opened at 3-05 p.m. on the same day in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present. Approximate value of work is Rupees fourteen lakhs and the work is to be executed on lumpsum contract basis.

Name of work.—Design and construction of a seven storeyed building of shops and middle income group flats (including foundations and internal amenities) at Mambalam Tank Bund opposite to Government Poultry Farm, Nandanam, Madras-35. E.M.D. Rs. 21,000.

Tender schedules, etc., can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Central Division, Tamil Nadu Housing Board, Nandanam, Madras-35 between 11-00 a.m. and 3-00 p.m. on all working days on or after 1st April 1972 on cash payment of Rs. 25 plus sales tax (non-refundable).

Executive Engineer (Central).

No. 17-A.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and by the order and direction of the Board sealed tenders are invited by the undersigned for the work noted below:—

Sealed tenders superscribed with the name of the work and with the name of the tenderer will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Kodayar H.E. Scheme, 34-A, Porumalpuram, Tirunelveli-7, Tirunelveli district up to 3-00 p.m. on 28th April 1972 and will be opened at 4 p.m. on the same day in the presence of such of those tenderers or their authorised representatives as may be present. Specification number is K.C. No. 308. Form of contract is K-2.

Name of work.—Building Masonry in Blocks I and II of Kuttiar Dam between Ch. 0-30′ and 72.5′ up to Top of Dam at Kodayar Upper Camp. E.M.D. Rs. 3,600.

Copies of tender specification with schedule, etc., can be had from the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 10.35 (Rupees ten and paise thirty-five only) which is inclusive of sales tax by Money Order or cash towards the cost of each set. This amount is not refundable under any circumstances.

The earnest money deposit mentioned above should be paid in cash only in advance at the office of the undersigned and the receipt thereof to be enclosed with the tender. Cheques will on no account be accepted. Demand drafts for earnest money should be sent in advance and in no case with the tender itself. Tenders received without earnest money deposit in the first instance will be summarily rejected.

No late tenders and those not in conformity with our prescribed terms, conditions, specifications or without earnest money or tie up of other transactions towards earnest money are entertainable.

The Board reserves the right to distribute the work among tenderers or to reject any or all the tenders without assinging any reasons therefor.

The Board is not responsible for any loss of tender set during transit if sent by post. The tenders not submitted in the departmental form on due date and time will be summarily rejected. The tender forms are not transferable.

Superintending Engineer, Kodayar, H.E. Scheme.

No. 16-A

TAMIL NADU TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

TENDER NOTICE.

Supply and Installation of Commercial Heavy Duty Washing Machines at the Tourist Bungalow, Madurai.

Sealed tenders are invited from the recognised firms for supply and installation of Commercial Heavy Duty Washing Machines for the Tourist Bungalow at Madurai. The tender schedules will be supplied on payment of Rs. 5. The cost of the tender documents can be paid either in cash or by bank draft drawn in favour of Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation Limited, 34, Mount Road, Madras-2. The cost of tender documents will not be refunded. The tender documents can be obtained from the Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation Limited, on application. The last date for supply of tender schedule is 10th April 1972. The last date for tender is 3·00 p.m. on 17th April 1972.

Managing Director

No. 15.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited from approved Transport Contractors for the Transport of (i) about sixty machines and (ii) office furniture and records, from the present premises of the workshop and office of the Technical Training Centre, Guindy, Madras-32 to the new Building. Full particulars and terms of the tender can be had from the Superintendent, Technical Training Centre, Industrial Estate, Guindy, Madras-32 on requisition enclosing a self addressed envelope, sufficiently stamped, or in person. Tenders should be sent on a sealed cover addressed to the Joint Director (Engineering) of the office of the Director of Industries and Commerce, Chepauk, Madras-5 giving tender No. to reach before 5 p.m. on 15th April 1972. Tenders will be opened on this office at 3 p.m. on 17th April 1972.

Joint Director (Engineering).

No. 12.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders are invited for the supply of the following :—

1. White pulb boards 56 × 71 cm. size: 11·6 Kgs. weight per gross.
2. Yellow colour pulp boards 56 × 71 cm. size 11·6 Kgs. weight per gross.

Tender schedules together with the detailed terms and conditions can be had from the office of the Commissioner for Milk Production and Dairy Development, Madhavaram Milk Colony, Madras-51 on any working day between 10·30 a.m. and 5·00 p.m. on payment of Rs. 10 plus sales tax at 3½ per cent and surcharge at 5 per cent on Sales tax for each. The tenders will be received up to 5·00 p.m. on Monday, 10th April 1972 and will be opened at 11·00 a.m. on Tuesday, 11th April 1972 in the presence of the tenderers or their authorised representatives who may desire to be present.

Commissioner.

No. 11.

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

EXTENSION OF LAST DATE OF RECEIPT OF TENDERS.

Construction of Collector well for various water-supply scheme.

The last date for the receipt of tenders is extended up to 10th April 1972.

All other conditions mentioned in the original tender notice remain unaltered.

Chief Engineer.

No. 10.

PALLAVA TRANSPORT CORPORATION, LIMITED.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed quotations for the supply of M/s. Angles & Flats are invited by the undersigned up to 3 p.m. on 6th April 1972. Detailed conditions of tender and other particulars can be had free of cost from the Purchase Officer, Pallava Transport Corporation, Limited on any working day.

Managing Director.

No. 9.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board sealed tenders, with the Specification No. E. 1530 and due date superscribed on the cover are invited by the undersigned for the supply of the following items up to 12·00 noon on 5th May 1972 E.M.D. is Rs. 3,000 and cost of specification is Rs. 25.

R.S.S. Meters—(1) Single phase R.S.S. meters 240V 1/5/10 amps quantity 64 nos. and (*b*) Three phase R.S.S. meters 3/4W meters rated for 3×240V 3/3 W meters rated for 3×416V—Quantity 93 Nos.

The tenders will be opened in the presence of such of those tenderers who may be present at 3·00 p.m. on the due date. Copy of the specification can be obtained by remitting either by cash or by Money Order, the amount noted above to the *Accounts Officer*, Madras Electricity System (Distribution), 157, Anna Salai, Madras-2, noting the Specification No. and sending the cash receipt or Money Order receipt as the case may be to the undersigned with a requisition, furnishing complete postal address. The Board reserves the right not to accept the lowest or any tender. The Board also reserves the right to split the tenders, revise the quantity and place order for supply covered by this Specification on one or more tenderers.

Tenders received after the due date will be summarily rejected.

Superintending Engineer, Technical (Electrical).

No. 8.

TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION, LIMITED.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited up to 3 p.m. on 11th April 1972 for appointment of transport contractors to the following units for one year with effect from 20th April 1972:—

(1) Tansi Farm Implements Unit, Tiruchirappalli.
(2) Tansi Engineering and Carpentry Works, Salem.
(3) Tansi Engineering Works, Madurai.
(4) Tansi Furniture and Smithy Works, Cuddalore.
(5) Tansi Furniture and Smithy Works, Pettai.
(6) Tansi Furniture Works, Krishnagiri.
(7) Tansi Furniture Works, Guindy, Madras-32.

Separate tenders should be submitted in respect of each unit prescribed form of tender with schedule and " Instruction to tenderers may be obtained from the Superintendent of the unit concerned in payment of Rs. 2·10 P. inclusive of Sales Tax either on cash or by Money Order.

Tenders subscribed "For transport contract due on 11th April 1972 should be sent in sealed cover to the Superintendent of the unit to which the tender is offered. Tenders will be opened by the Superintendent of the Unit concerned at 4 p.m. on 11th April 1972.

Managing Director.

No. 7.

AUCTION NOTICE.

One tempo 3 three-wheeler closed type fish Delivery van MSS 4026 will be auctioned at the Office of the Director of Fisheries, Administrative Office Buildings, Madras-6 at 15·00 hours on 10*th April* 1972 particulars of auction can be had from the Office of the Director of Fisheries, free of cost.

Director of Fisheries.

No. 13.

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders in the proper departmental form will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering Circle, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Madras-8 at his office at No. 52, Gengu Reddi Road, Madras-8, for the following works up to 3 p.m. on 14th April 1972 from the registered contractors of appropriate class of this department and/or similar Government organisations. The Tenders will be opened after 3-30 p.m. on the same day by the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering Circle, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Madras-8 in the presence of Tenderers who choose to be present at the time of opening. All works are to be executed on K-2 contract basis within a period of four months each.

(1) Vaniyambadi Water Supply Scheme-II Stage—Part II—Laying and jointing of C.I.-AC pipes and specials for distribution system for Zone IIA—E.M.D. Rs. 1,220.

(2) Vaniyambadi Water Supply Scheme—II Stage—Part II—Laying and jointing of C.I.—A.C. Pipes and specials for distribution system for Zone IIB—E.M.D. Rs. 970.

(3) Vaniyambadi Water Supply Scheme—II Stage—Part II—Laying and jointing of C.I.-AC pipes and specials for distribution system for Zone IIC—E.M.D. Rs. 1,100.

(4) Vaniyambadi Water Supply Scheme—II Stage—Part II—Laying and jointing of C.I.—AC pipes and specials for distribution system for Zone III—E.M.D. Rs. 730.

The cost towards tender documents, viz., Rs. 10·35 per set or each work is to be remitted to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Vaniyambadi—P.W. III. O.R. and for Sales Tax—XII—Sales—Miscellaneous I—General. Sales-tax in separate chalans.

Tender documents can be obtained from the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, No. 301, Jamath Road, Vaniyambadi-3.

The cost of tender schedules is not refundable under any circumstances.

Superintending Engineer,
Public Health Engineering Circle,
No. 3. *T.W.A.D. Board, Madras-8.*

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders with the name of the work and the tenderer duly superscribed on the cover are invited for the following works so as to reach the undersigned not later than 3·00 p.m. on 23rd March 1972. The tenders will be opened at 3·05 p.m. on the same day in the presence of the tenderes who choose to be present. Approximate value of work is Rs. 74,300 and the form of contract is L.S.

Name of Work.—Providing wash basin and cup board shutters to the rental flats at Peters Road Scheme-E.M.D. Rs. 1,120.

The tender schedules, etc., can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer (South) between 10·00 a.m. and 2·00 p.m. on all working days by remitting Rs. 10 plus Sales Tax (non-refunadable).

No. 5. *Executive Engineer (S).*

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed scheduled tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Madras Circle at his office in "Highways Offices Buildings" at Guindy, Madras-25, up to 3·00 p.m. on 19th April 1972 for the work noted below:—

Name of work.—Reconstructing the bridge at KM. 11/2 (M.6/8) of Buvanagiri Kurinjipadi Road.—E.M.D. Rs. 6,910.

Tenders will be opened on the same day, i.e., on 19th April 1972 at 3-15 p.m. by the Superintending Engineer (Highways).

Particulars of tender conditions, schedules, forms and plans can be obtained from the office of the Divisional Engineer (Highways), Cuddalore, on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 51·75 (including Sales-tax) on all working days from 10th April 1972 to 18th April 1972 during office hours. This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

The Earnest Money Deposit amount noted against the work should be remitted into any of the Government Treasuries, within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (H), Cuddalore, under the head of "Revenue Desposits" to the credit of the Divisional Engineer (H), Cuddalore, and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender.

If the Earnest Money Deposit amount is furnished in the form of Bank Guarantee obtained from scheduled banks, the guarantee should be accompanied by the Reserve Bank of India's concurrence.

Tenders based on alternate designs will not be considered.

Tenders received without the prescribed Earnest Money Deposit will not be considered.

Superintending Engineer (H. & R. W.)
No. 31-A. *Madras Circle, Madras-25.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governmet of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Thanjavur Circle, Thanjavur for the following work up to 3 p.m. on 26th April 1972. The work is to be executed within twelve months on L. S. Contract basis. Tender documents will be available for sale is from 5th April 1972.

Name of Work.—Construction of Post-graduate Arts Block, Physics Block and Chemistry Block for the Government Arts College (Men), Kumbakonam—E.M.D. Rs. 18,300.

Cost of tender documents, viz., Rs. 50·00 (Rupees fifty only) to be remitted into the Treasury under the head of P.W. Engineer Remittances III.O.R. to the credit of the Executive (Buildings) Division, Tiruvarur and sales-tax of Rs. 1·75 (Rupees one and paise seventy-five only) is to be remitted into the Treasury under the head of XII Sales Tax (b) receipts under State Sales Tax Act-General Sales Tax.

No. 37A. *Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Thanjavur Circle, Thanjavur.*

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

TENDER NOTICE.

Name of Work.—Construction of an intake tower at Stanley Reservoir and connected works for water supply arrangements to developed plots, Mettur- E.M.D. Rs. 10,000.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Construction Branch, Industries and Commerce Department, from Contractors of appropriate class of construction branch of Industries Department and other Government Departments for the bove works upto 3-00 p.m. on 4th May 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, Construction Branch, Industries Department, 35/2, Woods Road, Madras-2, in the presence of those to be present at 3-10 p.m. on the same day.

Form of agreement is L.S. and the period of completion eight months.

Tender documents will be available for sale at the Office of the Superintending Engineer (C), 35/2, Woods Road, Madras-2, during office hours from 4th April 1972.

The cost of tender documents including sales-tax on cost of tender documents of Rs. 10·40 (which will under no circumstances be refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury of Reserve Bank of India under the head "XXIX. Industries—Other Receipts" to the credit of the Executive Engineer (Construction), West Division. No. 4, Thiagarajapuram, Vellore, Earnest Money Desposit will be accepted only in the shape of chalans, deposit at call receipt and deamd drafts of scheduled banks. The demand drafts of scheduled bank furnished towards Earnest Money Deposit drawn in favour of Executive Engineer (C), West Division, Vellore, only be accepted. State Government securities and Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board bonds will be accepted at 5 per cent below market value. Bank guarantee of any nationalised bank will also be accepted as Earnest Money Deposit. National Savings Certificates will also be accepted only with the knowledge of the post office concerned. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

Intending tenderers should be have atleast three years experience in the construction of major building works.

No. 30-A.

Superintending Engineer,
Construction Branch.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Sealed Quotations are invited for the supply of testing equipments for the Low Tension Insulator and Refractory Testing Laboratory being set up in the functional Industrial Estate in Ceramic at Vridhachalam.

Quotation should Conform strictly to the specification laid and should be sent in sealed covers superscuted as "Quotations for the supply of Testing equipments required for L.T. Insulator and refractories testing Laboratory" and addressed to Thiru P. S. Menon, B.Sc., B.Sc.(Tech.), Joint Director of Industries and Commerce (Ceremics) Chepauk, Madras-5. Offers from Ex-stock will be given preference. The undersigned reserves the right to accept or reject any or all quotations and split up the quotations as he may deem fit.

The last date for the receipt of the quotation is 3 p.m. on 18th April 1972. Quotations received after the time and date specified above will not be considered.

"Specifications can be had from this office on request."

Director of Industries and Commerce
No. 1. *Chepauk, Madras-5.*

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders superscribed 'Tender for purchase of materials from Tirunelveli Electricity System' are invited by the undersigned from all intending purchasers for purchasing the following materials available at the Central Stores, Talaiyuthu, upto 1p.m. on 7th April 1972.

1. Condemned Van No. MDU 6326 'COMMER' (Estate Car).

2. "Scrap and Unserviceable articles such as T.W. Scraps D.W. Scraps, and Waste paper and News paper.

Copies of tender specification and condition for tender, etc., can be had from the office of the Superintending Engineer, Tirunelveli Electricity System, Tirunelveli-3 on payment of Rs. 2 (two only). Those who wish to get the tender by post of may send the sum of Rs. 2 (Two only) by money order to the Chief Accountant, Expenditure, Tirunelveli Electricity System, Tirunelveli-3 and get tender forms and conditions.

3. The above amount is not refundable. The Board will not be held responsible for any delay in the receipt of tender documents by the tenderers or for any loss in transit. The tender forms and specification will be available for sale from 25th March 1972. Money orders will be accepted upto 4th April 1972 only.

4. Tenders not submitted in the Departmental form and on the due date will be summarily rejected.

5. Tenders will be opened at 3 p.m. on 7th April 1972 in the presence of such of those tenderers who are present at the time of opening.

Superintending Engineer,
No. 29-A. *Tirunelveli Electricity System.*

TURAIYUR MUNICIPALITY.
TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders are invired so as to reach the undersigned on or before 3·00 p.m. on 12th April 1972 for the supply of the articles mentioned in the table below. The tenders should be accompanied with an earnest money deposit as noted against each item in cash. The tenders will be opened at 3-30 p.m. on 12th April 1972 when the tenderers or their agents duly authorised in writing may be present. Other full particulars and tender conditions can be had from the Municipal Office on all working days during office hours.

TABLE.

1. Supply of Stationery articles—E.M.D. Rs.150—Approximate amount Rs. 6,000.

2. Supply of Electrical materials, inclusive of street light tube fittings—E.M.D. Rs. 500—Approximate amount Rs. 20,000.

3. Supply of 12 carts for conservancy—E.M.D. Rs. 375—Approximate amount Rs. 15,000.

4. Supply of Public Health Articles—E.M.D. Rs. 125—Approximate amount Rs. 5,000.

5. Supply of Street Name Boards—E.M.D. Rs. 25—Approximate amount Rs. 1,000.

No. 26. *Special Officer, Turaiyur Municipality.*

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

SHORT CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed schedule tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (H), Special Investigation Circle for Pamban Bridge Works at the Office of the Special Divisional Engineer (H. & R. W.), Thirumanur Bridge Works at Thanjavur up to 3-00 p.m. on 12th April 1972 for the work noted below :—

Name of work.—

Constructing a bridge at KM 58/2 (M. 36/3) of Muthupet—Mimisal Road—E.M.D. Rs. 9,500.

Tenders will be opened on the same day (i.e.) on 12th April 1972 at 3-30 p.m. by the Superintending Engineer (H), Special Investigation Circle for Pamban Bridge Works, at the Office of the Special Divisional Engineer (H), Thirumanur Bridge Works, Thanjavur.

Particulars of tender conditions, schedules, forms and plans, can be obtained from the Office of the Special Divisional Engineer (H), Thirumanur Bridge Works at Thanjavur on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 25·90 (including sales tax) on all working days from 3rd April 1972 to 11th April 1972 during office hours. This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

The Earnest Money Deposit noted against the work should be remitted into any of the Government Treasuries within the jurisdiction of the Special Divisional Engineer (H), Thirumanur Bridge Works at Thanjavur under the head "Revenue Deposit" to the credit of the Special Divisional Engineer (H), Thirumanur Bridge Works at Thanjavur and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender. If the Earnest Money Deposit is furnished in the form of Bank Guarantee obtained from schedule banks, the guarantee should be accompanied by Reserve Bank of India concurrence.

Tenders based on alternate design will not be considered.

Tenders received without the Earnest Money Deposit prescribed will not be considered.

No. 28-A. *Superintending Engineer (H).*

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

SHORT CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed schedule tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (H), Special Investigation Circle for Pamban Bridge Works at the Office of the Special Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Thirumanur Bridge Works at Thanjavur up to 3-00 p.m. on 12th April 1972 for the works noted below :

(1) Constructing a bridge at K.M. 49/8 (M. 31/1) of Muthupet-Mimisal Road—E.M.D. Rs 3,100.
(2) Constructing a bridge at K.M. 60/2 (M. 37/5) of Muthupet-Mimisal Road—E.M.D. Rs. 8,500.
(3) Constructing a bidge at K.M. 75/6-8 (M. 47/3) of Muthupet-Mimisal Road—E.M.D. Rs. 6,000.

Tenders will be opened on the same day (i.e.) on 12th April 1972, at 3-30 p.m. by the Superintending Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Special Investigation Circle for Pamban Bridge Works, at the Office of the Special Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Thirumanur Bridge Works, Thanjavur.

Particulars of tender conditions, schedules, forms and plans can be obtained from the Office of the Special Divisional Engineer (Highways), Thirumanur Bridge Works at Thanjavur on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 25·90 (including sales tax) for each work on all working days from 3rd April 1972 to 11th April 1972 during Office hours. This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

The Earnest Money Deposit noted against each work should be remitted into any of the Government Treasuries within the jurisdiction of the Special Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Thirumanur Bridge Works at Thanjavur under the head "Revenue Deposit" to the credit of the Special Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Thirumanur Bridge Works at Thanjavur and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender. If the Earnest Money Deposit is furnished in the form of Bank Guarantee obtained from schedule Banks, the guarantee should be accompanied by Reserve Bank of India concurrence.

Tenders based on alternate design will not be considered.

Tenders received without the Earnest Money Deposit prescribed will not be considered.

No. 33-A. *Superintending Engineer (H).*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Coimbatore-Nilgiris Circle at his office at Coimbatore upto 3 p.m. on 19th April 1972 for the work noted below :

Name of work.—Construction of Harijan Hostel Building for Boys at Ootacamund—E.M.D. Rs. 11,000.

Form of contract is Lumpsum and the work should be completed within ten months.

The tender documents can be had from the Manager, Office of the Executive Engineer, Buildings Division, Coimbatore on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 20·70 (not refundable) in all working days during office hours from 3rd April 1972.

o. 21. *Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Coimbatore-Nilgiris Circle, Coimbatore-1.*

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders furnishing rate for purchase of broken bricks available at the Government Mechanised Brick Unit at Thirumashisai, Madras-56 are invited by the undersigned up to 3 p.m. on 15th April 1972. The tender documents can be obtained from the Office of the Director of Industries and Commerce, Chepauk, Madras-5 on any working day on production of original chalans for Rs. 2 towards the cost of tender documents and Re. 0·06 towards Sales Tax. The cost of Tender Documents, etc. should be remitted into the Reserve Bank of India/Government Treasury under the following head of Account :—

Rs. 2·00 XXIX. Industries—a—Industries—11—Mechanised Brick Plant.

Re. 0·06 XII. S.T.—M.G.S.T.

No. 2. *Director of Industries and Commerce.*

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

...r and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and ...age Board, sealed tenders in triplicate in two parts, ... (Technical) and Part II (Price) will be received from the ...ered contractors of the appropriate class of the Public ...h Engineering and Municipal Works Department ...A.D.), Public Works Department, Madras Electricity ...n or any other similar Government Department or other ...ies, by the Managing Director, T.W.A.D. Board, at his ...at 1, Club House Road, Madras-2 up to 3 p.m. on 14th ...1972. The part I of the tenders will be publicly opened at ...p.m. on the same day by him or any other officer deputed ...m in the presence of those tenderers or their authorised ...entatives who may be present at the time of opening of the ...rs. Part II of the tenders will be publicly opened subse...ly on a date to be notified after opening of Part I. The ...is to be executed within fifteen months on Lump sum ...act.

...ame of work.—Wate-rsupply Project for Tuticorin Industrial ...plex—Supply, delivery and erection of all Mechanical ...pments necessary for water treatment plants of 95 M.L.D. ...city with all civil works, Pipe connections, Pre and Post ...rination, etc. Complete.

...M.D., viz., Rs. 20,000 (Rupees twenty thousand) has to be ...itted along with the tender in the shape of Treasury Chalan ...emand Draft payable on part to the Executive Engineer, ...ic Health Engineering Division, Madras-4. Bank Guarantees ...tionalised banks will also be accepted towards the earnest ...y deposit. Tenders received without the earnest money ...sit will summarily be rejected.

...ender documents can be obtained free of cost from the ...e of the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering ...sion, Edward Elliots Road, Madras from 17th March 1972 ...th April 1972.

23. *Managing Director, T.W.A.D. Board, Madras-2.*

...IL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

...ancheepuram Sewerage Project—IV Stage—Construction of Sewerage Pumping Station for West Zone.

...r and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and ...inage Board, Sealed Tenders in the proper departmental ... will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Public ...lth Engineering Circle, Madras, at his office at No. 52, Gengu ...di Road, Egmore, Madras-8 for the above work upto 3-00 p.m. ...4th April 1972 from the registered Contractors of appropriate ...s of this Department and/or similar Government Organisa...s. The tender will be opened after 3-30 p.m. on the same ... by the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering ...le, Madras-8, in the presence of tenderers who choose to be ...ent at the time of opening.

...orm of contract is K2 and the period of completion six ...ths.

...arnest Money Deposit is Rs. 1,675 and which is to be in the ...n of Treasury Chalan/or/in any one of the acceptable forms ...leposits as prescribed in the Tender Schedule.

...ost of Tender Document, viz., Rs. 10·35 should be remitted ...he credit of the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering ...ision, Chingleput—P.W. III. O.R. and for Sales Tax XII ...es D. Misc. 1—General Sales Tax in separate chalans.

...ender documents can be had on application to the Executive ...gineer (PHE), Public Health Engineering Division, 24, Big ...iakara Street, Chingleput.

...he cost of Tender schedules is not refundable under any ...umstances.

...6 *Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering Circle, TWAD Board, Madras-8.*

TAMIL NADU FIRE SERVICE.

TENDER NOTICE.

1. Sealed tenders are invited for the supply of fire fighting and rescue equipment, clothing and personal equipment, consumable stores and Miscellaneous articles required by this Department, during the period from 1st April 1972 to 31st March 1973.

2. The form of tender, conditions of contract and schedule of articles required can be had from the Office of the Director of Fire Service, 17-A, Marshalls Road, Egmore, Madra-8, on payment of a fee of Rs. 2·08 (Rupees two and paise eight only) which is not refundable. This fee should be remitted into a Government Treasury, or Reserve Bank of India or any Branch of the State Bank of India to the credit of the Government of Tamil Nadu under the head 'XXI. Miscellaneous Departments—c. Fire Service'. Firms outside Tamil Nadu may remit the fee to this office by money order. The tender should be enclosed in a sealed cover addressed by name to the undersigned and sent to reach this office before 3 p.m. on Monday 24th April, 1972 when tenders will be opened in the presence of such tenderers as may be present at the time.

3. Wherever possible, preference will be given to goods certified by the Indian Standards Institution.

No. 32-A. *Director of Fire Service, Tamil Nadu.*

COIMBATORE MUNICIPALITY.

TENDER NOTICE.

SEALED tenders for the following work are invited by the Commissioner, Coimbatore Municipality up to 3.00 p.m. on 12th April 1972. Tenders should be addressed to the Commissioner, Coimbatore Municipality and superscribed with the name of work and due date as 12th April 1972. Tenders will be opened by the Municipal Civil Engineer at 3-30 p.m. at his office on the same day. Tender schedules, conditions of tender, etc., can be had from the office of the Municipal Civil Engineer on payment of amount noted below into the Municipal Treasury. Estimate amount of the work is Rs. 55,000. Cost of tender documents including sales tax is Rs. 19·35.

Construction of Godown in ground floor and office in first floor at Rangai Gowder Street in Coimbatore.—E.M.D. Rs. 1,130.

The work should be completed within four months.

No. 27-A. *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited up to 5 p.m. on 28th April 1972 by the undersigned for the supply of Dyes and Chemicals and Firewood to the Silk Production Centres for the year 1972–73 and Tenders will be opened on 29th April 1972 at 11 a.m. Separate tenders should be furnished for firewood.

The conditions of tenders and other particulars can be had from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 10 (Rupees ten only) plus sales tax and Surcharge by cash or by Crossed Bank Draft payable to the undersigned at Kancheepuram. The above amount will not be refunded on any account.

No. 25. *Superintendent, Khadi Silk and Lace Production, No. 2, Chetty Street, Kancheepuram.*

ELECTRICAL LICENSING BOARD.

NOTIFICATION.

Electrical Supervisors Competency Certificate Examination.

Applications are invited from the experienced persons in the Electrical Installation works, who comply with the following conditions, to appear for an examination to be conducted by the Electrical Licensing Board for the grant of Supervisors Competency Certificate:

Conditions—

1. The applicant should have 10 years practical experience in electrical installation works including 1 year experience in H.V. installations.

2. He should have completed 35 years of age as on 1st April 1972.

3. He should know to read and write either in English or in Tamil.

Application forms and other particulars such as syllabus for the examination can be obtained on requisition with self-addressed stamped (45 paise postage stamp and 5 paise Refugee Relief stamp) envelope (size 10" × 4 ¼") from the President, Electrical Licensing Board, 157, Anna Salai, Madras-2.

Applications with complete particulars should be sent to the President, so as to reach him on or before 20th April 1972.

The date and place of the examination will be intimated to the candidates later.

C. KONIAN,
President.

No. 26-A.

DEPARTMENT OF KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited up to 5 p.m. on 21st April 1972 by the undersigned for the supply of Dyes and Chemicals and Firewood to the Dyeing, Bleaching and Printing Units, Erode and Tirupur for the year 1972–73 (full strength for Tirupur Unit only) and tenders will be opened on 22nd April 1972 at 11-00 a.m. Seperate tenders should be furnished for firewood.

The conditions of tender and other particulars can be had from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 10 (rupees ten only) plus sales-tax by crossed Bank Draft or Cash payable to the undersigned at Tirupur.

Regional Deputy Director of Khadi and Village Industries, Kumaran Nagar, Avanashi Road, Tirupur.

No. 34-A.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (C) at his office at 35/2, Woods Road, Madras-2, for supply of M.S. structurals (Angles, Stanchions, R.S.J., etc.) up to 3 p.m. on 4th April 1972 and will be opened on the same date at 3-16 p.m.

Tender schedule (free of cost) will be available at the office of the Superintending Engineer (C), Department of Industries and Commerce, 35/2, Woods Road, Madras-2, from 1st April 1972 and the period of completion of supply is 15 days.

Superintending Engineer (C).

No. 22.

DEPARTMENT OF KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited up to 5 p.m. on 28th April 1972 by the undersigned for the supply of packing materials required for the Department of Khadi and Village Industries for the year 1972–73. Tenders will be opened on 29th April 1972 at 11-00 a.m. in the office of the Director of Khadi and Village Industries, Madras.

The tender documents containing the details of packing materials and conditions for the supply of packing materials can be had from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5 (rupees five only) plus sales-tax and surcharge by cash or by crossed Bank Draft to the undersigned at the State Bank of India, Madras. The above amount will not be refunded on any account.

Director of Khadi and Village Industries, No. 2, Sir Desikachari Road, Mylapore, Madras-4.

No. 24.

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD
MADRAS EAST DIVISION.

TENDER NOTICE No. 18/71–72.

Separate sealed tenders with the name of work and tenderer duly superscribed on the cover are invited for the following works so as to reach the undersigned not later than 3-00 p.m. on the dates mentioned against each item. The tenders will be opened at 3-05 p.m. on the same day in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present. Cost of tender documents for works 1, 2 and 3 is Rs. 10 plus sales-tax per set of each work and for works 4 and 5 is Rs. 5 plus sales-tax per set of each work.

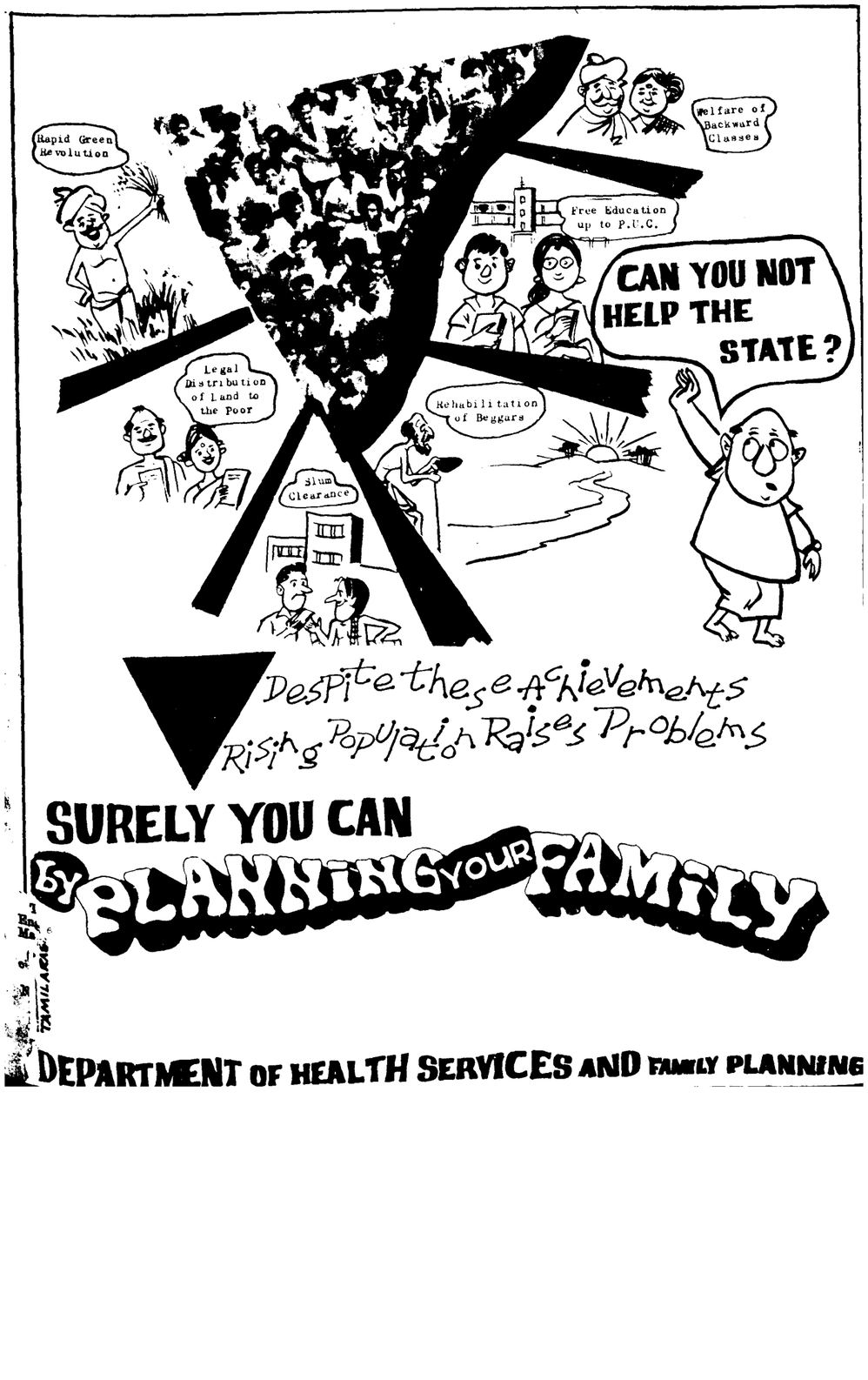
Serial number and description of work.	*Date of sale of tender documents.*	*Last date for receipt of tender.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Construction of sewage pumping station for North Madras Neighbourhood Scheme near Vyasarpadi (ME8/1542/71). E.M.D. Rs.1,350— Approximate value of work Rs. 89,900.	3rd April 1972.	17th April 1972.
2 Filling in low lying areas in Burmah Repatriates Scheme near Vyasarpadi Zone I. (M.E. 5/221 of/72)— E.M.D. Rs. 1,620. Approximate value of work Rs. 1,08,000.	10th April 1972.	24th April 1972.
3 Construction of R.R. masonry retaining wall to the canal at Burmah Repatriate Scheme at Vyasarpadi, (M.E., 5/355/72)— E.M.D. Rs. 1,000. Approximate value of work Rs. 66,600.	3rd April 1972.	17th April 1972.
4 Grouting and water proofing of sumps in Foreshore Estate— E.M.D. Rs. 375. Approximate value of work Rs. 25,000.	21st April 1972.	5th April 1972.
5 Construction of superstructure to community hall in North Madras Neighbourhood at Vyasarpadi- E.M.D. Rs. 600. Approximate value of work Rs. 40,000.	1st April 1972.	15th April 1972.

Tender documents, plans and other particulars can be on cash payment (non-refundable) specified by chalan from the office of the undersigned between 11-00 a.m. and 2-00 p.m. on all working days. The undersigned reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders without assigning reasons.

Executive Engineer (East).

No. 31.

Edited and Published by the Director of Information and Public Relations, Government of Tamil Nadu and Printed by the Director of Stationery and Printing, Government Press, Madras.

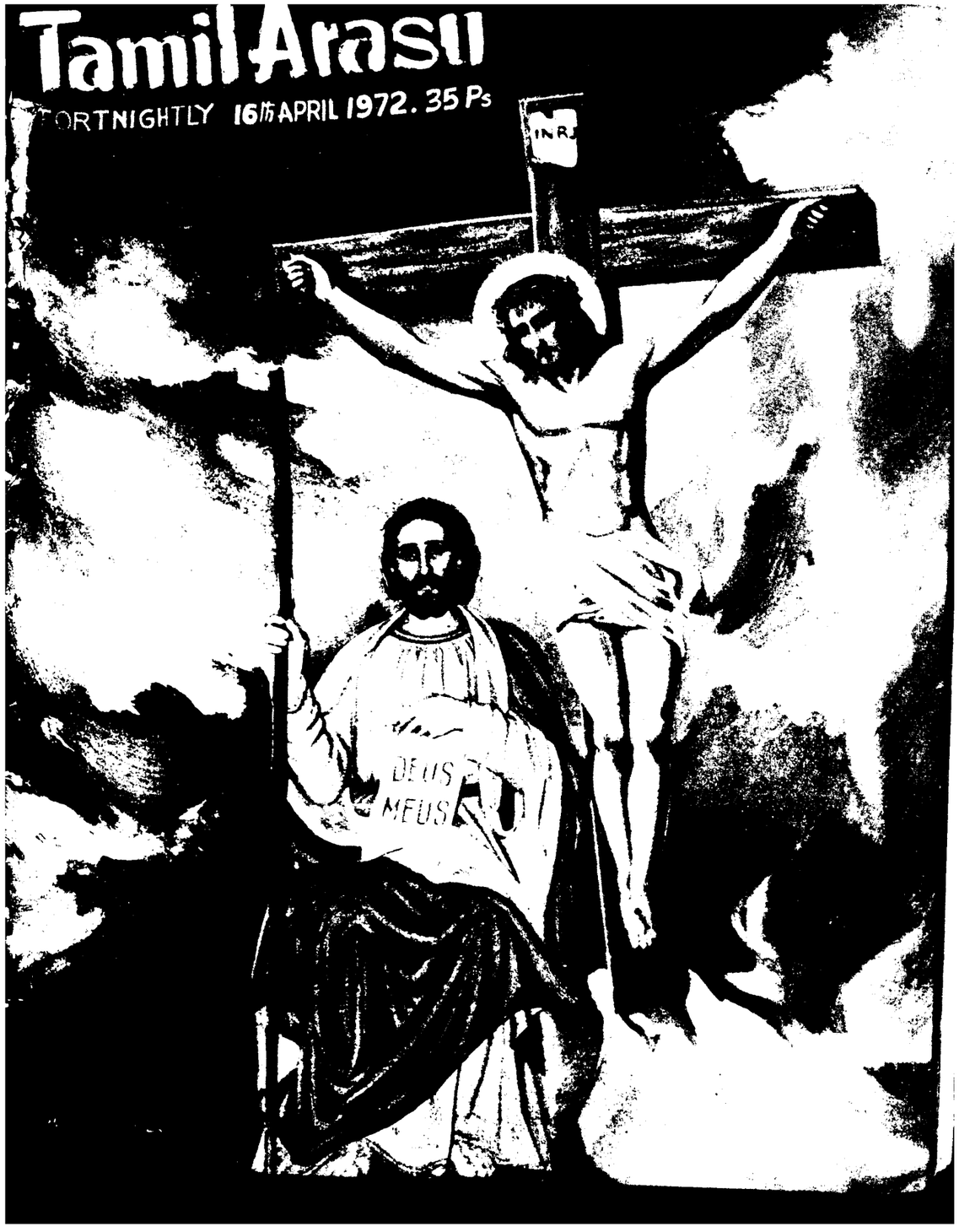


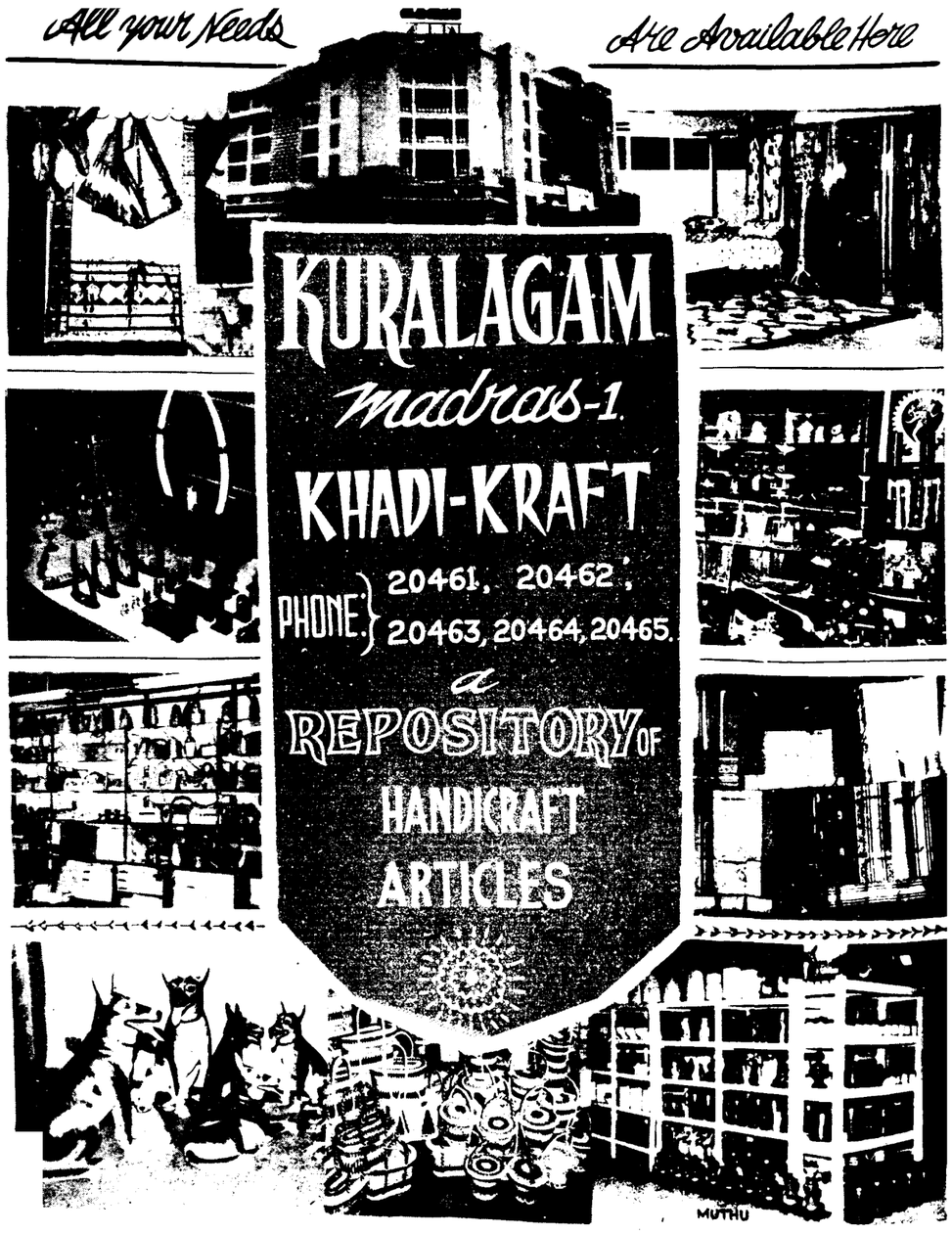
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Tamil Arasu

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CONTENTS.

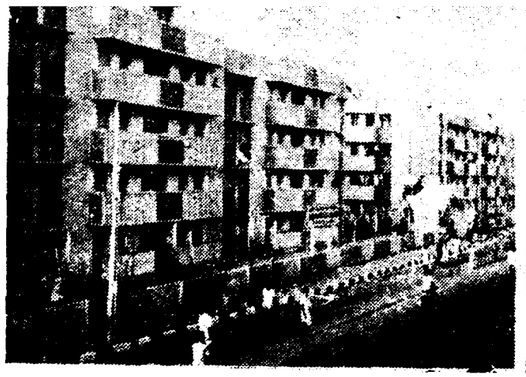
	Pages.
Egalitarian Society through Housing Schemes	4— 6
The Qaid-E-Milat	7
The Social Purpose of Steel Plant on our own Soil	9
St. Thomas of India	11
The Cardiology Institute and other related articles	15 –22
Merchant Navy Day—Governor's Speech	27
Industrial Finance in Tamil Nadu ..	29 –30
Fire Service Day features	32—34
Concern for Disabled channelised ..	35—36
The Unique Nellai Railway Bridge ..	37—38
MFL products reach their markets ..	39—40
Tenders	41—66



The Lovely Lava of Molten steel is an awesome spectacle.

Once again Madras has become the magnet of the devout in the Christian fold, from all over the world. The occasion this time was the 19th Centenary celebrations of St. Thomas. The cover page illustrates this event of National importance. It was the third great Christian event of this century to be held in this city, the first was the Marian Congress of 1927 and the Second, the National Eucharistic Congress of 1937. In the picture below are the Papal representative, the Governor of Tamil Nadu and The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu at a St. Thomas Centenary function in Island Grounds.







MARCH TOWARDS EGALITARIAN SOCIETY THROUGH SPEEDY HOUSING SCHEMES

The Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi inaugurated a new housing scheme whereby houses can be had through daily, weekly or monthly savings with Syndicate Bank.

Under this new Housing Scheme representatives of the Bank would go from house to house and collect the payments. Four times the amount thus saved in five years would be given to the subscribers for purchasing plot, and for construction of houses.

The Chief Minister inaugurated on 10th April 1972 the Peters Road Housing Colony phase II under which 187 flats have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 21 lakhs. The Minister for Housing Thiru K. Rajaram presided.

Inaugurating the new Housing Scheme the Chief Minister spoke :

Under the crash programme launched by the Housing Board, the Peters Road Housing Colony phase II and the New Housing Scheme for easy purchase of houses through daily savings are inaugurated here. The Minister for Housing, Thiru Rajaram, explained how speedily the scheme is being implemented.

In this spot where more than two hundred houses have been constructed now, there were once bungalows owned only by one or two persons. As I think how this vast land that can be useful for so many persons had been under the possession of the few rich and how this land has been now provided for many persons, I realise the greatness of the ideal of socialism and I am glad that we are implementing such socialistic schemes. These houses are symbolic of ideals of socialism. Hundred and Eighty-seven persons have got residence to-day and I wish them a happy life.

I noted the details of the scheme. A Government employee drawing a salary of Rs. 750 per mensem will have to pay a rent of Rs. 182 for a two-room flat but here only 10 per cent of his pay amounting to Rs. 75 is deducted for the rent along with this, his House rent allowance also is added. On the whole he has to pay only Rs. 120 per month whereas he might have had to pay Rs. 182 generally. Thus he gains Rs. 62 every month.

An employee drawing Rs. 425 has to pay only Rs. 82 and he gains Rs. 100 per month.

In a free nation, there are three basic needs of a man and they are food, clothing and shelter. These are indispensable needs and they must be satisfied.

We are awake only now, twenty years later since Independence, and we are voicing slogans to do away with poverty. This does not mean that the rich people should join together and remove poverty. The poor must also co-operate in removing poverty. If they contribute their mite at the rate of Re. 1 daily for gaining a house, the bank people go and collect all their contributions. After such contributions for five years their contributions may total Rs. 2,000 and they can have house. They should not be indifferent thinking that the house would be available only after five long years. If they remain idle, then they would have to regret when their neighbours and friends get houses under the scheme.

We cannot help all who come for help. It can be done under a phased programme choosing 1,000 or 500 or 200 persons in accordance with the financial assistance provided by the bank.

The Syndicate Bank has come forward to help in this scheme. Responsible persons must exercise their influence to motivate other banks also on this noble scheme like the Syndicate Bank.

The Syndicate Bank representative Thiru T. A. Pai met our Anna and promised him to co-operate in the Scheme for providing houses for the people in Tamil Nadu, and he is doing it now. If the other banks also follow the Syndicate Bank in this noble cause, we can help more and more people.

I see here the model houses made of card-board. Years back, such card-board toy houses were sold and I purchased those houses for my children. But I did not then think that one day we would be in a position to help people with real houses through this daily savings scheme. To-day we are in a position to implement such schemes and think of helping the poor, and the middle classes.

Similar beautiful buildings have been constructed for the slum-dwellers who had been suffering for a long time. Foreigners who visit those houses for slum-dwellers are surprised at the rate of rent of Rs. 10 or 15 per month.

The Union Minister Thiru Kujral has said in Delhi that though the Central Government assists such schemes in all the States, it is Tamil Nadu that is the pioneer of such schemes. Such compliments on Tamil Nadu Government do not go to any individual or party. The credit goes to the Government, the authorities and the people who respond favourably and encourage such schemes. Such commendable schemes must be formulated and implemented continuously and Tamil Nadu must keep up its fame.

Here, three important persons devoted to three noble causes, implementing three major schemes spoke to you, and they are Thiru Rajaram, Minister for Housing, Thiru Rama Aranganal, Chairman of Slum Clearance Board and Thiru Kanthappan, Chairman of the Water and Drainage Board. This shows how deeply the Government is interested in the welfare of the people and is paying attention to the major problems of society.

I am glad to announce that the Government has arranged to allot buildings for a school here without demanding rent for the buildings.

Along with my wishes for the residents occupying the new houses, I make an appeal to them to live pleasantly with a plan of their family life so as to keep the size of their family to cope with the size of their economy, and the area of the residences.

C. M.'s ORDERS RAISE MORALE OF N. G. G. Os.

The following is a gist of the announcement made by Chief Minister at a function held by N.G.G.Os. at Rajaji Hall on 6th March 1972 to felicitate him for revoking the age old system of Personal Files which are a secret assessment of the worth of Government employees. By this revocation the Chief Minister had enhanced the prestige of Tamil Nadu and ensured the loyalty of the staff to their duties.

The Government have decided that the rates of dearness allowance of employees of the Tamil Nadu Government be revised with effect from 1st April 1972, i.e., pay earned in the month of April 1972 due on 1st May 1972 as below :

Pay limit up to Rs. 299 to be revised from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25. Pay limit from Rs. 300 to 999 to be revised from Rs. 25 to 40. There will be no change in the existing rates of dearness allowance payable to employees who draw a pay of Rs. 1,000 per month and above.

In computing the rates of dearness allowance admissible, the Government direct that special pay shall also be taken into account.

Similar increases are applicable in the rates of dearness allowance of the staff working under local bodies and teachers under the control of local bodies as well as in aided schools.

The Government also direct that increase in the rates of dearness allowance sanctioned above should apply to members of non-provincialised work charged establishment and full time employees paid from contingencies at fixed monthly rates with effect from 1st April 1972, i.e., salary earned in the month of April 1972 payable on 1st May 1972.

The Government have also decided that 50 per cent of the amount payable on account of the above increased rates for the period of six months from 1st April 1972 till the end of September 1972 be credited to the respective Provident Fund Accounts of the employees. This credit will not be taken into account for purposes of advances and part final withdrawals for a period of 6 months.

In the case of employees who under the rules, are not now eligible to subscribe to the Provident Fund payment of 50 per cent of increase in dearness allowance will be deferred and will be drawn and credited to their Fund Accounts as and when the accounts are opened.

Progress between 67-72.

It will be pertinent to recall the benefits, accruing to Government employees by means of the progressive views of the present Government.—

1. The above will be the fourth increase of Dearness Allowance in the past 5 years.

2. City Compensatory Allowance for Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore cities, revised once and then pegged as a percentage of pay.

3. Surrender leave salary first capable of encashment only once in two years and by subsequent orders enables annual encashment also.

4. Marriage advance.

5. Handloom advance.

6. Drawal of pay last drawn instead of average pay for purpose of leave salary.

7. The elimination of repaid advances for purpose of calculation of number of advances under the G.P.F. Rules.

8. Change of designation of Clerks as Junior Assistants.

9. Dispensing with the probation in the higher posts of the same service.

10. Formation of civil services Joint Council at District level.

11. Allowing officiating pay to count as substantive pay for purpose of pension.

12. Payment of double the amount of Family pension for a period of 7 years in cases of death of the Government servants while in service.

13. Issue of identity card for availing medical concessions.

14. Grant of special casual leave for delegates attending the conferences of the Service Associations.

15. Elimination of correspondence work and maintenance of personal Register by the Depot Assistants in the Agricultural Depots.

16. Sanction of surrender leave up to 30 days in the case of deceased Government Servant without detriment to family pension for the period of leave.

17. Sanction of G.P.F. advance for higher studies by Government servants in the evening college.

18. Increase of family pension from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 and from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50.

19. Providing employment for the dependents or close relatives of deceased Government servant without need for a nomination by the Employment Exchange.

20. Simplification of procedure for the preparation of pension papers.

21. Calculating of average emoluments based on pay drawn during the past 12 months instead of 3 years for purpose of pension.

22. Dispensing with the need for substantive appointment for pension.

23. Free education for the children of deceased Government Servants.

24. Increase of festival advance from Rs. 120 to Rs. 150.

25. Encashment of Festival advance 30 days in advance of the festival instead of 3 weeks.

26. Increase in the rate of Hill allowance to 20 per cent of pay.

27. Acceptance of Fidelity Bond in lieu of cash from Depot Assistants, etc., of the Agricultural Department.

28. Sanction of medical reimbursement to pensioners.

29. Sanction of Festival Advance to pensioners.

30. Sanction of bonus to pensioners.

31. Revision of rate of House Rent Allowance.

32. Permission to encash the leave at credit on the date of retirement subject to a maximum of 120 days.

33. Sanction of Travelling Allowance to retired Government servants and their family.

34. Increase of allowance to leper patients.

35. Increase of compensatory leave from 10 to 20 days.

36. Revision of Travelling allowance rates particularly enhancement of rate of Dearness Allowance increase of number of days of halt from 10 to 15 for full Dearness Allowance, and reduction of grades.

37. Increase in the rate of pension for service below 30 years.

38. Sanction of full pension for a qualifying service of 25 years.

39. Reduction of amount to be surrendered from family pension from 2 months' gratuity to one month's gratuity.

40. Removal of higher ceiling on pension.

41. 215 posts of Junior Assistants have been upgraded as Assistants in the Registration Department, to provide promotional apportunities.

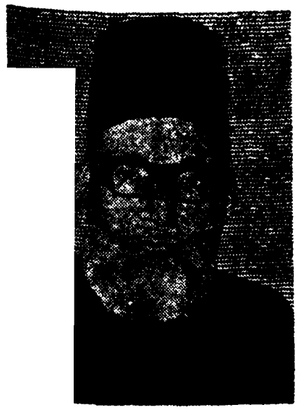
42. Admissibility of joining time for Government Servant proceeding on transfer on their own request also.

43. Institution of prizes to the time of Rs. 2,000 for Government Servants offering suggestions for the improvement of Administration and office procedure.

44. Increase of House Rent Allowance for Dharmapuri from Rs. 3 to the rate applicable to other District Headquarters.

45. Acceptance of the Tamil Nadu Second Pay Commission Report, 1970 and giving retrospective effect to the same for the first time in the annals of the State and sanctioned concessions extending to about Rs. 2 crores in excess of the Pay Commission's recommendations for Rs. 4 crores.

QAID-E-MILAT MOHAMMED ISMAIL



Thiru Mohammed Ismail, President of the Indian Union Muslim League passed away on 5th April 1972. He was 75.

Born at Pettai in Tirunelveli district on June 5, 1896. Thiru Ismail moved to Madras after his schooling. His college education was cut short when he plunged into the Freedom Movement.

He had the unique honour of holding the post of President of the League for more than two decades.

He gave up his college education in response to the non-co-operation call given by Mahatma Gandhi.

He was the most popular Muslim leader of India. He was so popular that he won the Lok Sabha election from the Manjeri Constituency in 1962, 1967 and 1971 without even visiting his constituency even once during the election.

The masses called their beloved leader "Qaid-e-Milat" (Leader of the masses) and they honoured him with the Presidentship of the party for a Phenomenal 24 years.

The Tamil Nadu Assembly adopted a condolence Resolution and then the house adjourned without transacting any business as a mark of respect to his memory.

Paying his tributes to the late leader the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister said, "We have lost not only one of the Great leaders of the country but a champion for the cause of Tamil and the people of Tamil Nadu. He has secured a lasting place in the history of the country and of Tamil Nadu. He was an embodiment of friendship, simplicity, affection and unruffled demeanour against all provocations.



ANNA ABOUT MOHAMMED ISMAIL

Qaid-e-Milat is a great leader and a great lover of peace. He was leading the Muslim Community in spite of many difficulties. He was calm, modest, magnanimous and very brilliant.

His speeches imply the history of the politics of forty years. His speeches are not like-the fleeting speeches of immature politicians.

There are so many Members of Parliament in the House. Of all those Parliamentarians, I like him most.

You may ask me how he is greater than all other members of Parliament.

When it was proposed that Hindi alone should be the official language, it was he who objected to the proposal.

He argued that an official language must be an ancient language, rich in literature and grammar.

He boldly asserted that it was our mother-tongue Tamil alone that possesses all these qualities and it is Tamil alone that is fit to be the official language. Thus he raised the glory of Tamil in the eyes of all.

It was Qaid-e-Milat Mohammed Ismail who dared extol the greatness of Tamil in the Constituent Assembly.

That credit for having raised the greatness of Tamil goes to him.

—ANNA.

AIRPORT AUTHORITY TAKES OVER FOUR INDIAN AIRPORTS

Ownership of the four international airports at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, were vested in the International Airports Authority of India, with effect from 1st April 1972 at simple functions held at these airports.

The assets of the four international airports which the authority will take over, are worth about Rs. 30 crores. These comprise mainly terminal buildings, land making up the airports, runways, taxiways, aprons and hangers.

The total revenue of these airports during 1970-71 was about Rs. 520 lakhs.

The International Airports Authority will be an autonomous statutory authority. It will own and manage the four international airports which were previously under the Department of Civil Aviation.

The Tata Committee on international airports had recommended in 1969 the setting up of an autonomous body for the management of the international airports.

Important airports of the world are at present managed by such autonomous bodies.

Traffic projections made by consultants for the development of the airports at Delhi, Bombay and Madras, show that for the 1971-75 period traffic is expected to increase at the annual rate of 19·9 per cent at Bombay, 22 per cent at Delhi and 17 per cent at Madras.

A total of over four million passengers were handled by the four airports during 1970.

In 1970, Bombay had 32,321 aircraft movements in all and handled 1·9 million passengers against 24,093 aircrafts movements with a total of 1·08 million passengers at Delhi. Calcutta had 24,085 aircrafts movements with a total number of 0·69 million passengers and Madras 9,500 aircraft movements with 0·40 million passengers.

The peak figures per day show that Bombay has 135 total aircrafts movements and above 4,500 total passengers. The corresponding figures for a day for Delhi are 230 movements and 3,200 passengers.

The authority will have Mr. B. Israni, formerly Assistant General Manager, Indian Airlines, as Chaiman, and the following members, Mr. C.C. Arya, Director-General, Civil Aviation, Mr. S. Ramanathan, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation, Mr. S. Dutt, Finance Ministry, Air marshal M. S. Chaturvedi, Managing Director, Air India, Air Vice-Marshal S. Hussain, Managing Director, Indian Airlines, and Mr. B.N. Raman, Director-General of Tourism.

INDIA TO HAVE MOST IDEAL AIR PORTS

TOWARDS THE IDEAL AIRPORT.

Richard Buckminster Fuller, a diminutive dynamo of enthusiastic action is in and out of India these days because the Government of India has appointed him Architectural Advisor for the design of the three new International airports at Delhi, Bombay and Madras.

As it is, Mr. Fuller and others involved in the airport designs anticipate that 17-18 million airtravellers a year will be handled at the Delhi airport alone by 1,990. Peak loads of 5,000 people an hour will have to make the transition from air-world to land-world. Coping with this will demand different tools than are presently available.

We have to house this "dragon" ——this rigidly prescribed airport traffic—in the most economic, satisfying and pleasing manner" Mr. Fuller states. He and his Japanese-American architectural partner, Shoji Sadao, figure this phase of designing the airport buildings will take about two years.

Dr. Karan Singh, *Union Minister for Tourism*, vested ownership of four Indian Airports to the Airport authority on 1st April 1972.



WHAT'S NEW IN THE BATTLE AGAINST HEART ATTACKS

By

WALTER FROEHLICH.

Thousands of researchers in many parts of the world are battling heart and blood-vessel disease by far the largest killer of men in those countries where infectious diseases have been brought under control.

The investigators are approaching the problem in many ways and are generating new ideas and techniques.

At the South-western Medical School at the University of Texas in Dallas, Texas, many patients brought in with severe heart pump failure, who were formerly beyond help, now are being saved with a mechanical balloon device.

In a procedure which takes only about 10 minutes, the balloon is inserted into an artery in the leg of the patient immediately after admission to the hospital. The balloon is then pushed up through arteries until it arrives in the aorta, the major artery near the heart.

An attached sensor notes the beat of the heart and transfers that information to an electronic console, which causes the balloon to inflate with helium gas and deflate in rhythm with the heart beat. When the heart beats the balloon deflates; when the heart rests the balloon inflates. In this way, the device acts as an additional pump that takes most of the pumping load off the stricken heart.

Patients can be supported this way for up to five days, reducing the damage to the heart muscle from the heart attack. During that time, surgeons remove a vein from the patient's leg and sew it into the chest to bypass the obstructed artery. The survival rate of these patients, formerly zero, is now more than 50 per cent.

PREVENTION, BEST SOLUTION.

Researchers believe the best solution to heart disease is prevention. Because no reliable method for preventing heart disease exists, physicians attempt to predict the likelihood of it in a patient and then try to stave it off by treatment. An abnormally high level of cholesterol and triglycerides in the blood indicate persons more prone to heart attack than the rest of the population.

Screening people for these two substances has become easier and faster through automated laboratory instruments. A machine known as an Auto-Analyser is coming into increased use. From one half a millilitre of blood serum (blood from which red cells and certain other components have been removed), the Auto-Analyser can make a cholesterol analysis in two minutes and a triglycerides analysis in 10 minutes, much faster than a technician can do the job.

In an experiment aimed at reducing the incidence of heart attacks through medicines, two researchers gave patients a drug that lowers fat levels in the blood. Drs. Louis R. Krasno and George J. Kidera from the division of clinical research of United Airlines in San Francisco, California, reported this treatment reduced the non-fatal heart attack rate by more than two-thirds.

Many physicians prescribe diet tending to normalise the fat content of the blood as a preventive measure for heart disease. But a restricted diet is more difficult to follow for most patients than the periodic intake of medicine. (U.S.I.S.)

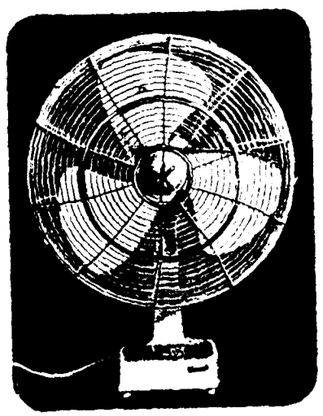
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THE SOCIAL PURPOSE OF A STEEL PLANT IN OUR OWN SOIL

The setting up of the Continuous Steel Casting Plant at Arkonam by the Government of Tamil Nadu through the Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation is an important event in the history of the industrial development of South India. Steel plays a vital role in the development of any nation on account of the countless variety of purposes for which steel products are required. However, the very diversity of the use of steel and the various forms in which the steel products are required make the production of steel a truly complicated affair. Producing in optimum quantities the varieties of steel products required for the various regions of the country in a few integrated steel plants creates practically insuperable difficulties in deciding the production pattern from time to time. Historically, this problem has been solved to some extent in India by dividing the steel production into two stages, viz., the first stage up to the production of billets and the second stage re-rolling of billets to the required sections, by confining the first stage of production to the integrated steel plants and by assigning at least a part of the second stage of production to a number of small scale re-rolling mills set up in the various parts of the country to cater to the specific regional demands for rolled products. Also many of these re-rolling mills were set up during the infancy of the iron and steel industry in India in the context of the need for re-rolling imported billets. Today, most of these re-rolling mills known as the 'registered re-rollers' are expected to get their billet requirements from the integrated steel plants, known as 'main producers'. There are 37 re-rolling mills in Tamil Nadu. Besides these registered re-rollers, a number of re-rolling mills have been set up in the last 7 or 8 years mainly for the purpose of utilising what is known as 're-rollable scrap'. These are generally known as 'scrap re-rollers' or 'unregistered re-rollers'.

Scarcity of Billets.

These rolling mills play a vital role by the catering to the specific requirements of the given region and by removing from the integrated steel plants at least to some extent the necessity for appreciating minutely the regional demands and for suitably adjusting their production pattern. Though theoretically this is an ideal set up, in practice, the existence of these rolling mills have created a lot of problems in the context of an overall shortage of steel. The integrated steel plants in the context of overall shortage of steel find it more profitable to re-roll theirown billets and market the merchant sections, than to release the billets for sale to the re-rollers. Usually the integrated steel mills have a re-rolling capacity adequate to re-roll their entire production of billets. In this context the release of billets to the outside re-rollers will keep the rolling mills of the integrated steel plant at least partially idle. In the event of the steel plants re-rolling their full production of billets, the registered and the unregistered re-rollers will remain idle. The only obvious solution to this problem is to devise a method by which the production of billets is increased to match the total available re-rolling capacity in the country.

Production of steel billets from steel scrap using electric arc furnaces and adopting the modern technique of continuous casting, perhaps, provides the ideal solution to the problem. Since the raw material will be steel scrap, the plant can be located where it is easy to assemble scrap and not necessarily in a a place close to the iron ore mines and conventional fuel sources. Unlike the practices in the conventional integrated steel plants, the techniques of production of steel in electric arc furnaces and continuous casting of a molten steel into billets lend themselves to comparatively smaller production sizes. In Tamil Nadu, on account of the shortage of billets, the registered re-rollers have been working at far below their installed capacity. In the case of unregistered re-rollers, the capacity utilisation is much worse on account of the non-availability and high prices of re-rollable scrap. The problem is also rendered more acute on account of the long distance between these re-rolling mills and the integrated steel plants in the Bengal-Bihar area and consequent inconveniences. The Continuous Steel Casting Plant at Arkonam has been projected with a socio-economic objective of fully exploiting the installed capacity for re-rolling and forging available in the State.

THE LIFE THEY SEEK TO SHARE

Tamil Nadu Seeks To Share Message Of St. Thomas With All

The English-knowing world is familiar with the catchy expression "Doubting Thomas" and the people of Tamil Nadu are familiar with the popular name "Parangimalai" otherwise known to the world as St. Thomas Mount. Santhome in the Madras City and St. Thomas Mount have been bearing the name of one of the disciples of Jesus Christ who came to India on his mission of evangelisation.

Thomas, also called Didymus, was the disciple of Jesus Christ. He often doubted and was hard of believing what Christ himself did and said. But, later he was convinced of Christ's miracles and became his devoted disciple. After the resurrection of Christ, it was Thomas who did not believe that Christ came to life again. He refused to believe until he himself saw that it was Christ who came to life. He felt the side of Christ's body to see for himself the scars of the wounds caused when Christ was crucified. Christ allowed Thomas to feel the side of His body. After having been convinced, it is said, Thomas called Christ "My Lord and My God". Thus the doubting Thomas became St. Thomas.

St. Thomas, the Apostle, came to India and preached the message of Christ. The South-Eastern and South-Western Coasts of India bear living testimonies of the Apostle's missionary endeavours.

In Madras, the capital of Tamil Nadu, there are three places outstanding in their connection with St. Thomas, namely Santhome, a part of Mylapore, Little Mount and St. Thomas Mount.

Santhome.

Santhome has gained importance on account of the tomb of St. Thomas which is its time-honoured treasure.

As early as 6th century A.D. this Santhome, had been a centre of attraction for pilgrims and tourists alike, especially from Arabia, Syria and Europe. Among those pilgrims were prominent personages like Marco Polo, the most famous explorer and tourist in history Nicholas Conti John Margnoti and Friar Oderic.

St. Thomas Mount.

It was on this hill that the Apostle was murdered and St. Thomas Mount is regarded by Christians as the Calvary of St. Thomas. This hill is popularly known as "Big Mount", (Mounte Grande), "Parangimalai" and "St. Thomas Mount." It is said that St. Thomas fled to this hill—about 300 feet above sea-level—after escaping from his shelter at Little Mount. While he was in prayer before a cross carved in stone, he fell,a prey to the enemy's spear, it is said.

On St. Thomas Mount there is a painting on wood, representing the Virgin Mary and the Child which is another monument for the pilgrim and the tourist. It is an impressive representation of the Virgin. A continuous tradition holds that this picture was painted by St. Luke and brought to India by St. Thomas.

Little Mount.

Between Santhome and St.Thomas Mount there is a small hillock known as "Chinna Malai" or the "Little Mount."

A cave on the hillock right below the sanctuary of a church built to protect the spot—is said to have afforded the saint shelter when pursued by his enemies.

All along, it was held that the remains of the Apostle were removed from Mylapore to Edessa and from Edessa to the island of Chios in the Mediterranean and from there to Ortona. Against this tradition, there is a document recently found in Lisbon which proves for certain that the remains were never removed from Mylapore.

Mgr. Alberto Pereira de Andrade, a research scholar on St. Thomas will soon disclose the conclusion of his study and throw more light on St. Thomas.

The earth, I tell you, is red

Referring to the sepulchre of St. Thomas, the Apostle, Marco Polo says: "Both Christians and Saracens greatly frequent it in pilgrimage. For the Saracens also hold the saint in great reverence and say that he was one of their own Saracens and a great prophet, giving him the title "Avarian" which means "A Holy Man" The Christians who go thither in pilgrimage take earth from the place where the Saint was killed and give a portion thereof to any one who is sick of a quartan or tertian fever; and by the power of God and of St. Thomas the sick man is immediately cured. The earth, I should tell you, is red."

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TAMIL NADU SLUM CLEARANCE BOARD.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board sealed tenders with the name of the work and tenderer duly superscribed on the cover for the following works are invited from the registered contractors by the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division No. II, 35-37, Jehangir Street, Second Line Beach, Madras-1, up to 3 p.m. on 24th April 1972. Tenders received will be opened by the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division II at 3-30 p.m. on the same day in the presence of tenderers or their authorised agents who choose to be present.

Name of the work.

Construction of 7 in one floor 4 storeyed single roomed tenements at Vazaimanagar (Cooks Road, Horse-shoe shaped, at Corporation Division 45. E.M.D.—Rs. 3,000. Form of contract—L.S. Period of completion—9 months.

The tender documents can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division II, on all working days between 11 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. from 10th April 1972 on production of receipted chalan towards the cost of tender schedules plus sales-tax, i.e. Rs. 20 plus sales tax. The cost of tender schedules may be remitted into the State Bank of India, Saidapet, Madras under the head Personal Deposit Account (P. D. Ac.) of the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board Division II and the sales tax under the Head XII. Sales Tax, B. Receipts under State Sales Tax Act.—General Sales Tax.

Tenders shall be submitted only in the prescribed form supplied by the department. The department will not be responsible for any delay or loss in transit.

Right is reserved to reject one or all the tenders received without assigning any reason therefor.

E. M. D. should be only in any one of the forms as stipulated in the tender schedule, and the tenders without such E. M. D. will be summarily rejected.

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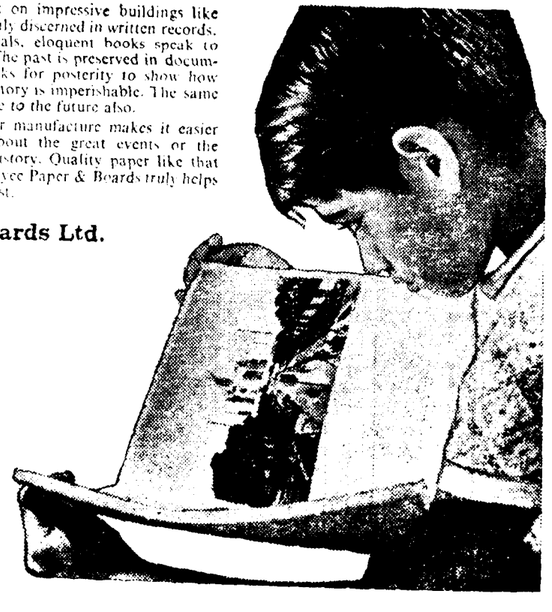
the living past

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Tamil Nadu Team's Distinction in Rural Sports Meet, Jaipur.

A 36 member contingent from Tamil Nadu participated in the Second All India Rural Sports Tournament held at Jaipur (Rajasthan) between 23-3-72 and 26-3-72 and returned with 36 medals, comprising 1 gold, 24 silver and 11 bronze medals. Twelve States from all over the Indian Union took part in the competition, each State fielding not less than 85 members.

In Athletics, out of the 6 competitors taken for the meet, four athletes won seven medals in all; One Gold, Three silver and two bronze.

1. Thiru M. D. Subalaza—
   (a) 1st place in High Jump 1·79 meters - New Record.
   (b) Third in Broad Jump.
2. Thiru D. K. Krishnamoorthy -
   (a) Second in Broad Jump.
   (b) Third in 100 metres.
3. Thiru K. Thirumalai - Second in 400 metres.
4. Thiru F. Sturt - Second in Javelin Throw.

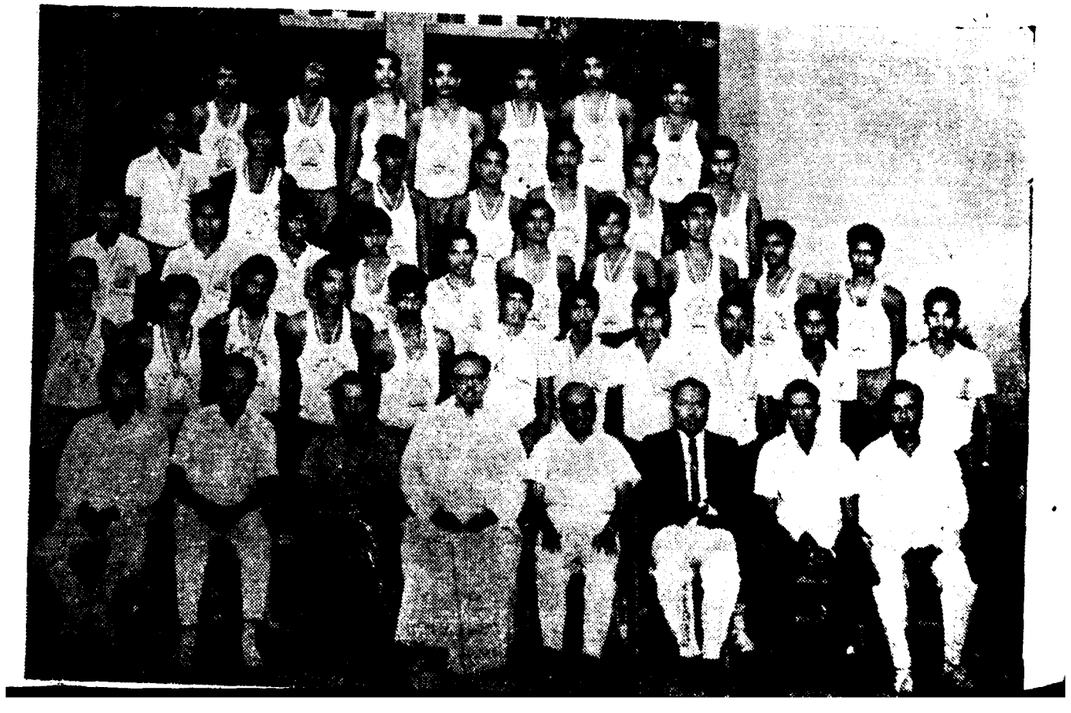
In games, competitions were conducted in league-cum-knockout basis. The Kabaddi team started with a very big win, scoring 102 against that of 17 of Bihar and finally won in pool B. Its winning over the Punjab team in the Semi-final match was remarkable because all the players of the opposing team outweighed each and every one of our team. Finally we won securing 21 against 10. In the finals we lost to the home team, that is Rajasthan and as a result of which we lost the Gold but got the Silver medal. The football team came upto the finals and faced Punjab, a fairly formidable team to whom we lost by four goals to Nil. Thus the team came to win silver medals.

The State Volleyball team, which lost to the Madhya Pradesh team in the league by a narrow margin of 11 : 15 and 5 : 15 avenged the defeat in the knock-out by taking the team by two straight sets scoring 15 : 10 and 15 : 3. Because it had to lose to Rajasthan in the Semi-finals, it was placed in the third and was awarded bronze medals.

To sum it up, in the Second All India Rural Sports Tournament, the Athletic team, Kabaddi team, and the Football team were placed second and the Volleyball team secured the third place. In the consolidated championship, the team from this State was placed in the fourth leaving Rajasthan, with 85 competitors to the first place, Punjab with 84 competitors to the second place, and Delhi with 49 competitors to the third place.

Thiru M. D. I. Subalaza who won a Gold medal by clearing a height of 1·79 metres in high jump and created a new record for the meet, is being given an incentive award.

Rural Sport Champions with Education Minister Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhian and Education Secretary, Thiru K. Diraviam.





INSTITUTE OF CARDIOLOGY

Latest diagnostic and curative equipments under a single roof in Asia.

part of the World Health nisation Day observances on April this year a 120-bed Insti- of Cardiology was opened in General Hospital, Madras by M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister. nstitute is housed in a specially 8-storey building, equipped the latest equipment. In his most modern facility for, ntive diagnosis, curative and ilitative aspects of various of heart diseases of patients of s from the infancy to old age, cost Rs. 75 lakhs. (In fact rchase of the equipment was a y itself. These equipment were ted into the country for display international exhibition in When the exhibition was the Government of Tamil was able to secure them, only e they could place a firm or the equipment in a matter lays.) Thus has it come to aimed as the first of its kind a, and it combines in itself e departments of cardiology rdio-vascular surgery. This a training institution for ians, specialist nursing staff, and cardiac surgeons, so h the proportionate increase in trained personnel cardiac units could be located in some of the District Headquarters hospitals too. The entire building was planned by an eminent heart surgeon, Dr. C. S. Sadasivam.

The out-patient section, the Cardiac Rehabilitation section and medical records section are housed in the ground floor of this Institute. Specially planned, self-contained cubicles ensuring privacy, wherein patients can be examined individually



are a feature of the out-patient section.

Details of the patients' complaint as well as the findings on examination are noted down in a specially designed case-sheet so that a permanent record can be maintained in the Institute. These case sheets have been so designed as to be fed into a computer for purposes of research. All relevant details of the patient and his habits constitute the case-sheet. Doctors are hoping that at least in cases of heart disease our people will permit autopsy to aid their research into the disease. The case sheets provide for entries concerning autopsy report also in all cases admitted for treatment but which succumb to the disease despite treatment.

An important but recent introduction is the Cardiac Rehabilitation section in which many victims of various types of heart diseases, under the close supervision of Cardiac Specialists, will be enabled to resume their normal active life.

The achievements of late Dr. C.S. Sadasivam one of the pioneers in

the Cardio Thoracic Surgery in India are commemorated in the modern auditorium named after him in the first floor. This air-conditioned auditorium was declared open by Dr. V. R. Nedunchezhian.Minister for Education and will be used mainly for scientific seminars.

The third and fourth floors contain the general, and special wards as well as the children's ward. Each ward is also provided with an emergency trolley containing the latest sophisticated equipment and drugs required to resuscitate seriously ill cardiac patients, which can quickly be taken to the patients' bedside. An annexe to the main wards is used by the patients as a reading room and the same room is used to educate patients regarding their disease.

The diagnostic facilities provided by the Biochemistry, Bacteriology and clinical pathology laboratories situated on the second floor are a boon to the patients in that results are available round the clock ensuring prompt and adequate treatment of complicated cardiac cases. The same floor also contains the Museum and Library.

MOTION PICTURE OF HEART'S FUNCTIONS.

The two most important sections, the Cardiac Catheterization Laboratory and the Intensive Care Unit (I. C. U.) are on the 6th floor. The Cardiac Catheterization Laboratory is fully equipped with modern electronic and cardio vascular radiological equipments. The specially designed table with a cradle and television screen enable the passage of a cardiac catheter (radio opaque) poly Vinyl tube through the various chambers of the heart to obtain the pressures inside the chambers, analysis of blood samples and injection of contrast media and dyes. The appearances of the various chambers of the heart is well delineated by the injected contrast medium and can be filmed with a 35 mm. cine camera. Simultaneous recording of the same events on a video chart permits immediate scrutiny of the film. The above procedures are essential for correct diagnosis of both congenital and acquired heart diseases.



Prof. C. Senthilnathan, Physician-in Charge C.C.U. explains working of Monitor to M.(E) and M. (H).

Dr. K. Somasundaram, Asst. Professor and the Principal, M.M.C. explain details of I.C.U. to Minister for Education.



A 6-bed air-conditioned Intensive Care Unit (I. C. U.) provides round the clock service by well-trained cardiologists and para medical personnel to seriously ill cardiac patients. In this unit the patients' E.C.G. as well as other para meters such as B.P. Varicose pressure and pulse. etc., are continuously monitored. Any disorder of the cardiac rhythm can be instantaneously corrected by various drugs or if necessary by giving an electric counter-shock with the help of the difibrillator. Very slow heart rates can be counteracted by electrical stimulation of the heart (artificial pacemaker).

Two air-conditioned operation theatres located on the 7th floor of the new cardiology block, will provide good scope for open heart surgery as well as vascular surgery. At present four to five major operations and several minor ones are performed every week.

This will also be an institute for technicians, nurses, general practitioners, general medical specialist, cardiac specialist and cardiac surgeons being given refresher type of training.

AS YOUR HEART SO IS YOUR HEALTH

By

Dr. V. T. H. GUNARATNE,

Regional Director, W.H.O., South East Asia Region.

"Your heart is your health" is the theme which was chosen for this year's World Health Day. This theme is of universal interest. It is often erroneously believed that cardiovascular diseases are common only in economically advanced countries and uncommon amongst people living in warm, tropical and developing countries. New evidence available indicates that the incidence of diseases affecting the heart and blood vessels—congenital conditions, rheumatic fever, hypertension, atherosclerosis, myocardial infraction. stroke and thrombosis —is increasing with rising standards of living in developing countries as well, where our people are exposed to conditions of stress and strain similar to those characterizing industrial and urban societies. In addition to having hot, humid tropical climates, we are plagued with innumerable economic and social problems. The crisis implicit in changing from a rural peasant way of living to an industrialized urban life implies a pattern of morbidity which is similar to that obtaining in the more developed countries. To be forewarned is to be forearmed; we have the means available to prevent cardiovascular conditions from claiming such a heavy toll of life.

WHO has been active in stimulating and assisting programmes for the prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of patients with these diseases. Expert committee meetings have been held; epidemiological studies on problems of local importance have been sponsored and scientific groups constituted to advice on the need for internationally co-ordinated research on cardiovascular diseases. These are some of the important activities undertaken by this organization. Over 46 collaborating laboratories and cardiovascular research and training centres situated in 24 countries have been engaged at one time or another in carrying out research projects under contractual arrangements with WHO or with assistance provided by WHO to individual research workers. The Organization supports studies on cardiovascular diseases in different population groups, including longitudinal studies among rural populations. Assistance is also provided to co-operative studies on cardiovascular diseases in animals with a view to preventing similar conditions in man. A number of pathology laboratories are collaborating in an international atherosclerosis project and are providing a wealth of data on the geographical pathology of this condition. Cardiomyopathies occurring in tropical and sub-tropical areas as a major health problem form another subject on which WHO promotes co-operative studies. The development of international standards in nomenclature, the determination of methodology for investigations and the establishment of registries are yet other fields of activity.

Group educational activities, the award of fellowships for training, and the supply of teaching and informational material complete the pattern of technical assistance provided by WHO. Thus the Organization pledges its support to Member Governments in their attempts to prevent cardiovascular diseases and to launch treatment and rehabilitation programmes.

The inauguration of the Institute of Cardiology by the Government of Tamil Nadu marks a significant step forward in accelerating local, national and international efforts in the conquest of cardiovascular diseases. I congratulate the Government of Tamil Nadu for their foresight and for their dedicated and sincere approach to the solution of health problems.

Much more than we realize, the health of our heart is in our own hands. The time has come for community action to control high blood pressure, to prevent rheumatic heart disease, to treat respiratory diseases, and to diagnose and correct malformation of the circulatory system in children as early as possible. Preventive measures should be aimed primarily at young adults and even children and adolescents, by ensuring their optimum physical and psychological development.

The slogan "Your heart is your health" not only emphasizes the importance of a healthy heart but should remind us that people hold the key to their own health. For example, it is now clearly known that certain habits are associated with atherosclerosis and coronary heart diseases. Over-eating, particularly rich foods with saturated fats and refined carbohydrates, smoking and lack of physical exercise have been incriminated. Certain ailments which affect children such as rheumatic fever can be checked in some measure and future serious heart disease thus prevented.

Clearly both the individual and the community can and should

take measures to prevent heart diseases. The individual should watch his diet, take adequate exercise and avoid smoking. The community should become aware of the importance of the early recognition and treatment of congenital malformations. streptococcal and other infections and rheumatic heart diseases. Overcrowding and inadequate hygiene are also contributory causes of such heart diseases as rheumatic fever. The community should do all it can to prevent such conditions.

Sometimes, the price of survival from heart disease may be a permanent handicap or disability. This is particularly true for patients with myocardial infraction and cerebral thrombosis. In a cardiac or brain accident-stroke, a block in the flow of the artery causes a sudden drop in the oxygen supply to a part of some organ. If this condition lasts more than a few minutes, the cells will disintegrate and die ; there will be some permanent damage and a scar tissue will be formed replacing the damaged cells. Consequently, if a patient survives a vascular disease which has caused damage to a part of his heart or brain, there may be such after-effects as disturbances in the rhythm of the heart, paralysis of the limbs or speech disorders.

Since patients often continue to live long after acquiring such handicaps, something must be done to help them find their place in society ; this is the role of rehabilitation, which aims at restoring the patient as much as possible and enabling him to live a normal life, physically, psychologically, socially and vocationally. Besides routine medical care, many methods are used in rehabilitation : physiotherapy, occupational therapy, psychological tests and psychotherapy, social and vocational guidance and counselling, vocational assessment, work training and re-schooling.

The World Health Organization has been active in stimulating and assisting programmes for the prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of patients with these diseases. The convening of expert committee meetings, support of epidemiological studies on problems of local importance, promotion and co-ordination of international studies on cardiovascular diseases, and the constitution of scientific groups to advise on such research are some of the important activities which it has undertaken.

Group educational activities for health personnel and scientists, the award of fellowships for training and the supply of teaching and informational material complete the pattern of WHO assistance. Thus, the Organization pledges its support to Member Governments in their attempts to prevent cardiovascular diseases and to launch treatment and rehabilitation programmes.

World Health Day, 1972 emphasizes that diseases of the heart are a matter of concern to us all. WHO seeks to promote an active approach to cardiovascular diseases, for it is primarily the individual, whether as citizen, health worker or public health administrator concerned with the development of his community, who can take action to give the heart a chance.

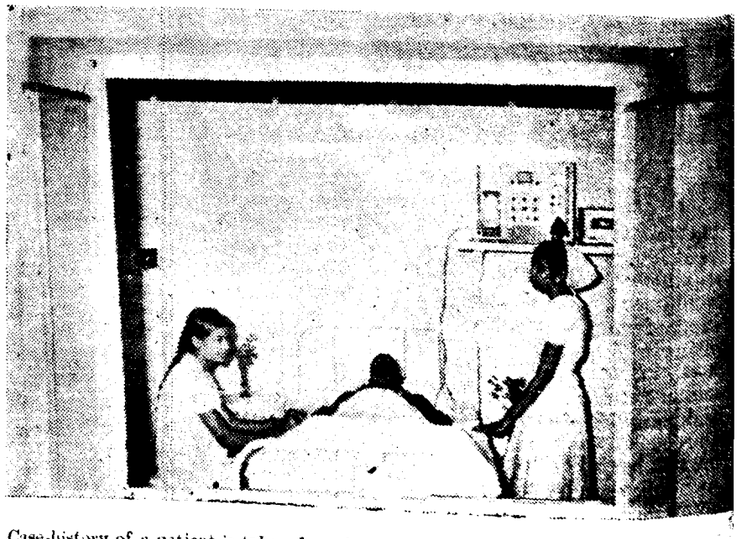
THE HEART SEARCH.

According to the only sources of data collection on heart disease, insurance companies, hospitals, epidemiological surveys and autopsies, 11·20 per cent of the total heart patients suffer from coronary heart disease; a further 11 to 20 per cent have hypertension; 22 to 40 per cent of the heart patients have rheumatic heart disease; 13 to 18 per cent have chronic cor pulmonale; 1 to 2 per cent suffer from congenital heart disease in India.

According to a study undertaken by the Central Health Education Bureau,the death rate on account of cardiovascular disease is increasing in urban population. Although the crude death rate has fallen all over India since independence, the mortality on account of circulatory diseases has increased by 220 per cent.

CORONARY HEART DISEASE.

If you are nervous and irritated, a member of the upper middle class, chair-bound and if you smoke cigarettes you are risking a coronary heart disease. If you are a lawyer, an engineer, or a business executive the risks are even greater.



Case-history of a patient is taken down by social worker for follow-up after discharge.

YOU CAN BE SURE OF YOUR HEART

The heart is one of the earliest organs to develop in intrauterine life. As early as the 14th day of a conception, a little tube develops in the foetus through which primitive blood circulates. This tube doubles on itself and convolutes, ultimately reaching its near-adult form by the 50th day of intrauterine life. At this stage the heart is nine times as large in proportion to the size of the rest of the body in embryo.

The heart essentially is a pump pushing blood in one direction, namely forward. The right side of the heart receives blood from the veins, pumps it to the lungs where it is oxygenated, and is returned to the left side and pushed out by the large powerful left ventricle of the heart into the aorta, the main artery within the chest. The coronary arteries are the first pair of branches from the aorta and they immediately enter and supply the muscle of the heart, with oxygenated blood. The total surface area available in the lungs for this oxygenation process is about 50 sq.m. or about the area of a tennis court.

As with other sensational developments of modern technology, cardiac surgery had its beginning many years ago. In fact, every advance in the medical and natural sciences has contributed to its full flowering. The unity of sciences, not merely medical and biological, but all natural sciences, is brought into focus in this new and exciting branch of medicine, where the marvels of new diagnostic, electronic and X-ray aids, dependent on the physical sciences, the developments in plastic and metallurgy and in physiology and cell biology, make it possible for many sufferers from heart disease to look upon the future with a confidence. Today, cardio-vascular surgery is a complete speciality and it can be truthfully stated that there is no aspect of heart or blood-vessel disease that does not possess or promise a surgical solution.

HEART DISEASE.

Diseases of the heart and blood vessels are called cardio-vascular diseases.

Heart disease is not a single disease but a group of many. The three most important kinds of heart disease are (1) arteriosclerosis, or hardening of the arteries ; (2) hypertension. or high blood pressure ; and (3) rheumatic heart disease, caused by rheumatic fever. Certain infections, such as diphtheria and syphilis in its late stages, can produce heart disease. But to-day these forms of heart disease are fairly rare. Some children are born with imperfectly formed hearts. They suffer from congential heart disease. Advances in surgery now make it possible to repair, wholly or in part a wide variety of congential heart defects, as well as some types of heart damage caused by rheumatic fever.

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE, or HYPERTENSION, is a condition caused by an increased resistance to the flow of the blood through the smallest arteries, the arterioles. This happens as a result of prolonged constriction, or narrowing. The higher resistance makes the heart beat harder not faster, to pump the blood through the body. This condition is called essential hypertension, when it exists without other signs of illness. Malignant hypertension is the name given to the small proportion of cases in which the disease becomes progressively and rapidly more severe. If you suffer from giddiness, palpitation of the heart, difficulty or distress while climbing stairs or while taking physical exercise, you must get yourself checked for high blood pressure.

RHEUMATIC FEVER : Is usually, though not always, a disease of young persons. It is the leading cause of heart disease among children. It also is responsible for much serious heart disease later in life. Rheumatic fever may damage the heart valves or muscles. Then the blood cannot flow normally through the heart. The heart must work harder to keep up with the needs of the body. The after effects of rheumatic fever are called rheumatic heart disease.

MITRAL STENOSIS is the hardening or narrowing of the mitral valve between the left atrium and left ventricle. It is caused by rheumatic fever. In many cases, the narrowed valve opening can be widened and the condition can be improved by valve surgery (known as mitralcommissurotomy or mitral valvotomy).

HARDENING OF THE ARTERIES is the underlying cause of several illnesses, including heart attacks ; In atherosclerosis, a special form of arteriosclerosis, the normally smooth artery lining becomes rough and narrow because of patchy deposits. These deposits interfere with the flow of blood. The rough surface, plus the sluggishness of the blood as it moves through the narrowed channels, sometimes causes blood clots to form. A blood clot of this type is known as a thrombus. A thrombus may block an artery altogether. Sometimes clots break away from the spot where they were formed and are carried in the bloodstream to other parts of the body. The moving clot is called an embolus.

The coronary arteries that nourish the heart muscle itself are more frequently affected by atherosclerotic hardening than are any others. Hardening of these arteries causes a decrease in the heart muscle's blood supply, and may cause the

chest pain known as angina pectoris. Coronary thrombosis is the term for heart attacks that occur when a clot forms and occludes, or blocks, a coronary artery.

ANGINA PECTORIS

The heart has great strength and works constantly 24 hours a day. Even when fatty deposits have narrowed one or more of the coronary arteries, the blood supply reaching the heart muscle may still be adequate to fill the need for food and oxygen which this steady workload imposes.

These same arteries, however, may not be capable of furnishing the extra blood the heart demands, when person exerts himself more than usual, such as in dashing to catch a bus, or when he becomes over excited by some especially good or bad news.

At such times "angina" as angina pectoris is often called-may be felt in the chest. This severe pain often accompanied by a sense of pressure of suffocation under the breastbone, normally subsides within a few minutes after the added exertion is over. Angina sometimes extends into the left shoulder, arm and hand.

Angina pectoris is not a disease itself, but a symptom of a disease. The words "angina pectoris" literally mean pain of the chest. Such chest pains may also be the result of many conditions other than an insufficient flow of blood to the heart muscle, of course. Episodes of pain especially if they recur, should always be reported to physician, who will be able to make a diagnosis. He then may prescribe medicines for the patient that will have the effect of dilating the coronary arteries, temporarily enlarging them to let more blood through. The doctor may also instruct the patient to take certain measures that might help prevent further harmful hardening of the vessels of the heart.

Doctors call a heart attack occurring in this way a "coronary thrombosis". Coronary thrombosis can happen during sleep as well as during normal daily activity or in the midst of a stressful or exciting situation. Coronary thrombosis begins under the breast-bone and may move to a shoulder and down the arm. It is usually on the left side. There is also shortness of breath, coughting, rapid pulse and drop in blood pressure.

OTHER TYPE

In the second type of heart attack the fatty deposits themselves plug the vessel, without the help of a clot. The deposits simply become so greatly enlarged that they merge and shut off the flow of blood.

An attack occurring in either way may be so mild that the victim doesn't notice it (although this is most uncommon), or it could be so severe as to bring sudden death. How serious it is depends on the size of the blocked vessel, and the extent of the heart muscle area damaged by blood starvation. This damaged or killed region of heart muscle is called a "myocardial infact". The rehabilitation programme is meant for these patients.

The excruciating pain of a heart attack may last for several days. Other symptoms are usually an intense shortness of breath and heavy perspiration. Occasionally the person suffering a heart attack also loses consciousness.

During the period of recovery a scar will form where the heart muscle has been damaged. The important thing in getting over an attack is plenty of rest, coupled with a physician's treatment. The patient should bear in mind that the repair job going on in his heart is a delicate process. It takes time. When recovery is complete a rule of moderation in all things is required; no overworking, no overeating, no extremes of any kind-but most people can resume a normal daily routine.

If the heart attack victim is willing to give himself proper care, and follow his physician's advice, his chances are very good for may more years of living.

FIBRILLATION means that the muscle fibers of the heart are working without co-ordination, with an irregular rhythm, and usually at a far faster rate than normal. The result is a quivering or fluttering of the heart, instead of the strong regular contractions that result when the muscle fibers work together properly. When fibrillation affects the ventricles, as in ventricular fibrillation, it usually is fatal, because the irregularly quivering ventricles cannot pump blood out of the heart.

HEART FAILURE is usually an advanced stage of heart disease and may produce difficulties in breathing. It does not always mean that the heart stops. In heart failure, the heart's pumping action is not normal and it does not perform efficiently.

SOME HEART ATTACKS NEVER HAPPEN.

Nature has her own remarkable way of averting disaster even though the coronary arteries have started to harden. It is called "collateral circulation". Neighbouring arteries carry more blood than formerly to compensate for a narrowed vessel, and new arterial branches open up to help severe hardening of the coronary arteries do not suffer heart attacks, and why some do not even experience the pains of angina pectoris.

Collateral circulation can also be of vital importance after a heart attack has struck. It may help keep a victim alive in the first few hours after the attack, and then assist his heart in repairing itself and regaining its strength. National Heart Institute grantee scientists have recently developed a mechanical pump, called a "counterpulsator", that can be used to speed the opening of this collateral vessel network in heart attack victims. With such life saving devices supplementing nature's own design, countless thousands of people, and their hearts, can survive heart attacks from hardening of the arteries.

HEART-BEAT BY IMPLANTED ELECTRODE—SURGICAL FEAT IN MADRAS.

A special electronic medical device called "artificial pace-maker" was surgically implanted into two patients in Perambur Railway Hospital, Madras. Both these patients had suffered from "heart block". In this disease, beats of the heart drop from the normal 70 to 80 per minute to 30 or less per minute. A person cannot survive such a drop for long. For such patients, the heart is made to beat at the normal rate initially by applying an electronic medical device to the chest from outside. Subsequently, an automatic artificial pace-maker powered by a mercury cadmium battery is surgically implanted inside the body and connected directly to the heart chambers by an electrode. This implanted device transmits continuous rhythmic electrical impulses which keeps the heart beating regularly at a normal rate. The person thereafter resumes a normal life. The pace-maker needs replacement once in two years when the mercury cadmium battery cells get exhausted.

Thiru Sampath, aged 30, Khalasi, working in the Tondiarpet Marshalling Yard was the first patient for whom this implantation was done. The other patient is Dr. Banerjee, Assistant Medical Officer, South Central Railway, Vijayawada. Both are doing their normal work.

ATOM POWER FOR HEART PATIENTS.

A firm in Minneapolis, in America has developed a nuclear-powered heart pace-maker which a Buffalo-New York Hospital wants to implant experimentally in 10 patients. The hospital has applied to the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission for authorisation, since the use of radioactive material is within the AEC's jurisdiction.

Heat from plutonium 238 can generate the tiny current needed to operate the pace-maker for as long as 10 years. This is an advantage over battery-powered heart implant devices which must be removed every 1½ to 2 years. Pace-makers, the size of a cigarette package, are implanted by surgery in the abdomen or elsewhere in the body cavity. Electronic signals, generated at the steady rate of 72 pulses a minute, are carried by a small wire to the heart, stimulating it in a natural manner.

Defibrillating the heart.



Recording of B.P.

Cardio-respiratory resuscitation.



REHABILITATION PROGRAMME FOR MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION PATIENTS

For generations, physicians have instructed their coronary patients 'to take things quietly' once they have recovered from the acute phase of the heart attack. Recently, there has been a trend to encourage these patients to lead a more active existence after recovery. Physical activity programmes carried out in other countries have shown that properly selected patients derive both symptomatic and psychological benefits from such programmes.

An ordinary person often wastes lot of energy, when carrying out moderate to severe physical exertions. Because of lack of practice, his muscles are relatively inefficient using up more energy in doing a certain amount of work. With a little training and practice, the same person could do the same amount of work with expenditure of less energy. Ultimately, this means that his heart will have to do less work. This is the principle behind the advocacy of physical activity programmes in cardiac rehabilitation.

the first few days after myocar- infarction the patient must be completely at rest, because at this critical movement when the strain on the heart is maximal, any extra strain must be avoided at all costs. However, in order to prevent stiffness, of muscles and joints and to promote good circulation in the limbs, passive movements of the extremities are performed by a physiotherapist, who visits him daily. Later, the patient performs simple active movements of the limbs, while he is still in bed. Once he is allowed to get out of bed, the amount of exercise that he does is gradually increased. All these exercises are carfully supervised by the doctor looking the patient as too much work for the heart is as bad as too little.

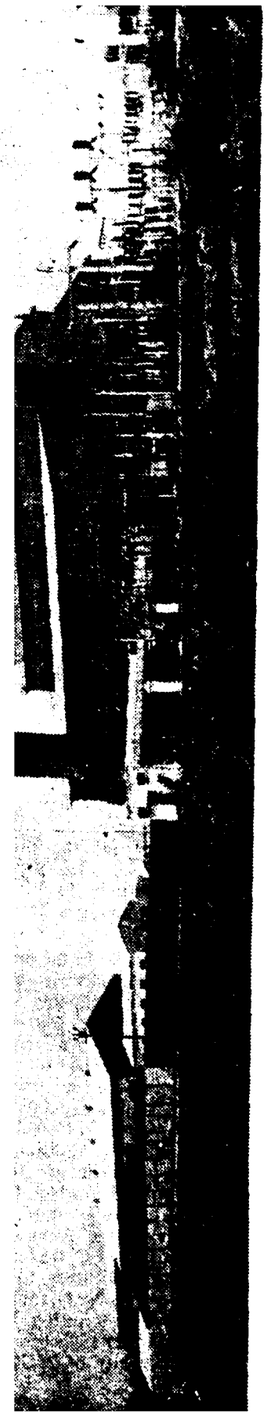
Since the rationale underlying the programme depends on the gradual increase in the amount of exercise, the entire schedule takes several months to complete. Needless to say, it is not necessary that the patient should remain in the hospital for the total duration of the programme. Once he has recovered from the acute phase of the attack, he is discharged and advised to rest at home for a few more weeks before resuming his work. Meanwhile he continues to attend the cardiology outpatient at weekly intervals, where he undertakes the more strenuous latter half of the Rehabilitation Programme. Now he exercises on the Bicycle Ergometer and Treadmill on each occasion increasing the amount of work. While exercising his E.C.G., heart rate and blood pressure are continuously monitored to see how his heart is able to cope up with extra load. At home he is advised to perform callisthenic exercises and to take daily walks, the distance being prescribed by his physician.

Many patients, who fear that the slightest exertion is bad for their hearts make their lives miserable by undue restriction of their activities. The Cardiac Rehabilitation Programme demonstrates the exact amount of physical exertion, which a patient can safely undertake, so that he can adjust his activities within that limit. Frequently this may result in his leading an almost normal life, except for the necessary avoidance of very severe exertion.

ntral Monitoring Stations recording of E. C. G. and other data.

Adjusting Monitor.





THE BIRTH OF A STEEL PLANT IN TAMIL NADU

The Continuous Steel Casting Plant at Arkonam is located on an elevated site about 3 k.m. from Arkonam on the Arkonam-Tiruvellore Road, which bifurcates the 118 acres factory site and the residential colony for the staff. As casting is made in perpendicular form, the plant has a high 115 ft. high ceiling level. In fact steel melting is being carried on from a platform about 70 feet from ground level. It is an acute engineering skill to provide strong supports to such heavy equipment at such great heights. The massive all steel structure for the steel melting shop is 335 ft. long, nearly 200 ft. deep towering to a height of 115 ft. above ground level with underground accommodations up to a depth of 23 ft. below ground level. About 2,200 tons of steel supports this gigantic melting shop costing Rs. 60 lakhs exclusive of the machinery and equipments. Two 50-tons cranes, one 15-tons crane and one 10-tons crane are provided in each of the four separate bays in this building serving the furnace, casting, scrap and billet handling areas. Besides

(Continued on page 26)

The Project Engineer explains how steel is made in Arkonam.



HOW'S IT DONE IN ARKONAM STEEL PLANT



The above steel shop is as high as Santhome Church.



In Arkonam, steel making is done in an electric arc furnace. Though at present, it produces mild steels required for rerollers, in the subsequent stages, when the billet position in the country becomes much better, alloy steels, spring steels, and special steels can be manufactured using the electric arc furnace. This will provide a useful and valuable raw material for the growth of a large number of iron and steel industries in and around the Arkonam area.

The continuous casting machine installed at Arkonam has 4 independent strands and makes use of vertical moulds. In order to reduce the height of the building, pneumatic bending arrangements are provided to bend the billets to a horizontal position before cooling. In the recent years, the use of curved moulds has also been introduced to reduce the height of the building and to make the equipment more compact. However, the use of the vertical moulds has proved thoroughly successful for production of large quantities of steel. Soviet Union produces about 121 million tonnes of steel every year and bulk of it is continuously cast. The Continuous Casting Machine installed at Arkonam also has special electronic arrangements to keep the liquid level in the mould under control. It is also provided with a closed circuit T. V. system for operational facilities.

Fully automatic Controls.



The plant has in the first stage one 25/30 tonne electric arc furnace capable of producing liquid steel required for the production of 50,000 tonnes per year of steel billets. It also has a four strand continuous casting machine with vertical moulds capable of casting 100,000 tonnes of steel billets per year. With the addition of another 25 tonne electric arc furnace, the plant will be able to produce 100,000 tonnes of mild steel billets per year in the second stage. In the third stage, the entire plant can be duplicated to obtain a capacity of 200,000 tonnes. There are certain interesting features in this Plant. The electric arc furnace with a capacity of 25/30 tonne per

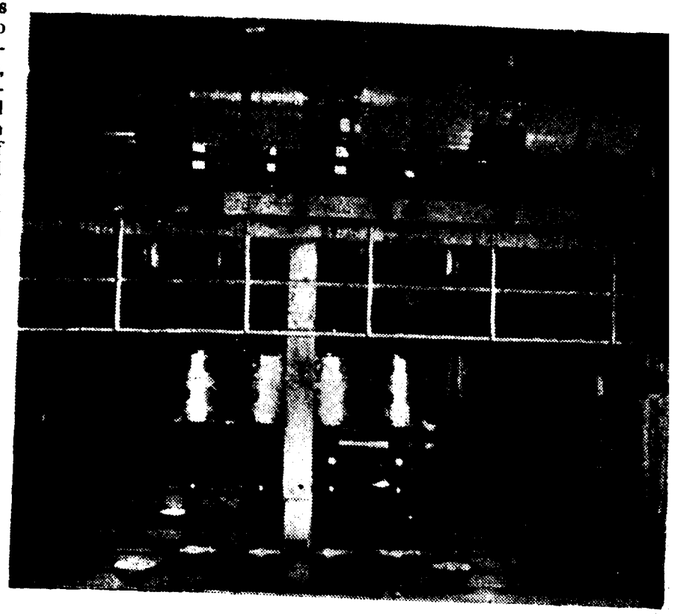


Scrap iron is melted in electric furnace (left) and the snarling, hissing molten metal is transferred by cranes to the tendish (right) for making into four quiet bars of steel (below).

heat is perhaps the biggest furnace to be operated in this country. Continuous Casting of the molten steel directly into billets is a modern technique developed in the course of the last 15 years. It is an enormous improvement over the conventional casting of liquid steel into ingots and converting ingots into blooms and then the blooms into billets. Two costly stages of operation involving stripping, soaking, blooming, bloom-heating and rolling are straightaway eliminated bringing about sharp reduction in he operating costs. The yield of billets from liquid steel is stepped up to as high a percentage as 97. The billets cast in continuous casting machinery are more uniform nd sections as small as 50 mm. quare have been successfully cast. he Arkonam plant produces 75 mm. quare billets and 100 mm. square illets to suit the requirements of ie local rerollers.

The biggest thermal power station in Neyveli set up with Soviet sistance will be a dependable urce of strength for the entire wer system of the South. With is, the power shedding and staggerg in power supply will be considerly obviated. Practically uninterpted industrial production is being sured.

Steel age is born in Tamil Nadu·



auxilary structures have been erected :—

(1) Scrap yard, (2) Repair shop, (3) General Stores, (4) Two ground level reservoirs each 2·5 lakhs gallons capacity, (5) Overhead reservoir of 66,000 gallons capacity reaching a height of 120 feet, (6) Cooling tower, (7) Laboratory, (8) Welfare Building and (9) Pump house.

Broad gauge railway track have been laid connecting the factory with Arkonam Junction. Water supply required for the plant is pumped from the infiltration gallaries laid in Kallar River near Thakkolam, 12 miles from the plan site. It is a combined scheme with Arkonam Municipal Water Supply executed by Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board.

The Rs. 47 lakhs scheme for the residential compus in a 92 acres site contemplates construction of independent quarters with all modern facilities for 181 members of the staff. The first stage of work for 62 houses are already under occupation and 60 more houses will be got ready within the next two months. The buildings for the rest of the quarters are in advanced stage of construction. Buildings have been got ready for starting an elementary school from the coming academic year.

The continuous Steel Casting Plant erected with Soviet collaboration and Soviet Machinery has gone on stream and has started producing ... The several trial productions done so far have proved quite successful. A successful demonstration unique steel of this unique steel plant comprising the most modern design and structure, was afforded to a party of pressmen on 8th April 1972. The sophisticated machinery of the value of Rs. 2 crores and technical know-how have been supplied by M/s Machinoexport of U.S.S.R. under a deferred rupee payment agreement.

This was explained by Mr. Harbans Singh, Chairman of Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation (TIDCO) at a Press Conference held on 8th April 1972. He said the plant is of great significance to the State in that it begins an era of steel in Tamil Nadu, provides more employment opportunities and stimulates further industrial development. More than all, Mr. Singh explained, the greatest advantage of the plant is that it provides the 37- and-odd rerolling mills in the State with the much-needed billets, the scarcity of which has forced these mills to work far below their capacities.

Answering questions Mr. Singh said, the machinery from the Soviet Union arrived on time and the erection work was completed in reasonably good time. If there was any delay, it was entirely due to the non-availability of steel for construction purposes, which could not be avoided. As there had been so much of public interest in the State and outside, they have done their best to put the plant into operation early.

The plant would start commercial production soon and the products would surely find a ready market. One more Electric Arc Furnace would be installed to augment production of billets from the present 50,000 tonnes to 100,000 tonnes per annum. A sponge iron plant would also be built to obviate raw material difficulties.

Mr. V. M. Timofcev, Chief of Soviet Specialists explained many other features of the plant and machinery provided by the Soviet Union. This is the only plant in India which has continuous casting equipment with full automation and instrumentation and with a closed circuit TV. All processes are mechanised and operated from control rooms from beginning to end, he said.

Continuous steel casting is the most modern and at the same time most difficult process. It increases the yield 10 per cent H12 per cent as compared to normal processes. Apart from increasing productivity, it improves the quality of the product too.

The plant gives not only a higher yield, but also the purest quality product, Mr. Viswanathan, Project Engineer, who along with the Chairman and other members of the Board of Directors took the party of journalists round the plant, told them. The plant is equipped with a first-rate laboratory and the quality of the product is checked at several stages.

The Novo-Lipetsk Iron Plant in Soviet Union where our Arkonam technicians were trained.



Governor Recalls 5000 years old Indian Naval Traditions on Merchant Navy Flag Day Celebrations

The 9th National Maritime Day and the Merchant Navy Flag Day were observed in Madras on 5th April 1972. The following is the text of the speech of Thiru K. K. Shah, Governor of Tamil Nadu on the occasion.

"I am happy that as in other maritime countries we are celebrating this day in India. It gives us an opportunity to recall the achivements of our merchant navy and also to remember those who laid down their lives pursuing their careers at sea. This day is also significant for another reason. On this day, exactly fifty-three years ago, the first fully Indian owned steamship 'Loyalty' set out on her maiden voyage from Bombay to the United Kingdom.

"We have our own tradition of sea-faring and ship-building, recalling to our minds our glories past. Our history tells us that our ships and merchandise went far, and developed close economic, social and cultural exchanges with the countries of the West and the East. It is said that the history of Indian shipping goes as far back as 3,000 years B.C. India had earned a name in ship-building in the international market. Indian built ships were famous for their strength and stability and sailed over all the seas then known. The maritime tradition so established by our country over centuries had, however, to face a set back and almost extinction with the advent of foreign rule coupled with the emergence of steel ships and the substitution of steel for timber in ship construction.

"The attainment of our Independence in 1947 brought about a renaissance of Indian shipping and generated great enthusiasm among the Indian ship owners: The Government of free India extended its full support and assistance to the ship-building industry. We can say with confidence that the shipping industry has made commendable progress. The merchant shipping tonnage rose from 192,000 on the 15th August 1947 to 2.50 millions in 1970. It is expected that the Indian tonnage will touch 3 million mark by 1972.

"While we have every reason to feel happy over the progress India has registered since the dawn of her freedom, we have to remember that there is no room for self-complacency. We are not yet self-sufficient. Hardly 22 per cent of India's foreign trade is carried in Indian vessels. If Indian shipping were to occupy its rightful place in sea-borne international commerce, it ought to carry 50 per cent of the export and import trade. Side by side, the ship-building, ship repairing and ship ancillary industries and the port and other facilities also require to be developed. We should strive hard to reach a stage when all the ships required for the country are built in our own ship-building yards.

INDIAN SEAMEN UNDER FOREIGN FLAGS.

"It is gratiying to note that we are more than self-sufficient in respect of the man-power requirements of Indian shipping. About 30,000 Indian seafarers are serving in ships of foreign flags and earning by dint of hard work over Rs. 10 crores in foreign exchange and a good name for the country. Our merchant navy institutions like the training ship DUFFERIN are maintaining a regular supply of fully trained and equipped Deck and Engineer officers for the Indian Merchant Navy. It is also a matter of satisfaction that these institutions are training officers from the neighbouring friendly countries.

"Priority was accorded in the first two Five-Year Plans for the acquisition of general cargo ships for operation in the liner trade. This has enabled us to carry all of our dry cargo trade along the co and 40 to 45 per cent of our tot overseas liner trade. The Thir 5 Year Plan marked the beginnin of a significant development that is the diversification of ou merchant tonnage in bulk carrier and tankers. During the perio 1961–1966, 50 per cent of the tota added tonnage was made up b bulk carriers or tankers. Thi trend, I am glad, continues an substantial efforts are being made to improve upon our present inadequate carriage of about 22 per cent of our total overseas seaborne trade.

VIGIL OF MERCHANT NAVY DURING WAR.

"In search of the enemy and to, safeguard its own security, lonely ships at sea disguised their identity observed radio silence and intercepted secret messages of the enemy the disclosure of which assisted in facing exceptionally grave situations. During the hostilities the Merchant men were on constant vigil, invariably reported well in advance the sighting of an enemy aircraft and silhouted shadows of battle ships, submarines and other military or civil crafts hanging around in the vicinity of our coast. This is how they proved to be in actual fact our second line of defence.

"Shipping is really a very vast and fascinating subject. The several facets of celebrations no doubt seek to highlight its public importance. The observance of the day therefore brings the people closer to the shipping industry and enables them to participate in the celebrations and to share the sense of pride in the achievements of Indian shipping. I do hope that these celebrations year after year will enlighten the public on the many salient aspects of shipping and also encourage the youth of the country to choose careers of adventure such as only the sea can offer and carry the message of peace and good will of India to the countries they visit and establish friendship and understanding".



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INDUSTRIAL FINANCE IN TAMIL NADU

S. CHIDAMBARAM, M.A., M.LITT.,
Planning Officer,
State Planning Commission.

In a developing country like India, caught in the vicious circle of poverty and low equilibrium trap, economic growth depends very much on the rates of growth of capital formation. In most of the developing countries in Third World the aspiration for rapid industrialisation is not matched by availability of finance to carry out the transformation of the economy. When a country is trying to achieve a take off, and as development proceses gather momentum, the need for capital markets and long term finance to industry gains importance. As these countries are not only backward but suffer from ill-knit, ill-equipped capital markets, the Government has to interfere to provide long term financial assistance for the development of industries. In western economies especially in Germany the concept of mixed Banking, wherein Commercial Banks carried out long term financing for industrial development as well was popular. In developing countries like India mixed Banking is not practicable, just because of low deposits and secondly because they cannot undertake the responsibility of meeting the demands of expansive industrial sector. This makes it necessary to establish special financial institutions for catering to the needs of rapid industrialisation.

In Indian Planning for development is a Joint Responsibility of the Union and States. The Central Government has set up a few institutions to give long term credit for industries. They are Industrial Finance Corporation, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, Industrial Development Bank of India. These institutions try to meet the demand for long term credit all over India. As many of the deserving industries could not be promoted for sheer lack of long term credit Tamil Nadu pioneered to start State Financial Institutions to meet the demand for long term finance from within the State's resources.

Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation.

Among many pioneering activities of the State, the establishment of Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation to give long term and medium term loans to industries in Tamil Nadu is one. This Industrial Finance Corporation was started in 1949. This Corporation guarantees the loans raised by industries, guarantees the deferred payment contracts entered by the entrepreneurs. The total assistance sanctioned and disbursed from the 1st September 1949 to 30th June 1971 is as follows :—

	Number of applications.	*Amount sanctioned. (in lakhs.)*	*Number of applications.*	*Amount disbursed. (in lakhs).*
1. Cash loan—				
Small scale	119	246·95	85	146·23
Others	361	3,161·19	303	2,443·45
2. Guarantee loan—Others	27	636·15	17	459·17
3. Deferred Payment Guarantee—				
Small scale	3	9·58	1	1·27
Others	78	1,685·35	42	798·51
4. Underwriting of Shares and Debentures—				
Small scale	1	1·75	1	1·72
Others	104	1,390·71	69	742·47

Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation since its inception has sanctioned 246·95 lakhs to small industries of which the amount sanctioned in 1970-71 for small scale industries was 119·91 lakhs. Since 1971, the Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation has extended several assistance to Technocrats, and skilled persons to start small scale industrial units. The amount of loan extended for this self employed sector varies from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 2 lakhs. The rate of interest charged is 7 per cent and is repayable in 7 annual instalments with three years moratorium. Similarly another scheme has been earmarked by the Corporation to encourage the doctors to go to rural centres and start practice. All registered medical practitioners in the State are eligible to avail the assistance under this scheme. The minimum amount sanctioned is Rs.10,000 and subject to a maximum of Rs. 1 lakh. The rate of interest charged is 7 per cent per annum and the loan could be repaid in 8 annual instalments with an initial 2 years repayment holiday. To rectify regional imbalances in the State and to spread industries in industrially backward areas, the Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation has extended a variety of concessions for entrepreneurs to establish industrial units in these backward areas. The rate of interest charged for loans for establishing industrial units in backward areas will be 7 per cent. The initial moratorium period is 4 years instead of conventional two years, and the loan is to be repaid in ten years. The commitment charge is half per cent instead of usual 1 per cent,

nd underwriting commission is educed from 2·5 per cent to 2 per ent for underwriting shares for ndustries to be started in these ndustrially backward areas.

Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation: This Corporation was set up to help promote Hire-Purchase Scheme to acquire machines and plants by Small Scale Industrialists in Tamil Nadu. The machines produced in India and priced between Rs. 500 to Rs. 1 lakh can be purchased. The Corporation extends assistance to the tune of Rs. 3 lakhs. The industrialist seeking assistance has to provide a margin of 5 per cent if the total assistance sought is less than Rs. 25,000 and 10 per cent if higher. The period of repayment is six years with an initial holiday of one year and from November 1971 this Corporation administers the Government of India scheme of providing opportunities to technically qualified personnel.

STATE INDUSTRIES PROMOTION CORPORATION OF TAMIL NADU, LIMITED.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has started this Corporation with the twin objectives of providing financial assistance to industries and extend locational guidance service to new entrepreneurs. The incentives provided by the Government to attract new industries are carried out by this Corporation. The long-term interest-free loan given for new industries in backward areas is implemented by this Corporation. The State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu is established with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 crores. This Corporation will function from 1972-73. The important proposals for consideration are—

(1) Working out a scheme for assisting private entrepreneurs in conducting technical feasibility studies.

(2) It proposes to acquire land in specific growth centres, develop the same by providing necessary infrastructural facilities and thus enhance scope for industrialists to set up industries in growth centres.

(3) To have a dialogue with Commercial Banks and work out a capital participation scheme on the model of the scheme existing in Maharashtra State.

(4) To have discussion with Commercial Banks and work out a credit guarantee scheme on thelines of one existing in Maharashtra State. +

MAKING PURER MEDICINES

EFFORTS TO LOCATE FACTORIES IN SPACE IS A MISSION OF APOLLO-16

A demostration by the Apollo-16 astronauts on their flight home from the moon is expected to show how space factories may eventually manufacture vaccines and medicines of greater purity than is possible on earth.

The crew will exploit the weightless environment in space for the demonstration in materials purification. Greater purity of vaccines could reduce or even eliminate undesired side effects, such as temporary illness or fever, which follow vaccinations in some people. Medicines so produced also might be more effective while having fever adverse reactions. Numerous other products might eventually benefit from manufacture in space.

The Apollo-16 demonstration involves a complex process in physical chemistry known as "electrophoresis". It is also known as "cataphoresis". It is based on the fact that substances floating in a fluid can be caused to move to a selected area, and thus be collected and separated from the fluids, through application of an electrical field on the fluid.

Physical chemists refer to "electrophoretic separation". On earth, such separation is difficult or inefficient because the earth's gravity pull causes substances in fluids to sink in the solution before they can be separated.

The Apollo-16 demonstration will work like this:

Most organic molecules become electrically charged when they are placed in a solution. When an electric field is applied (through an electrode in contact with the fluid) those charged particles will move through the solution. Because molecules of different sizes and shapes move at different speeds, the faster molecules in a mixture will "outrun" the slower ones as they move from one end of the solution to the other.

Particles which are alike will tend to form into layers as they drift through the solution toward the attracting electrode. Unwanted substances can be removed by taking out the corresponding layer of particles.

The fluid and particles in the Apollo-16 experiment are in sealed containers and the astronauts only need to activate control knobs to carry out the demonstration, which will be analysed when the container arrives on earth.

The astronauts will carry out the demonstration at a time convenient to them during their three-day coast to earth after they leave moon orbit at 0015 GMT, Wednesday, April 26. They are expected to splash down in the Pacific Ocean at 2030 GMT, Friday, April 28.

A similar demonstration was tried on Apollo-14 in February 1971. Three fluid samples were put in separate vials to test separation procedures. Technical problems prevented scientists from obtaining the desired information on two of the samples. Results with the third, a mixture of red and blue dyes, indicated the feasibility of obtaining sharper separations in space than is possible on earth.

The Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corpn., Ltd.

The Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation is sponsored by the Government of Tamil Nadu to provide all types of financial assistance to industrial units in the State of Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry. The financial assistance is given to all types of units including proprietory, partnership and Joint-stock companies. Special schemes have been framed to help Technocrats and Rural Medical and Veterinary Practitioners. Concessional terms have also been offered to backward areas and backward districts.

The terms and conditions of assistance

Minimum: Rs. 1,00,000 (for small-scale industries: Rs. 25,000).
For Technocrats and Rural Medical Practitioners: Rs. 10,000.
Maximum: Rs. 25,00,000 (Rs. 2 lakhs and Rs. 1 lakh in the case of Technocrats and Rural Medical Practitioners respectively).

Rate of Interest

9·75 per cent in the case of major and medium-scale industries.
7 per cent in the case of units in backward areas and for Technocrats and Rural Medical and Veterinary Practitioners.
8½ per cent in the case of other small-scale industries.

Initial repayment holiday

2 years in the case of ordinary industries.
Up to 4 years in the case of units in backward districts.

Amortisation period

Ranging from 8 to 10 years.
Special concessional terms are available to small-scale industries, technocrats, rural medical and veterinary practitioners.

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Should Man, through carelessness succumb to fire?

Every year on April 14, the nation pays homage to those gallant firemen who laid down their lives fighting the great fire that had engulfed the Docks of Bombay Harbour in 1944. This day is celebrated all over the country as the Fire Services Day with a special theme for the year.

This year's theme is " Prevention of Fire in homes". Fire is man's friend but if handled carelessly it can destroy every thing around be it a reinforced concrete structure or a hut, a paddy field or wild vegetation, human beings or animals.

Let us, therefore. pledge on this day not to play with fire. The precautions are simple and down to earth. Keep all combustible and flammable substances away from the source of heat. Highly inflammable substances, like petrol, varnishes, etc., which evaporate even at room temperature and cooking gas, must be guarded against sparks of all kinds, including those roduced by switching 'ON' and OFF' the electricity.

hief Minister's Message

Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Chief inister, in a message, states: Fire e first civilising influence on man is at times become his first enemy. ie carelessness at home takes a rticularly heavy toll of life and operty. It is gratifying to note at the department makes such enuous efforts to teach us how to event fires. Let the Fire Services ay be zealously celebrated successfly and help to enlighten the blic!



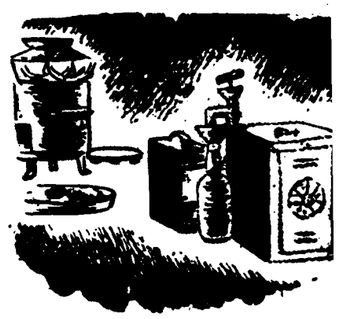
The major mischief maker is the open fire. It must be extinguished or safely banked up at bed time. In no case open fire should be kept near the bed or clothes hung around the fire. Room heaters should be fitted with fire-guards and placed properly to avoid being knoked over as well as at a safe distance from combustible and flammable substances.



KITCHEN.

Ensure that everyone in the family knows and appreciates the dangers of reaching for articles over an open fire, storing flammable liquids like kerosene and petrol in the kitchen, neglecting periodical testing of burner of the pressure stove, lighting a match or switching 'ON' or 'OFF' electricity when cooking gas is suspected to be leaking, and using synthetic fibre clothes in the kitchen.

Poignant question raised by C. M. in appeal for prevention of fire in Homes



SMOKING.

If you are a smoker, do not go to bed with a lighted cigarette. Do not throw lighted matches or cigarette ends or pipe dottle carelessly. Use an ashtray filled with water or else stub out the cigarette before discarding it. Never fill your lighter if there is an open fire around, nor smoke near flammable liquids and gasses.

ELECTRICITY.

Ensure that all electrical appliances flexes, plugs, etc., are in perfect condition and or disconnected at the plug when not in use. Electrical repairs and alterations should be carried out only by a qualified





electrician and use of long flexes specially those twisted over nails must be avoided, frayed flexes and cords replaced promptly, too many electrical appliances not connected to the same socket, and only the correct size of fuse used to replace a blown one.

HOUSE KEEPING.

The rubbish should be cleared out regularly from the house and burnt at a safe place, pieces of cloth and rags soaked with polishes and oils and the ash put in a covered metal container, preferably outside the house.



FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS.

Flammable liquids shoud normally be not used for cleaning clothes and when such liquids must be used, the quantity kept in the house should not be exceed one pint and that too should be kept in a securely stoppered container in a safe place.

RADIO AND TELEVISION RECEIVERS.

Check that the set is wired in to the mains plugs correctly and disconnected by pulling out the plug from the socket at night. Fused plugs should be fitted with 3 amps fuses, adequate ventilation provided for the set. no material draped over the sides and back of the set and the set should stand at least 30 cm. away from the wall.

CHILDREN.

On children depends the future of mankind. They have to be guarded at all costs. Ensure that matches and lighters are kept safely out of their reach, young children not left alone in the house, no open fire left unattended, specially when children can reach it, and children not allowed to play with fire works unless under strict supervision.

Governor's Message

Thiru K. K. Shah, Governor of Tamilnadu, in a message states :

I am happy to know that the Fire Service Day will be observed this year on April 14 in order to focus the attention of the public on the enormous loss of lives and damage to property caused by fire and to impress on them the need to take precautionary measures.

The theme chosen for this year is appropriate, namely, "Fire Prevention in Home". Even a little carelessness on the part of a busy house-wife, using kerosene stoves, may result in serious fire accidents, involving loss of life. There is therefore every need to remind and educate the public about the need to guard themselves against the riaks of fire at home.

WHO'D ASK THE SNAKE NOT TO USE ITS HOOD?

C. M's PARABLE ON SHOW OF FORCE BY POLICE

During the Assembly discussion on Police Department, the Chief Minister took time to relate the following anecdote :

A snake approached a sage and asked him why people hated it. The sage answered that people hated the snake because it was in the habit of biting all the people all the time. The sage advised the snake to refrain from such indiscriminate biting.

The snake took the sage's advice to heart. But after ten days the snake came again to the sage and bemoaned that it was the victim of indiscriminate beating by all and sundry that even tiny tots took a fancy to beat it. In proof the snake showed the wounds all over its body ; the sage took the snake to task. "I only asked you not to bite, but what made you not even to threaten them with your fearsome hood ? Why did you not raise it against your tormentors ?" asked the sage.

If the Police become meek and docile then they will be heir to the same fate which befell the snake in the anecdote. The Police to be effective must resort to show of force in sheer self defence, the Chief Minister concluded.

LASER ANALYSER FOR TAMIL NADU FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY

The Tamil Nadu Forensic Science Laboratory is functioning with the following five divisions, viz., Ballistics, Biology, Chemistry, Documents and Physics. The Laboratory is providing all the necessary scientific assistance to Police Officers during the various stages of crime investigation. All the five divisions of the Laboratory are mainly engaged in examining and offering opinions on various items of physical evidence (clue materials) that are referred to the Laboratory by the Police Officers, Medical Officers and Officers of the Judicial Department.

The Laboratory also undertakes visits to scenes of crime in Madras City and the neighbouring districts of Chingleput (East), Chingleput (West), South Arcot and North Arcot. The Mobile Laboratory sanctioned by the Government last year is being put to good use by Police Officers of Madras City and the above districts.

In order to improve investigation by scientific methods, the Government have sanctioned 16 more Mobile Laboratories, so that each Police district of this State may have a well equipped Mobile Forensic Science Laboratory. 16 vehicles and the scientific equipment required for these Mobile Laboratories are being acquired and will be supplied to districts shortly. A proposal to man each of these Mobile Laboratories by a Scientific Assistant and a Photographer is under the active consideration of the Government. However as a temporary measure a Sub-Inspector of Police and a Grade I Constable have been detailed from the existing strength of each district and they have been trained in the Forensic Science Laboratory so that they can temporarily be appointed as Scientific Assistants and Photographers in these Mobile Laboratories.

The Forensic Science Laboratory has acquired recently a Laser Micro-spectral Analyser at a cost of Rs.3·25 lakhs and a comparison Microscope for Rs. 1·8 lakhs. The Laser Unit purchased is the first of its kind acquired by any Forensic Science Laboratory in India. This equipment is very useful in analysing paint-flakes, metal fragments, etc., in hit-and-run cases.

It will thus be seen that the Government have set out on a dynamic programme to put the Tamil Nadu Police force on modern scientific foundations.

WORK OF FIRE SERVICE DEPARTMENT

The Fire Service Department consists of eleven Gazetted Officers and two thousand eight hundred and seventeen non-gazetted executive staff. For purposes of efficient administration and better supervision two region with headquarters at Madurai have been formed with effect from 29th February 1972. Each of the region will be in-charge of a Deputy Director of Fire Service.

The number of Fire Stations functioning in this State was 58 at the end of the year 1971. During the year end the Government sanctioned the establishment of three more Fire Stations at Kallakurichi in South Arcot District, Manali in Chingleput District and Jayankondacholapuram in Tiruchirappalli District. Two Fire Stations which were previously sanctioned by Government have since been opened, one at Srirangam and other at Paramakudi in January 1972.

Wireless cars fitted with wireless sets were available only in Madras City. This facility has been extended during the year to Madurai and Tiruchirappalli Towns.

At present double unit Fire-Stations are being established at the rate of one or two each year. It is necessary to quicken this pace and provide adequate fire protection to all urban and rural areas and industrial towns. The Government have therefore accepted in principle the establishment of single-unit Fire Stations in all the towns, so that Fire Stations may be established in more number of towns.

The Fire Stations had responded to 4,935 calls during 1971. Of these 4,207 calls relate to actual fire. The estimated value of property lost or damaged by Fire throughout the State for the year was Rs. 1,30·22 lakhs and the estimated value of property saved from destruction was Rs. 4,13·56 lakhs.

During the year, the officers and men of Tallakulam and Madurai Fire Stations in Madurai District, Cuddalore and Chidambaram Fire Stations in South Arcot District were called out to perform rescue operations in emergencies caused by the unprecedented floods owing to heavy and incessant rains. On 26th October 1971, the village Arupalayam in Madurai District was surrounded by flood water and the people numbering about 200 in the entire village had to be evacuated to place of safety. The Officer in-charge of Tallakulam Fire Station with the men attached to his station rose to the occasion and successfully rescued the entire population of the village to a place of safety under difficult conditions.

On 16th December 1971 the river Manimukthanadhi running through Vridhachalam was flooded. A Telephone call to rescue 11 persons marooned in the flood waters was received from the Commissioner, Vridhachalam Municipality. The Officers and men of Cuddalore and Chidambaram Fire Stations responded to the call and all the eleven marooned persons were rescued alive under difficult circumstances.

Likewise due to the floods in the river Vaigai on the 17th and 18th December 1971, a good number of people living in the river bed were marooned at different places in the middle of the river. The entire staff of Tallakulam and Madurai Fire Stations took up the rescue work and saved the lives of as many as 35 persons exhibiting extraordinary courage and high devotion to duty.



Co-ordination Board for Rehabilitation of Disabled in Tamil Nadu

In the factories, on the road or in the homes, many people meet with accidents, sometimes losing their limbs. Besides, there are the physically handicapped children, stricken with Poliomyelitis, cerebral palsy or congenital deformities. Thus the unfortunate brethren disabled or handicapped for want of any one of their limbs, either by accident or by birth, live in our midst in larger numbers. It is estimated that their number in Tamil Nadu alone may well be one lakh.

Such orthopaedically disabled people could not see the better side of the earthly life unless and until the society at large come to their rescue and take necessary and noble action in right earnest to make those disabled persons feel themselves as full humans born to enjoy the full life as others do.

Rehabilitation of such persons was a problem in the Southern states sometime back, mainly due to lack of facilities for making appliances and trained rehabilitation personnel. There was also no facility then for limb fitting. Persons from the South, who lost their limbs, had to go to Poona to get themselves fitted with artificial limbs. For an amputee from the South, this meant enormous expenditure in money, time and energy.

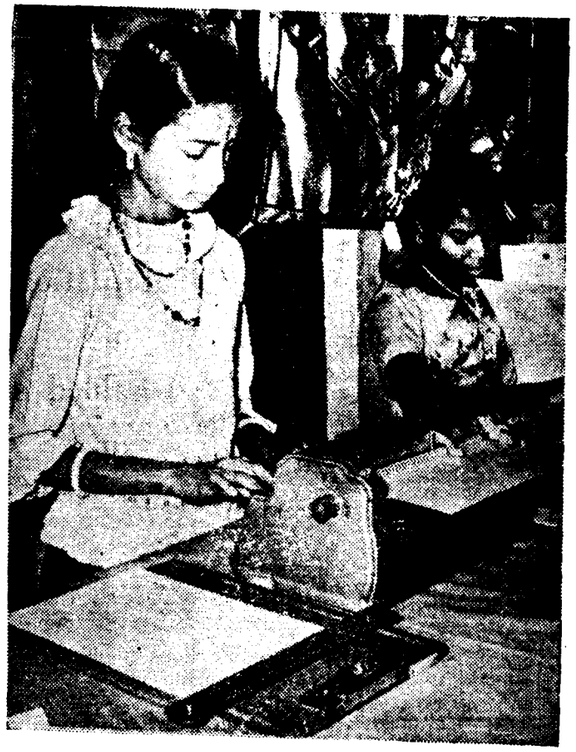
The starting of the Artificial Limb Centre in Madras attached to the Orthopaedic Department of the Government General Hospital has put a permanent fullstop to all these inconveniences of the handicapped for ever and such inconveniences have now become the things of the past. Now the centre works under the stewardship of Dr. M. Natarajan rendering yeoman service to the disabled at right time with little hardship—hardship in all respects of money, time and energy.

Now the Tamil Nadu Government have proposed to set up a board for the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped, to co-ordinate the activities of the various agencies now engaged in the task. The Government have already approved, in principle, the setting up of the board for which the drafting of necessary rules and regulations are under way.

Information about this was brought to limelight by the Industries Minister, Thiru Madhavan while addressing the World Day of the Disabled celebration on 19th March 1972 at Madras.

The Industries Minister further observed in the course of his speech that the Union Government is in the process of contemplation of the legislation to make, under compulsion the employers throughout the length and breadth of India reserve a percentage of jobs for the handicapped and that the State Government will extend its whole-hearted support to it.

Narrating a heart-rending incident that he happened to come across while on election tour, the Minister said that in one of the villages, an elementary school teacher drew the Minister's attention to his 10 year-old daughter a polio patient and wanted the Minister to help in rendering medical help. The Industries Minister further said that he took steps to get the polio patient admitted in Madras. Later, he also found time to call on the child.





NATIONALISATION OF TEXT-BOOK.

The Tamil Nadu Text-Book Society which was set up in March 1970 has been taking vigorous steps to implement the policy of Nationalisation of Text-Books. The programme of nationalisation of text-books at the school level will be completed during the beginning of the academic year 1972-73.

During 1971–72 the Society printed about 108 lakhs copies of text-books. It was gratifying to note that the text-books were released well before the re-opening of the schools and there were no complaints of non-availability of text-books. The distribution of books was undertaken by the Society directly in Madras City and in the mofussil through approved distributors, one each of the 24 development districts.

During 1972-73, the nationalisation of text-books will be extended to cover almost the entire field. The only books which will remain to be nationalised will be (1) the text-books for the Elective subjects Algebra, Geometry, Physics, Chemistry and History in Tamil medium for Standards X and XI, (2) the text-books in the minority languages like Telugu, Malayalam and Urdu for various subjects and (3) the text-books for language subjects in minority languages.

Steps have been taken by the Society to improve the quality and production values of the books. The books for Standards I to III are being printed this year in multi-colour and other text-books to be newly published during the year will have attractive wrappers, in multi-colour and will be printed on good quality printing paper. The prices of these text-books compare very favourably with the text-books brought out by the private publishers.

To handle the large volume of printing, the Society proposes to acquire a Text-Book Press solely for its use. Negotiations in this respect are under way with the Government of India.

The Nellai Railway Bridge Will Be Unique In Many Respects

Tirunelveli, the headquarters of the district, is a densely populated municipal town. Its neighbouring municipal towns of Palayamkottai and Melapalayam lie within a each of about 3-4 K.M. All these three municipalities depend on the main road locally well known as Swami Nellaiappar Salai to reach Courtallam the tourist centre and Madurai the 2nd biggest city in the State. This road forms the main artery of the town, and a majority of big shops, lodging houses, entertainment centres' Police station, Veterinary Hospital, Post Office, Banks and Offices are situated on this road. Unfortunately this busy thoroughfare is physically cut into two by the Railway lines connecting Tirunelveli with Shencottah and Tiruchendur.

When the Railway gates at the level crossing are closed, vehicular traffic from one side to the other comes to a stand still. Both the Railway lines (leading to Shencottai and Tiruchendur) being very busy and the level crossing being situated within the shunting zone of Tirunelveli Junction, the level crossing gates are closed 29 times a day. The road traffic consisting of 4,000 fast moving vehicles, 1,120 slow carts 12,300 cycles and 42,400 pedastrians each day have to bear the hardship of this interruption of 29 times a day. The cost benefit study made by the Highway Research station revealed a national loss of about Rs. 53·65 lakhs per year by wastage of 204 vehicle hours and 4.944 man hours due to such hold ups. The Municipal Council the local elite and the business community have long felt the need for an over-bridge at the Railway crossing.

When the proposal for constructing such a major work, is taken up several sites and the incidental impacts of such construction on the economy and the convenience of the public have to be studied. While considering several sites for construction, at one stage the proposal for locating the over bridge just across the Railway junction Administrative buildings, giving straight connection to the T.M.B. Road was also considered. But the high cost and the inconvenience to the railway traffic made this unfeasible. The present Railway level crossing site finally came up to the most ideal location for constructing the over bridge. The selection of site having been finalised, the next consideration was as to what type of crossing will give the utmost convenience to the traffic and to the people.

Whether an underground subway or an overbridge, will suit the location ? what should be the width of roadway and how the slow carts, cyclists and motor cars should be segregated to avoid accidents and inconvenience ?

If a subway was to be proposed, the construction should not affect the rows of buildings existing on either side of the road. But the width of the existing road being very narrow, it will not only affect the foundations of the adjoining structures but it will pose a problem of effective disposal of seepage water by installing powerful pumps which will prove rather expensive. Hence the proposal of constructing an overbridge was finalised.

The 2-Tier Over Bridge.

To cater to the needs of the type and volume of traffic a total width of at least 40 feet roadway is required. The width of the existing road at places is only 40 feet and if an over bridge having a 40 feet roadway is put up, it will almost choke up the location, and the adjoining buildings will experience difficulties. Hence it was decided to split up the total road width of 40 feet into two and put one road over the other road viz. the fast moving vehicle deck over the slow moving vehicle deck.

This new type of double deck road over bridge, has nowhere been constructed in India. It is unique in its design and construction. It took considerable time and energy in the design stage itself. Detailed investigations at the site were carried out by site survey. Sub-soil samples by boring operation at the bridge site were extracted and tested to decide upon the foundations for the bridge. The Highway Research Station, Madras made exhaustive study of the traffic problems and the design wing of the High Ways department studied the economy and advantages involved in several types of construction it took up in detail for con-

sideration. Finally it was decided that the over bridge should have a bottom deck of 16'-6" wide for the slow moving traffic and a top deck of 24' wide for the fast moving traffic, apart from service roads at the ground level of not less than 12' width on either side of the bridge. These service roads at ground level will cater to the needs of the business and shopping centres and they are capable of carrying lorries and buses.

The Considerate designing

The over-bridge proper is so designed as to cause as minimum an abstraction at the ground level, as possible so as to provide for maximum inter-communication between the two rows of shops on either side. In the main portion of the bridge, each bridge pier will occupy only an area of 7'×4' and at the ground level and will be placed at a distance of about 102 feet from the others. The vertical clearance (the clear height from the ground level to the bottom of lower deck) at the level crossing, is provided as about 20 feet to facilitate easy passage of the trains.

The entire bridge can be considered to have five distinct features, viz. (1) the solid masonry ramps on either end of the bridge starting at ground level and rising up with a gradient of 1 to 30 (2) slab bridges (3 spans of 20 feet each) continuing from the solid ramps (3) trestle bridges [6 spans on Shencottah side and 7 spans on Palayamkottai side, of 40 feet each] continuing from the slab bridges (4) the central main bridge of bowstring girder type (which only carries the two decks) consisting of 12 spans of 102 feet each (centre to centre) and (5) the solid masonry ramps for the slow moving traffic, giving connection from ground level to the bottom deck of the main bridge mentioned as item four here.

The clear roadway provided for the slow traffic, on the bottom deck of the overbridge is 16'-6". The slow traffic on either end of the bridge will move adjacent to the solid ramps and slab bridge mentioned as items 1 and 2 on the service road at ground level and enter under the third span of the trestle bridge mentioned in item (3) to have access at ground level to the slow moving ramp leading up to the bottom deck of the main bridge. Similarly the traffic getting down from the slow moving deck will reach the service road at the ground level.

The clear roadway provided for the fast moving traffic in the upper deck is 24 feet wide. The fast moving through traffic on either end of the bridge will directly either gets up or gets down the ramps at the existing road level, there being no need to travel on the service roads. The total length of the 24 feet wide fast moving bridge will be 2,259 feet and the length of the bottom deck of 16' 6" wide for slow moving traffic will be 1,445 feet.

The highest point of the over-bridge is located just over the bridge pier which is situated on the Eastern side of the Railway line. The height that has to be gained from the ground level, is about 20 feet by the slow moving traffic and about 35 feet moving by the fast moving traffic. To gain this height an easy gradient of 1 to 30 is provided.

The service roads at the ground level are designed to carry lorries and buses also. The minimum road width will be 12 feet and the road will be fully blacktopped. The service roads are meant only for local traffic on either side of the level crossing. As the existing level crossing gates will be permanently closed after the completion of the overbridge construction there will be no possibility for the traffic of the service roads to go to the other side of the Railway line except by getting over the deck of the Bridge.

The clearance under the over-bridge is more than sufficient for all types of goods vehicles to go under the bridge from one side to the other fulfilling the needs of the Railway goods yard situated on the North side of the bridge. Similarly all types of heavy vehicles can very easily pass underneath the bridge near Nataraja Stores connecting Railway station and Meenakshipuram. The overbridge near the M.D.T. High School will not have sufficient clearance to permit lorries and buses to pass underneath the bridge. For this reason a new road is formed on the East of the Municipal bus stand to facilitate traffic between the Victory Arch and Daily Thanthi Office.

The marvel of engineering

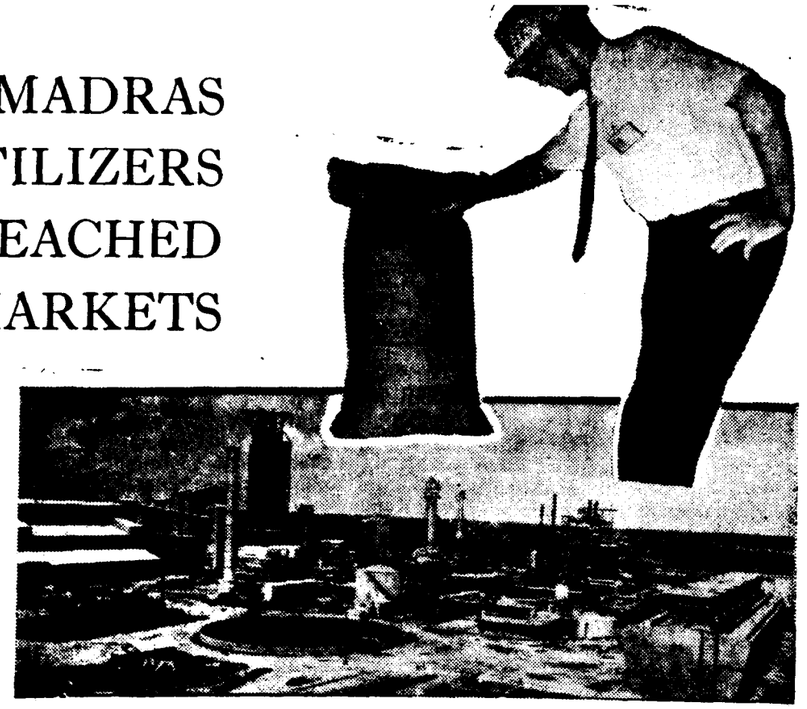
A separate structure will be provided on the South of overbridge across the Railway line to serve as a foot bridge for the pedestrians. Even though there was full awakening about the sanctity of construction of this bridge, in the general public, still due to some misconception, a few people objected to the construction of this overbridge and resorted to legal action and went for obtaining injunctions and instituting suits against the Government. These people could not achieve their objects. The over-bridge construction started from Shencottai end and proceeded towards Palayamkottai side. When an appreciable progress in construction of the overbridge was made and when the structure itself actually grew up in the shape of what it is going to be, even these people came forward to recognise the sanity of its construction.

As the construction proceeded stage by stage, closure of the construction site for vehicular traffic became inevitable to minimise the hindrance to construction. In the narrow portion of the road, both the construction and the vehicular traffic can not move together and hence a little bit of sacrifice by the traffic was made. The traffic was made to take the diverted route to reach their destination. It is worth mentioning here that the co-operation given by the public is commendable in this respect.

Once the bridge is completed, it is bound to attract the tourists and help improve the trade and commerce in the locality, apart from serving the long-felt need of the traffic.

MADRAS FERTILIZERS HAS REACHED ITS MARKETS

MFL is one of the most modern Plants in the world



A general view of the fully automated MFL Plant at Manali.
In the inset picture is seen Mr. Wever the first Managing Director.

The Madras Fertilizers plant at Manali is the first plant producing complex fertilizers in South India containing the three basic nutrients nitrogen, phosphorus and potash for plant life. The complex fertilizers are highly advantageous over the physical mixtures. The main advantages are :

(i) All nutrients available in water-soluble form.

(ii) Balanced blending of NPK to provide balanced plant nutrition.

(iii) More plant nutrient per granule and per bag, so less number of bags required per acre.

(iv) Adulteration, when compared to physical mixtures, is very difficult.

(v) Easy to apply—less labour cost.

(vi) Uniform distribution of plant nutrients, better crops growth and bumper yields.

The Madras Fertilizers Limited plant at Manali with Indo-American partnership is one of the most modern fertilizer plants in the world and the most modern in India.

The salient features of the M.F.L. plant are :

(i) The largest single stream Ammonia Plant in India—750 tons/day—Naphtha based and with centrifugal compression.

(ii) The largest single stream Urea Plant in India—885 tons/day.

(iii) The largest NPK granulation plant in India—1,100 tons/day—in two streams—one TVA granulator and one Dorr Oliver blunger—with Urea as prime source of Nitrogen.

(iv) All products bagged direct from production and no bulk storage.

Madras Fertilizers Limited is a public sector undertaking with 51 per cent Government of India ownership and 49 per cent ownership by Amoco India, Inc., a subsidiary of Amoco International Oil Company. Amoco India extends the necessary technical assistance to M.F.L. The foreign exchange requirements were met through a loan from Chemical Bank, New York, arranged by Amoco.

The Prime contractors of the Plant is Chemical Construction Corporation, New York (Chemico) who was awarded the contract on the basis of a global tender. Chemico has completed the project and M.F.L. took over the Plant as 'Ready for Use" on June 7, 1971.

Utilization of indigenous materials and components.

An important feature of the M.F.L. plant is maximum use of indigenous equipment. Bharat Heavy Electricals supplied the two steam generators required by the plant. Similarly leading Indian firms like Larsen and Toubro and Binny Engineering Works fabricated some major pieces of equipment. A number of complex

equipment items were manufactured in India for the first time. Besides these, a sizeable portion of miscellaneous items like valves, fittings were procured in the country itself.

To give a brief process description of what takes place in the production is as follows :

First ammonia (a chemical compound of nitrogen and hydrogen) is produced from naphtha from the Madras Refinery and from air. Naphtha is desulfurized, and then converted to Hydrogen and Carbon Oxides by reaction with steam in a catalytic reformer at 900° centigrade and 30 atmospheres pressure. Air is introduced to provide nitrogen and then the carbon oxide impurities are removed using special catalysts and an absorbing solution. Pure synthesis gas is compressed to 200 atmospheres and converted to Ammonia using another catalyst.

To make urea, ammonia and carbon dioxide (one of the waste products in making the ammonia) are mixed in a stainless steel lined reactor at 200 atmospheres pressure. After a number of decomposition and recovery steps to ensure maximum product yield from the ammonia liquid, urea is concentrated to a solid in the "prill tower". Here the hot liquid is sprayed down the inside of a 150 foot high cylindrical concrete tower, counter current to a stream of air. The urea solidifies into small white "prills" in tear drop shape. Some urea is bagged directly and shipped as high grade nitrogen fertilizer, and some is used in the N.P.K. plant.

The final product, N.P.K., is made by reacting ammonia, and phosphoric acid to form ammonium phosphate solution. This solution is then granulated with urea and potash, to make balanced grades of N.P.K. The granules are dried screened, coated and bagged for shipping to the farmer.

The raw materials of the plant.

The major raw materials required for the plant are atmospheric nitrogen, naphtha, phosphoric acid and potash. Naphtha comes from Madras Refineries Limited. Phosphoric Acid and Potash are imported.

Product sales this year will be Rs. 25 crores.

M.F.L. will market its products primarily in the Southern States of Tamil Nadu, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala and the Union Territory of Pondicherry. In line with the policies established by the founders of the Company, M.F.L. is marketing its products through private marketers and Government type agencies. Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co. Limited and E.I.D. Parry Limited have already signed Marketing Agreements with M.F.L. M.F.L. is currently negotiating similar marketing agreements with Mysore Agro Industries Corporation and the Co-opetarives in Tamil Nadu, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala.

M.F.L. has executed a seeding programme for complex fertilizers from 1967, to orient the farmers in South India with the type of products M.F.L. proposed to manufacture. This has enabled M.F.L. to establish a ready market for its new products.

M.F.L. distribution section will handle about 36,000 bags a day for storage/despatch when the plant is in full production. M.F.L. will be loading, on an average, 60 rail wagons and 50 lorries a day. Godown facilities have been acquired in all the Southern States to make available the M.F. products to the farmers at the appropriate time. Reaching the products to the farmers at the right time is the aim of M.F.L.

The M.F.L. marketing territory consists of 60 districts in the States of Tamil Nadu, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala and the Union Territory of Pondicherry. M.F.L. has regional offices in the States with headquarters with Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Hyderabad and Bangalore. Apart from the deployment of an active sales force to coordinate with the marketers, M.F.L. extends its services to the farmers in many ways.

The M.F.L. Soil Testing Laboratory, one of the best equipped in India, tests the soils and sends the recommendations for fertilizer application after considering the soil composition and crops planned.

The "Express Soil Testing Service" is designed to extend the farmers this service with the least delay. M.F.L. is utilizing the various publicity media, like crop brochures, screening of advertisement and educative films on farming and fertilizer application, establishing technical extension plots, holding field visits and many other programmes.

M.F.L. employs about 807 people drawn from the various trades. The annual sales plan, as budgeted for 1971–72, is a total of 61,796 tons of fertilizers, comprising of 21,247 tons of urea and 40,549 tons of N.P.K. The annual sales turnover for the year 1971–72 is expected to be Rs. 5,09,53,000 and for the year 1972–73, the annual sales plan is 310,000 tons of fertilizers comprising of 120,000 tons of Urea and 190,000 tons of N.P.K. The annual sales turnover for the year 1972–73 is expected to be Rs. 25,43,50,000. This will result in dividends and employment to more than ten times the number of people employed by M.F.L. apart from the general contribution towards self-sufficiency in food.

The Tanjore Co-operative Marketing Federation Limited (T.C.M.F.) and Madras Fertilizers Limited (M.F.L.) signed an agreement on March 15 at Manali. By this, T.C.M.F. will market the products of M.F.L. in Thanjavur district, Tamil Nadu. The agreement was signed by Mr. K. Madhava Sarma, Managing Director of T.C.M.F. and by Mr. R. C. Steinhoff Jr. Managing Director, M.F.L.

T.C.M.F. is a pioneer among co-operatives in marketing fertilizers in Thanjavur district. They handle pool fertilizers of the Government of India and were also involved in the seeding programme of M.F.L. As per this agreement, M.F.L. and T.C.M.F. will be serving the farmers of Thanjavur district by distributing fertilizer from 600 retail points in a planned programme. By this, the farmers are assured of regular supplies of balanced high analysis fertilizers.

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Applications are invited up to 5 p. m. on the 6th May 1972 for three appointments of Forest Apprentices in the Tamil Nadu Forest Subordinate Service included in Group VI Services.

Pay.—Rs. 350—15—500—20—600—25—650 per mensem.

Age.—Above 18 years and below 24 years on 1st November 1972. In the case of a candidate belonging to any of the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes or the Backward Classes, the lower age limit will apply but the upper age limit will be increased by five years except to the case of diploma holders.

Qualification.—(i) Must have passed the first year examination of the three-year degree course after a one-year Pre-University Course or one-year Pre-Professional or Pre-Technological Course after a one-year Pre-University Course or two-year Intermediate Course or must possess a Diploma in Civil, Mechanical or Chemical Engineering of at least two years duration after passing the Matriculation or equivalent examination from any recognised institution.

and

Must have taken two or more of the following subjects in any of the examinations referred to above.

Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botony and Zoology.

(ii) Must be not less than 163 centimetres in height and not less than 79 centimetres round the chest on full expiration and must have a chest expansion of not less than 5 centimetres on full inspiration.

Goldsmiths affected by the Gold Control Order, their sons and unmarried daughters and Ex. N.C.C. cadets who were employed as Under Officer Instructors or Sergeant. Major Instructors on whole time basis on or after 1st January 1963 are allowed concessions in the matter of age limit. Qualifications including age limit relaxable in the case of persons demobilised from the Army, Navy or Air Force who will be below 40 years of age on 1st November 1972, displaced persons from East Pakistan who have migrated to India on or after 1st January 1964 and repatriates from Ceylon and Burma.

Particulars and form of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-2. *on requisition in writing specifying the name of the post and accompanied by a self-addressed and stamped (thirty-five paise and refugee stamp for 5 paise) envelope of at least 23 centi metres in length superscribed as "Book Post".*

No. 10

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

PROFICIENCY TEST IN TAMIL, JULY 1972.

It is hereby notified that the Proficiency Test in Tamil for I. A. S., I.P.S., and I.F.S., Officers borne on Tamil Nadu State Cadre whose mother-tongue is not Tamil and who have not taken Tamil as a subject or passed any examination in Tamil in the S.S.L.C. and/or degree course will be held by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission at its office on the 14th and 15th July 1972. Persons who pass the test will be entitled to a monetary award of Rs. 1,000. The last date for the receipt of applications for the test is 19th May 1972. Application forms may be obtained on written requisition from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Government Estate, Mount Road, Madras-2. For further particulars, see notification published in Part-II-Section 3 of the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette*, dated 29th March 1972.

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

RECRUITMENT FROM EMERGENCY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS/SHORT SERVICE REGULAR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Applications are invited up to 5 p. m. on the 6th May 1972 from Emergency Commissioned Officers/Short Service Regular Commissioned Officers for one appointment as Forest Apprentice in the Tamil Nadu Forest Subordinate Service.

Pay.—Rs. 350—15—500—20—600—25—650 per mensem.

Age.—Between 18 to 24 years on 1st November 1972. Concessions are allowed in regard to age-limit to certain classes of persons

Qualifications.—Must have passed the first-year examination of the three-year degree course after a one-year Pre-University Course or the one-year Pre-Professional or Pre-Technological Course after a one-year Pre-University Course or the two-year Intermediate Course or must possess a Diploma in Civil, Mechanical or Chemical Engineering of at least two years duration after passing the Matriculation or equivalent examination from any recognised institution.

and

Must have taken two or more of the following subjects in any of the examination referred to above.

Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botony and Zoology.

Detailed particulars regarding age concession and other information and form of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-2. *on requisition in writing specifying the name of the post and accompanied by a self-addressed stamped (thirty-five paise and refugee stamp for five-paise) envelope of at lest 23 cms. in lengthunperscribed as "Book Post". No notice will be taken of a requisition which is not accompanied by such an envelope.*

No. 9.

COIMBATORE MUNICIPALITY.

Sealed tenders for the following works (to be completed in 4 months) are invited by the Commissioner, Coimbatore Municipality up to 3-00 p.m. on 28th April 1972. Tenders should be addressed to the Commissioner, Coimbatore Municipality and superscribed with the name of work and due date as 28th April 1972 in separate covers for each work. Tenders will be opened by the Municipal Civil Engineer at 3-30 p.m. at his office on the same day. Tender schedule conditions of tender, etc., can be had from the office of the Municipal Civil Engineer on payment of the cost of tender schedule into Municipal treasury, i.e., Rs. 5·20 for items 1 and 4; Rs. 7·28 for item 2 and Rs. 8·32 for item No. 3.

Name of work.

1. Surface dressing with precoated chips over the existing tarred surface at Syrian Church Road I and II—Estimate Rs. 28,000. Earnest money deposit Rs. 700.

2. Surface dressing with precoated chips over the existing tarred surface at Teppakulam Streets 1, 2, 3 and 4.—Estimate Rs. 33,000. Earnest money deposit Rs. 825.

3. Construction of compound wall alround burial ground at Nanjundapuram Road—Estimate Rs. 39,900 Earnest money deposit Rs. 998.

4. Providing to bitumen surface dressing with precoated chips over the metalled surface in Krishnaswami Nagar from Society Office Road towards north, 6th Ward—Estimate Rs. 25,400. Earnest money deposit Rs. 635.

No. 13. *Commissioner.*

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Applications are invited up to 5 p. m. on 11th May 1972 for the undermentioned posts:—

I. TEMPORARY POSTS OF LECTURERS (GAZETTED) IN THE INSTITUTE OF COMMERCIAL PRACTICE IN THE TAMIL NADU EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

Posts.	*Number of appointments.*
Lecturer (Gazetted) in Commerce ..	1
Lecturer (Gazetted) in English	1
Lecturer (Gazetted) in Economics	1

Pay.—Rs. 800—40—1,000 per mensem.

Qualification:—

LECTURER (GAZETTED) IN COMMERCE.

A first or second class Master's degree in Commerce with specialisation in Auditing and Accounting and experience in teaching the subject in a position not below the rank of an Associate Lecturer in the institute of Commercial Practice or equivalent grades in other institutions for a period of not less than 4 years.

OR

Charted Accountant's qualification with five years practical or teaching experience.

LECTURER (GAZETTED) IN ENGLISH/ ECONOMICS.

A first or second Class Master's Degree in the subject concerned and experience in teaching English or Economics as the case may be in a position not below the rank of Associate Lecturer in the Institute of Commercial Practice or equivalent grades in other institutions for a period of not less than four years.

Age—Below 40 years on 1st July 1972.

II. TEMPORARY POST OF LECTURER IN BIO-PHYSICS, MADURAI MEDICAL COLLEGE, MADURAI IN THE TAMIL NADU MEDICAL SERVICE—NUMBER OF APPOINTMENTS—ONE.

Pay.—Rs. 525—25—600—30—690—35—900 per mensem.

Qualification.—A degree of M.A., M.Sc., B.Sc. (Hons.) or B.A (Hons.) in Bio-Physics or Physics and practical training in Atomic Radiation in the Atomic Energy Commission, Trombay, Bombay for a period of not less than one year.

Note.—If a fully qualified candidate is not available, candidate not possessing practical training but is otherwise qualified and suitable will be recruited and the candidate so recruited will be required to undergo training in the Atomic Energy Commission, Trombay subject to the condition that he should serve the Government for a minimum period of 5 years after training.

Age.—Below 30 years on 1st July 1972.

III. DISTRICT EMPLOYMENT OFFICERS IN THE TAMIL NADU GENERAL SERVICE—NUMBER OF APPOINTMENTS—3

Pay.—Rs. 525—25—600—30—690—35—900 per mensem.

Qualification.—A degree in Arts, Science or Commerce.

Age.—Below 30 years on 1st July 1972.

IV. PORT OFFICER IN THE TAMIL NADU PORT SERVICE.

Number of appointments.—One.

Pay.— Rs. 1,100—50—1,300 per mensem

Qualification.—(i) Must hold a Certificate of competency having validity throughout the Commonwealth as Master of a Foreign-going steamship and must have served as Chief Officer ; and

(ii) Must possess a certificate of sight test in form vision only, issued by the Mercantile Marine Department of the Government of India.

Age.—Below 45 years on 1st July 1972 in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and below 40 years on 1st July 1972 in the case of other candidates.

No age-limit for members of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes who possess a general educational qualification which is higher than the minimum general educational qualification. Upper age-limit relaxable up to 10 years in the case of physically handicapped persons for recruitment to the post of Lecturer in Bio-Physics in the Tamil Nadu Medical Service. Goldsmiths affected by the Gold Control Order, their sons and unmarried daughters and Ex.N.C.C. cadets who were employed as Under Officer Instructors or Sergeant-Major Instructors on whole-time basis on or after 1st January 1963 are allowed concessions in the matter of age-limit. Qualifications including age-limit relaxable in the case of persons demobilised from the Army, Navy or Air Force who will be below 40 years of age on 1st July 1972 (for the posts of Lecturer in Bio-Physics and District Employment Officers), displaced persons from East Pakistan who migrated to India on or after 1st January 1964 and repatriates from Ceylon and Burma. Particulars and form of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-2 *on requisition in writing specifying the name of the post and accompanied by a self-addressed and stamped (thirty-five paise and five paise refugee relief stamps) envelope of at least 23 cm. in length superscribed as "book-post".*

No, 62 A.

TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED, MADRAS-2.

35/2, Woods Road, Mount Road, Madras-2.

Sealed tenders are invited up to 3-00 p.m. on 10th May 1972 for appointment of Transport Contractors for the following units for one year.

1. General Superintendent, TANSI Foundry, Guindy.
2. Superintendent, TANSI Foundry, Katpadi.
3. Superintendent, TANSI Foundry, Pettai.
4. Superintendent, TANSI Tool and Engineering works, Madurai.
5. Superintendent, TANSI Tool and Forge Works, Coimbatore.

Tender documents can be had from the Superintendent's of the concerned units on payment of Rs. 2·05 by cash or Money Order. The tenders duly filled in should be sent in sealed cover to the Superintendent's of the concerned units.

No. 19. *Managing Director.*

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD.

MADRAS EAST DIVISION.

Separate sealed tenders with the name of work and tenderer duly superscribed on the cover are invited for the following works so as to reach the undersigned not latter than 3-00 p.m. on 29th April 1972 against each item. The tender will be opened at 3-05 p.m. on the same day in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present. Cost of tender documents Rs. 10- plus Sales Tax for item 1, and Rs. 5 plus Sales Tax for the rest.

Serial number and description of work.

1. Supply and delivery of C.I. Pipes of 9", 8" and 7" diametres for water-supply distribution system in North Madras Neighbourhood Scheme. (ME 8/466/71). Value of work Rs. 53,700. E.M.D. Rs. 540.

2. Construction of 15' (internal) R.C.C. well for Burmah Repatriates Scheme at Vyasarpadi well No. 1 (ME5/160/72). Value of work Rs. 30,800. E.M.D. Rs. 465.

3. Construction of 15' (internal) R.C.C. well for Burmah Repatriates Scheme at Vyasarpadi well No. (ME5/160/72). Value of work Rs. 30,800. E.M.D. Rs. 465.

4. Construction of 15' (internal) R.C.C. well for North Madras Neighbourhood Scheme Area 11 (ME4/289/72). Value of work Rs. 30,800. E.M.D. Rs. 465.

Tender documents, plans and other particulars can be had on cash payment (non-refundable) specified by chalan from the office of the undersigned between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. on all working days. The tenders without E.M.D. will not be considered on any account. The undersigned reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders without assigning reasons.

No. 20. *Executive Engineer (East).*

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD.

AUCTION OF DEVELOPED HOUSE-SITE IN A.A. NAGAR, IV BATCH.

Applications from eligible persons are invited to take part in the auction to be held at the site for sale of well located plots as detailed below:—

Number of plots likely to be auctioned:—12.

Last date for receipt of application :—21st April 1972.

Date of auction and time:—23rd April 1972 at 10 a.m.

The highest bidder shall pay the cost of the site as follows :—

(i) 15 per cent of the bid amount shall be paid in cash on the spot immediately after the auction.

(ii) 10 per cent of the bid amount shall be paid within a week from the date of confirmation of the sale.

(iii) The remaining 75 per cent of the bid amount shall be paid within three years from the date of the confirmation in six half yearly instalment of the sale price with interest at 8½ per cent per annum.

The prescribed application form with prospectus and conditions of auction will be available for sale on all working days between 10-00 a.m. and 3-00 p.m. and up to 1-00 p.m. on Saturdays on payment of Rs. 5 (Rupees five only) per copy at the cash counter of the Tamil Nadu Housing Board, at No. 36, Anna Salai, Madras-35.

No. 11. *Chairman, Tamil Nadu Housing Board.*

TAMIL NADU KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD.

(DEPARTMENT OF KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES.)

Sealed tenders are invited by the undersigned up to 4-30 p.m. on 10th May 1972 for the manufacture and supply of Silver Shields as detailed below for distribution to the Panchayat Union Councils which distinguished themselves in the Khadi Sales during special rebate period in 1971–72. The tenders will be opened at 11 a.m. on 11th May 1972 by the undersigned. First Prize shield value Rs. 500, Second Prize shield value Rs. 300 and Third Prize shield value Rs. 200.

(1)	*Size.* (2)	*Number of shields required.* (3)
First Prize	10½"	24 Nos.
Second Prize	8"	24 ,,
Third Prize	6½"	23 ,,

Rate should be quoted for silver and wooden portion separately. Rosewood alone should be used. Labour charges for manufacturing, engraving and fitting etc., should be quoted for each shield separately.

The paper design of the shield is available in the office of the undersigned for perusal on all working days between 10 a.m. to 4-30 p.m.

The monogram of the Board emblem in silver should be gold plated. Engraving and other works have to be done as shown in the design.

The tender documents can be had from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 10 plus sales-tax and surcharge by cash or by crossed bank draft payable at the Reserve Bank of India, Madras.

Director of Khadi and Village Industries,
2, Sir Desikachari Road, Madras-4.

No. 18.

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD.

CELLULAR CONCRETE PLANT DIVISION, ENNORE, MADRAS-57.

Sealed tenders for the following is invited by the Executive Engineer (O. andM.) Cellular Concrete Plant, Ennore, Madras-57 up to 3-00 p.m. on 24th April 1972. Tenders will be opened on the same day in the presence of the contractors who choose to be present at that time.

Name of work :—Supply of cutting tools and accessories like calipers, micrometre, milling, cutting and tipped tools, etc., for the workshop of Cellular Concrete Plant division Ennore.

Approximate value of supply :—Rs. 7,000.

Amount of E.M.D. :—Rs. 105.
Cost of tenders documents :—Rs. 5 plus S.T.

Tender schedules can be had from the office of Cellular Concrete Plant, Ennore, Madras-57 between 11-00 a.m. and 4-30 p.m. on all working days between 25th March 1972 and 22nd April 1972.

Executive Engineer (O. & M.)
Cellular Concrete Plant.

No. 12.

ADMISSION TO M.Ed. COURSE FOR 1972–73.

Applications are invited from graduates who have passed the B.T. Degree Examination through the Teachers' College, Saidapet, and the Lady Willingdon Training College, Triplicane, for the admission to the M.Ed. Course which will commence about the 7th July 1972.

2. The course which is of one academic year's duration will be conducted on a co-operative basis by the four constituent Training Colleges and the University. Lectures will be held in the several colleges to be announced, at the opening of the Course.

3. The course may be taken immediately after the B.T. Course or equivalent course, or after an interval of some years, provided the applicant has been engaged in teaching for at least (*a*) one year if the interval between the *two* courses is not more than three years and (*b*) one-third of the interval in the case of an applicant who has had an interval of more than three years between the *two* courses. (In this connection, the word "teaching" connotes also inspection.) Students appearing for the B.T. Degree Examination in April 1972 may also apply.

4. A candidate has to study *two* compulsory subjects (Philosophy of Education and Problemof Education in Modern India) and *one* of the following optional subjects :—

C–1 Educational Administration.

C–2 History and Evolution of Educational Thought.

C–3 Educational Sociology.

C–4 Advanced Educational Psychology.

5. The tuition fee for the course is Rs. 120 payable in one instalment or in three instalments of Rs. 40 per term.

6. Women should apply for hostel accommodation to the Principal, St. Christopher's Training College, Vepery, or to the Principal, Lady Willingdon Training College, Triplicane or, in the case of those who require hostel accommodation in the Presidency College Women's Students' Hostel, to the Principal, Presidency College, Madras, through the Principal, Teachers' College, Saidapet.

7. Applications for admission to the course should be made on or before 29th April 1972 to the Principal of the College in which the applicant took the B.T. Degree, and should be accompanied by a chalan in payment of the registration fee of Re. 1. This fee should be remitted into the treasury within the Chingleput district to the head of account "XXII. Education—A. University (*b*) Fees—Government Professional College—Registration Fees" or by a crossed Indian Postel Order for Re. 1 payable to the Principal, Teachers' College, Saidapet, Madras–15 or to the Principal, Lady Willingdon Training College, Triplicane, Madras–5. Payment can also be made in cash at the college counter.

8. Applications should be submitted in the form given below along with at least one certificate of character. Applicants should remit 50 P. into the treasury within the Chingleput district by way of application fee under the head "XXII. Education—F. General—E. Miscellaneous—III Other items" and submit the chalan receipt with a requisition letter for obtaining the prescribed form. This fee may also be sent by a crossed Postal Order for 0.50 paise payable to the Principal, Teachers' College, Saidapet or Principal, Lady Wellingdton Training College, Triplicane, or paid in cash at the college counter. The fee is to be paid in addition to the registration fee of Re. 1 even though typewritten or manuscript forms are used. Applicants in service should submit their applications through the proper channel and applications of departmental candidates should be submitted through the heads of departments concerned.

Application form for the M.Ed. Course.

1. Name (as entered in University and Diploma).

2. Applicant's address in full.

3. Father's name.

4. Date of birth.

5. Does the candidate belong to the Scheduled Caste or the Scheduled Tribe or other socially and educationally Backward Classes specified in the list of SCs. and BC's., published by the Director of Harijan Welfare and Director of Backward Classes respectively or is he a convert from the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes ? If so, specify community. In the case of applications submitted through Training Colleges under the management of Christian Missions, denomination may be stated. (The applicant should also state whether his/her father and grandfather had University education and, if so up to what stage.)

6. Name of native town (or taluk) and district.

7. (i) Mother-tongue.

(ii) Language studied in the High School.

8. University degree (or degrees) with name of the University year of passing and class and optional subjects studied for the Degree Examination.

9. Name of the Training College with year of training.

10. Year and month of passing B.T. or B.Ed. with class and the subjects in which a special study of the appropriate methods of teaching was made in the B.T. or B.Ed. Course [If about to appear for the examination, please state (i) University and College, (*b*) *Registration number*.]

11. Teaching or other experience since passing the B.T. or B.Ed. Degree (names of institutions and date of service to be given in full.)

12. Name of treasury into which registration fee was paid.

NOTE.—Amount remitted into Treasury other than those situated in the Chingleput district are not valid.

13. Hostel in which the applicant wishes to be admitted (vegetarian or non-vegetarian section to be mentioned).

14. Optional subject preferred—

C–1 Educational Adminstration.

C–2 History and Evolution of Educational Thought.

C–3 Educational Sociology.

C–4 Advanced Educational Psychology.

First choice and second choice to be mentioned.

Station : Signature of applicant.

Date :

K. R. MANICKAM
Principal.

Teachers' College, Saidapet,
Madras–1

STELLA SOUNDARARA
Princip
Lady Willingdon Training Colle
Triplicane, Madras–5

No. 6.

GOBICHETTIPALAYAM MUNICIPALITY.

FORM NO. 16.

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION OF NOTIFICATION UNDER SECTION 12 OF THE TAMIL NADU TOWN-PLANNING ACT, 1920.

(*Under rule 49 of the Tamil Nadu Town-Planning Rules.*)

The following notification was published by the Government on 5-1-1972 at page 3 of Part II-Section 2 in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette* :—

AMENDMENT TO NOTIFICATION UNDER TAMIL NADU TOWN-PLANNING ACT.

(G.O. Ms. No. 2512, L.A., 15th November 1971.)

II-2 No. 6 of 1972.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Tamil Nadu Town-Planning Act, 1920 (Tamil Nadu Act VII of 1920), the Governor of Tamil Nadu hereby makes the following amendment to the Rural Development and Local Administration Department Notification II-2 No. 376 of 1962, dated the 21st August 1962, published at page 241 of Part II—Section 2 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 5th September 1962, as subsequently amended.

Amendment.

In the said notification for the figures, letters and word "31st March 1971" the figures, letters and word "31st March 1972" shall be substituted.

Note.—The West Extension Town-Planning Scheme of Gobichettipalayam Municipality was originally taken up by the Municipal Council in its Resolution No. 213, dated 7-9-1953 under section 9 (1) of the Tamil Nadu Town-Planning Act, 1920. Later the scheme was notified by the Government under section 12 of the Tamil Nadu Town-Planning Act, 1920 in G.O. Ms. No. 1855, L.A., dated 21-8-1962 granting time till 31-3-1963 for the preparation, publication and submission of the scheme to the Government for sanction. The notification was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, on 5-9-1962. The notification was also republished in Nava India in its issue, dated 15-9-1962 and registered as Document No. 2757 of 1962 at the Sub-Registrar's Office, Gobichettipalayam. The notifications were also republished in Nava India in its issues, dated 31-3-1963 and 12-3-1966 and Daily Thanthi on 24-3-1970.

Extension of time for the preparation, publication and submission of the scheme to the Government for sanction was granted till 31-3-1965, 31-3-1968 and 31-3-1971 in G.O. Rt. No. 1543, R.D. & L.A., dated 6-8-1963, G.O. Rt. No. 37, R.D. & L.A., dated 17-1-1966 and G.O. Ms. No. 2214, L.A., dated 30-10-1968. The notifications were registered as Document No. 2591 of 1963, Document No. 601 of 1966 and Document No. 2097 of 1969 respectively at the Sub-Registrar's Office, Gobichettipalayam.

Now the Government have issued the above amendment granting time till 31-3-1972 for the preparation, publication and submission of the scheme to the Government for sanction in respect of the lands described in document No. 601 of 1966 of Book I, Volume 707, pages 165 and 166 of Sub-Registrar's Office, Gobichettipalayam situated in the villages of Lakkampatti and Veerapandi of Gobichettipalayam Taluk.

N. SUBBAIYAN,
Executive Authority,
Gobichettipalayam Municipality.

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT SPECIAL INVESTIGATION CIRCLE FOR PAMBAN BRIDGE WORKS, MADRAS-15.

For and on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu sealed scheduled tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (H), Special Investigation Circle for Pamban Bridge Works at the Office of the Special Divisional Engineer (H, &R.W.) Thirumanur Bridge Works at Thanjavur upto 3-00 pm. on 26th April 1972 for the works noted below :—

Constructing a bridge at KM 63/4-8 (M. 39/7) of Muthupet-Mimisal Road—E.M.D. Rs. 14,900.

Constructing a bridge at KM 65/8 (M. 41/5) of Muthupet-Mimisal Road—E.M.D. Rs. 7,300.

Tenders will be opened on the same day (i.e.) on 26th April 1972 at 3-30 p.m. by the Superintending Engineer (H), Special Investigation Circle for Pamban Bridge Works, at the Office of the Special Divisional Engineer (H), Thirumanur Bridge Works, Thanjavur.

Particulars of tender conditions, schedules, forms and plans can be obtained from the Office of the Special Divisional Engineer (H), Thirumanur Bridge Works at Thanjavur on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 25·90 (including sales tax) for each work on all working days from 18th April 1972 to 25th April 1972 during office hours. This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

The Earnest Money Deposit noted against each work should be remitted into any of the Government Treasuries within the jurisdiction of the Special Divisional Engineer (H) Thirumanur Bridge Work at Thanjavur under the head "Revenue Deposit" to the credit of the Special Divisional Engineer (H), Thirumanur Bridge Works at Thanjavur and the receipt chalan should be enclosed with the Tender. If the Earnest Money Deposit is furnished in the form of Bank guarantee obtained from schedule banks the guarantee should be accompanied by Reserve Bank of India concurrence.

Tenders based on alternate design will not be considered.

Tenders received without the Earnest Money Deposit prescribed will not be considered.

Superintending Engineer (H).

No. 26-A.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE, CHEPAUK, MADRAS-5.

Sealed tenders are invited for the supply of vaccum string extrusion Press suitable for extrusion at high operating pressures for the Common Facility Service Centre in Ceramics at Vridhachalam. The Presses are for plastic extrusion of ceramic raw materials solid, hollow and Profiled forms.

The quotations should strictly conform to the specifications and should be sent in sealed covers superscribed as "Tender for the supply of vaccum string extrusion Press for Common Facility Service Centre, Vridhachalam and addressed to Thiru P. S. Menon, B.Sc., B.Sc.(Tech.), Joint Director of Industries and Commerce (Ceramics), Office of the Director of Industries and Commerce, Chepauk, Madras–5. Specifications can be had on request to the Director of Industries and Commerce, Chepauk, Madras–5, Tamil Nadu. Preference will be given to offer from ex-stock. The rates quoted should be on F.O.R., Vridhachalam, Tamil Nadu. This Department reserves the right to reject or accept any or all the offers and to split up the offers as required.

The last date for the receipt of tenders in this office is 3-00 p.m. on 20-4-1972.

Director of Industries and Commerce.

No. 3.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

Construction of additional class room and workshop building for Industrial Training Institute at Tiruchendur.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, Sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Construction Branch, Industries and Commerce Department, from Contractors of appropriate class of Construction Branch of Industries Department and other Government Departments for the above works up to 3 p.m. or 21st April 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, Construction branch, Industries Department, 35/2, Woods Road, Madras-2, in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-10 p.m. on the same day.

(1) Form of Agreement—Lump sum.

(2) Earnest Money Deposit—Rs. 3,600.

(3) Cost of tender documents with plans including sales tax—Rs. 10-40.

(4) Period of completion—6 months.

Tender documents will be available for sale at the Office of the Executive Engineer (C), South Division, Industrial Estate, Madurai, during office hours from 11th April 1972.

The cost of tender documents including sales tax on cost of tender documents of Rs. 10-40 (which will under no circumstances be refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "XXIX. Industries—Other Receipts" to the credit of the Executive Engineer (C), South Division, Industrial Estate, Madurai.

Earnest money deposit will be accepted only in the shape of chalans, deposit at call receipt and demand drafts of scheduled banks. The demand drafts of scheduled bank furnished towards Earnest Money Deposit drawn in favour of Executive Engineer (C), South Division, Madurai only be accepted. State Government securities and Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board Bond will be accepted at 5 per cent below market value. National Savings Certificates will also be accepted only with the knowledge of the post office concerned and bank guarantee of any Nationalised Bank will also be accepted. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

Intending tenderers should have atleast three years experience in the construction of Major Building Works.

Superintending Engineer, Construction Branch.

No. 29-A.

THANJAVUR MUNICIPALITY—TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders for the supply of the following Electric lamps will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, Thanjavur, at the Municipal Office up to 4.00 p.m. on the date mentioned below and will be opened at 4-15 p.m. on the same day.

Serial number and description of meterials.	*Due date.*	*Earnest money.*
(1) 20 W. Fluorescent lamp ..	..29— 4—72	Rs. 250.
(2) 40 W. Gas filled coiled coil lamp ..	..	..

Detailed tender notice, tender scheduled can be had from the Municipal Electrical Engineer, Thanjavur on a remittance of Rs. 2 (not refundable) by Money Order, Postal Orders or Cheques will not be accepted.

M. JOHN ALEXANDER,
Commissioner.

No. 5

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

Sealed quotations are invited for the supply of "Corning" Borosilicate Glass. Tubings and rods of various sizes to Government scientific Glass Training Centre, Guindy, Madras-32 and Training-*cum*-Production Centre for Scientific Glass Apparatus, Coimbatore. The approximate quantity to be supplied is about 4,000 Kgms. during 1972. The Quotation must be for delivery of about 2,800 Kgms. at Government Scientific Glass Training Centre, Guindy, Madras-32 and the balance at Coimbatore.

Quotations should confirm strictly to the specifications mentioned and should be sent is sealed covers superscribed as Quotations for the supply of 'Corning' Glass Tubings due on 20-4-1972" and addressed to Thiru P. S. Menon, B.Sc., (Tech.), Joint Director of Industries and Commerce (Ceramics), Chepauk, Madras-5, Tamil Nadu.

The particulars of requirements and specifications will be given on request to be made to Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras-5.

Offers from ex-stock will be given preference. Price should be quoted in Indian Rupee. The undersigned reserves the rights to accept or reject any or all quotations and split up the quotations as he may deem fit.

The last date for the receipt of quotations is 3 p.m. on 20-4-72. Quotations received after the time and date specified will not be considered.

Director of Industries and Commerce.

No. 2.

PALLAVA TRANSPORT CORPORATION, LIMITED, ANNA SALAI, MADRAS-2.

For and on behalf of the Chairman, Pallava Transport Corporation, Limited, Madras-2 Sealed tenders are invited upto 3 p.m. on 29th April 1972 by the Executive Engineer (C), Pallava Transport Corporation, Limited, Madras-2, for running a Betalnut shop in Stall No. 3 at Ayyanavaram Bus Stand. The tenders will be for a period of 3 years. Tenders will be opened on the same day, i.e., 29th April 1972 at 3-30 p.m. Copies of tender conditions can be had from the Executive Engineer (C), Pallava Transport Corporation, Limited, Madras-2, on payment of Rs. 1·04 P. during office hours. The amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

Managing Director.

No. 30-A.

AUCTION NOTICE.

The condemned Police Motor Cycle MDF 3599/Solo Royal Enfield 1965 will be sold in Public auction at 11 hours on 22nd May 1972 at District Police Office premises, Cuddalore N.T.

(2) The Vehicle can be inspected in the above premises on any working day between 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. by any interested party in the presence of Additional R.I.A.R., Cuddalore N.T.

(3) The undersigned may be addressed for any other particulars required.

Superintendent of Police, South Arcot District.

No. 27-A.

TAMIL NADU FOREST DEPARTMENT, MADURAI SOUTH DIVISION, MADURAI-20.

SALE NOTICE.

The action sale of the unsold and cancelled Cardamom Leases of Madurai South Division will be held at the District Forest Office, Madurai South Division, Madurai-20, at 11 a.m. on 15th May 1972.

Further particulars may be obtained from the District Forest Officer or from the Range Officer, Cumbum.

District Forest Officer.

No. 28-A.

TAMILNAD CEMENTS.

(Unit of Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.)

(A Government of Tamil Nadu Undertaking.)

Tamilnad Cements P.O., (Via) Rajapalayam.

Sealed tenders will be received from I or II Class Registered Contractors of the State/Central Government Departments up to 4-00 p.m. on 29th April 1972 for the work "CONCRETING OF THE ROADS PHASE I".

Approximate estimated cost—Rs. 2·65 lakhs.

Nature of contract—Lump-sum.

Earnest money deposit—2½ per cent of the tender amount.

Period of completion—Six months.

Tender documents can be had from THE GENERAL MANAGER, TAMILNAD CEMENTS, TAMILNAD CEMENTS P.O., (Via) Rajapalayam, Ramanathapuram District on payment of Rs. 10.35 (Rupees ten and paise thirty five only) per set non-refundable from 1st to 28th April 1972 on all working days between 9-00 a.m. and 4-00 p.m.

General Manager.

No. 19-A.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board sealed tenders with the specification No. THC—6 and due date i.e., 29th April 1972, superscribed on the cover are invited by the undersigned for the supply of the following items:—

Design, manufacture, supply and erection of 2 Nos. Ash pumps with accessories for the extension to ash handling Plant at Ennore.

Earnest money deposit—Rs. 2,000.

The tenders will be received only up to 12 noon and opened in the presence of such of those tenderers who may be present at 3.00 p.m. on the 29th April 1972. Tenders received after the due date will not be considered. Copy of the specifications can be obtained by remitting either by cash or any money order the sum of Rs. 20 to the Accounts Officer, Madras Electricity System (Distribution), 1/155, Anna Salai, Madras-2, noting the specification No. and sending the cash receipt or Money Order receipt as the case may be, to the undersigned with a requisition furnishing complete postal address. The Board reserves the right not to accept the lowest or any tender. The Board also reserves the right to split the tenders and place orders for supply covered by this specification on one or more tenderers.

Tenders received after the due date will be summarily rejected.

Superintending Engineer, Thermal Cell.

THE PALLAVA TRANSPORT CORPORATION LIMITED.

(A Government of Tamil Nadu Undertaking.)

"Transport House", Anna Salai, Madras-2.

Sealed quotation for printing of and supply of Non-standarised forms are invited by the Undersigned up to 3-00 p.m. on 28th April 1972. Detailed conditions of tender and other particulars can be had free of cost from the Secretary, Pallava Transport Corporation Limited on any working day between 10-00 a.m. to 4-00 p.m.

Managing Director.

16-A.

POLLACHI MUNICIPALITY.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Commissioner for the supply of Electrical and Water Supply materials on or before 28th April 1972 upto 4-00 p.m. and the same will be opened on the same day. Detailed tender notice can be had on application to Municipal Civil Engineer, Municipal Office, Pollachi.

Commissioner.

No. 14.

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU. DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES.

Sealed tenders are invited by the Director of Fisheries up to 2-00 p.m. on 24th April 1972 for the supply of Marine Diesel Engines to the Boat Building Yards during the year 1972-73. Details of tender conditions can be had from the Director of Fisheries, Madras-6, on production of an Indian Postal Order for Rs. 5.

Director of Fisheries.

No. 7.

TURAIYUR MUNICIPALITY.

(Tiruchirappalli District.)

AUCTION NOTICE.

The Zetor Tractor of this Municipality will be sold in public auction on 28th April 1972 at 4 p.m. at the Municipal Office, Thuraiyur. Auction Deposit Rs. 500. For full particulars please apply to the undersigned.

Special Officer, Turaiyur Municipality.

No. 16.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT, MADRAS-51.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders are hereby invited for the purchase of about 16 M.T. of butteroil.

2. Tender documents together with the detailed terms and conditions can be had from the office of the Commissioner for Milk Production and Dairy Development, Madras-51, on any working day between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. on payment of Rs. 10 plus sales tax at 3½ per cent and surcharge of 5 per cent on sales tax in cash for each set. Tenders will be received up to 11-30 a.m on 20th April 1972 and opened at 11-45 a.m. on the same day in the presence of the tenderers or their authorised representatives.

Commissioner.

No 34-A.

P.W.D., RAMANATHAPURAM CIRCLE, MADURAI.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Ramanathapuram Circle, at Madurai at his office upto 4 p.m. on 26th April 1972 for the following work. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, in the presence of the tenderers who choose to be present at 4-30 p.m. on the same day.

1. Name of work.—Excavation of supply channel from the existing Kallanai to connect Sirumaruthur channel to feed Kongarathi, etc., tanks in Thiruppathur taluk.

2. Period of completion—12 months.

3. Form of contract—K-2.

4. Cost of tender schedule—Rs. 20.

5. Sales tax—At 3½ per cent (i.e., 0·70).

6. E.M.D.—Rs. 3,540.

The cost of tender documents for each set is payable under the sub-head P.W.D. III O.R. on account of Executive Engineer, Devakottai Division besides the sales tax at 3½ per cent extra which is payable under the head XII. General Sales Tax.

The cost of tender documents which will on no circumstances be refunded should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India to the account of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Devakottai Division, Devakottai and the chalan produced after which the tender documents will be issued.

The tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.,Ramanathapuram Circle at Madurai during office hours from 17th April 1972 to 24th April 1972. The last date for the receipt of application for the tender schedule is 24th April 1972 and application received after that date will not generally be considered.

The Earnest Money Deposit will be accepted in the shape of chalan and any other authorised mode of payment after due observation of formalities.

The Superintending Engineer, Ramanathapuram Circle, Madurai, reserve himself the right to reject any or part of all tenders without assigning any reasons thereof.

Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Ramanathapuram Circle, Madurai.

No. 42-A.

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL EDUCATION.

Sealed Tenders are invited for the supply of the Deep X-Ray Therapy unit upto 3–00 p.m. on 22nd May 1971. A copy of each of the conditions of Tender details of equipments with specification and tender form can be had from the Director of Medical Education, Ezhilagam, Chepauk, Madras-5 on application on payment of Rs. 10 plus sales tax at 3 per sent by way of chalan.

Quotations should be sent in sealed cover addressed to the "Director of Medical Education, Madras-5" and superscribed as "Quotation for the supply of deep X-Ray Therapy Unit, due on 22nd May 1971". Quotations received after the due date and time and not superscribed as above will be rejected.

Further particulars if any, required, may be obtained from the Director of Medical Education, Madras-5 who has been authorised for this purpose.

No. 26. *Director of Medical Education.*

TAMIL NADU WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders (in the prescribed form) will be invited by the Superintending Engineer, T.W.S. and D.B., Veeranam Project Circle Chepauk, Madras-5, from the registered Public Works Department contractors of the appropriate class for the work of conveyance of cement from Chingleput Railway Station to the Factory site at Thirukkalikundram in Chingleput District.

Form of contract—K-2.

Earnest Money Deposit—Rs. 3,500.

Cost of Tender Documents—Rs. 5·00 (to be remitted under Funds—T.W.A.D. Board Remittance III O.R. in Government Treasury chalan to the credit of Executive Engineer, Veeranam Project Division, Chingleput.

Sales Tax of 0·18 P. as in force to be paid under XII-b Sales Tax—Miscellaneous.

Period of contract—12 months.

Tender documents will be available from 15th April 1972 to 25th April 1972.

Date and time of tender—3rd May 1972.

Detailed Chit Tender Notice stipulating the conditions for obtaining tender schedule and other particulars may be had at the office of the undersigned during office hours.

No. 41-A. *Superintending Engineer, T.W.S. and D.B., Veeranam Project Circle, Madras-5.*

T.W.A.D. BOARD, COIMBATORE.

Sub.—Pollachi Water Supply Improvements Scheme–II Scheme —Construction and initial maintenance of 8 M.L.D. (about 1·80 M.G.D.) water treatments plant with rated capacity of 3,50,000 L.P.H. (about 80,000 G.P.H.) complete with civil works.

The last date for the receipt of tender for the above work is further extended upto 3-00 p.m. on 21st April 1972. The tenders received will be opened on the same day at 4-00 p.m. Other conditions of the chit tender notice remain unchanged.

No. 40-A. *Superintending Engineer, T.W.A.D. Board, Coimbatore-12.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, RAMANATHAPURAM CIRCLE, MADURAI-1.

CONSTRUCTION OF HOSTEL BUILDINGS FOR DENOTIFIED TRIBES STUDENTS AT PAMMANENDAL IN MUDUKULATHUR TALUK IN RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Ramanathapuram Circle at Madurai at his office upto the extended date of 19th April 1972 for the above work. The tender documents will be available for sale from 10th April 1972 to 17th April 1972. The tenders will be received upto 4–00 p.m. on 19th April 1972. The sealed tenders will be opened in the presence of the contractors at 4–15 p.m. in the Superintending Engineer's Office.

2. The other conditions mentioned in original tender notice will remain unchanged.

No. 25. *Superintending Engineer, P.W.D. Ramanathapuram Circle, Madurai-1.*

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

KODAYAR HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and by the order and direction of the Board sealed tenders are invited by the undersigned for the works noted below :—

1. Sealed tenders separately for each work superscribed with the names of the work noted below and with the name of the tenderers will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Kodayar Hydro-Electric Scheme, 34-A, Perumalpuram, Tirunelveli-7, Tirunelveli district up to 3-00 p.m. on the due date noted against each work and will be opened at 4-00 p.m. on the same days in the presence of such of those tenderers or their authorised representatives as may be present.

Name of work.	*Due date.*
(1)	(2)
Specification No. 309. Building masonry in Block II, from ch. 92′ to ch. 204′up to top of Chinnakuttiar Dam at Kodayar Upper Camp—E.M.D. Rs. 10,000.	5th May 1972
Specification No. K.C. 310. Building masonry in Block III from ch. 204′ to ch. 304′ up to R.L. +4,120·00 of Chinnakuttiar Dam at Kodayar Upper Camp—E.M.D. Rs. 15,000.	12th May 1972
Specification No. K.C. 311. Building masonry in Block IV from ch. 304′ to ch. 404′ upto R.L. +4120.00 of Chinnakuttiar Dam at Kodayar Upper Camp—E.M.D. Rs. 15,000.	19th May 1972.

2. Copies of tender specification with schedule., etc., can be had from the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 10·35 (Rupees ten and paise thirty-five only) (which is inclusive of sales tax) per tender set by money order or cash towards the cost of each set. This amount is not refundable under any circumstances.

3. The earnest money deposit mentioned above should be paid separately for each work in cash only in advance at the office of the undersigned and receipt thereof enclosed with the tender. Cheques will on no account be accepted. Demand drafts for earnest money should be sent in advance and in no case with the tender itself. Tenders received without earnest money deposit in the first instance will be summarily rejected.

4. No late tenders and those not in conformity with our prescribed terms, conditions, specifications, or without earnest money or tie up their transactions towards earnest money are entertainable.

5. The Board reserves the right to distribute the work among tenderers or to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reasons therefor.

6. The Board is not responsible for any loss of tender sets during transit if sent by post. The tenders not submitted in the departmental form on due date and time will be summarily reejcted. The tender forms are not transferable.

No. 37-A. *Superintending Engineer, Kodayar Hydro-Electric Scheme, 34-A, Perumalpuram, Tirunelveli-7.*

SALE NOTICE.

Auction sale of about 270 tons of Babul trees standing in S.No. 274 and on the tank bed and bund of Velliyur Lake, Velliyur Village in Tiruvallur Taluk, Chingleput District will be conducted by the Assistant Collector Thiruvallur or the Officer nominated by the Assistant Collector, Tiruvallur on 24th April 1972 at 10 a.m. at Velliyur Village.

Further correspondence regarding the conditions of sale can be had from the Assistant Collector's Office, Tiruvallur.

No. 17-A. *Assistant Collector.*

PALLAVA TRANSPORT CORPORATION LIMITED, ANNASALAI, MADRAS-2.

For and on behalf of the Chairman, Pallava Transport Corporation, Limited, Madras-2,sealed tenders are invited up to 3 p.m. on 28th April 1972 by Executive Engineer (C), Pallava Transport Corporation, Limited, Madras-2 for running "Book Stall" in Stall No. 2 at T. Nagar Bus Stand, Pallava Transport Corporation, Limited, Madras. The tenders will be for a period of three years. Tenders will be opened on the same day, i.e., 28th April 1972 at 3-30 p.m. Copies of tender conditions can be had from the Executive Engineer (C), Pallava Transport Corporation, Limited, on payment of Rs. 1·04 P. during office hours. The amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

No. 39-A. *Managing Director.*

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION NOTICE.

The following Police vehicle of North Arcot District will be sold in public action at 11-00 hours on 22nd May 1972 at the Armed Reserve, Headquarters, Vellore.

Registration No.—MDJ. 3790.

Type of the vehicle—Open type lorry.

Make—Bedford.

2. The above vehicle is kept open for inspection at the Armed Reserved Headquarters, Vellore. The condition of sale can be had from the office of the Reserve Inspector, Headquarters, Vellore.

No. 38-A. *Superintendent of Police, Vellore, North Arcot.*

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

Sealed tenders are invited for the following items of transport work in this Project for the period from 1st May 1972 to 31st March 1973.

Tender-I—

(i) Transport of wheat bran products, etc., from the Madras City Flour Mills to Madhavaram Milk Colony, Madras-51.

(ii) Transport of Cattle Feed, Milk Powder and other Store articles from Madhavaram Milk Colony to Baluchettichatram, Walajabad, Sathuvachery (near Vellore), Panrutti, Madurai, Erode, Tiruchirappalli and Thanjavur.

(iii) Transport of Sugar Molasses from Sugar Mills at Padalam (near Chingleput) to Madhavaram Milk Colony, Madras-51.

(iv) Transport of Miscellaneous items of consignments (irrespective of small or big items) from the Madras Parcel Office and Salt Cotaurs to Milk Colony, Madras-51.

The tender schedules together with the detailed terms and conditions for the contract can be had from this office on any working day between 10-30 a.m. and 4-00 p.m. on payment of Rs. 2 (Rupees two only) in cash per set plus sales tax and Surcharge.

The tenders will be received up to 11-00 a.m. on 27th April 1972 and will be opened at 11-15 a.m. on the same day.

No. 35-A. *Commissioner for Milk Production and Dairy Development, Madras-51.*

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS WORKS (MADURAI CIRCLE).

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed scheduled tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (National Highways), Madurai at his office at No. 11, Avvaiyar Street, Narimedu, Madurai-2 up to 3-30 p.m. (Office Clock) on 19th April 1972 (Wednesday) for the work noted below and opened at 3.35 p.m. on the same date.

Name of work.—Forming an approach road on Kulithalai side for the work of "Constructing a bridge across Cauvery connecting Kulithalai and Musiri".—E.M.D. Rs. 5,450.

Particulars of tender conditions, prescribed forms, schedules, plans, etc., can be obtained from the Office of the Divisional Engineer (National Highways), Trichy-II Division, Trichy-1 on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 20·70 per set including Sales Tax (not refundable) on all working days during working hours from 10th April 1972 to 18th April 1972.

Alternative design proposals will not be entertained. The E.M.D. noted above shall be remitted in any of the Government Treasuries within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (National Highways), Trichy-II Division, Trichy-1 under "Revenue Deposit" and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the Tender.

Earnest Money Deposit in the shape of 12 years National Defence Certificates, 10 years Defence Certificates, State Government Securities, Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board Bonds, Bank Gurantees, Deposit at Call Receipts, Demand Drafts issued on Schedule Banks will also be accepted. It is informed that Bank Guarantee will not be considered unless the concurrence of Reserve Bank of India to the Bank Guarantee is obtained and enclosed with the tender.

Tenders without Earnest Money Deposit will be summarily rejected.

Superintending Engineer (N.H.),
Madurai-2.

No. 33-A.

SALEM HOUSING UNIT.

(of the Tamilnadu Housing Board)

Separate sealed tenders with the name of work and the tenderer duly superscribed are invited for the following work so as to reach the undersigned not later than 3-00 p.m. on 21-4-1972.

The contract documents, plans, etc., can be had on payment of Rs.20 plus S.T. from the DivisionalAccountant up to 20th April 1972 The Earnest Money Deposit of Rs. 9,420 will be received by the Accountant only up to 1.00 p.m. on 21-4-1972.

T.N.G.R.H. SCHEME AT JUDGES BUNGALOW, SALEM.

Construction of 5 blocks of Regular two roomed, 5 blocks of small two roomed and 19 blocks of one roomed two storeyed tenements including all internal amenities (4 in 1) at Judges Bungalow compound, Salem. Value of work—Rs. 6,27,500.

The tenders received will be opened at 3-30 p.m. on the same day, i.e., on 21-4-1972 in the presence of the contractors who choose to be present.

Executive Engineer,
Salem Housing Unit,
11-22, D.B. Road, R.S.Puram,
Coimbatore.

No. 18 A.

GOVERNMENT TEA PROJECT, COONOOR-2.

Separate sealed tenders are invited for and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, from Registered Contractors for the construction of following buildings up to 11 a.m. on 28th April 1972.

Construction of labour line consisting of 5 houses in each Block. Block I to X in each Division.

At Coonoor Tea Division—10 Blocks.

At Kotagiri Tea Division—10 Blocks.

At Cherambadi Tea Division—10 Blocks.

At Cheramgode Tea Division—10 Blocks.

At Nelliyalam Tea Division—10 Blocks.

Approximate cost for one Block—Rs. 24,500.

Earnest Money Deposit to be deposited for each Block Rs. 750.

Detailed conditions, tender documents with plans can be had from the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 4·14 per set for each Block.

Conservator of Forests,
Government Tea Project, Coonoor-2.

No. 59-A.

INSTITUTE OF CATERING TECHNOLOGY AND APPLIED NUTRITION, ADYAR, MADRAS-20.

Institute of Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition proposes to conduct Compressed Course for the benefit of Working Women, College Girls, Housewives, etc., during Summer Vacation (May 1972). The duration of the course will be from 15th May 1972 to 6th June 1972.

The medium of instructions will be in ENGLISH.

The course is designed to impart the necessary knowledge and skill in the field of Cookery, Bakery, Canning and Food Preservation and Housekeeping.

Fees payable—Rs. 160.

Classes will be conducted both forenoon and afternoon and on all days in the week except Saturday and Sunday.

Application forms and prospectus for admission can be had from the undersigned on requisition by enclosing a self addressed stamped envelope (28 cms. × 13 cms. duly stampted to the value of 40 P.).

Applications received up to 8-5-1972 will be considered.

Principal and Secretary.

No. 15.

HOSTEL MESS CONTRACT.

Sealed tenders in duplicate will be received by the undersigned till 4 p.m. on 21st April 1972 for Catering to the Women's Section Mess of the Madras Medical College Hostel for Women during the period 1st June 1972 or such other date as may be fixed by the Principal and ending with 30th April 1973. Copies of the Conditions of the Tender with forms and Schedule can be had from the office of the Principal, Madras Medical College, Madras-3 by paying Rs. 5 (Rupees five) for the cost of the form and Re 0-15 (Rupee Nil paise fifteen only) for sales tax to the Cashier of the Madras Medical College, Madras.

Principal,
Madras Medical College, Madras-3.

No. 83A.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

For and on behalf of and by the order and direction of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, sealed tenders superscribed "Tamil Nadu Electricity Board. Construction of Residential Buildings and allied work at Adamakottai 66/22-11 K. V. Sub-Station Specification No. G.C.C. 212" and also the name of the tenders will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 3 p.m. on 2nd May 1972 for the work. E.M.D. Rs. 2,000. Cost of plan Rs. 18 and cost of tender notice Rs. 8 (both non-refundable).

Tender documents for the works can be had on or after 1st April 1972 on payment of the cost noted above, at—

1. the office of the undersigned.
2. the office of the Executive Engineer/TLC./Tirunelveli No. 83 Perumalpuram, Tirunelveli-7.

Tenders not submitted in the departmental Form along with the earnest money deposit on or before the due date and time will be summarily rejected. The tenders will be opened by the undersigned at the office at 3.30 p.m. on 2nd May 1972.

The undersigned reserves the right to distribute the work or reject any of the tenders without assigning any reasons there for.

Superintendent Engineer.
P. B. No. 86. Mannarpuram.
Tiruchirappalli-1.

No. 44A.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

P.A.P. CANALS CIRCLE.

(1) For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders for K2 contract will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Parambikulam-Aliyar Project, Canals Circle (PO), Pakkinampatti (via) Pollachi at his office upto 3 p.m. on 3rd May 1972 for the works noted hereunder:

Lining Amaravathi Main Canal from mile 36/0 to 37/0 E.M.D. Rs. 1,760.

Lining Amaravathi Main Canal from mile 37/0 to 38/0 E.M.D. Rs. 1,580.

Lining Amaravathi Main Canal from mile 38/0 to 39/2, E.M.D. Rs. 1,920.

(2) The tenders will be opened immediately in the same day (3rd May 1972) at the aforementioned place in presence of such those tenderers or their agents who are present.

(3) The conditions of the tenders and perscribed schedule can be had by post or in person from the Manager, Office of the Executive Engineer, Udumalpet Division, Udumalpet P.O., Coimbatore District on all working days from 20th April to 2nd May 1972 on requisition in writing and on production of chalans in token of having remitted into Treasury or Reserve Bank of India. Rs. 5 towards the cost of tender documents under the head "Public Works remittances — III Other Remittance" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Udumalpet Division, Udumalpet and Re. 0·18 towards the sales tax under the head "XII Sales Tax (b) Receipts under Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax" the amount is not refundable in any account. Application received after 2nd May 1972 will not generally be considered.

(4) Further particulars can be had from this office during office hours on all working days.

Superintending Engineer,
P.A.P. Canals Circle, Pollachi.

No. 82-A.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Construction of Maternity block of 30 beds in Government Kilpauk Medical College, Kilpauk, Madras-10.

Sealed tenders will be received from the Registered contractors of appropriate class of P.W.D. and/or other Government departments by the Superintending Engineer, Madras-Chingleput Circle, Chepauk, Madras 5 for the above work up to 3 p.m. on 5th May 1972.

The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Madras-Chingleput Circle, Madras-5 in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-15 p.m. on the same day.

1. Form of agreement—Lump-sum.
2. E.M.D.—Rs. 11,000.
3. Cost of tender documents with plans—Rs. 20 plus sales tax at 3½ per cent.
4. Period of completion—Twelve months.
5. Tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Superintending Engineer, Madras-Chingleput Circle, Chepauk, Madras-5 during the office hours. From 24th April to 4th May 1972.
6. The cost of tender documents (which will under no circumstances be refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "P.W.D. Remittances III other Remittances to the credit of the Executive Engineer P.W.D. Buildings Division No. II, Chepauk, Madras-5". The sales tax should be remitted under the same chalan into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the separate head "XII sales tax (b) receipt under State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax". The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalan.
7. The Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Madras-Chingleput Cuircle, Madras-5 reserves to himself the right to reject any or all the tenders.

Superintending Engineer,
Madras-Chingleput Circle.

No. 80A.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Construction of Additional Buildings in Government Arts College at Nandanam, Madras.

Sealed tenders for the abovementioned work will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Madras-Chingleput Circle, at his office at Chepauk, Madras 5, upto 3 p.m. on 29th April 1972.

1. Form of contract—Lump-sum.
2. E.M.D.—Rs. 23,500.
3. Period of completion—18 months.
4. Cost of tender documents—Rs. 30 to be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India, Madras under the head P.W. Remittances III other Remittances to the credit of the Executive Engineer Buildings Division No. I, Madras-5".
5. Sales tax Rs. 1·05 to be remitted under the same chalan into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India, Madras under the head "XII Sales tax (b) Receipts under State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax".
6. Sale of tender documents—From 17th to 28th April 1972.
7. Date of tender—29th April 1972.

Further particulars can be had from the office of the Superintending Engineer, Madras-Chingleput Circle, Chepauk, Madras-5 during office hours on any working day. The Superintending Engineer, himself has got right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reason there for.

Superintending Engineer,
Madras-Chingleput Circle.

No. 81A.

LIVESTOCK FARM, ORATHANAD.

AUCTION SALE NOTICE.

An Old Fargo 1957 Model Lorry M.D.O. 2422 operated in Petrol 158" of Wheel base of three persons seating capacity, open type will be sold in Public Auction at the Office of the Superintendent, District Livestock Farm, Orathanad, Thanjavur District on 25th May 1972 at 11-00 a.m. Further details on the above auction sale may be had from the undersigned.

Conditions of the Auction Sale.

1. An Earnest Money Deposit of Rs. 500 should be paid by the bidders participating in the auction.

2. The successful bidder or highest bidder as the case may be in whose favour the sale is knocked down should deposit ¼ of the sale amount (including the Earnest Money Deposit) immediately after the auction is over and the balance with Sales Tax should be paid within 15 days from the date of receipt of this office order failing which the amount paid by the successful bidder will be forfeited and the expenditure and loss to the Government if any on account of reauction will be collected from him through Revenue Recovery Act.

3. If the highest bidder fails to pay the 25 per cent of the bid amount immediately the Earnest Money Deposit will be forfeited to Government.

4. If the bid is *not accepted* by the Transport Commissioner, the amount collected will be refunded to the highest bidder, and the reauction will be conducted.

5. The undersigned reserves the right of insisting any other conditions if considered necessary at the time of auction.

6. The decision of the Superintendent will be final in all *matters concerned with the auction of the vehicle.*

58-A. *Superintendent.*

PALLAVA TRANSPORT CORPORATION, LIMITED,

"Transport House", Anna Salai, Madras-2.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed quotations for the supply of Centre Joint Cross member for Leyland & T. M. B. vehicles are invited by the undersigned up to 2 p.m. on 26th April 1972. Detailed conditions of tender and other particulars can be had free of cost from the Purchase Officer, Pallava Transport Corporation, Limited., Madras-2 on any working day.

Materials Manager,
No. 22. *Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, Madras-2.*

TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

(A Government of Tamil Nadu Undertaking)
150-A, Mount Road, Madras-2.

TENDER.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Group Materials Manager at the Corporation Office up to 3-00 p.m. on 12th May 1972 for the supply of 4,000 Tonnes of coal per month for a period of one year to the Tamilnad Cements, Alangulam, Ramanathapuram District.

The tenders will be opened by the Group Materials Manager or by his authorised officer at 3-30 p.m. on the same day in the presence of those tenderers who may be present.

Tender documents can be had from Registered office at 150-A, Mount Road, Madras-2 between 11-00 a.m. and 3-00 p.m. on any working day from 17th April 1972 on payment of Rs. 25 per set (non-refundable) by demand draft, postal order cash.

No. 23. *Group Materials, Manager.*

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT, ERODE DIVISION.

Sealed tenders are invited by the undersigned up to 3-00 p.m. on 26th April 1972 for supply of the following various category of tested M.S. rods in standard length. While supplying the steel test certificates should be sent cut bit rods will not be accepted. The tenders will be opened by the Divisional Engineer (Highways), Erode at his office at Erode at 3-15 p.m. on the same day.

Dia. of M.S. Rounds.	*Quantity Required in Tonnes.*
6 m.m.	0·537
8 m.m.	1·160
10 m.m.	8·439
12 m.m.	22·311
16 m.m.	16·284
18 m.m.	9·343
20 m.m.	26·555
25 m.m.	48·854
32 m.m.	19·625
Total ..	153·108

Entire quantity of steel to be supplied at Erode.

Prescribed tender documents can be had on payment of Rs. 5·18 per set from the Division Office (Highways), Erode on all working days during office hours from 10th to 25th April 1972 (both days inclusive). Each tenderer should produce a bank draft in favour of Divisional Engineer (Highways), Erode for Rs. 1,000 as earnest money deposit.

Divisional Engineer
No. 24. *(Highways and Rural Works), Erode.*

WASTE PAPER DISPOSAL.

Sealed tenders are invited for purchasing waste paper accumulations in the Government Offices in Dharmapuri District for the period from 1st April 1972 to 31st March 1973, subject to the conditions which will be imposed in the tender notice to be published in the Extraordinary issue of *Dharmapuri District Gazette* in April, 1972. The tenders should reach the Collector's Office before 3·00 p.m. on 8th May 1972 and the tenders received after this date and time will be rejected summarily. The tenders will be opened at 4·00 p.m. on 8th May 1972. The Collector reserves the right to reject any tenders without assigning any reasons therefor.

Applicants who require further information may go over to the Collector's Office, Dharmapurion any working day during office hours and get the particulars required by them, in this connection.

No. 84A. *Collector, Dharmapuri.*

HORSE FOOD.

Sealed tenders are invited for the supply of food for Horse of the Madras City Police for the period from 1st April 1972 to 31st March 1973.

2. The tenders must reach the undersigned by 4 p.m. on or before 25th April 1972.

3. The form of tenders and contract with schedule of articles required can be obtained at the Office of the Commissioner of Police, Madras-8 (Stores Section) on payment of Rs. 2·00 (Rupees two and paise seven only) which will not be refunded under any circumstances.

No. 79A. *Deputy Commissioner of Police (Headquarters).*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TENDER NOTICE No. 23.

Sealed tenders in duplicate are invited by the undersigned for the supply of distribution transformers from ready stock so as to reach this Office on or before 19th April 1972 by 3·00 p.m. and the quotations will be opened at 3·30 p.m. on the same day.

250 KVA 11 KV/416V—1 No.
100 KVA 11KV/433V—1 No.

Conditions—

(1) Both the transformers should have copper windings at the primary and the secondary sides.

(2) The transformers should conform to I.S. 1180 and I.S. 2026 of the latest issues.

(3) The transformers should be of indoor type with provision of cable entry on the H.T. and L.T. sides.

(4) The transformers should have the following accessories:—

(*a*) Bottom, filter-cum-drain-cum sampling valve of not less than 1" diameter in cast iron. (*b*) Top filter valve need not be provided and instead blank flange on plug to be provided. (*c*) Two numbers earthing terminals. (*d*) Thermometer pocket. (*e*) Oil gauge. (*f*) Lifting lugs, (*g*) Rating and diagram plates. (*h*) Oil conservator of sufficient capacity in the drain cock or drain plug and oil fitting hole with cap, (*i*) Cross channels of sufficient lengths with wheels suitable for floor mounting. (*j*) Air release pet cock or air release plug. (*k*) Cooling tubes. (*l*) Transformer oil up to the required level in the conservator. (*m*) Fittings as per I.S. 2026 including off load tap and silica jell breather and (*n*) On the L.T. side the neutral terminal to be brought out for testing purposes.

(5) The supplier should obtain the approval of the test certificates of the Transformer and send the same in triplicate for erection/at Napier Bridge, Madras. (H.T. control room, constructed near Napier Bridge, Madras for availing H.T. Power supply to the Jet Pump).

(6) Detailed drawings of the transformers indicating all the fittings to be sent.

(7) Detailed list of fittings and accessories included in the price quoted to be furnished.

(8) *Payment.*—Ninety per cent of the material cost will be paid on receipt of the materials at site. Five per cent will be paid within three months if all terms and conditions of the purchase order are satisfied, and on obtaining the Electrical Inspectorate's approval of the test certificates. The balance 5 per cent will be paid on commissioning the transformers and within 4 months from the date of supply of the transformer at site whichever is earlier.

(9) *Delivery.*—The two transformers must be delivered from ready stock at the H.T control room, near Napier Bridge, Marina, Madras-5.

(10) The rates quoted should not include Sales Tax and other taxes which may indicated separately.

(11) 'D' form for concessional Sales Tax will be given if necessary.

(12) Rates as applicable for the Government departments must be offered.

(13) *Penalty.*—The delivery schedule quoted shall be guaranteed under a penalty of ½ per cent per week, subject to a maximum of 10 per cent.

(14) *Validity.*—The tenders shall be kept valid for 30 (thirty) days from the date of opening. Tenders of less validity are liable for rejection.

(15) The tender should be addressed to the Special Chief Engineer (Veeranam Water-Supply Scheme and Cooum Improvement Project), Chepauk, Madras-5 in sealed and in superscribed covers so as to reach him not later than the due date and time mentioned above.

(16) The Special Chief Engineer (Veeranam Water-Supply Scheme and Cooum Improvement Project) reserves the right not to accept the lowest or any tender without assigning any reasons therefor. The right to split the tenders and place orders for supply covered by the specification on one or more tenderers is also reserved by the Special Chief Engineer (Veeranam Water Supply Scheme and Cooum Improvement Project).

The tenders will be opened by 3-30 p.m. on 19th April 1972.

No. 34.

Special Chief Engineer
(Veeranam Water Supply Scheme and Cooum Improvement Project).

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU.
HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.
NATIONAL HIGHWAYS WORKS (MADURAI CIRCLE).
CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed schedule tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (National Highways), Madurai at his office at No. 11, Avvaiyar Street, Madurai-2, up to 3-30 p.m. (Office Clock) on 19th April 1972 for the works noted below and opened at 3-35 p.m. on the same day.

Name of work.

Widening and strengthening the pavement from KM 392—403 of Madras-Tiruchi-Dindigul road section of N·H 45.—E.M.D. Rs. 26,450.

Improvements to Geometrics in KM 278/6 to 345/2 of N.H. 7 of Salem Dindigul Section MD 7.—E.M.D. Rs. 44,650.

Widening and strengthening the pavement from KM 355 to 373 of Salem-Dindigul Section of NH 7.—E.M.D. R. 48,000.

Particulars of tender conditions, prescribed forms, schedules, plans, etc., can be obtained from the Office of the Divisional Engineer (National Highways), Tiruchi-II Division, Tiruchi-1, on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 20·70 per set including Sales Tax (not refundable) on all working days during working hours from 10th to 18th April 1972.

Alternative design proposals will not be entertained. The E.M.D. noted above shall be remitted any of the Government Treasuries within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (National Highways), Tiruchi-II Division, Tiruchi-1 under "Revenue Deposit" and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the Tender.

Earnest Money Deposit in the shape of 12 years National Defence Certificates, 10 years Defence Deposit Certificates, State Government securities, Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board Bonds, Bank Guarantees Deposit at Call receipts, Demand Drafts issued on Scheduled Banks will also be accepted. It is informed that Bank Guarantees will not be considered unless the concurrence of Reserve Bank of India to the Bank Guarantee is obtained and enclosed with the tender.

Tenders without Earnest Money Deposit will be summarily rejected.

No. 78-A. *Superintending Engineer. (National Highways), Madurai-2.*

T.W.A.D. COIMBATORE.

Mettur Town ship water-supply Improvements scheme—II stage—Extension of Treatment works.

The last date for receipt of tenders for the above work is hereby extended up to 3 p.m. on 5th May 1972, and the tenders received will be opened on the same day at 4·00 p.m.

The period of sale of tender documents is also extended up to 3rd May 1972. Other conditions of tender remain unchanged.

No. 33. *Superintending Engineer, Coimbatore-18.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TENDER NOTICE No. 24

Sealed tenders in duplicate with the tender notice number and due date superscribed on the cover are invited by the undersigned for the supply of the following items from ready stock so as to reach this office on or before 19th April 1972 by 3 p.m. and the quotations will be opened at 3-30 p.m. on the same day.

(1) One set 11 KV HT switchgear consisting of a 11 KV, 3 phase, 400 amps, 50 cycles, Switchfuse with two numbers 11 KV 200 amps automatic oil fuse switch, bus bars with drawable voltage transformer, current transformer, etc., for tapping 11 KV power supply to two numbers distribution transformers all mounted on a suitable pedestal, complete as I.S.I. specification and C.E.I.G. standards. The switchgear should be of 250 MVA rupturing capacity.

The switch board should have suitable cable boxes (95 sq. mm.) for the incoming and the two outgoing feeders, sockets for earth terminals, accessories such as handles, extension, rods, oil level indicator, bus bars, OFF and ON indicators mounting pedestals, earth bar, foundation bolts, pad locking arrangements of operating handle, etc.

(2) One set LT 3 phase 4 way 400/440 volt 50 cycles panel board on fabricated angle iron frame work, floor mounting pedestal type consisting of the following :—

(a) One No. 400 amps, 3 phase draw-out type oil circuit breaker of 25 MVA rupturing capacity, overload relay, under volt release, emergency trip lever, earth leakage trip, cable sockets for earth, etc.

(b) One No. 400 amps triple pole iron clad switch with neutral and high rupturing capacity cartridge fuses.

(c) Two Nos. 30 amps triple pole iron clad switch with neutral and cartridge fuses.

(d) One No. 600 amps 3 phase, 4 way bus-bar chamber with copper flat for bus suitably mounted on bus bar insulators with the three phase marked to identify the three phases and neutral.

(3) One No. Auto transformer starter of 400 amps 400/440 volts capacity with overload relay under voltage release, phase preventing relay, 1 set of 3 Nos. current transformers complete to operate a 130 KW 3 phase, 50 cycles, 400 volts squiral cage induction motor with earth lugs, cable boxes glands, ammeters to be in circuit in start and run positions.

Conditions.

(1) Eleven KV switch fuse is for the incoming high tension supply and the 2 Nos. 11 KV oil fuses are to control the outgoing power supply to the two Nos. distribution transformers.

(2) The supply of the switchgear should conform to the Indian Electricity Rules and the test certificate of the H.T. Iswitchgear should be got approved by the Chief Electrical Inspector to the Government.

(3) The motor for which the auto transformer starter is required can be seen at the H.T. control room at Cooum mouth. Manaina, Madras and suitable starters offered.

Name plate details of motor are however furnished below:—

HHR 375-1	..	TGL 20625
3 phase motor No.	..	1069—1751
Delta 400 V	..	244 amps.
130 KW	..	Power factor 0.83
1485 RPM	..	50 cycles.
Ins. Cl.E.	..	11 P 44
Temp. 40°F	..	1760 KG (made in East Germany).

(4) In the L.T. Panel board one 400 amps OCB is for the coming main s

Trunking arrangements for all the incoming and outgoing connections from the bus-bar chambers should be by rigid copper connections suitably enclosed in metallic conduits/boxes.

Sockets for earth connections should be provided for both the switchgears.

Switch gears should be fabricated for pedestal mounting.

Cable glands suitable for 500 sq. mm. PVC armoured UG cable be supplied for the OCB along with suitable cable glands for the other switches.

Foundation bolts for the Panel Boards to be supplied.

Spare HRC fuses for the T.P.I.C. Switches to be given. Difference in cost if Panel Board with Aluminium Bus is offered to be furnished in the quotation.

The Bus-bar chamber should conform to the Electrical Inspectorate standards.

Detailed literature and phamplets of the Panel Boards offered with all technical particulars furnished with their offers with the salient features explained in detail.

General conditions.

(1) An early delivery period will be taken into consideration while deciding the tender.

(2) The above equipments must be delivered at the H.T. control room, near Napier bridge, Marina, Madras-5.

(3) The rates quoted should not include sales tax and other taxes which may be indicated separately.

(4) 'D' form for concessional sales tax will be given if required.

(5) Rates as applicable for the Government departments must be offered.

(6) The delivery schedule quoted shall be guaranteed under a penalty of ½ per cent per week subject to a maximum of 10 per cent.

(7) *Validity.*—The tenders shall be kept valid for 30 days from the date of opening. Tenders of lesser validity are liable for rejection.

(8) *Payment.*—90 per cent of the material cost will be paid on receipt of materials at site. The balance on satisfactory performance of the equipment but not later than 4 months from the date of supply of the materials at site.

(9) *Guarantee.*—The equipments supplied must be guaranteed for a period of 12 months from the date of supply against defective materials and bad workmanship. Any material found defective during the guarantee period must be replaced free of cost and free of labour charges by the supplier.

(10) The tender should be addressed to the Special Chief Engineer (Veeranam Water Supply Scheme and Cooum Improvement Project), Chepauk, Madras-5 in sealed and superscribed covers and should reach him by not later than the due date and time mentioned above.

(11) The Special Chief Engineer (Veeranam Water Supply Scheme and Cooum Improvement Project) reserves the right not to accept the lowest or any tender without assigning any reasons therefor. The right to split the tenders and place orders for the supply covered by the specification to more than one tenderer is also reserved by the Special Chief Engineer (Veeranam Water Supply Scheme and Cooum Improvement Project).

No. 34. *Special Chief Engineer,*
(V.W.S.S. and C.I.P.)

KING INSTITUTE, GUINDY.

Sealed tenders will be received up to 3 p.m. on 26th April 1972 by the Director, King Institute, Guindy, Madras-32, for supply of card board boxes and miscellaneous articles, *e.g.*, Paddy straw, crushed oats, cows milk, mutton, Hariyali hay, Lucerine, Wheat bran, flakes, ground nut kernels, Bengal Gram, etc., and vegetable, such as Carrot, cabbage, greens, etc., to the King Institute, Guindy, for the period commencing from 1st July 1972 or such other date as may specifically be fixed in each case by the authority accepting the tender and ending with 30th June 1973.

Sho-Buffalo calves aged about 2 years are required for extracting pulp for manufacture of vaccine lymph. They should be healthy and hailing from Districts of Salem or Coimbatore, and certified as fit by the nearest Veterinary Assistant Surgeon. The rates quoted should include transport charges by goods Train and delivery at King Institute, Guindy.

Forms of tender and copies of Tender Schedule can be had from the Office of the Director, King Institute, Guindy, Madras-32, on any working day on production of Treasury or Reserve/State Bank chalan for Rs. 5 credited to the head "XXIV Public Health—Miscellaneous" Bacteriological Laboratories, King Institute, Guindy and for Re. 0-19 credited to the head "XII.A. Sales Tax (1) (b) Taxes under Tamil Nadu Government Sales Tax Act (1) General Sales Tax". No cash will be received at the office. The amount paid will not be refunded under any circumstances.

No. 74-A. *Director, King Institute.*

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders in the proper departmental form superscribing the name of work on the cover will be received by the Superintending Engineer (PHE) TWAD Board at his office at No. 34, 10th Street, Tooveypuram, Tuticorin-3 up to 3-00 p.m. as per his office clock on 6th May 1972 and they will be opened on the same day at 3-30 p.m. in the presence of the tenderers who chose to be present.

Name of work.

Water Supply Project for Tuticorin Industrial Complex (20 MGD Water Supply Scheme) Supply and Delivery of 600 m.m. (24") dia. Reflux valves with bye-pass arrangement conforming to relevant I.S.S., F.O.R., Tuticorin.

Form of Contract—Lump-sum.

Earnest Money Deposit—Rs. 3,200.

This amount has to be deposited along with the tender in the shape of a treasury chalan or Demand Draft or Bank Guarantee from any nationalised Bank payable on par to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering, TWAD Board, Division I, Tuticorin.

Period of completion of Supply—2 months.

Cost of tender documents—Rs. 10-00 plus 0-35 S.T.

Tender documents can be had from the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering, TWAD Board, Division I, No. 34, 10th Street, Tooveypuram, Tuticorin-3, from 10th April 1972 up to 5-00 p.m. on 3rd May 1972.

No. 73-A. *Superintending Engineer (PHE),*
Tuticorin.-3.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Providing High Tension Power Supply to the Jet Pump near Napier Bridge, Marina, Madras-5.

Sealed tenders for the above work in the prescribed form will be received from Registered Electrical Contractors of the Electrical Licencing Board, Government of Tamil Nadu by the Special Chief Engineer, Veeranam Water Supply Scheme and Cooum Improvement Project, Madras in his office upto 3-00 p.m. on 19th April 1972 and will be opened at 3-30 p.m. on the same day.

1. Form of agreement—Lump-sum.
2. Earnest Money Deposit—Rs. 1,000.
3. Cost of tender schedule—Rs. 5 plus Sales Tax Re. 0-37.
4. Period of completion—45 days.

The cost of tender schedule which will under no circumstances be refunded shall be remitted into Government Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "P.W.D. Remittances III—Other remittances"—to the credit of Executive Engineer, Cooum Improvements Project, P.W.D., Madras-5. The Sales tax to be remitted under the head "XII Sales Tax: b. Receipts under State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax".

Tender schedule can be obtained from the office of Special Chief Engineer, Veeranam Water Supply Scheme and Cooum Improvement Project, Chepauk, Madras-5 on production of the chalan of payment.

No. 31. *Special Chief Engineer,*
(V.W.S.S. & C.I.P.)

TUBERCULOSIS CHEMOTHERAPY CENTRE, CHETPUT, MADRAS-31.

Sealed tenders for the supply of animal food Carrot and wheat Bran for the period from 1st May 1972 to 31st March 1973 or such other date as may be fixed later will be received by the undersigned up to 3-00 p.m. on 25th April 1972 on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu. Copies of conditions of the tender form can be had from the Centre on payment of Rs. 5 (Rupees five only) exclusive of sales tax at 3½ per cent and a surcharge of 5 per cent on sales tax which should be remitted into the Reserve Bank of India, Madras or any of the branches of the State Bank of India or any Government Treasury to the credit of the Tamil Nadu Government under the head "XXIII-Medical Miscellaneous", in the case of cost of tender forms, and in respect of sales tax and surcharge, it should be remitted under the head "XII Sales Tax Receipts under the sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax". In respect of remittance into the Reserve Bank of India, the original chalan should be produced. In respect of remittance into treasuries, the number and date of the chalan, the amount remitted and the name of the tenderer together with the name of the Treasury in which the amount has been remitted should be furnished in the application for the supply of tender forms. The amount is not refundable under any circumstances.

The tenders should be addressed to the Director, Tuberculosis Chemotherapy Centre, Chetput, Madras-31.

No. 42. *Director.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

aled Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to p.m. on 8th May 1972 for the work of providing onditioning and cold storage facilities in the Institute of rinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet, North Arcot ict.

ecification No. E.E./5/71-72 for the above work can be from the Office of the Electrical Engineer, P.W.D., reik, Madras-5 from 17th April 1972 to 29th April 1972 urnishing a chalan for Rs. 10·37 towards the cost of Tender dule (inclusive of Sales Tax and surcharge on Sales Tax). amount should be remitted into the Reserve Bank of a or any Government Treasury under the head "P.W. O.R. Receipts on account of P.W.D., Electrical Engineer, ras-5."

39. *Electrical Engineer,*
P.W.D., Chepauk, Madras-5.

NOTIFICATION UNDER SECTION 9 (2) OF THE WAKF ACT, 1954.

. It is proposed to sell three plots of land Plot No.1 measuring 19 square feet, Plot No. 2 measuring 19·950 square feet and t No. 3 measuring 2.452 square feet in No. 324 situated in Kilakarai, Ramnad district and taluk, nash No. 1033, belonging to the wakf known as Masjid ipalana Committee, Ramnad district.

. Any suggestions and objections from interested persons ld be made to the Chairman, Tamil Nadu Wakf Board, No.4, thome High Road, Madras-4 within 30 days from the date ublication of this notice in the *Tamil Nadu Government* ette.

. This notice is not an offer for sale by the Chairman, Tamil du Wakf Board, Madras. This is only a notice inviting ections. The Chairman has the right to sanction the proposed in its discretion.

T. AMIRUDDIN AHMED,
40. *Chairman,*
Tamil Nadu Wakf Board,
Madras-4.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR.

Applications from members of the bar are invited for appointnt to the post of Public Prosecutor, Chingleput for a period three years from the date of appointment. All applications ing full particulars of age, legal qualifications, standing at bar, income-tax of any paid, should reach the Collector of ingleput District, Kanchipuram on or before 24th April 72.

41. *Collector,*
Chingleput District.

AUCTION NOTICE.

A second-hand Motor Cycle bearing No. MDF 1716 Royal field will be Auctioned at the premises of Tansi Leather orks, Perambur; on 5-5-1972 at 3 p.m.

The Vehicle is kept in the premises of the Tansi Leather orks, Perambur for inspection from 10-30 a.m. to 4-30 p.m. all working days.

72-A. *Managing Director,*
Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation, Ltd.,
Madras-2.

FOREST ENGINEERING DIVISION.

Sealed tenders are invited by the Forest Engineer, Tiruchy for the following work on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu.

"Improvement to Konalar-Kavunji Road II and III Sections in Kodaikanal Range of Madurai North Division". E.M.D. Rs. 688.

Last date of receipt and opening of tenders on 24th April 1972 at 3 p.m. and 3·05 p.m. respectively.

2. The tender documents can be had from the "Office of the Forest Engineer, 1-A, Royal Road, Cantonment, Tiruchy-1" on requisition after payment of Rs. 1·04 in cash or by Money Order from 10th April 1972 to 22nd April 1972 during office hours on allworking days.

No. 77-A. *Forest Engineer, Tiruchy.*

FOREST ENGINEERING DIVISION.

Sealed tenders are invited by the Forest Engineer, Tiruchy for the following work on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu

"Formation of Kalakad-Sengultheri Road 2·481KM. in Nanguneri Range of Tirunelveli South Division." E.M.D Rs. 3,475.

Last date of receipt and opening of tenders on 24th April 1972 at 3·00 p.m. and 3·05 p.m. respectively.

2. Tender documents can be had from the "Office of the Forest Engineer, 1-A, Royal Road, Cantonment, Tiruchy-1" on requisition after payment of Rs. 1·04 in cash or by Money Order from 10th April 1972 to 22nd April 1972 during office hours on all working days.

No. 76-A. *Forest Engineer, Tiruchy.*

NOTICE CALLING FOR FRESH TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF SURVEY DEMARCATION STONE IN MADRAS DISTRICT.

Reference.—Tender Notice Published at pages 44-45 of the "Tamil Arasu", dated 16th February 1972.

The fresh sealed tenders for the supply of demarcation stones for Madras district for a period of five years from the date of agreement are invited by the undersigned acting for and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu.

2. The tenders in sealed covers should be received by the Assistant Director before 4 p.m. on 25th May 1972 and it should be addressed to Thiru S. Mohamed Moosa, M.A., Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records, 3.3, Balaji Nagar Street, Madras-14. The tenders will be opened by 4 p.m sharp on 25th May 1972.

3. The other conditions notified at pages 44 and 45 of "Tamil Arasu", dated 16th February 1972 will have to be followed.

Assistant Director of Survey and
No. 43. *Land Records and Personal Assistant to*
Collector (Survey), Madras.

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, MADRAS-5.

NOTIFICATION

Applications are invited from private candidates for admission to the next All India Trade Test in Engineering and Non-Engineering trades to be held in July 1972 in the following Industrial Training Institutes. The Industrial Training Institutes in which the trade test will be held and the trades in which the test will be held are noted against each institute.

Serial number and name of Industrial Training Institutes.	*Trades.*
1 North Madras	1, 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 19, 23, 24 and 25.
2 Guindy	10, 12, 18 and 22.
3 Chingleput	4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16 and 17.
4 Cuddalore	1, 6, 10, 11, 12, 16, and 17.
5 Vellore	3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 21 and 23.
6 Nagapattinam	6, 10, 11, 12, 16 and 17.
7 Thanjavur	1, 3, 4, 10, 12, 14 and 16.
8 Tiruchirappalli ..	4, 6, 9, 10, 12, 16, 17 and 21.
9 Dindigul	5, 10, 11, 12, 16 and 17.
10 Madurai	1, 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 20, 21, 25, 28, 29 and 33.
11 Pettai	4, 6, 10, 11, 12, 15 and 16.
12 Nagercoil	4, 10, 11, 12, 19 and 23.
13 Coimbatore	3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 21 and 26.
14 Salem	1, 4, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17 and 21.
15 Industrial Training Centre/Seva Mandir, Madras-17.	28, 30, 31, 32 and 33.
16 Ambattur, Madras-53	2, 4, 9, 10, 12, 20, 21 and 26.
17 Tuticorin	7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 17 and 21.
18 Ariyalur	11, 24 and 27.
19 Kanchipuram	10, 11, 12 and 16.
20 Hosur	4, 10, 11, 12, 16 and 17.

Engineering Trades.—1. Blacksmith. 2. Building Constructor. 3. Carpenter. 4. Mechanic (Motor Vehicle). 5. Mechanic (Diesel). 6 Moulder. 7. Painter. 8. Plumber. 9. Sheet Metal Worker. 10. Welder (Gas and Electric). 11. Wiremen. 12. Fitter. 13. Machinist (Grinder). 14. Machinist (Miller). 15. Machinist (Shaper, Slotter and Planner). 16. Turner. 17. Machinist (Composite). 18. Watch and Clock Maker. 19. Electroplater. 20. Mechanic (Instrument). 21. Electrician. 22. Mechanic (Refrigeration and Air-conditioning). 23. Draughtsman (Civil). 24. Draughtsman (Mechanical). 25. Pattern-maker. 26. Mechanic (Radio and Television) 27. Mechanic (Tractor).

Non-Engineering Trades.—28. Book Binding. 29. Hand Composing and Proof reading. 30. Hand Weaving of fancy and furnishing fabrics. 31. Embroidery and Needle work. 32. Cutting and Tailoring (Women). 33. Stenography (English).

A. Qualification. (1) Applicants applying for trades serial numbers 1 to 17 and 27 to 32 should have studied up to 9 standards below matriculation or its equivalent. In the case of serial number 18 applicant should have studied upto XI standard or its equivalent. In the case of serial numbers 19 and 33 they should have passed S.S.L.C. or Matriculation or its equivalent. In the case of serial numbers 20 to 22 the applicants should have passed S.S.L.C. or Matriculation or its equivalent with Science as one of the subjects, and in the case of serial numbers 23 to 26 the applicants should have passed S.S.L.C. or Matriculation or its equivalent with Science and Mathematics as elective subjects.

(2) They must possess a minimum of three years practical experience as a regular worker in a recognised workshop, factory (or) Institutions registered under the factories Act in the trade in which they want to be trade tested. All applicants should produce a letter countersigned by the employer about the details and nature of work done and duration of their service. Helpers, mates and apprentices are not eligible to appear for the test. A person with the requisite academic qualification, Industrial and Teaching experience for a minimum of three years in a trade will be permitted to appear as a private candidate in the trade concerned. The candidates who have passed the test in the Evening Class for Industrial workers conducted by this department will be permitted to appear as a private candidate irrespective of their educational qualification, provided they possess a minimum of three years Industrial Experience in a recognised workshop in the trade in which they want to be trade tested. The failed candidates under the Craftsmen Training Scheme (18 Months course) can also appear for the trade test as a private candidate if they have put in experience in a workshop for one year after they completed their course at the Industrial Training Institute. Apprentices under Apprentices Act, 1961, who have failed three times in the trade tests for the National Apprenticeship Certificate (this will be applicable to such apprentices who have not qualified earlier for the award of National Trade Certificate by the National Council for Training in Vocational Trades) can also appear for the test as a private candidate.

(3) The age of applicant should not be less than 21 years on 1st July 1972. The age limit will not be applicable in the case of ex-Industrial Training Institute trainees, failed apprentices and Industrial workers with Evening Class certificates.

B. Each candidate must remit a sum of Rs. 20 (Rupees twenty only) as Examination fee along with the application form the details of which can be had from Principal, concerned by enclosing a self-addressed cover with 20 paise + 5 paise Refugee Relief stamp affixed to it. Evening Class certificate holder will have to pay Rs. 5 as examination fee.

C. The syllabi for the examinations will be that laid down by the National Council for Training in Vocational Trades New Delhi. The syllabi can be seen at the nearest Industrial Training Institute for reference if necessary.

The Director of Employment and Training, Madras reserves the right to reject any application or to direct a candidate to appear for the trade test at an Industrial Training Institute other than the one chosen by him *without assigning any reasons.*

The applications will be summarily rejected if they are found on scrutiny wanting in details of particulars called for or in incomplete shape. No correspondence will be entertained in this respect. The examination fees once paid *will not be refunded* in such rejected cases under any circumstances.

D. The exact date, time, etc., of the trade test will be communicated to the eligible candidates in due course by the concerned Principals.

Successful candidates will be awarded National Trade Certificates by the National Council for Training in Vocational Trades, New Delhi.

The last date for receipt of completed applications with all particulars by the concerned Principals of Industrial Training Institutes is 5—5—1972.

334 *Director of Employment and Training.*

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

For and onbehalf of Governer of Tamil Nadu sealed scheduled tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer(H&RW) Tirunelveli Circle, Tirunelveli at his office at 18 Trichendur Road, Palayamkottai, upto 2-00 p.m. (as per Office Clock) on 9—5—1972 Wednesday for the works noted below and opened at 3-15 p.m. on the same day in the presence of those tenderer who choose to be present.

Serial number.	*Name of work.*
(1)	(2)
	Improvements to Paramakkudi—Keerandai Road.
1.	K.M.0.00 to 5.00 EMD. Rs. 4,450.
2.	K.M. 5.0 to 9.20 EMD. Rs. 4,190.
3.	K.M.9.20 to 13.00 EMD. 4,450.
4.	K.13.00 to 18.00 EMD. Rs. 5,730.
5.	K.M. 18.00 to 22.00 EMD. Rs. 4,685.
6.	K.M. 22.00 to 26.60 EMD. Rs. 5,345.
	Widening the Carriae way of Tenkasi—Madurai.
7.	K.M.3.8 to 16.6 EMD Rs. 6,650.
8.	K.M. 16.0 to 28.5 EMD Rs. 5,625

Particulars of tender conditions prescribed forms schudeles plans, etc. can be obtained from the Managers of the Offices of the Divisional Engineer(H&RW), Sivagangai for items 1 to 6 and of Tirunelveli (South) District for items and 7 and 8 on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 20.75 per set inoluding sales tax (not refunable) on all working days during working hours from 20-4-1972 to 2—5—1972 (Both day inclusive).

The EMD. noted above shall be remitted in any Government treasuries within jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (H&RW) under "Revenue Deposit" and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender.

EMD. in the shape of 12 year National Defence Certificatos 10 years Defence Deposit cerificates State Government Securities, Tamil Nadu State Electreity board Bonds, Bank Guarantees, Deposit at call receipts, Demand Drafts issued on Schedule banks will also be accepted.

It is informed that bank guarantees will not be considered unless the concurrence of Reserve bank of India to the bank guarantee is obtained and enclosed with the tender. Tenders without Earnest money Deposit will be summarily rejected.

No. 31A. *Superintending Engineer (H&RW), Tirunelveli-2.*

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and onbehalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board separate sealed tenders with the specification No. and due date superscribed on the cover are invited by the undersigned for the supply of 1·1 KV PVC insulated. PVC sheathed unarmoured control cables with the copper conductors conforming to relevant ISS of latest issue.

	Serial number, Description Specification and E.M.D.	*Quantity in Mts.*
1	Size 2 × 2·5 sq. m m. E. 1531 EMD Rs. 500 ..	2,500
2	Size 3 × 2·5 sq. m.m. E 1532 EMD Rs. 500 ..	6,500
3	Size 4 × 2·5 sq.m m. E. 1533 EMD. Rs. 1,000 ..	23,500
4	Size 6 × 2·5 sq. m.m E. 1534. EMD. Rs. 1,000 ..	16,000
5	Size but 8 × 2·5 sq.m. E. 1535. EMD. Rs. 500	3,000
6	Size 10 × 2·5 sq. m m. E. 1536. EMD. Rs. 500 ..	3,500
7	Size 10 × 2·5 sq. m.m. E. 1537. EMD. Rs. 200 ..	500
8	Size 2 × 4 sq. m.m. E. 1538. EMD. Rs. 500 ..	5,000
9	Size 3 × 4 sq. m.m. E. 1539. EMD. Rs. 500 ..	1,000
	Tender due on 2-5-1972 by 12 noon.	
10	Size 4 × 4 sq. m.m. E. 1540. EMD. Rs. 1,000 ..	22,300
11	Size 6 × 4 sq. m m. E. 1541. EMD. Rs. 200 ..	500
12	Size 8 × 4 sq. m.m. E. 1542. EMD. Rs. 500 ..	1,000
13	Size 12 × 4 sq. m.m. E. 1543. EMD. Rs. 500 ..	1,000
14	Size 14 × 4 sq. m.m. E. 1544. EMD. Rs. 200 ..	250
15	Size 24 × 4 sq.-m.m. E. 1545. EMD. Rs. 500 ..	500
16	Size 2 × 6 sq. m.m. E. 1546. EMD. Rs. 500 ..	1,000
17	Size 4 × 6 sq. m.m. E. 1547. EMD. Rs. 200 ..	2,500
18	Size 6 × 6 sq. m.m. E. 1548. EMD. Rs. 200 ..	2,500
	Tender due on 3-5-1972 by 12 noon.	
19	Size 8 × 6 sq. m.m. E. 1549. EMD. Rs. 300 ..	500
20	Size 4 × 10 sq. m.m. E. 1550. EMD. Rs. 500 ..	1,500
21	Size 4 × 14·5 sq. m.m. E. 1551. EMD. Rs. 500	600
22	Size 2 × 16 sq. m.m. E. 1552. EMD. Rs.500 ..	1,700
23	Size 3 × 16 sq. m.m. E. 1553. EMD. Rs. 500 ..	600
24	Size 4 × 16 sq. m.m. E. 1554. EMD. Rs. 500 ..	1,500
25	Size 8 × 16 sq. m.m. E. 1555. EMD. Rs. 500 ..	500
26	Size 4 × 45 sq. m.m. E. 1556. EMD. Rs. 500 ..	200
	Tender due on 4-5-1972 by 12 noon.	
27	4·1 KV PVC insulated PVC sheathed armoured control cables with the copper conductors conforming to relevant ISS of latest issue. Size 2 × 2·5 sq.mm. E. 1557. EMD. Rs. 1,000.	23,000
28	Size 4 × 2·5 sq. m.m. E. 1558. EMD. Rs. 1,000	23,500
29	Size 6 × 2·5 sq. m.m. E. 1559. EMD. Rs. 500 ..	7,500
30	Size but 8 × 2·5 sq. m.m. E. 1560. EMD. Rs.500	2,000
31	Size 14 × 2·5 sq. m.m. E. 1561. EMD. Rs. 500	2,000
32	Size 2 × 4 sq. m.m. E. 1562. EMD. Rs. 500 ..	2,500
33	Size but 4 × 4 sq. m.m. E. 1563. EMD. Rs. 1,000	13,350
34	Size but 6 × 4 sq. m.m. E. 1564. EMD. Rs. 500	7,000
	Tender due on 5-5-1972 by 12 noon.	
35	Size 8 × 4 sq. m.m. E. 1565. EMD. Rs. 250 ..	800
36	Size 2 × 6 sq. m.m. E. 1566. EMD. Rs. 250 ..	1,500
37	Size 4 × 6 sq. m.m. E. 1567. EMD. Rs. 250 ..	3,900
38	Size 6 × 6 sq. m.m. E. 1568. EMD. Rs. 200 ..	500
39	Size 2 × 16 sq. m.m. E. 1569. EMD. Rs. 500 ..	4,700
40	Size 4 × 16 sq. m.m. E. 1570. EMD. Rs. 500 ..	4,000
41	Size 4 × 25 sq. m.m. E. 1571. EMD. Rs. 200 ..	100
	Tender due on 6-5-1972 by 12 noon.	

Prices.—The prices should be firm for delivery F.O.R. destination and shall be inclusive of excise duty and transit insurance charges but exclusive of Sales Tax. The amount of excise duty included in the prices quoted should be furnished.

Terms of payment.—90 per cent will be paid on receipt of the materials at site in good condition and the balance 10 per cent payment within 3 months thereafter subject to other terms and conditions being satisfied.

Delivery.—The delivery period must be indicated specifically.

Penalty.—The delivery of the materials shall be guaranteed under penalty of half percent per week subject to a maximum of 10 per cent of the delayed portion.

Validity.—The tender shall be kept valid for 90 days from the date of opening.

The tenders should be addressed to the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board through the Chief Engineer for Electricity, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, 157, Anna Salai, Madras-2 and must be sent in a sealed envelope addressed to the Superintending Engineer, Technical/Electrical, Tamil Nadu Electricty Board, 157, Anna Salai, Madras-2, so as to reach him not later than the due date and time mentioned above.

The tenders will be opened in the presence of such of those tenders, who may be present at 3-00 p.m. on the due date. Tenders received after the due date will not be considered. The Board reserves the right not to accept the lowest or any tender. The Board also reserves the right to split the tenders and place orders on one or more tenderers.

Earnest Money Deposit.—Each tenderer must pay the Earnest Money Deposit specified against each specification to the Accounts Officer, Madras Electricty System (Distribution) 155, Anna Salai, Madras-2 either in cash or in the form of demand draft in favour of the above Account Officer. The Cash receipt/demand draft shall be submitted with the tender. Cheques will not be accepted. Tenders not accompanied by Earnest Money deposit will summarily be rejected.

There are no other detailed specifications, since all the relevant details are given in this Tender Notice it self.

No. 32. SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, Technical (Electrical).

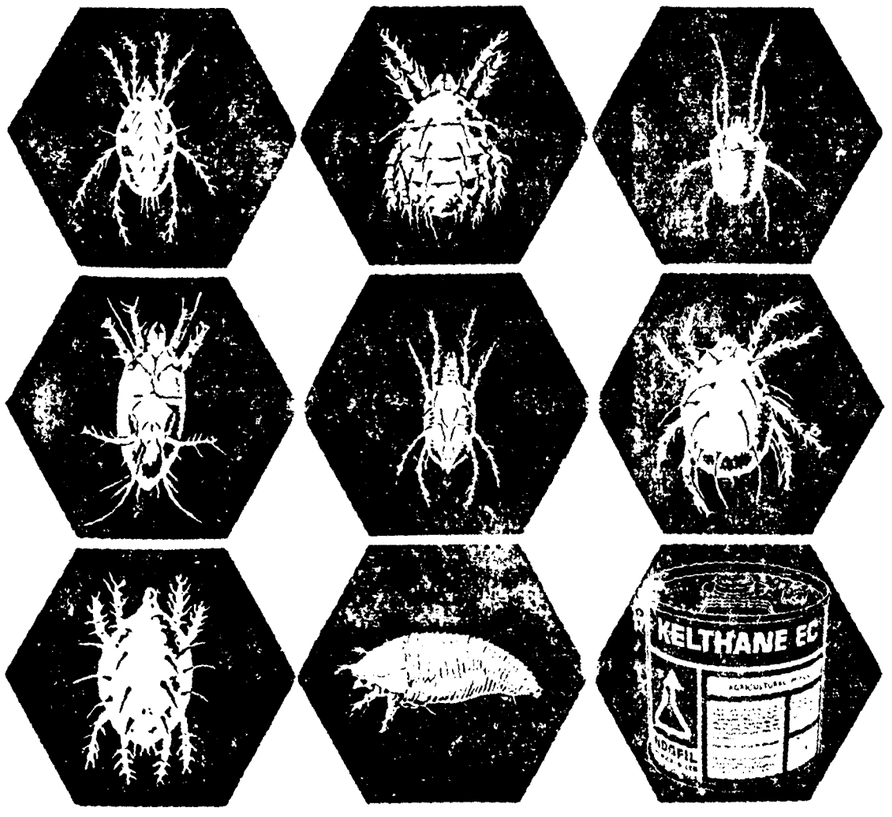
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COIMBATORE MARKET COMMITTEE, TIRUPPUR.

REPAIR WORKS TO THE SHOP BUILDINGS IN THE TIRUPPUR MARKET.

Approximate Estimate – Rs. 5,507.

Earnest money deposit – Rs. 140.

Sealed tenders are invited from Registered Contractors for the above work and they should reach this office by 4 p.m. on or before 29th April 1972.

The tender schedule can be obtained at this office up to 4 p.m. on 28th April 1972 on payment of Rs. 2 per set.

Specification will strictly be adhered to. The Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest tender.

No. 35. *Secretary in-charge.*

ASSISTANT PUBLIC PROSECUTORS.

Application are invited for the appointment of three permanent Assistant Public Prosecutors, Grade II, in Thanjavur district.

2. A candidate intending to apply—

(i) must not have completed 34 years of age on 1st day of August 1972;

(ii) must be a member of the bar and have had not less than two years of active practice in criminal courts; and

(iii) shall be of sound health and active habits and free from any bodily defects or infirmity making him unfit for such appointment.

3. The successful candidate will have to undergo training for a period of six months and will be on probation for two-years. The pay will be Rs. 385 (Rupees three hundred and eighty-five only) during the period of training. On completion of training he will paid according to rules.

4. The candidate selected must execute an agreement binding himself to serve for a period of two years from the date of appointment and to refund the pay drawn by him during the training if he should resign his appointment before completion of 2years for any reasons. For further deatils candidates are referred to rules under class XXVI of the Tamil Nadu General Subordinate Service contained in Vol. III of Tamil Nadu Services Manual.

5. Applications stating age, qualifications, experience, etc., together with the certified copies of certificates and the original chalan for the fee of Rs. 10 remitted into the Treasury to the credit of "XVII Administration of the Justice Miscellaneous" alone will be accepted.

6. Applications superscribed "Application for appointment as Assistant Public Prosecutor. Grade II" addressed to the Collector, Thanjavur shall reach the Collector, Thanjavur on or before 5 p.m. on 15th May 1972.

7. If required, the candidates will be called for an interview at their own expense.

Collector and Additional
District Magistrate, Thanjavur.

No. 36.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CONSTRUCTION OF ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS TO ACCOMMODATE III YEAR DEGREE CLASS STUDENTS AT GOVERNMENT ARTS COLLEGE AT TIRUPPUR.

The last date for receipt of tenders for the above work fixed as 29th March 1972 is extended to 20th April 1972 up to 3-00 p.m. The tender documents will be available for sale in the office of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Buildings Division, Coimbatore up to 18th April 1972.

The conditions of the original tender notice remain unaltered.

Superintending Engineer,
P.W.D., Coimbatore-Nilgiris Circle, Coimbatore-1.

No. 37.

DIRECTORATE OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION (CONSTRUCTION WING), GUINDY, MADRAS-25.

PROVISION OF HIGH TENSION ELECTRIC SUPPLY TO GOVERNMENT POLYTECHNIC, TUTICORIN.

Sealed tender will be received by the Director of Technical Education, Madras-25, in the above office from contractors of registred for taking up works in the Technical Education Divisions, for the above work up to 3-00 p.m. on 2nd May 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Director of Technical Education, Madras-25, in the above office in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-30 p.m. on the same day.

1. Form of Agreement – "C" Form.

2. Earnest money deposit – Rs. 2,700.

3. Cost of tender documents – Rs.15·00 plus S.T.

4. Period of completion – 6 months.

7. Tender documents will be available in the above office during office hours, from 24th April 1972 to 30th April 1972.

The cost of tender documents (which will under no circumstances be refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the Head "P.W. Receipts-III. Other Remittances" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Regional Engineering College Division, Tiruchi. The sales tax should be remitted under a separate chalan into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "XII. Sales Tax –(b) Receipts under State Sales Tax Act– General Sales Tax". The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalans. Tender documents will not be issued to contractors who are not registered for works in the appropriate classes in the Construction Wing of the Directorate of Technical Education, Madras.

Earnest money deposit will be accepted in the shape of chalans and deposit-at-call receipts of scheduled banks, Government Promissory Notes, State Electricity Board Bond and National Savings Certificates will also be accepted toward Earnest Money Deposit at 5 per cent below the market value or at the face value whichever is less. Bank Guarantee from any of Nationalised Banks alone will also be accepted toward Earnest Money Deposit. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

In the event of the work being transferred to any other division the Executive Engineer who is in-charge of the Division having jurisdiction over the work shall be competent to exercise all powers and privileges reserved in favour of Government. The Director of Technical Education, Madras-25, reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reasons therefor.

No. 38. *Director of Technical Education, Madras.*

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.
MADRAS ELECTRICITY SYSTEM (DISTRIBUTION).

Sealed tenders with the Specification number and due date superscribed on the cover are invited up to 12 noon on 3rd May 1972 for items, 1 and 2, 4th May 1972 for items 3, 4, 5, 5th May 1972 for items 6 and 7, 6th May 1972 for items 8, 9, 10 by the undersigned for the supply of the following items. Cost of specification is Rs.10.

1. Reinforced cement concrete 'V' type troughs one metre long suitable for covering 33 KV, 225 sq. mm. cable (as per sketch) P. 141/71.

2. Reinforced cement concrete 'V' type troughs one metre long suitable for covering 33 KV, 225 sq. mm. cable (as per sketch) P. 142/71.

3. Reinforced cement concrete 'V' type troughs 0.790 metre long suitable for covering 33 KV, 400 sq. mm. cable (as per sketch) P. 143/71.

4. Reinforced cement concrete 'V' type troughs 0·790 metre long suitable for covering 33 KV, 400 sq. mm. cable (as per sketch) P. 144/71.

5. Reinforced cement concrete 'V' type troughs 0·790 metre long suitable for covering 33 KV, 400 sq. mm. cable (as per sketch) – P. 145/71.

6. C. I. Pipes 228·6 mm. (9") dia. 1·8288 M. (6 feet) long P. 146/71.

7. C. I. Pipes 228·6 mm. (9") dia. 1·8288M. (6 feet) long P. 147/71.

8. Porcelain fuse units 200 Amps/500 Volts rewirable type complete with base and carrier with 4 numbers fuse wires covered with 4 numbers. Asbestos tubes conforming to I.S.S. of the latest issue P. 148/71.

9. Porcelain fuse units 300 Amps/500 Volts rewirable type complete with base and carrier fitted with extension copper strips with 2 numbers brass bolts and nuts with 2 numbers cable sockets and 4 numbers fuse wires covered with 4 numbers asbestos tubes conforming to I.S.S. of the latest issue – P. 149/71.

10. Porcelain fuses units 500 Amps 500 Volts rewirable type 3 piece pattern, best and superior quality, heavy duty type conforming to I.S.S. of the latest issue P. 150/71.

In the case of items 1, 3 and 6 the delivery place is C.S.K. Cooks Road, for items 2 and 4 C.S.K. Tondiarpet and for items 5, 7, 8, 9, and 10 C.S.K. Mylapore.

The tenders will be opened in the presence of such of those tenderers who may be present at 3 p.m. on the due dates. Tenders received after the due date will not be considered. Copy of the Specifications can be obtained by remitting either by Cash or by Money Order, the amount noted above (which is not refundable) to the *Accounts Officer*, Madras Electricity System (Distribution), 157, Anna Salai, Madras-2, stating the specification number and sending the cash receipt or Money Order receipt as the case may be to the undersigned with a requisition furnishing complete postal address. The specification will be sent by ordinary post to the applicants and the Board is not responsible for their loss in transit.

The Board reserves the right not to accept the lowest or any tender. The Board also reserves the right to split the tenders and place orders for supply covered by this specification of one or more tenderers. The tender specification is not transferable. Tenders should be accompanied by a Cash Receipt or a Demand Draft for a amount of Rs. 1,000 (Rupees one thousand only) towards the earnest money deposit. Deposit in the shape of securities Board, Bonds, etc. can not be accepted.

A Demand Draft in favour of the Accounts Officer, Madras Electricity System (Distribution), for the amount specified shall be submitted with the tenders towards the earnest money deposit failing which the tenders will be rejected summarily; Cheques will not be accepted.

Superintending Engineer (Distribution)
No. 25-A. *Madras Electricity System.*

CORRIGENDUM.

SALEM HOUSING UNIT (OF THE TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD), Plantation Labour Housing Scheme at Yercaud, Salem District.

The date of receipt of sealed tenders for the above work is postponed to 3 p.m. on 21st April 1972. The tender schedules will be issued from 14th April 1972 and the earnest money deposit will be received up to 1 p.m. on 21st April 1972.

No. 24-A. *Executive Engineer.*

TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

(A Government of Tamil Nadu Undertaking).
150-A, Mount Road, Post Bag No. 5205, Madras-2.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Group Materials Manager at the Registered Office up to 3.00 p.m. on 17-4-1972 for the supply of 45 lakhs of jute gunny bags of size 28" × 18" and 28" × 18½" from July/December 1972 for packing cements conforming to I.S. 2580/1965 (Revised).

The tenders will be opened by the Group Materials Manager or by his authorised officer at 3.30 p.m. on the same day in the presence of those tenderers who may be present.

Tender documents can be had from the Registered office at 150-A, Mount Road, Madras-2 between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. on any working day from 1-4-1972 on payment of Rs. 51.58 per set (not-refundable) in the form *Bank draft or Money Order* in favour of the Chief Accounts Officer or by cash.

No. 27. GROUP MATERIALS MANAGER.

T.W.A.D., COIMBATORE.

Pallipalayam W.S.S. –II Stage—construction of treatment works of capacity 25·50 lakhs litres in 23 hours per day—consisting of aeration chemical house— clarifioculator – rapid sand filters chlorinator and water meter.

The last date for receipt of tenders for the above works hereby extended up to 3 p.m. on 3rd may 1972 and the tenders will be opened on the same day at 4 p.m.

The period of sale of tender documents is also extended up to 29th April 1972.

Other conditions of the chit tender notice remain unchanged

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, COIMBATORE 12.
No. 28.

T.W.A.D., COIMBATORE.

Sirumugai water—supply scheme—I stage– construction and initial maintenance of water treatment plant to treat 2,860,000 litres in 20 hours per day complete with civil works– Tenders called for—date extended.

The last date of receipt of tender for the above work is extended up to 3·00 p.m. on 3-5-1972. The sale of tender documents is also extended up to 1-5-1972. The tenders received will be opened on 3-5-1972 at 4·00 p.m. Other condition of the tender notice remain unchanged.

No. 29. SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER.

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD.

T. & M. DIVISION.

Sealed Tenders with reference number TMI-1262/72 and due date and the materials to be supplied superscribed on the cover are invited up to 3-00 p.m. on 2-5-1972 for the supply of various sizes of Mild Steel Rods and Ribbed Tor Steel. Cost of tender documents Rs. 20 plus S.T. E.M.D. Rs. 9,300.

Supplying 200 M.T. of Mild Steel of various dias. (Tested).

Supplying 300 M.T. of Ribbed Tor Steel of various dias. (Tested).

Details regarding quantities, specification, terms and conditions of supply, etc., can be had from the Office of the Executive Engineer, Transport and Machinery Division, 33, Mount Road, Madras-35, during office hours on all working days from 10-4-1972.

Tenders will be opened at 3-05 p.m. on 2-5-1972 in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER (T. & M.).

No. 30.

TAMIL NADU WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water-supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders in the proper departmental form superscribing the name of work on the cover will be received by the Superintending Engineer (P.H.E.), T.W.A.D. Board at his office at No. 34, 10th Street, Tooveypuram, Tuticorin-3 up to 3 p.m. as per his office clock on 5—5—1972 and they will be opened on the same day at 3-30 p.m. in the presence of the tenderers who choose to be present.

Name of the work.—Water-supply Project for Tuticorin Industrial Complex—(20 MGD Water-supply Scheme). Supply and delivery of 48" (1200 m.m.) internal dia. C.I. S/S pipes of class "B" conforming to relevant B.S.S., F.O.R. Salt Coutors, Madras.

Form of contract—Lump-sum.

Earnest Money Deposit—Rs. 3,000.

This amount has to be deposited along with the tender, in the shape of a treasury chalan or Demand Draft or Bank Guarantee from any nationalised Bank payable on par to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering, T.W.A.D. Board, Division I, Tuticorin.

Period of completion of work—2 months.

Cost of tender documents—Rs. 10 + S.T. 0·35.

Tender documents can be had from the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering, T.W.A.D. Board, Division I, 34, 10th Street, Tooveypuram, Tuticorin-3, up to 5p.m. on 3rd May 1972.

Superintending Engineer (P.H.E.),
Tuticorin.

No. 6/A.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited for the transport of Chemical Fertilisers by road from various ports in Tamil Nadu and F.A.C.T. Udyogamandal (Kerala) to the Chingleput District *for the period up to 31st March* 1973. Transport contractors who are financially sound and having good record of service are requested to quote their rates of transport charges *PER METRIC TONNE PER KILOMETRE.*

Full details in this regard can be had from the District Development Officer (North), Collectorate of Chingleput District at Kancheepuram on requisition.

Sealed tenders should reach the Collector of Chingleput District at Kancheepuram before 3 p.m. on or before 24th April 1972. The tender should superscribe the word "TENDERS ROAD MOVEMENT OF CHEMICAL FERTILISERS" on the sealed cover.

Collector.

No. 60-A.

TUTICORIN PORT TRUST.

Sealed tenders are invited by the Chairman, Port Trust, up to 4 p.m. on 6th May 1972 for the work of "RELAYING OF CONCRETE ROAD IN THE SOUTH."(Value of Contract—Rs. 21,000). If any of the tender other than that of the Registered Contractor of Tuticorin Port Trust is accepted, he should get his name registered adopting all the formalities within 30 days from the date of receipt of provisional order. If not, the work order will be cancelled and the earnest money remitted by him will be also forfeited. Tenders documents can be had from the undersigned up to 3rd May 1972 on payment of Rs. 10 per set which will not be refunded.

CAPT. D. T. RAMACHANDRAN,
Port Officer and Secretary, Port Trust.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION CIRCLE.

Separate sealed tenders with specification number and due date superscribed on the covers are invited for supply of the following materials by the undersigned up to 1 p.m. on 2nd May 1972. The supplies are for any destination of Tamil Nadu.

Description of materials.—P/C2/TLC Con/OT/14/72, dated 25th March 1972. G.I. Hexagonal head round neck Bolts and Nuts conforming to latest I.S. Specn. (IS. 1363).

	Serial number and sizes.		*Quantity required.*
			Kg.
1.	$1\frac{1}{4}'' \times \frac{5}{8}''$	31 × 16 m.m. ..	250
2.	$1\frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{5}{8}''$	38 × 16 m.m. ..	3,650
3.	$1\frac{3}{4}'' \times \frac{5}{8}''$	44 × 16 m.m. ..	750
4.	$2'' \times \frac{5}{8}''$	50 × 16 m.m. ..	2,170
5.	$2\frac{1}{4}'' \times \frac{5}{8}''$	56 × 16 m.m. ..	50

Copy of Tender Specification can be had on payment of Rs. 5 (Rupees Five only) (Not refundable) for specification either by cash or money order to Chief Accountant, General Construction Circle, Tiruchirappalli, mentioning clearly specification number in the money order coupon. The money sent without specification number will not be accepted. The Board is not responsible for any loss in transit. Requisition for specification should be sent at least four days in advance before the due date.

The tender will be opened at 3 p.m. on the due date mentioned against in the presence of such of those tenderers who may be present. Tenders received after the due date will not be considered. The undersigned reserves the right to split the tenders and place order for supply of the above materials on one or more tenderers and not to accept the lowest or any tender.

Superintending Engineer.

No. 56-A

TAMIL NADU WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders in the proper departmental form will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering Circle, Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board, Madras-8 at his office at No. 52, Gengu Reddy Road, Madras-8, for the above work up to 3 p.m. on 5th May 1972 from the registered contractors of appropriate class of this department and/or similar Government organisations. The tenders will be opened after 3-30 p.m. on the same day by the Superintending Engineer. Public Health Engineering Circle, Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board, Madras-8 in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present at the time of opening. Form of contract K.2. Period of completion —Six months.

Description of work.—Kancheepuram Sewerage Project- III Stage—Providing House Service connections for Main sewer 3 in West Zone. E.M.D. Rs. 3,110.

Kancheepuram Sewerage Project- III Stage—Providing House Service connections for Main sewer 2 in West Zone. E.M.D. Rs. 2,670.

The cost towards Tender Documents Rs. 10·35 to be remitted to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, T.W.A.D. Board, Chingleput. T. Deposits and Advances—I. Deposits bearing interest—Other Deposits T.W.A.D. Funds—I. Receipts—G.III O.R. and for Sales Tax XII—Sales—Misc. 1.—General Sales Tax in separate chalans.

Tender documents can be obtained from the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, T.W.A.D. Board, 24, Big Maniagara Street, Chingleput by applying to him for supply of tender Schedules along with cost of tender schedules sent by cash or by money order.

The cost of tender schedule is not refundable under any circumstances.

Superintending Engineer (PHE Circle),
T.W.A.D. Board, Madras-8.

No. 55-A

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES, TAMIL NADU.

Sealed tenders are invited by the Director of Fisheries, Madras-6 up to 3 p.m. on 20th April 1972 for the supply of ferrous and non-ferrous materials to the departmental Boat Building Yards. Detailed tenders conditions can be had from the Office of the Director of Fisheries, Administrative Office Buildings, Teynampet, Madras-6.

Director of Fisheries.

No. 54-A

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Construction of 26 Police Constables Quarters at Thiruvottiyur.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received from the registered contractors of appropriate class of P.W.D. and/or other Government Departments, by the Superintending Engineer P.W.D. Madras-Chingleput Circle, Chepauk, Madras-5 for the above work up to 3 p.m. on 28th April 1972. The tender will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Madras-Chingleput Circle, Chepauk, Madras-5 in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-15 p.m. on the same day.

1. Form of contract—Lumpsum.
2. E.M.D.—Rs. 7,150.
3. Cost of tender documents with plans —Rs. 20 plus S.T. at 3½ per cent.
4. Period of completion —Six months.

Tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Superintending Engineer, Madras-Chingleput Circle, Chepauk, Madras-5, during office hours from 17th to 26th April 1972.

5. The cost of tender documents (which will under no circumstances be refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India, under the head P.W.D. Remittances—III other Remittances to the credit of the Executive Engineer P.W.D. Buildings, Division II, Chepauk, Madras-5. The sales tax should be remitted under the same chalan into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the separate head "XIII. Sales-tax-b. Receipt under the State Sales Tax Act, General Sales tax". The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalan.

6. The sealed cover containing the tender should be deposited into the Tender box kept in the Office. Further particulars can be had from the office of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D. Madras-Chingleput Circle, Chepauk, Madras-5.

Superintending Engineer, Madras-Chingleput Circle.

No. 53-A

TAMIL NADU WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD, VEERANAM PROJECT.

CONSTRUCTION OF A PRESTRESSED CONCRETE BRIDGE TO CARRY THE PRESTRESSED CONCRETE PIPELINE ACROSS RIVER PALAR IN CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board sealed tenders for the above work in the prescribed form will be received from registered contractors of Public Works Department or other Government organisation and firms of repute by the Special Chief Engineer, Veeranam Water-Supply Scheme and Cooum Improvements Project, Madras-5 in his office up to 3 p.m. on 3rd May 1972 and will be opened at 3-30 p.m. on the same day.

1. Form of agreement—Lumpsum.
2. Earnest money deposit—Rs. 20,000.
3. Cost of tender schedule—Rs. 10 plus S.T. 0·37.
4. Period of completion—12 months.

The cost of tender schedule (which will under no circumstances be refunded) shall be remitted into Government Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "III. Suspense—G. Remittance—(iii) Other Remittance—T.W.A.D. Board Funds" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Veeraman Project Division, Chingleput. The tender schedule can be obtained from the office of the Special Chief Engineer, Veeranam Water-Supply Scheme, Madras-5 on production of the chalan of payment from 15th to 28th April 1972.

Special Chief Engineer, T.W.A.D. Board.

No. 52-A

TAMIL NAD CEMENTS.

(Unit of Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.)

A. GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU UNDERTAKING

TAMILNAD CEMENTS—ALANGULAM P.O. (VIA) RAJAPALAYAM.

Sealed tenders are invited up to 2nd May 1972 for the Mining of Gypsum from the Gypsum Mined of Tamilnad Cements to be opened at Odhiyam village, Perambalur taluk, Tiruchirappalli district and transporting the same to the Factory site at Alangualm. The approximate quantity of Gypsum to be raised and transported during the period of one year will be 14,000 Tonnes.

The detailed specification tender form and other particulars can be had from THE GENERAL MANAGER, TAMILNAD CEMENTS, TAMILNAD CEMENTS P.O. (Via) Rajapalayam Ramanathapuram district, on payment by Money Order of Rs. 20·70 (Rupees Twenty and paise seventy only) which is non-refundable for each copy from 6th to 26th April 1972.

GENERAL MANAGER,

21

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drianage Board, Coimbatore. at his office at 25–1, 3rd street, Tatabad, Coimbatore–12, for the following supply upto 3–00 p.m. on 25th April 1972 and the same will be opened on the same day at 4–00 p.m. either by the Superintending Engineer (or) by any authorised officer in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present at that time. Form of Contract—Lumpsum.

Name of work.—Attur Water Supply Scheme—III Stage—Construction of service reservoirs for H.L. and L.L. zone—Supply and delivery of M. S. Rods of various sizes and tested quality confirming to I.S.S. 226/1962 and as amended up to date. E.M.D. Rs. 3,500—(Period of Completion of Supply —one month).

The tender documents can be had from the Office of the Executive Engineer, T.W.A.D. Board, Division, 28, Avvaiyar Street, Subramaniam Nagar, Salem-5 by remitting the cost of tender documents Rs. 5·35 either by cash (or) mony order till 22nd April 1972.

The E.M.D. should be in the form of demand draft, (or) Treasury chalan drawn in favour of Executive Engineer, Salem. Tenders received without E.M.D. are liable to be rejected. Valid form of bank Guarantee issued by any of the nationalised banks will also be accepted towards E.M.D.

The Superintending Engineer, Coimbatore reserves the right of rejecting one (or) all the tenders without assigning reasons therefor.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
23-A. COIMBATORE-12.

TAMIL NADU SLUM CLEARANCE BOARD.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, sealed tenders with name of work and tenderer duly superscribed on the cover are invited from the registered contreators by the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division No. IV at his office at Ashok Nagar, Madras-83 (Near Ashok Pillar) up to 3-00 p.m. on 26th April 1972 for the following work. The tenders will be opened by the undersigned at 3.15 p.m. on the same day in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present at that time. Form of contract—L.S. Period of completion—8 months.

Name of the work, approximate value of work and form of contract and E.M.D.

1. Construction of one block (B-10) one roomed three storied 18 in type tenements in between the blocks 'K' and 'M', at Subedar Garden Scheme area at Nungambakkam as per T.D. 217/70. Value of work Rs. 99,100. E.M.D. Rs. 1,490.

The tender documents can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division No. IV, Ashok Nagar, Madras-83, on all working days between 11-00 a.m. to 3-00 p.m. from 19th April 1972 only on production of receipted challan towards the cost of tender schedules Rs.15 plus sales tax. The cost of tender schedule may be remitted to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division No. IV under the head "T. Deposits and Advances Part I—Deposits of Slum Clearance Board". The sales tax may be remitted under the head "XII, Sales tax-(B) Receipts under State Sales Tax Act–General Sales tax".

The E.M.D. should be paid in cash at the State Bank of India, Saidapet and necessary challan should accompany the tender.

Right is reserved to reject any or all tenders received without assigning any reasons therefor.

No. 17 *Executive Engineer-IV,*
Ashok Nagar, Madras-83.

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Tiruchirappalli, at his Office at Subramaniapuram, Pudukkottai Road, Tiruchirappalli, up to 3-30 p.m. (Office Clock) on 26th April 1972 (Wednesday) for the work noted below and opened at 3-35 p.m. on the same date.

Name of work.

Reconstructing the bridge at km. 1·0 of Kodaighat Road across river Manjalar. E.M.D. Rs. 3,500.

Particulars of tender conditions, prescribed forms schedules, plans, etc. can be obtained from the Office of the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works),Dindigul on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 20·75 per set including Sale Tax (not refundable) on all working days during working hours from 10th April 1972 to 25th April 1972. Alternate design proposals will not be entertained.

The Earnest Money Deposit noted above shall be remitted in any of the Government Treasuries within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works) under 'Revenue Deposit' and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender.

Earnest Money Deposit in the shape of 12 Year National Defence Certificates, 10 Year Defence Deposit Certificates, State Government Securities, Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board Bonds, Bank Gurantees, Deposit at Call Receipts Demand Drafts issued on Schedule Banks will also be accepted.

It is informed that Bank Gurantees will not be considered unless the concurrence of Reserve Bank of India to the Bank Gurantee is obtained and enclosed with the Tender. Tenders without Earnest Money Deposit will be summarily rejected.

Superintending Engineer, Highways and Rural Works,
Tiruchirappalli-1.

No. 50-A

AUCTION NOTICE.

One Petrol Drive—Chevrolet Ambulance—1950 Model 125¾" W.B.—Registration No. M.S.Z. 6658 of this office will be sold in Public auction in as is where is condition at 11-30 a.m. on 24th April 1972 at the Office of the Superintendent, Thanjavur Medical Collage Hostal, Thanjavur. Intending bidders may inspect the vehicle at the saidpremises during Office hours. Conditions of sale can be had from the same Office in person or through a written requisition along with a self-addressed envelope.

SUPERINTENDENT,
T. M. C. HOSPITAL, THANJAVUR.

21–A.

POLLACHI MUNICIPALITY.

Sealed tenders for the supply of Stationery articles for the year 1972–73 will be received by the Mun cipal Commissioner, Pollachi, till 4-00 p.m. on 3rd May 1972. The tender form and canditions can be obtained from this office on any working days on paymet of Rs. 2.

45. COMMISSIONER.

TAMIL NADU WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

KING INSTITUTE, GUINDY–AUGMENTATION OF WATER-SUPPLY CONSTRUCTION SERVICE RESERVOIR OF 227,300 LITRES CAPACITY.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board sealed tenders in the proper Departmental Form will be received by the Superintending Engineer (PHE) Circle, Madras at his office at No. 52, Gengu Reddy Road, Egmore, Madras for the above work up to 3-00 p.m. on 28th April 1972, from the Registered contractors of appropriate class of this Departmental and or similar Government organisations. The Tender will be opened after 3-30 P.M. on the same day by the Superintending Engineer (PHE) Circle, Madras in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present at the time of opening.

1. Form of Contract—Lump sum.

2. Earnest Money Deposit—Rs. 1,700 (To be in the form of Treasury Chalan/or/in any of the acceptable form of deposits as prescribed in the Tender Schedule).

3. Cost of tender document—Rs. 10·35—The cost towards tender documents Rs. 10 to be remitted to the credit of the Executive Engineer (PHE) Division, Madras—P.W. III O.R. and Sales Tax Rs. 0·35 XII Sales D. Misc. I—General Sales Tax in separate chalans.

4. Tender documents can be had on application to the Executive Engineer (PHE) Division, No. 1/14, Edward Elliots Road, Madras-4.

5. Period of completion : Six Months.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
No. 22-A. P. H. E. CIRCLE, MADRAS-8.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders for the supply of metal containers of 18 litres capacity will be received by the Executive Engineer, P.W.D. Soil Mechanics and Research Division, Madras-5 on or before 2–5–1972 at 3 00 p.m. Intending tenderers will on application in writting be supplied with schedule of quantities condition etc., on production of receipted chalan for payment of Rupee one towards cost of tender documents to the credit of "P.W. III Other Remittances" Executive Engineer P.W.D. Soil Mechanics and Research Division, Madras-5. and Rs. 0·03 paise towards the Sales Tax under the head of account "XII Sales Tax Receipts under State Sales Act".

Application for the supply of tender schedule received after 25th April 1972 will not be considered.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER. P. W. D.
Soil Mechanics and Research Division, Madras-5.

No. 86-A.

PALLAVA TRANSPORT CORPORATION LIMITED TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed quotations for the clearance of condemned Phosphor bronse bushes are invited by the undersigned upto 3 p.m. on 25th April 1972. Detailed conditions of tender and other particulars can be had free of cost from the Materials Manager, Pallava Transport Corporation on any working day.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
75-A.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CONSTRUCTION OF ONE HEAD NURSE QUARTERS AND EIGHT NURSES' QUARTERS IN GOVERNMENT HEAD QUARTERS, HOSPITAL AT DHARMAPURI.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending, Engineer, P.W.D., Salem Dharmapuri Circle, Salem-4, for the above work up to 3·00 P.M. on 8th May 1972.

Tenders will be opened at 3·15 p.m. on the same day in the presence of those who choose to be present at the time of opening of the tenders.

1. Form of agreement - Lump sum.

2. Earnest money deposit Rs. 2,900 will be accepted in the shape of chalan or National savings certificates or deposit-at-call receipts of scheduled banks or demand drafts of scheduled banks or State Government securities or by Madras State Electricity board bonds.

3. Cost of tender documents Rs. 20 to be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India, under the head P.W.D., Remittances-III. Other remittance to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Dharmapuri division, Dharmapuri.

4. Sales tax Re. 0·70 to be remitted under the head "XII. Sales tax (d) miscellaneous".

Tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D. Salem-Dharmapuri Circle, Salem-4. from 24th April to 5th May 1972.

State Government Securities and Madras State Electricity Board Bonds will be accepted at 25 per cent below face value, deposits at call receipts and fixed deposits receipts will be accepted as earnest money deposit subject to realisation before deciding the tenders.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
SALEM-4.

No. 44.

FOREST ENGINEERING DIVISION.

Sealed tenders are invited by the "Forest Engineer, Tiruchirappalli" for, the following work :—

"Formation of Sivagiri to Sivagiri soft wood plantation road 6·1 K.M. in Sankarankoil Range of Tirunelvelli North Division". E.M.D.—Rs. 1,025.

The last date of receipt and opening of tenders 24th April 1972 at 3·00 p.m. and 3·05 p.m., respectively.

2. The tender documents can be had from the Office of the "Forest Engineer, 1-A, Royal Road, Cantonment, Tiruchirappalli-1" on payment of Rs. 1·04 in cash or by money order on requistion from 10th to 22nd April 1972 during office hours on all working days.

S. SHANMUGASUNDARAM,
Forest Engineer, Tiruchirappalli.

No. 88-A.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD

SURULIYAR HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT.

SPECIFICATION No. SUR. 2-B. SUR 5B—Contsruction of Temporary type quarters at Suruliyar Lower Camp. K-2 Contract.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and by the order and direction of the Board sealed tenders are invited by the undersigned for the work of SURULIYAR HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT CONSTRUCTION OF TEMPORARY TYPE QUARTERS AT SURULIYAR LOWER CAMP.

1. Sealed tenders separately for each work, with the names of the work noted below superscribed and with the name of the tenderer, will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Kodayar Hydro-Electric Scheme, 34-A, Perumalpuram, Tirunelveli-7, Tirunelveli District up to 3 p.m. on 5th May 1972 for the first work and 12th May 1972 for the second work and will be opened at 4 00 p.m. on the same day in the presence of such of those tenderers or their authorised representative as may be present.

Specification number and name of work.

SUR 2-B—Construction of 2 blocks of '8 G' type temporary quarters at Suruliyar Lower Camp (Block Nos. 1 and 2). E.M.D. Rs. 2,500.

SUR 5-B—Construction of one block of '6F' type temporary quarters at Suruliyar Lower Camp. E.M.D. Rs. 1,400.

2. Copies of tender specification with schedule, etc. can be had from the office of the undersigned and also in the Office of the Executive Engineer/Civil/Suruliyar Hydro-Electric Project, Gudalore Post, Madurai District on payment of Rs. 10·35 (inclusive of sales tax) (Rupees Ten and paise thirty-five only) by Money Order or cash towards the cost of each set. This amount is not refundable under any circumstances.

3. The E.M.D. mentioned above should be paid separately for each work in cash only in advance at the office of the undersigned and receipt thereof enclosed with the tender. Cheques will on no account will be accepted. Demand drafts for E.M.D. drawn in favour of Superintending Engineer/Kodayar payable at State Bank of India, Tirunelveli should be sent in advance and in no case with the tender itself. Tenders received without earnest money deposit in the first instance will be summarily rejected.

4. No late tenders and those not in conformity with our prescribed terms and conditions, specification or without E.M.D. or tie up of other transactions towards the earnest money are entertainable.

5. The E.M.D. will be retained in the case of the successful tender/tenderers and will not carry any interest. It will be dealt with as provided in the tender. When the tender is accepted the tenderer whose tender is under consideration shall attend the office of the undersigned on the date fixed by written intimation to him. If the tenderer fails to attend the office on or before the date specified his tender will not be considered. He shall forthwith upon intimation given to him by the undersigned of the acceptance of tender, make security deposit of another sum specified to make up a security deposit of 5 per cent (including E.M.D. remitted) for the contemplated value of the contract or any other sum considered suitable by the undersigned in one of the forms specified in clause 3 above and sign an agreement in the proper departmental form for the due fulfilment of the contract.

The security deposit together with the E.M.D. and amount with-held under clause 68of P.S. of M.D.S.S. shall be retained as security for due fulfilment of the contract and will not carry any interest. Failure to enter into the required agreement or does not pay the security deposit within a specified time or withdrawal of his tender after its acceptance, the earnest money deposit will be forfeited.

6. The tender set will be sent by ordinary post. The Electricity Board will not be responsible for any loss of tender set during transit if sent by Post. The Board reserves the right to distribute the work among tenderers or to reject any or all tenders without assigning any reasons therefor.

7. The tenders not submitted in the departmental form on due date and time will be summarily rejected. The tender forms are not transferable.

Superintending Engineer, Kodayar Hydro-Electric Scheme, Tirunelveli-7.

No. 51-A

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer(Highways and Rural Works), Coimbatore for the undermentioned work at his office at Venkataramana Road, R. S. Puram, Coimbatore-2 up to 3·00 p.m. on 26th April 1972 and will be opened at 3·15 p.m. (as per office clock) on the same day.

Name of work.—Constructing a bridge at mile 0/2 of Ettimadai Railway Feeder Road.—E.M.D. Rs. 3,485.

Constructing a bridge at mile 5/1 of Madukkarai-Chettipalayam Road.—E.M.D. Rs. 2,975.

Constructing drains, foot paths and service roads in connection with the construction of an over-bridge at mile 328/7 of Salem-Cochin Road (N. H. 47) in lieu of the existing level crossing in Coimbatore Municipal limits.—E.M.D. Rs. 6,530.

The particulars of tender, condition of contract with plans, schedule, etc., can be obtained from the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), concerned on payment of Rs. 20 plus sales tax (not-refundable) on all working days from 18th April 1972 to 25th April 1972. No application for the issue of tender documents will be entertained on the date of tender.

The earnest money deposit for the work as specified in column No. 4 should be remitted in any of the Government Treasuries in the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works) concerned under the head of account "Revenue Deposit" on behalf of the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works) concerned and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender. If the bank guarantee is produced towards earnest money deposit, it should be in the form prescribed by Government which may be obtained from the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Coimbatore and the concurrence of the Reserve Bank of India to the bank guarantee should also be submitted along with the tender failing which the tender will not be considered.

No. 87-A. SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER (H.R.W.), COIMBATORE-2.

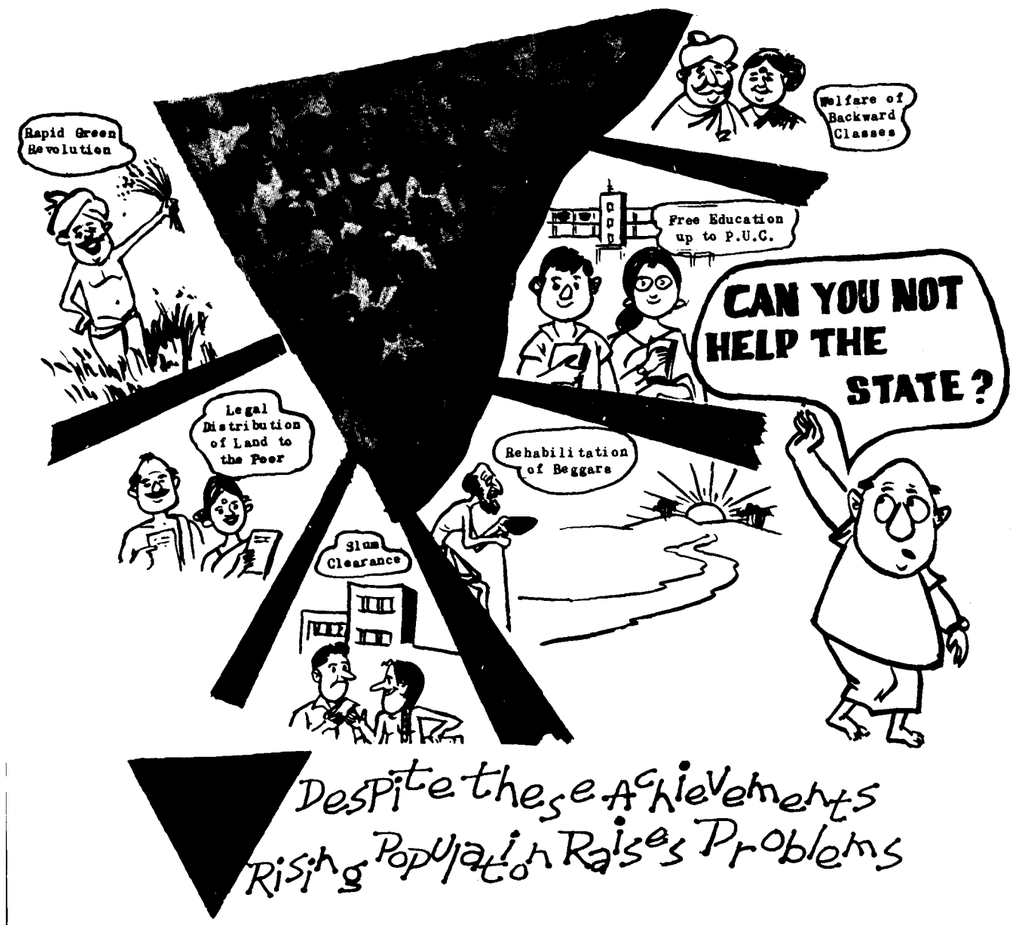
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI MUNICIPALITY.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 4 00 p.m. on 29th April 1972 for the supply and laying Duplicate high tension cable. The tender conditions and other particulars can be had from the Municipal Engineer's Office on application or in person.

COMMISSIONER DELEGATE.

Edited and Published by the Director of Information and Public Relations, Government of Tamil Nadu and Printed by the Director of Stationery and Printing, Government Press, Madras.



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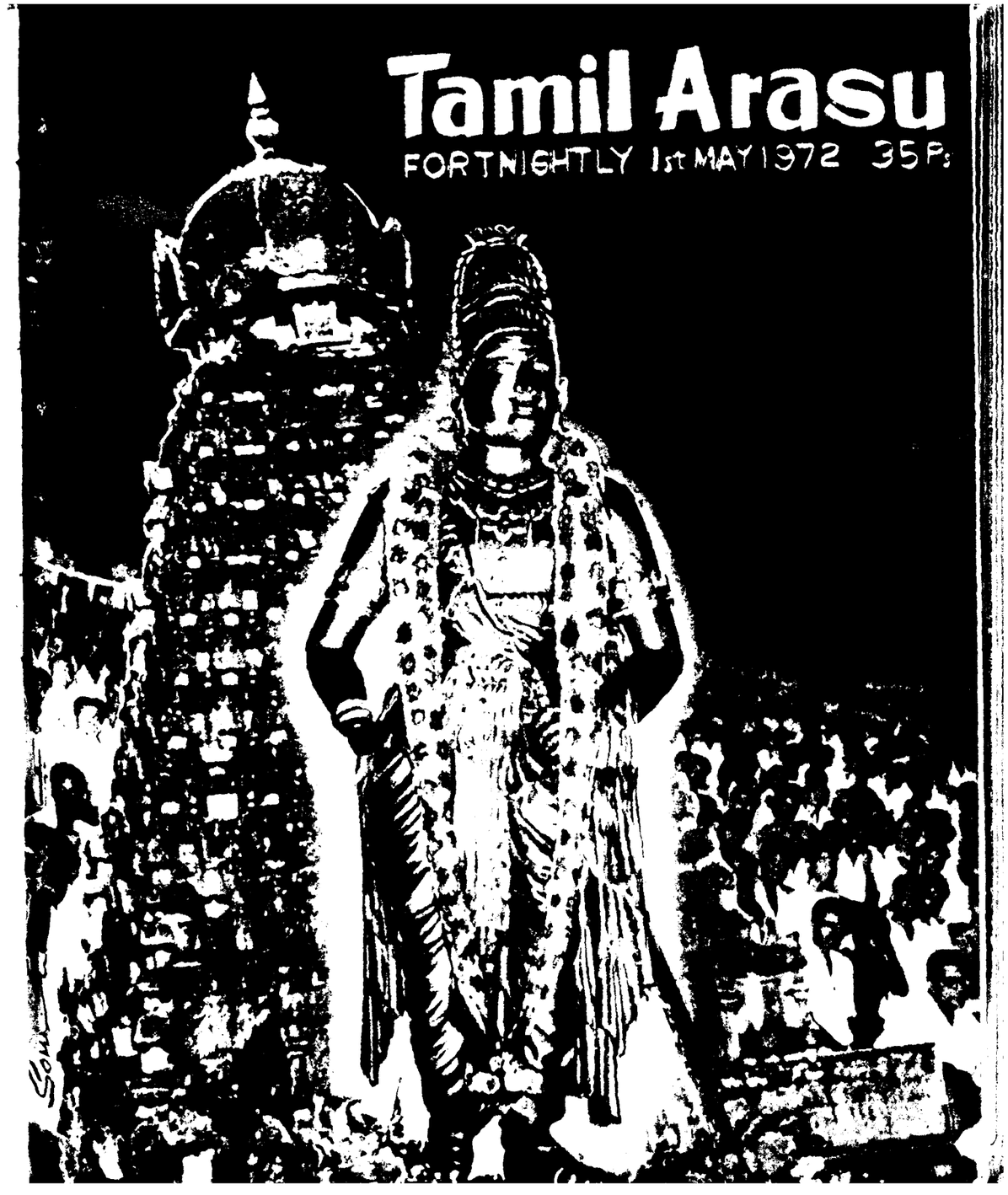
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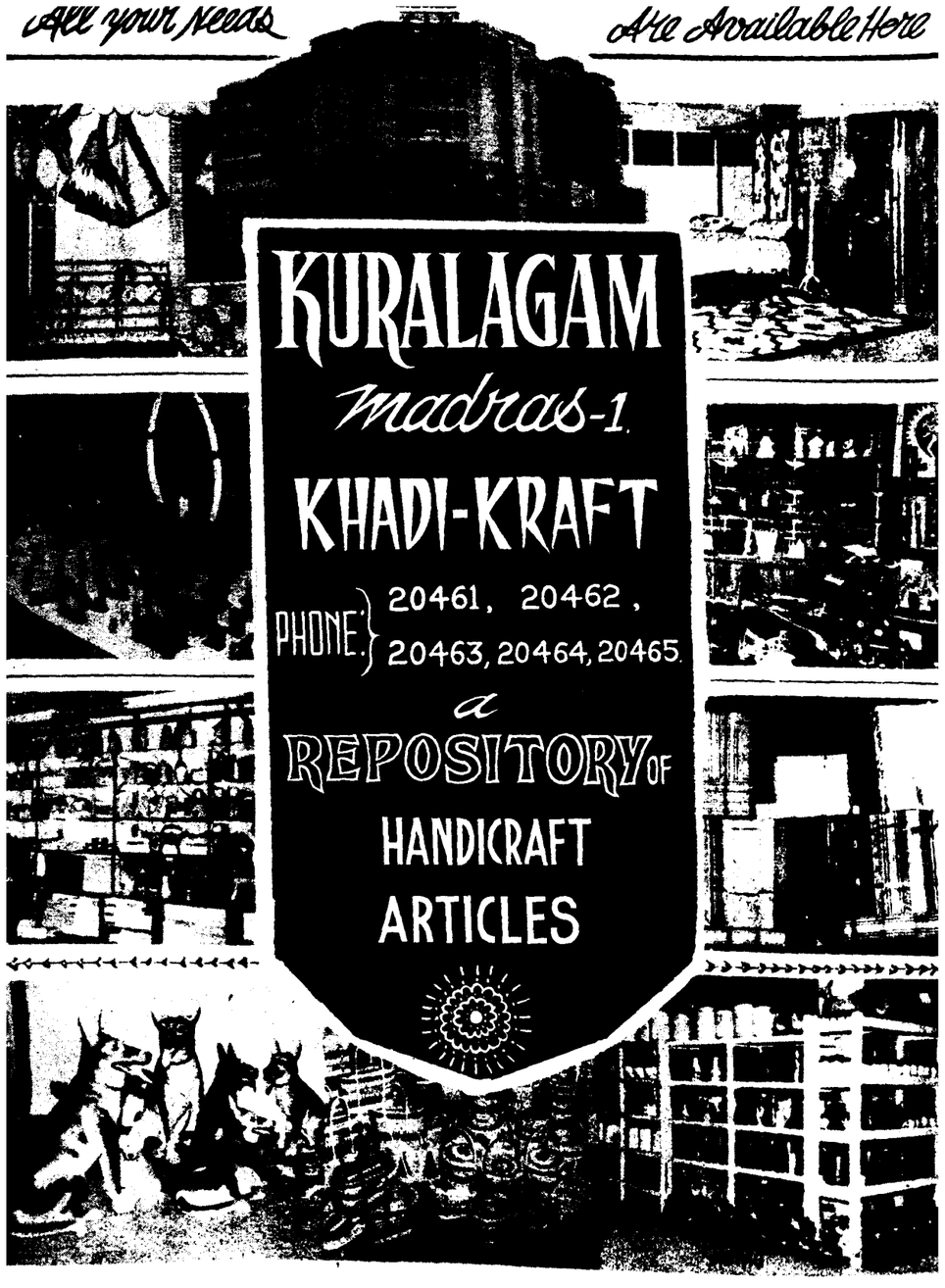
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FORTNIGHTLY 1st MAY 1972 35P

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Tamil Arasu

Vol. II MAY 1. 1972 Issue 21

CONTENTS.

	Pages
The Conscious Tamilian makes a Complete Indian.	4
Cancer Control Project at Kancheepuram ..	6
New life for Amputees—Red Cross Work ..	8
Articles on Tanjavur district	9 - 26
Aid for Ancillaries	35
Cape Comorin Fruit Research Station ..	38
New Power Generation Schemes	40 - 42
Tenders	43 - 66

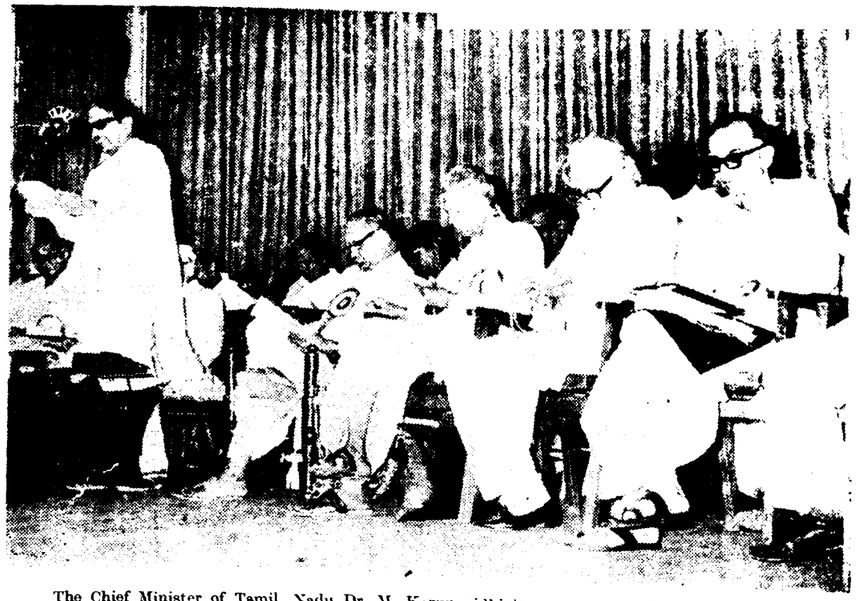
Thiru Ma. Po. Sivagnana Gramani, taking oath as Member of the Legislative Council.



The Cover Page

The cover page shows Raja Raja Chola against the back-drop of the Big Temple he built. Almost of superhuman proportions the Brihadeeswara Temple is a monument to his great conceptions on all aspects of life That, in the 11th Century, an Indian Empire was the means of doing good to the masses, was itself an achievement of the magnificent Chola system of administration, centralised in the main and yet conferring a large latitude in local administration. No wonder, this Great Emperor is held in high esteem by historians and the masses alike.

THE CONSCIOUS



The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. M. Karunanidhi inaugurated the 26th Session of the Gujarathi Sahitya Parishad at the University Centenary Auditorium, Madras.

TAMILIAN AND THE COMPLETE INDIAN

Speaking at the 26th Session of the Gujarati Sahitya Parishad (Literary Conference) on 22nd April 1972, Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister, said :

I am deeply honoured by your kind invitation to me to participate in the All-India Gujarati Literary Conference. It is particularly significant that this conference is being held in Madras, which I can proudly call the cultural capital of our country. The Gujarati people here have become an integral part of the social and cultural life of our State. They have made valuable contributions to promote the tradition of Tamil Nadu. More than 2,000 years ago, a Tamil Sangam poet gave poetic expression to the one-world ideal. In immortal words, he said: 'The world is our home, and all are kith and kin'. (யாதும் ஊரே யாவரும் கேளிர்) It is this spirit of universal brotherh-ood that has guided the Tamilian, to broaden his out-look and enlarge his vision from times long past.

The post-independence period has activated our literary creativity. There has been a quickening of effort and flowering of the spirit, in Tamil literature, even as in the Gujarati literary sphere. There is increasing need for the people from the various parts of our country, to become fully familiar with the glorious literary traditions of different languages. Some work has already been done by National bodies like the Sahitya Akademi in introducing the literary greatness of one language to the admirers of other languages. But a great deal still remains to be done to promote fruitful exchange.

We find reflections of Mira in the devotional poetry of many languages. We can never forget Mahatma Gandhi's services to Gujarati literature. He continuously attempted to redeem literature from the ivory towers. We are also aware of the historical writings of Thiru K. M. MUNSHI, the vigorous writings of Kaka Kalelkar, the creative work of Ramnarayan Pathak the novels and dramas of Darshak, the emotionally rich and rewarding stories of Dhumketu and the rhythmic poetry of Sundaram and Rajendra Shah and several others who have spoken their hearts out in mellifluous Gujarati. They have influenced the lovers of literature all over the country. So, I would earnestly appeal for a tireless campaign to promote cultural exchange. Then it will be possible for the Tamil and Gujarati public to develop a deeper awareness and an intimate appreciation of each other's language and literature.

THE TAMIL TRADITIONS

Tamil language has an old tradition extending over thousands of years. Tirukkural, our immortal Tamil classic is a gospel of true living, which by its ethical content and universal appeal is indeed an epitome of the cultural creativity of all man-kind. Our ancient epics like the Silappadikaram and Manimekalai, and our Sangam classics, are full of rich humanism, and cultural awakening. **Our prosel which is of recent growth, is forceful in its style, powerful in its expression and purposeful in its theme. At this point. I should say that Tamilians can never forget the everlasting contributions and the pioneering attempts made by our beloved leader Anna for literary renaissance in Tamil Nadu.** Tamil is thus, at once, an ancient and a modern language : it is the rich treasure-house of the greatness of the past, and it is a powerful vehicle for the latest thoughts, themes and trends. It has a glorious past to look upto and draw upon ; but it is not a prisoner of its past, not a slave to its traditions. Its out-look is modern, its approach is dynamic, and its impulses deeply rooted in the hopes and aspirations, the struggles and strivings of the modern man.

TAMIL LITERATURE TO-DAY

In the earliest stages of development, Tamil literature was fundamentaiy ethical. At a later stage, the devotional and religious spitrit established its influence over literature. The temples and the princely courts became the forums for the patronage of Tamil literature. Kings vied with one another in their royal patronage of literary creativity, rand there were many kings who were poets and scholars in their own right. But probably the most dynamic development in the history of Tamil literature, is the movement during the last few decades to make Tamil, the language of the masses. Tamil is no longer merely a court language. It is today the language of the people, mirroring the minds and motivations, giving voice to their demands and dreams, their hopes and challenges.

It is my proud privilege to have had my political and literary baptism from a leader, who, more than any other, helped to evolve this synthesis between the language and the masses this identification of literature with the life of the common man. The late Anna, was not only an astute statesman, but a pioneer of literary movement in Tamil Nadu. This process of cultural integration, in which life and letters mingled and merged, has released in Tamil Nadu a host of powerful and creative forces which have enriched the literary and cultural life of the masses. They also paved the way for their political advancement and their economic reconstruction. Tamil language to-day belongs to the, common man, lives with him and for him. Tamil literature to-day is no mere intellectual escapism, but is the powerful expression of the social and cultural awakening of the common masses. It is a literature, which is powerful without being propagandist. It recognises conventions, but refuses to bow to conformism. **Its language is, simple and sincere, without being high-brow. Its poetry throbs with idealism, and refuses to be imprisoned by the rigid rules of grammar. Feeling is the grammar of the modern poetry, fervour, its expression, and faith its sheet-anchor.** Innovation and imagination have combined to create new forms and new patterns in poetry and prose, in essays and stories. Tamil literature, in short, has to-day become a symbol of change growth and progress. It has taken its rightful place in the powerful armoury of non-violent weapons.

I have taken the liberty of sharing with you my pride in Tamil language and literature, because I believe that love of one's language is not a narrow or regional emotion. It is the very base and foundation on which our national conciousness should be built. It is my love of Tamil which inspires me to respect other languages. I can be a complete Indian only if I am a conscious Tamilian. Enlightened love of one's language and literature, is the most powerful force in promoting and cementing national integration. Let us, then, who have gathered here to pay tribute to one of the great languages and literatures of India, take a pledge to promote the true spirit of literary brother-hood.



Thiru Kaka Sahib Kalelkar releasing the Souvenir to Thiru K. K. Shah, Governor of Tamil Nadu, who presided over the 26th Session of the Gujarathi Sahitya Parishad at the University Centenary Auditorium, Madras.

People don't have to wait for Cancer to kill them

Kancheepuram Cancer Control Project shows how

Though an estimated 5 lakhs people die of Cancer in India every year, very few present themselves for treatment. This is true not only in India, but applies with equal force to almost countries in South East Asia. So the world Health Organisation has located a cancer control demonstration project at Kancheepuram, to serve as a model to this region of backward countries. Kancheepuram represents the first ever mass screening programme for the early detection of certain types of cancer.

In 1968 an agreement was signed between the Government of India and WHO stating that it was desirable to establish a pilot cancer control demonstration project.

With available medical skill, 50 per cent of all cancer cases could be cured, if diagnosed and properly treated early. This particularly applies to cancer of the mouth and cervix; and these are the two forms of cancer most common in India and cancer of the mouth is more predominant in Tamil Nadu. Yet, so far only 5 per cent of patients present themselves for treatment in the early stages when the diseases has a good change of cure. The pilot study now under way in Kancheepuram represents the first attempt in India to do a mass screening of a given population to detect oral cancer and cancer of the cervix. Mass screening means identification of unrecognised diseases by the use of tests. Later, screening will be done for other forms of cancer.



Why Tamil Nadu?

The late Dr. Annadurai personally contacted the Regional Director of WHO to ask him to develop a cancer control programme for Kancheepuram, a small town with a suitable population of approximately 100,000. WHO felt that this would be a good place, to begin such a work. Tragically, Dr. Annadurai himself died of cancer. This spurred the efforts on the part of both the State Government of Tamil Nadu and WHO.

Tamil Nadu itself has a population of 41 millions almost equally divided between males and females. The population is growing at the rate of 2·2 per cent each year. The State of Tamil Nadu accounts for 7·5 per cent of India's population and is the second Indian State for literacy.

What is being done ?

Kancheepuram had already been the subject of a field survey for cancer. NORAD, the Norwegian aid body, was asked to help and agreed upon the condition that the aid be channelled through WHO. WHO provides consultants and fellowships to help train personnel. It also helps to secure bilateral aid to provide equipment not available in India. In 1972 the Tamil Nadu Government completed construction of the Arignar Anna Memorial Cancer Institute in Kancheepuram and has agreed to pay all the salaries for the staff.

On the local level, the Kancheepuram programme enlists the support of civic groups, one of which is headed by the daughter-in-law of the late Dr. Annadurai. Health education plays an important part in such a programme since the public must be persuaded that cancer can be treated and that there is no stiga in being examined

cervix and oral cancer in India. In one and a half years, approximately 7,000 examinations were carried out and 65 clinical cases of cancer of the cervix have been diagnosed so far.

The programme has a variety of purposes one of which is an attempt to develop a pattern for cancer control in South-East Asia. The experience gained can be of use for programmes in other developing countries. The programme aims at comprehensive cancer control integrated with the public health services and supported by active public awareness. The aim is to lower the number of new cases, increase the number of cures, and reduce invalidity due to cancer. Tamil Nadu will attempt to show the way.

CAN CANCER BE CONTROLLED BY HEALTH SERVICES

The World Health Organisation is giving a grant-in-aid of $ 20,000 i.e., Rs. 1,50,000 each year for a period of five years for the Cancer Control Project in this State named Arignar Anna Memorial Cancer Institute, Kancheepuram. The grant will be available till 1974. A sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has so far been released by the World Health Organisation as grant for the first two years. The World Health Organisation has also been approached through the Government of India for further grants-in-aid for the use of the institution for the purpose of equipments, not available in India with a high priority for Radio Therapeutic equipment.

CANCER PROJECT FOR ALL DISTRICTS

The Government have under consideration a scheme for extending cancer detection and treatment to the districts. The general objective of this project is to evaluate the development of a Cancer Control Programme based on applicable systems of early detection and effective treatment, fitted with-in the priorities of this State, the existing framework of the Health Services economic possibilities and the social and cultural characteristics of the area.

Staff Trained Abroad.—The non-recurring and recurring expenditure on the Research Institute at Kancheepuram are being borne by the Government of Tamil Nadu. The expenditure incurred on construction work so far is Rs. 8·3 lakhs and the recurring expenditure per annum is about Rs. 2·5 lakhs. The World Health Organisation has also provided fellowships for the training of a Statistician for training in Machester and for a Pathologist and two Cyto-technicians in Perth, Western Australia. After training, these persons have returned to Kancheepuram. The Principal Medical Officer and other members of staff are likely to b sent on World Health Organisation Fellowships for higher training in Epidemiology, Health Education and other related disciplines in Cancer Control. The question of further expansion of the Institute, provision of national staff, equipment and supplies are engaging the attention of Tamil Nadu Government and the World Health Organisation. In this context the Government of Tamil Nadu have reviewed the existing facilities for cancer treatment and have drawn up detailed plans for a Cancer Control Programme, for the whole State, in a phased manner.

INTENSIVE FAMILY PLANNING CAMPAIGN IN RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT.

During the Intensive Family Planning Campaign from 1—10—71 to 22—11—71 in Ramanathapuram district, all the Block Development Officers, the Family Planning Staff and the Medical Officers did strenuous work. 9,294 Vasectomy Operations and 991 T.V.T. Operations were done, besides 657 I.U.C.D. insertions. In the Sivaganga Panchayat Union alone, 1,038 Vasectomy and 56 T.V.T. Operations and 48 I.U.C.D. insertions, have been done during the period from 16—10—71 to 22—11—71. This performance is an all time record for the State of Tamil Nadu.

On facing page :

At Arignar Anna Memorial Cancer Institute, Kancheepuram regular clinical programmes are conducted

Right :

Social workers and nursing personnel regularly visit homes in Kancheepuram to collect data and to enlist support of civic groups,, to identify and control cancer



REHABILITATION OF AMPUTEES TO NORMAL LIFE

Indian Red Cross At Madras gives Free training in Trades along with free Board and Lodging

The running of a Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for Amputees is an outstanding humanitarian activity of the Tamil Nadu Branch of the Indian Red Cross currently in operation. Indigent persons, who are orthopaedically handicapped and who come to the Madras Government General Hospital for getting artificial limbs fitted, are assisted by the Tamil Nadu Branch not only to meet the subsidised cost of the limb but also the cost of railway fares to and from.

The Branch has embarked upon a unique and ambitious project to rehabilitate amputees by providing them free boarding and lodging facilities in buildings specially constructed for the purpose, and giving them training in various trades to help them to become independent members of the Society. For the present a dormitory for 20 amputees is ready, which will be enlarged in due course to give lodging for 200 amputees. At present training is being given in the printing trade like composing and proof reading. Machinery for teaching light engineering industries have been acquired and installed. Training in the assembly of the electronic and electrical equipment will also be provided to some amputees so that jobs could be obtained from major industries in the line and executed in the Centre. It is also proposed to give training in the manufacture of consumer goods, like sealing wax, chalk, candles hand-made matches, envelopes, stockinettes, etc., so that the trained amputees from the mofussil could go back to their villages, if they wished after the training and get themselves employed in those trades and make a living.

The cost of this project runs upto several lakhs of rupees. With the strenuous efforts of the President and the donations given by various philanthropic bodies and individuals, it has been possible to collect about five lakhs of rupees. The Tamil Nadu Government has recently graciously granted rupees one lakh. The Mylapore Round Table No. 3 has contributed Rs. 65,000 for the Training Centre. The Rotary Club of Madras has come forward with a generous offer of Rs. 1·25 lakhs towards the construction of the 20 bed Dormitory Block.

Training Centre.

The Training Centre (workshop) was completed in 1970 and was duly inaugurated by the President of the Tamil Nadu Branch on the 2nd October 1970. To begin with, a printing plant has been installed in it and ten amputees are getting training. An instructor to teach them has been deputed by the Orthopaedic Centre of the Government General Hospital, who has been authorised by the Tamil Nadu Government to collaborate with the Red Cross Centre. The training of this batch was over last year and they were discharged to start on their own or get employed in a Government or private factory. Other batches will be trained similarly by and by in other trades such as assembly of electronic and electrical eqiupment, manufacture of light engineering goods, consumer goods, etc., etc.,

Selection of Trainees.

All applicants for training at the Centre will be screened at the Orthopaedic Centre of the Government General Hospital. A team of psychologists, social workers, etc., will asses the suitability of candidates with regard to their background, financial status aptitude etc. Even after the commencement of their training, this team will be visiting the Centre from time to time. Some of the amputees who have artificial limbs already fitted to them will commence training straightway. In the case of those for whom limbs are in the process of fitting also will be trained at the Centre, while they visit the hospital for two or three months. They will continue their training thereafter for such periods as may be required but not more than six or nine months.



Thanjavur has 28 industrial co-operative societies out of which 15 are working at a loss. Special Officers have been appointed to bring them back to profitability. Out of 8 societies devoted to blacksmithy, art-metal and simple steel products, three are profitable ventures and in the case of the remaining 5 losses are being wiped out by special efforts. Two co-operatives for garments and leather products are both working at profit.

All the 10 societies engaged in match boxes, papier machie, rope and mat-weaving are incurring losses but are being activised under new management boards to be in a position to wipe out the losses and are expected to show profits from this year. There are four societies engaged in miscellaneous handicrafts on profitable basis.

In brick-making, manufacture of musical instruments, palm-leaf products, cane furniture, and cigar-making there are only one co-operative for each industry and all are profitable ventures.

At Musical instruments manufacturing Co-op.





Industrial Co-operatives foster traditional and ancient industries

The Thanjavur Leather workers Co-operative Society mainly undertakes the production of Jeep hoods, rubber mats, and seats for supply to the Tamil Nadu State Departments. The society is one of the good working societies in this district running on profit continuously from 1963-64 and is declaring bonus to its workers.

The Swamimalai Icon Manufacturers Co-operative Society is manufacturing icons of Gods and Goddess. This is a handicrafts co-operative society. It is the only one of kind in Tamil Nadu. The activities of the society may be classified as "Socio Economic" programme of the Government. The society is working on profit. There is wides cope to develop its business and provision of further financial assistance is under consideration.

Production unit for Bronze Icons, Swanimalai, Thanjavre District.

The object of the Scheme is to produce Bronze Icons to meet the growing demand of the Icons in India and abroad.

This unit is functioning from 5th October 1965. This unit was located in a private building at a rent of Rs. 70 p.m. from 5th October 1965 to 31st March 1970. As the private building had to be vacated this unit was transferred to the building of the training centre, on 1st April 1970. The Superintendent of the Art Metal Training Centre is supervising this unit also.

The Icons produced by this unit are well received and are in good demand from local buyers as well as from foreigners. The Royal Government of Bhutan have placed orders for the manufacture and supply of 500 numbers of Buddha Icons at Rs. 200 each.

Year.	*Production.*	*Sales.*
1966–67 ..	RS. 39,100	RS. 21,924
1967–68 ..	55,147	56,390
1968–69 ..	43,877	39,609
1969–70 ..	29,583	29,843
1970–71 ..	33,089	34,439
1971–72 ..	31,700	10,989



The Thalainayar Brick Makers Industrial Co-operative Society is engaged in the production of Ground Mould Bricks, Terrace Bricks, Square Tiles, etc. This society has been successfully salvaged from losses and is now working at profit.

The Thanjavur women workers co-operative society is engaged in supplying uniforms to the Industrial Training Institute, Nagapattinam and Thanjavur. With more than 300 women workers as members, the society is a profitable venture.

The Thanjavur Art Plate Metal Workers Industrial Co-operative Society is producing Thanjavur Art Plates engraved with images of god, and goddessess and other scenaries and embossed in silver and copper. The society is having 54 members on rolls and is also a training centre for boys who wish to learn this unique trade. The Thanjavur Musical Instrument Workers Industrial Co-operative Society is the only one of its kind in Tamil Nadu. It is manufacturing classical musical instruments such as Veena, Thambura, etc. The society is so successful that it is being considered as a venue for training for the manufacture of musical instruments on traditional-lines.

A Papier machie figure



GROUND WATER SURVEY IN CAUVERY BASIN

A Guide line for the Country

For the first time in India, basin-wise detailed and scientific ground-water investigation was undertaken in Tamil nadu and valuable hydrogeological data have been collected with the aid of United Nations (aid to the order of about 1·71 million dollars in the form of imported equipments, U.N. Experts to teach the Indian counterparts the technical know-how and fellow ships for 14 selected counterpart officers outside India).

During the investigation from 1966 up to 31st December 1971 as many as 400 bore holes were drilled to a total depth of 1,22,000 ft. using the seven imported drilling rigs, 208 bore holes were electrically logged and the nature of the sub-stracts to a total depth of 1,62,000 ft. was identified (the electrical logger imported by the Project is the first for Tamil Nadu and is only one equipment available with the Government of Tamil Nadu). 1,280 resistivity soundings were carried out involving a length of more than 200 miles to collect information on the strata conditions using imported and Indian made geophysical resistivity meters, 270 aquifer tests were carried out involving a pumping time of 2,700 hours to determine the aquifer characteristics. 5,529 water samples have been analysed in the chemical laboratory set up in the project for determining the suitability of ground-water for drinking water supply industrial and agricultural requirements. 40 automatic water level recorders have been installed which are automatically recording the ground-water level fluctuation every second, and mechanical analysis of acquifer materials, infiltration tests. evapo transpiration studies, rainfall run off studies, river seepage studies, pot culture studies, specific yield analysis, micropoleontological studies. etc., have been carried out. Thirty-three artesian wells and many non-flowing production wells were constructed in the project area.

Aerial photographs have been taken covering 8,460 sq. miles and were used for preparing an up to date geological map of Cauvery Delta and for planning hydrological studies. Water samples have been collected for dating by the Atomic Energy Commission, Trombay. Electrical analog studies were done at the I.I.T. Madras to study the spacing between wells in Cauvery Delta.

All the valuable data collected during the investigations have been properly documented in a form suggested by the United Nations for ready reference and use by any department concerned Ground-water potential has been assessed in all the areas studied and the technical reports have been prepared.

The counterpart staff have brought out the following three technical publications which earned lot of appreciation both in India and U.S.A.

(*a*) Selected references on Ground-water.

(*b*) Spacing of Filterpoints in Cauvery Delta.

(*c*) Guide-lines for Ground water Investigations.

Latest equipment like drilling rigs, casings, high capacity pumps, electrical logger. etc., amounting to a total cost of U.S. 864,500 (Rs. 64·84 lakhs) were supplied by the U.N. and modern techniques were adopted during U.N.D.P. Ground-water investigations in Tamil Nadu. All the equipments supplied by the U.N. or the execution of the project are now being transferred to the Government of Tamil Nadu for use by the Ground-water Directorate.

THE LOFTY PINNACLE OF TAMIL HERITAGE

An account of Thanjavur District nevitably leads us to look back upon the Cholas, for it was the seat of Chola Power and it was during the Cholas that Tamil Nadu reached the zenith of its glories and all the qualities that the world has come to extol in the Tamils flow, from the worthy standards set by these rulers. In a nut shell the Cholas created Tamil heritage and the Maratta rulers of Thanjavur preserved it for posterity. We have to think of the Cholas and thank Raja Serfoji when we think of Thanjavur.

The first great Chola King known to recorded history is KARIKAL CHOLAN who ruled from A.D. 50 to A.D. 95. He was a statesman, warrior and engineer. He crushed the combined forces of the Pandya and Chera Kings in the battle of Koilvenny which lies about fifteen miles to the east of Thanjavur. He built the great dam across the Cauveri and made Kaveri-poompattinam as the Port of call for the businessmen of the world. One of the literary works of his times, the Pattinappalai, gives a vivid idea of the prosperous state of industry and commerce in his time. The Silappadhikaram, another Tamil literary masterpiece, speaks of his expedition to the north and the subjugation of the Kings of Magadha, Avanti and other places.

He and his immediate successors including his sons are described as rulers of the "Sangam Age". Their period was productive of immortal works in Tamil, which were fundamentally ethical.

About the fifth Century, the Cholas suffered an eclipse. The Pallavas took their country and they throve as chieftains under them until the middle of ninth century when Vijayalayan rose to prominence. He ruled from A.D. 850 to A.D. 871. It was he that wrested Thanjavur from the Mutharayars. From him dates the history of the Cholas of Thanjavur which is a part of our recorded history.

His son Adityan distinguished himself in the battle of Sri Purambian in which the Pandyas suffered a signal defeat from which they did not recover for a long time. He ruled till 907 and was succeeded by his son PARANTAKAI who ruled till 953, when again the Cholas came under a black-out. Their greatness was revived in A.D. 985 when another great Chola rose to power.

Who in the Tamil land has not heard of RAJARAJA CHOLA the Great ? He is easily the greatest among the Cholas. By his victories he came to rule over the whole area non-comprising the State of Tamil Nadu parts of Mysore and the island of Ceylon. During his time, art and literature, trade and commerce flourished. He sent many Naval expeditions conquering many islands comprising the Federated Malay States, Indo-China and Burma.

The greatest of his achievements is the famous BRIHADEESWARA TEMPLE in Thanjavur, popularly known as the BIG TEMPLE, which stands to-day, a colossal monument of his daring conception in architecture.

He ruled from A.D. 985 to A.D. 1014. His son Rajendra Cholan who ruled from 1012 A.D. to 1044 A.D. was also among the greatest of the Cholas. He ruled over a bigger Empire than his father and in his time and in those of his sons and grandsons, Thanjavur came to rule over a big overseas Empire. His territory extended into North India and hence he called himself Gangaikonda Cholan.

SO. THIS IS THANJAVUR !

Food Scarcity and plenty in Tamil Nadu (perhaps in entire South India) was measured by the success of paddy yields in this district. Even within the decade ending with 70-71, there were three occasions, in 60-61, 63-64, and 66-67 when crops in the district touched the low points of 13 or 13·5 lakh tons when the whole State had to face near famine conditions in those years, as a consequence. Since 1966-67 production in the district has been steadily rising to touch the record high of 20 lakhs tons in 1972-73, firstly as a result of high yielding varieties, secondly by increasing the cropped area by converting single crop lands into double crop lands and thirdly by improving and changing the agricultural practices in the district. To achieve all this, an army of agricultural specialists under the Intensive Agricultural District Programme camped with the farmer during all the days and days of agonising growth and harvest, facing with him all his myriad problems and solving them by the application of science and improved technology. A new terminology has been evolved to describe this process which is called Adaptive Research.

Now, the agricultural scientists want to diversify crops in the district and further improve upon its paddy yields so that the district could in another 3 or 4 years, be in a position to supply the State 30 to 40 per cent more rice. Down the ages, Thanjavur had not only the capacity to attract the best of men but make them perform great deeds as well. So this is Thanjavur.

He founded a new capital called GANGAIKONDACHOLAPURAM outside the eastern borders of the Thanjavur district. To signify his victories in Malaya then called KADARAM. he named several villages as Kadaramkondan in various parts of Tiruchirappalli and Thanjavur districts.

He was succeeded by his warrior sons. Rajadhi Rajan. Rajendra Devan and Veeraraghavan whose reigns witnessed glorious naval victories and the consolidation of Chola power in islands like Ceylon. Malaya. Burma and other places.

In 1070 the first Kulothungam. the first offspring of the alliance of the Chola with the eastern Chalukya came to power. He ruled over an extensive empire and established embassies in places like China. Kadaram and Sumatra. His son Vikramacholan and his grandson Kulothungam II ruled till 1150 with conspicuous success. Their decendants held the empire till 1279 when the last Chola King Rajendra III died.

The Cholas were not merely fighters and seekers after territory. They encouraged arts and letters. and the literary achievements under them are of outstanding importance in Tamil literature.

By the end of the 13th Century. Thanjavur came to be under the Muslim Rulers. Muslim domination remained till the middle of the 14th Century when Vijayanagar ended the Muslim Rule.

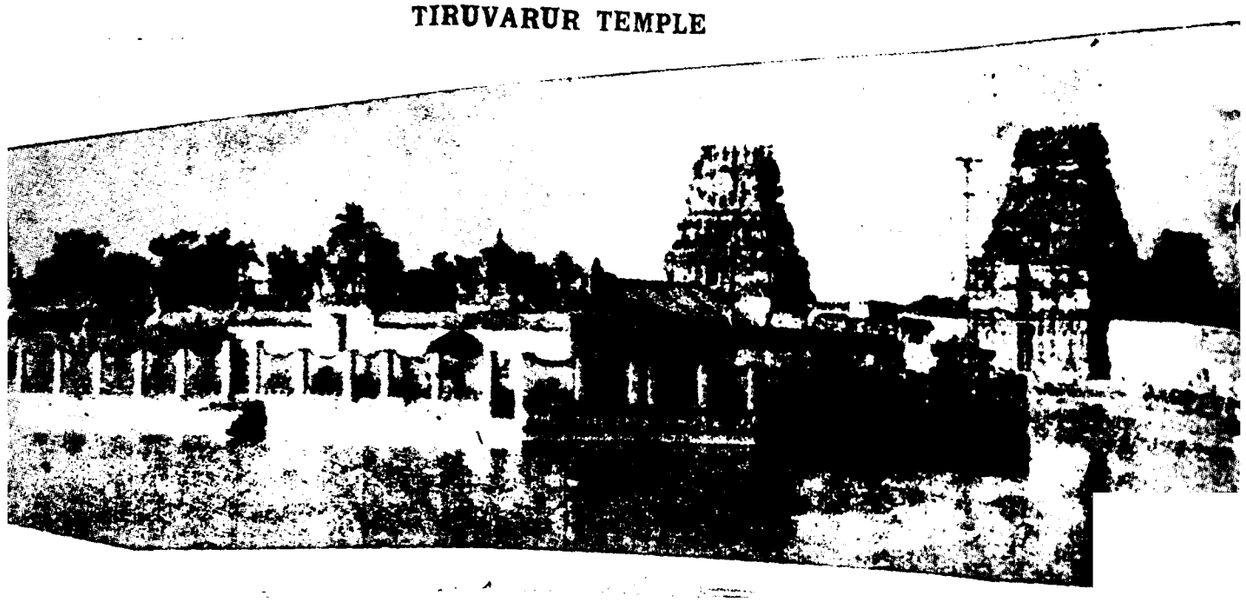
Thanjavur remained under the suzerainty of Vijayanagar for a long period. During this period the Nayak Dynasty was established. During the reign of Sevappa Nayak. the Portuguese gained entry in Nagapattinam and established a trading settlement.

The Marattas stepped in the latter half of the 17th Century. They ruled for sometime but were reduced to the position of vassals by Zulfakarkan. the Mughal Governor of Carnatic. With the decline of Mughal power. hostilities continued between the Nawab of Arcot and the Maratta Ruler of Thanjavur in the middle of 17th Century. The French and the English began interfering in the internal affairs of South India. After a series of fights. the supremacy of English was established and a pact was signed between the Maratta Ruler and the English.

Towards the close of the 18th Century. the administration of Thanjavur was handed over to the English company which was followed by the Treaty of 1799 according to which Thanjavur was ceded to the English in perpetuity. Under this pact. the ruler of Thanjavur was allowed to retain the Fort of Thanjavur with limited powers in its administration. With the death of the ruler in 1841 without any heir. Thanjavur Fort was annexed by the British and treated as part of Madras State.

Thanjavur district has an area of 3.738 square miles. To the north of the district lie South Arcot and Tiruchirappalli of which the later extends to the western border also. The Palk Strait and Ramanathapuram district form the southern border and Bay of Bengal, the eastern. Thanjavur is one of the coastal districts; its coastline extending over 140 miles turns southwest at Point Calimere. The sea board can be divided into two sections. one extending a almost 72 miles from the mouth of the river Coleroon to Point Calimere in the South and the other bordering the Palk Strait for about 68 miles from point Calimere. Thanjavur is famous because it crystallised Tamil Culture by its power of attraction over all the scholars. poets. philosophers and saints for a very long period in our history.

TIRUVARUR TEMPLE



MELTING POT OF MANY CULTURES.

From times immemorial Thanjavur has been a seat of power: Tamil. Telugu. Muslim and Maratta kings had ruled from Thanjavur. The best of missionaries from Denmark. France and England had found their way to Thanjavur. Thus, it has been the melting pot of the best of many cultures. The best evidence of this is provided by the Indian and Foreign languages. spoken in the district. as collected by Census enumerators in 1961.

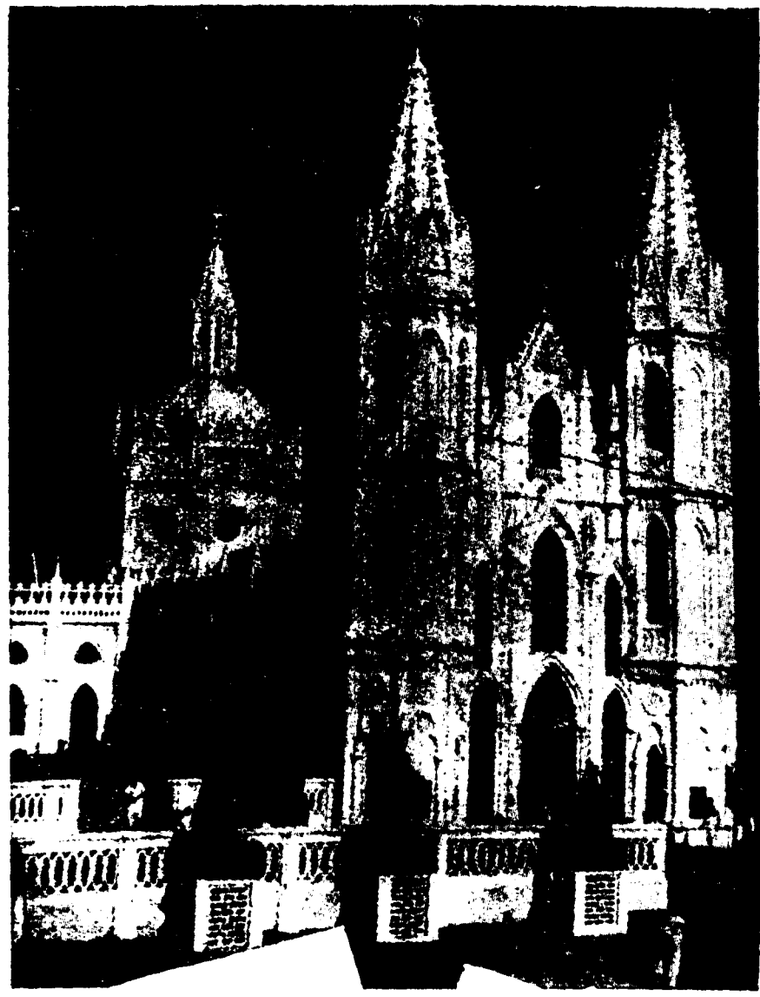
INDIAN.

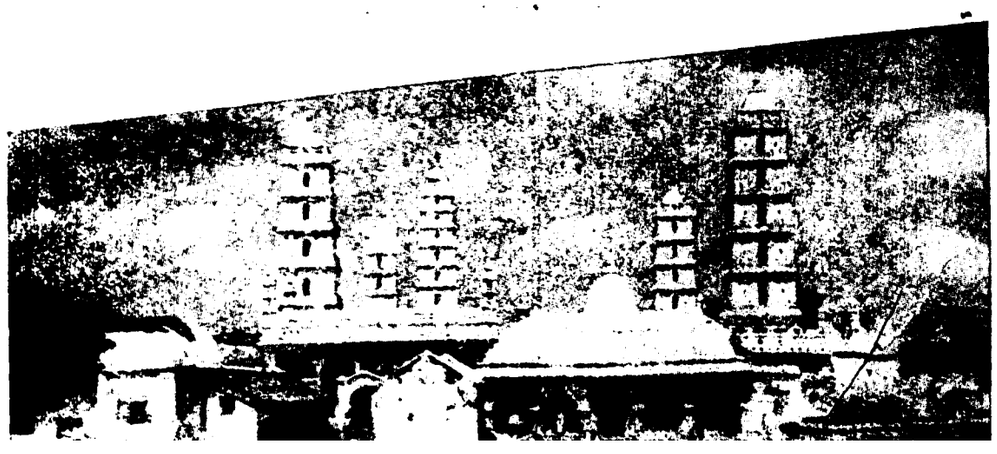
Tamil	3.134.700
Telugu	54.177
Saurasthra ..	20.060
Urdu	17.008
Marathi ..	7.430

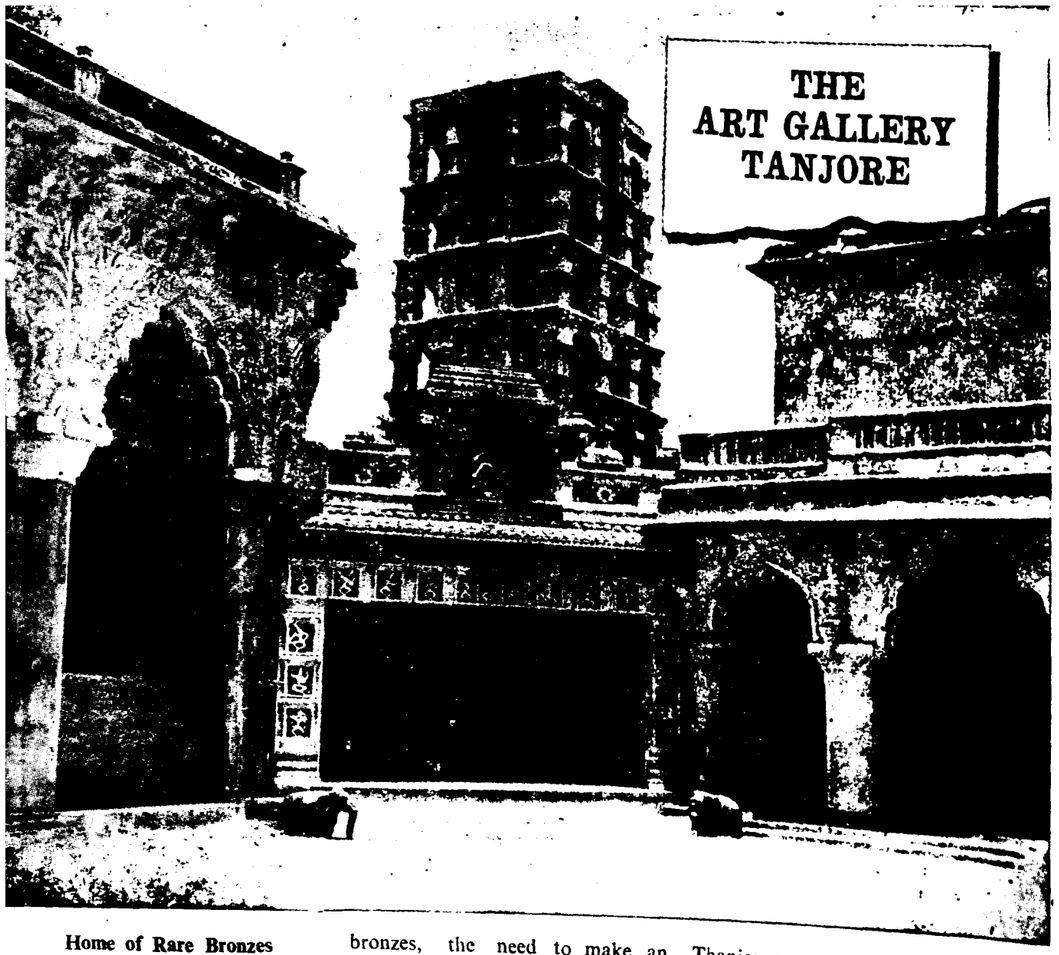
FORFIGN.

English	379
Malay	282
Arabic	65
French	34
Vietnamese ..	30

Right : Church at Velankanni
Below : Dargo at Nagore







Home of Rare Bronzes and Sculptures

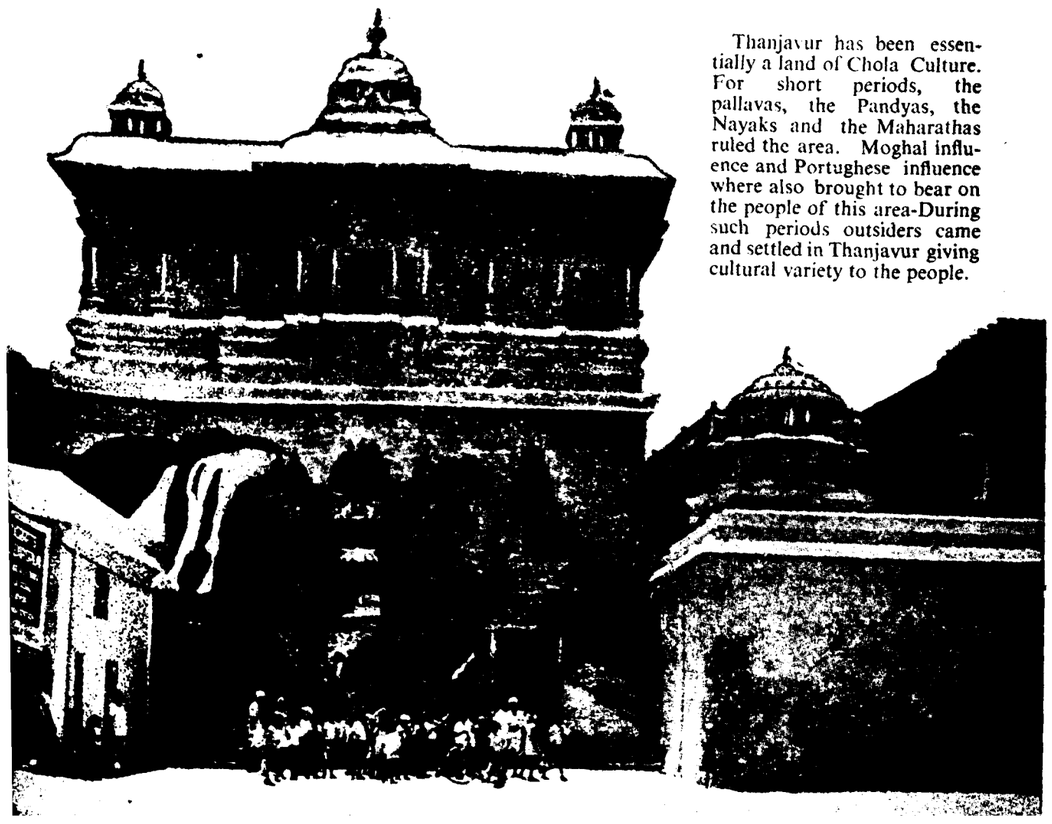
The Bronzes of the Chola period 9th to 12th Centuries A,D. have acquired the status of World classics in this branch of art. Whether the prestigious Boston or Salar Jung Museum, or in private expositions the world over, pride of place is accorded to Chola Bronzes.

Though Madras Museum has developed into one of the best collections in the world for bronzes, the need to make an exposition of these master-pieces in their native soil was felt. And thus was born, the Art Gallery, Thanjavur Housed in a portion of the Palace of the Tanjore Rajas, this Art Gallery is a miniature museum of South Indian Art, as revealed through the icons, stone sculptures and metal bronzes. Though the Chola bronzes are to be found almost everywhere in the world in the Public Museums or private collections, it is in the Thanjavur art gallery that visitors can find some of the finest of them made between the 9th and 13th centuries, not to be met with in the collections anywhere else.

The collections have been made during the year 1951 and subsequent years solely from the temples in the Thanjavur District or unearthed in Thanjavur District, the home land of Imperial Cholas (9 to 12th centuries) who fostered the Tamil Culture and Art in the great temples they built. Because of their intimate cultural contacts with the entire south Eastern Asia including parts of Ceylon, Western and Eastern islands, extending almost, to Combodia the art of the period comprised the best in all these cultures.

The Art Gallery has got two sections one for granite sculptures (total 110 pieces) exhibited in the Puja Mahal in the front hall and below the Arsenal tower, which is a protetype of the big temple, Thanjavur and another section of Bronze icons (total 165 Pieces) exhibited in the Naick Cornation Hall, where the East India Company had installed the marble statue of the great scholar king namely Serfoji II (1797 to 1833).

The Art Gallery recognised by the Government as a Regional Museum of art, is administered by a Committee of District Officials and non officials with the Collector of Thanjavur as the Ex-officio Chairman. Art lovers however have come to recognise it as the ideal back-drop to see the best of the Chola Bronzes.



Thanjavur has been essentially a land of Chola Culture. For short periods, the pallavas, the Pandyas, the Nayaks and the Maharathas ruled the area. Moghal influence and Portughese influence where also brought to bear on the people of this area-During such periods outsiders came and settled in Thanjavur giving cultural variety to the people.

A STUDY ON THE PROBLEMS OF TENANTS OF TEMPLE LANDS IN THANJAVUR DISTRICT

G. Perumal and S. R. Subramanian.
Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore-3.

The total area under paddy in Thanjavur district is 5,60,000 hectares. Out of this, about 80,000 hectares belong to the temples in which only single cropping is practised. The production of rice in Thanjavur district can be increased either by intensive or extensive methods of cultivation. It is not possible to adopt extensive methods of cultivation since it is not possible to bring in more area under paddy in this district. So the only way left is to follow intensive method of cultivation. In this method the production can be increased either by adopting improved methods of cultivation or by using the area available intensively, i.e., by increasing the intensity of cultivation in the available area. This is possible in Thanjavur district by converting single crop area into double crop area.

The district of Thanjavur is the grannary of Tamil Nadu. To solve the problem of food, intensive development programmes have been initiated in different parts of the country. The intensive Agricultural District Programme was introduced in Thanjavur district in 1960 and is in steady progress. The new agricultural strategy was introduced to increase the productivity per acre. To increase the productivity the High Yielding Varieties Programme was introduced in 1966 and it aims at a rapid "breakthrough" in agricultural productivity. All these development programmes aim at increasing the production of foodgrains. Unless it also improves the living conditions of the tillers of the soil it cannot be taken as a complete success. The land tenure systems to some extent stand against achieving this above mentioned objective. In Thanjavur there are many historical temples with vast area of land owned by them. These lands are being cultivated by tenants who pay rent to the temple. The main objectives of this paper are—

(i) to find out the relationship between the temple authorities vis-a-vis the tenents;

(ii) the bottlenecks faced by the tenants in bringing in the temple lands under double cropping: and

(iii) to suggest measures to overcome the difficulties.

The temple at Vaitheeswaran Koil is maintained from the revenue derived from its land. The temple has 2,442 hectares of wet lands and 471 hectares of dry lands. These lands are situated around the temple in different hamlets of this village. The lands were distributed among 1,027 tenants for cultivation. The tenants pay standard rents to the temple authorities. The rent per acre varies from 3 bags to 8 bags of paddy (one bag is 57 kg.) according to the fertility and location of the fields. The total demand and receipts for the year 1967-68 to the temple is as follows :—

Particulars.	*Demand.*	*Receipts.*
Paddy	10,79,63kg.	8,33,000kg.
Straw	8,878 bundles.	5,293 bundles.
Blackgram	8 tonnes.	2 tonnes.

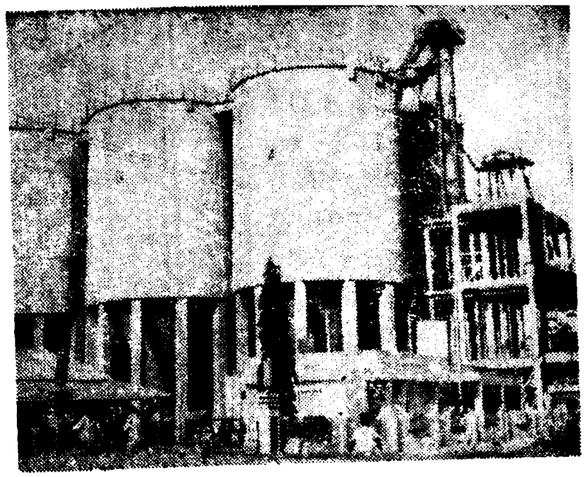
From the above table it can be seen that out of the total rent due to the temple, the tenants were able to pay only 77·0 per cent in the case of paddy, 59·6 per cent of paddy straw and 25·0 per cent in blackgram. This is because the tenants are not in a position to get the full benefits of the improvements taking place in agricultural sector. To improve the production of paddy in this district and to improve the conditions of the tenants, it was felt that the single crop land of the temple can be converted into double crop land. But the tenants who are cultivating the temple lands expressed some problems in the conversion of single crop land into double crop lands. The difficulties expressed by them are discussed below. The methods for solving the problems are also to be discussed in next issue.

Agriculture in Thanjavur is unique in character; the Cauvery spreads itself fan-like to cover the entire district. There are 36 main rivers totalling about 1000 miles in length and 29,881 Channels running to a length of 14,891 miles.

The total irrigated area is 9,34,150 acres; the traditional cropping area was 14·70 lakhs acres till 1966-67. The bunds were high enough to utilise its waters on a sort of run of the river basis.

MECCA OF RICE MILLING IN INDIA

PRIDE OF PLACE FOR THANJAVUR DISTRICT



The onset of green revolution in Thanjavur is to a large extent due to industrial rice milling including facilities for mechanical drying of paddy. Rice Processing has been an organised industry but recent productions called for very large processing in very quick time and one of the biggest such rice processing complex has come up at Tiruvarur under the aegis of the Thanjavur Co-operative Marketing Federation familiarly known as T.C.M.F. This 4 tonne per hour modern rice mill has worked continuously 3 shifts a day for the past 3 years : so much has been the phenomenal paddy yields. There are 9 such rice mills in Thanjavur district alone, all established during the last 5 years.

The Tiruvarur Rice Mill is a West German plant and the continuous working under constant innovations to satisfy local preferences have tended to earn for Tiruvarur the appellation "Mecca of Rice Milling in India", as many of the units set up at this centre were the first of their kind in India and the experiences gained in working them had enabled firstly the machinery manufacturers to make improvements and secondly indigenous industrial groups in other parts of the country to learn from these experiences, and avoid initial set-backs. The Tiruvarur rice mill had at times gone upto 100 tonnes per day of 3 shifts with local varieties of paddy. The percentage of rice in relation to paddy has been not less than 71·25 per cent and at times has touched 73·29 per cent. With partboiled paddy, rice yields have touched a record of 72·86 per cent.

Till the later part of 1969, it worked exclusively on raw paddy. After that, there was a gradual change over to parboiled paddy as desired by the Tamil Nadu Government to meet the demand of the consumers for that class of product. This brought several problems in its train including the adaptation of the parboiling and drying units to meet the requirements of the mill. Considerable advance has already been made and the knowledge and experience thus gained has also been made available to other modern mills operating under different auspices in the country.

PARBOILING PLANTS

At Tiruvarur, there are six soaking tanks, each with adequate capacity to hold 6 tonnes of paddy together with about an equal weigh of hot water required for soaking. The hot soaking method developed at the CFTRI, Mysore, is being adopted. The soaking temperature is maintained at less than 70°C and the soaking time varies from 3-4½ hours depending on the variety and the seasonal quality—and particularly the salt content—of the water. After completion of soaking, the water is drained out and the paddy is given a quick rinse (about 10 mins.) with salt solution (Sp. Gr. 1100) which is then taken back to the reservoir. The salt treatment helps to keep the paddy completely closed and at the same time prevent the absorption of water during steaming. It also reduces the drying time to about 50 per cent of what it would otherwise take. The paddy is then steamed at 50-75 lb. P.S.I. for about 20 minutes. After draining out as much as possible of the adhering water, the paddy is continuously dried with hot air at a temperature of about 120° C. During the drying, the temperature of the paddy does not rise above 60-65° C because of the continued evaporation of water. With the present method of drying, it is possible to dry two 65 tonne lots of paddy per day with dryers. If operated in batches, each batch of about 5½ tonnes takes 75-80 minutes to dry to a moisture level of 13·14 per cent.

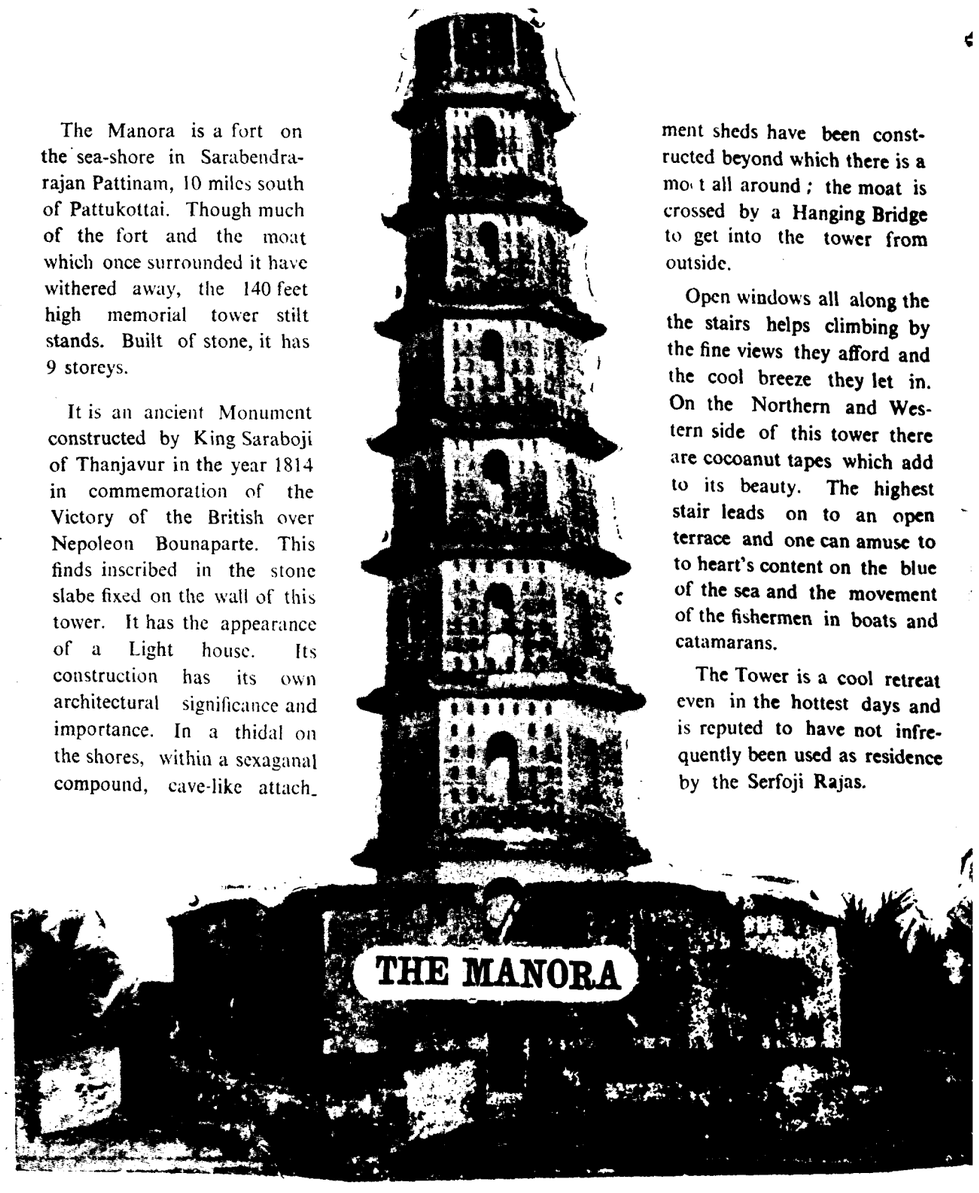
THE PICTURESQUE MANORA

The Manora is a fort on the sea-shore in Sarabendra-rajan Pattinam, 10 miles south of Pattukottai. Though much of the fort and the moat which once surrounded it have withered away, the 140 feet high memorial tower stilt stands. Built of stone, it has 9 storeys.

It is an ancient Monument constructed by King Saraboji of Thanjavur in the year 1814 in commemoration of the Victory of the British over Nepoleon Bounaparte. This finds inscribed in the stone slabe fixed on the wall of this tower. It has the appearance of a Light house. Its construction has its own architectural significance and importance. In a thidal on the shores, within a sexaganal compound, cave-like attachment sheds have been constructed beyond which there is a moat all around; the moat is crossed by a Hanging Bridge to get into the tower from outside.

Open windows all along the the stairs helps climbing by the fine views they afford and the cool breeze they let in. On the Northern and Western side of this tower there are cocoanut tapes which add to its beauty. The highest stair leads on to an open terrace and one can amuse to to heart's content on the blue of the sea and the movement of the fishermen in boats and catamarans.

The Tower is a cool retreat even in the hottest days and is reputed to have not infrequently been used as residence by the Serfoji Rajas.



Regional Research Centres in Thanjavur District

Improved Coconut cultivation techniques, production of high yielding varieties, methods of reducing button shedding ( ) etc., are being investigated at the Regional Coconut Research Station, Veppankulam. Though the station is only 14 years old, research work done so far has yielded valuable indications of practical benefit to the coconut growers.

Coconut seedlings have to be planted at a depth of 60 cm. (2'). Such deep planted seedlings put on better growth, flower earlier and give higher yield than palms planted at the surface and at shallow depth. Coconut palms have to be properly spaced out. Thinning of an overcrowded plantation at the Research Station resulted in a net gain of Rs. 800 (Rupees eight hundred only) per hectare. The recommended spacing is 7.5 m x 7.5m (25' x 25'). For obtaining high production of nuts, coconut plantations need to be manured with three kg. of Ammonium sulphate, one kg. of super phosphate and one kg. of Muriate of potash per year or alternatively with 5 kg. of Standard Mixture No. 14 per adult palm.

A world collection of 28 varieties and three hybrids have been established at the Station. Among these, the performance of the Tall X Dwarf hybrid has been quite outstanding. The hybrid have an average yield of 152 nuts per palm during 1971 against 100 nuts of selected Tall palms. Hybrid seednuts are obtained by crossing the Tall variety of coconut with the Dwarf variety. Hybrid seedlings are being produced at this Station on a moderate scale for distribution to growers under a special scheme.

A large number of new crope have been effected and the seedlings are under trial. Various other experiments like the control of button shedding by spraying hormones, influence of season on the yield of coconuts, inter and mixed cropping trials, etc., are in progress and are expected to yield valuable results in the future years.

REGIONAL RESEARCH CENTRE, ADUTHURAI.

The centre consists of two research centres, one for Paddy and another one for Banana.

(i) Rice Research Centre :

The centre is functioning on an all-India basis at Aduthurai, which is situated on the southern side of Aduthurai Railway Station about 12 K.M. from Kumbakonam.

The main objects of the centre are as follows :—

(i) Collection and maintenance of old paddy varieties.

(ii) To evolve new paddy strains, suitable to Tamil Nadu.

(iii) Soil Testing.

The improved Plantain and Grain Kanch Kela is on right





The above centre is having an area of more than 200 acres of wet land. Two laboratories are within the centre—one laboratory for soil testing and another one for pesticide testing.

There are two separate sections—one for Entomology and another one for Mycology in which pests and other dangers to paddy are analysed.

The technical staff of the Research Centre, imparts training to agriculturists of the district.

There is also an Agricultural Training School functioning in the centre. At a time 20 students can be trained per year in this school.

(ii) BANANA RESEARCH CENTRE

The main object of this centre is to conduct research on the varieties of banana plants. In this centre, the technical staff are maintaining 228 varieties and they are doing research on these and their suitability to different localities. They are also giving wide publicity in the villages to plant the variety chosen for their locality.

Kanch Kela, a culinary clone introduced at the station from West Bengal was found to record a bunch weight of 40 kg. as against 16 kg. by the local "monthan".

Research work on banana hitherto was confined to the commercial clones like "poovan" and "monthan" under unirrigated "padugai" conditions. Of late, farmers have sunk bore wells and taken up intensive culture of banana. Research work at the Centre has been reoriented to tackle the problems under garden land culture of bananas, especially the "Cavendish" and "poovan" clones. Trials on banana manuring are also being conducted.

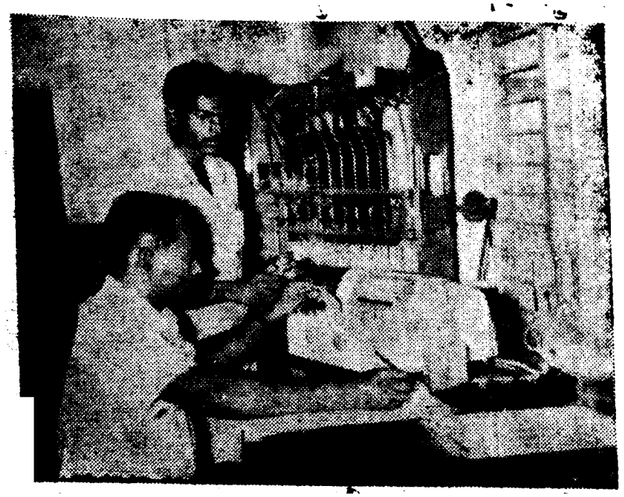
USE OF FERTILISERS

Intensive cultivation of bananas, mainly for leaves, is in vogue in Tiruvaiyaru and Papanasam areas. It is said that 55 per cent of the income from the crop comes from the sale of leaves, 35 per cent from fruits and ten per cent from suckers. Manurial trials were conducted some time ago in the Tiruvaiyaru and Budalur blocks with "poovan" banana to find out and demonstrate the effects of balanced NPK fertilizers on the yield of saleable leaves, fruits and suckers. An additional fruit yield of about 7,000 kgs. per hectare was obtained in the treated plots accounting for an additional net profit of Rs. 625 per hectare. The yield of leaves in the treated plots was 64,326 per hectare, accounting for an additional income of Rs. 1,375 and 26 per cent increase in sucker production accounting for an increased income of Rs. 130.

MECHANICAL WEEDER.

The development of a lightweight, one horsepower weeder has been announced. It is designed for tropical farms too large to work economically with animals but too small for tractors. The weeder is low-cost and hand-pushed. It uproots weeds with rotating "fingers" and is particularly effective in rice crops. A commercial version is available.

Amir U. Khan, IRRI (International Rice Research Institute), P.O. Box 583, Manila, Philippines.



Dedicated scientists and sophisticated equipment enable Aduthurai Soil Testing Laboratory to carry out more than one lakh tests a year.



UMBRELLA FOR A NEW INDUSTRY IN COCONUT RICH THANJAVUR

Tamil Nadu comes next to Kerala and Mysore States in coconut cultivation. In Tamil Nadu, Thanjavur District has the largest area of coconut gardens, viz., 44,000 acres and the total production is estimated to be 208 million nuts per annum.

In this State, except in Kanyakumari District, due to lack of retting facilities, large quantities of coconut husks available are mostly utilised for fuel purposes and not utilised on proper economic lines, viz., production of coir fibre.

Mechanised extraction of fibre from unretted husks is a recent development, and the unrustted husks in the district could be better utilised now by taking up mechanical defibing. Moreover recent industrial developments like rubberised coir products call for only fibre from unretted husks. Moreover, the Indian Coir Delegation which visited Ceylon has recommended the setting up of a large number of mechanised coir units in places where retting facilities are not available.

Government of Tamil Nadu have therefore sanctioned the establishment of 20 coir units by private entrepreneurs by granting loans to them.

The Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce (Indl. Co-op.) is responsible for the successful implementation of the scheme and for the development of Mechanised coir fibre industry.

All possible assistance is given to the prospective Industrialists in filling up the application forms correctly as well as in getting their licences, approval of plans, etc., from the local body, Town-planning Department, Chief Inspector of Factories, District Health Officer, etc.

Loans upto Rupees one lakh will be given to establish Mechanised coir fibre mills under State aid to Industries Act repayable in 6 to 8 years with 2 years grace period based on the security of land, building and machinery.

So far nine loans have been sanctioned to private entrepreneurs in this District. Another six loans will be sanctioned shortly. There is good response from the public for starting coir Industries. Fresh loan applications are now being received for the sanction of the loans.

Local immovation is not lagging behind Thiru S. S. Manian of M/s. Sundaramuthu Coir Industry, Pulivalam near Thiruvarur has fabricated a defibering machine and it is working much better than such machines made in other parts of India.

This machine manufactured by Thiru S. S. Manian is a Semi-automatic machine and the husks are fed into a revolving coircular disc like apparatus and it is an improvement over its other indigenous counterparts. The capacity of the new machine is also more and it defibres about 5,000 full husks per day of 8 hours compared with the usual 3,000 husks of other makes, and its cost is also cheaper when compared to even imported machineries of similar capacity.

M/s. Hastings Mills, Calcutta are the largest consumer of Coconut Bristle Fibre extracted from unretted huks for the production of rubberised coir mats and mattresses and for export purposes. They have agreed to purchase all the Bristle Fibre to be produced by the 20 coir Mills at Rs. 1,500 per ton. Also they have agreed to pay Rs. 1,650 per ton if supplies are made through the proposed Central Coir Marketing Industrial Co-operative Society, provided the quality and quantity are maintained.

Thus a new industry is born in Thanjavur. The comprehensive scheme for Mechanised Coir Mills is a State sponsored scheme. There is good scope for the development of mechanised coir Fibre Industry in this District.

The Role of Co-operative Societies in Thanjavur District

Co-operatives provide the bulk of agricultural loan requirements in Thanjavur district. The co-operative loans have more than doubled to Rs. 8·20 crores in 1971–72 from around Rs. 4 crores in 1967–68. In Thanjavur district, about 13·51 lakh acres are under paddy cultivation. For about 12·60 lakh acres, the total requirements of credit for cultivation at the rate of Rs. 300 per acre, come to Rs. 36 crores. Most of the farmers do not apply the prescribed dosages of fertilisers, pesticides, etc. Added to this, cultivation finance is also provided by other agencies like Commercial Banks and money-lenders on a nominal scale. A substantial portion of mirasdars do not avail of the credit through co-operatives and do cultivation with their own resources. After allowing margin for these, the requirement for credit flow would be of the order of about Rs. 10 to 12 crores, and thus the co-operatives may be said to provide the bulk of loan requirements in the district. In this district, there are 197 Lift Irrigation Societies and 3 Agro-Engineering Service Co-operatives. In the provision of credit for agricultural operations in Thanjavur district by way of short-term and medium-term loans, the co-operatives in the district play a significant role. The credit provided by the co-operatives in the last 5 years is given below:—

Years.	*Total loans applied. (in lakhs of rupees.)*
1967–68	392·81
1968–69	448·42
1969–70	508·64
1970–71	588·04
1971–72	820.36



Industrial co-operatives make such shining exam

Short-term Credit:

The short-term credit is provided to meet the cost of seeds, pesticides, fertilisers and cultivation expenses while the medium-term loans are provided for the purchase of plough bulls, agricultural implements, etc. While the short-term loans are repayable within a period of one year, medium-term loans are repayable between 3 to 5 years.

The short-term credit is channelled through the two District Co-operativeCentral Banks funtioning at Kumbakonam and Thanjavur with its area of operations extending to 7 taluks and 5 taluks respectively in the district. A net work of 575 Village Co-operative Agricultural Credit Societies affiliated to these Central Banks are the gross roots of the co-operative credit structure and effective tools of co-ordination of bodies.

The number of beneficiaries who receive short-term and medium-term loans is about 150,000.

Long-term credit:

The requirements of farmers for the purchase of improved agricultural implements machineries like tractors etc., and for the purchase of electric motors, diesel motors, pumpsets, etc., cannot be met by the mere provision of short-term or medium-term loans as the cost of these implements machineries will be more and the loan taken for the purpose cannot be repaid over a period of 1 to 5 years. Hence the need for provisions of long-term loans which can be easily repaid over a period of 7 to 15 years.

There are 28 Land Development Banks in the district which provide long-term credit. The total loans

provided by the banks purpose-wise for the last 4 years are given below:—

Purpose for which loans were disbursed.	1968–69.		1969–70.		1970-71.		1971-72.	
	Number.	*Amount.* RS.	*Number.*	*Amount.* RS.	*Number.*	*Amount.* RS.	*Number.*	*Amount.* RS.
New well scheme	215	6.33.124	487	10.34,882	462	16,65,465	295	11,11,728
Installation of pump-sets and oil engine.	1.143	45,12,286	1.112	35.87,741	755	36,48,694	536	34,25,194
Purchase of tractors and trailors ..	117	30.10.700	91	22,17,203	92	20.15,689	85	39,38,980
Direct Land Reclamation ..	199	8.10.943	179	5.95,995	186	5.35,125	154	5,24,758
Other purpose	501	19.77.142	155	4,65,474	7	36,009	125	3,20,904
Total ..	2.175	1.09.44,195	2.024	79,01,295	1,502	79,00,982	1.195	93,21,564

As part of the massive programme of sinking 15,000 filter-points, 3,600 medium tube-wells and 3,600 deep tube-wells drawn up for Thanjavur district, an initial scheme of sinking 2,500 filter-point wells in the Cauvery sub-basin was sanctioned by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation. Under the scheme it was programmed to sink 1,000 filter points during the year 1970-71 and the remaining 1,500 filter-points in the year 1971-72. Since the I.D.A. Project became effective on 2nd November 1971, the unimplemented portion of the scheme was brought under the I.D.A. Project. The progress made under the scheme till 1st November 1971 is as follows :—

	Number.	*Amount.* (RS. IN LAKHS.)
Loan sanctioned by the primary land development banks.	1,355	53·90
Loans disbursed.	841	30·47
Number of wells sunk by the Department.	643	..
Number of wells already sunk under the scheme.	270	..
Number of electric connection applications sent to the Electricity Board.	852	..
Number of electric lines laid.	475	..
Number of electric connections given.	366	..

(iii) *International Development Association Project* —

The International Development Association Project agreement which was entered into between the International Development Association, Government of India, Agricultural Refinance Corporation, Government of Tamil Nadu and State Land Development Bank came into effect from 2nd November 1971 and the project is programmed to be completed in 2½ years from the date of commencement.

The financing of the project will be done by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, Bombay through the Tamil Nadu Co-operative State Land Development Bank, Madras which will provide the primary land development banks with funds for advancing loans to the ryots.

The total projects approved by the International Development Association for implementation in Thanjavur district is as follows :—

Type of investment.	*Physical outlay sanctioned by ARC.*	*Financial outlay sanctioned by ARC.* (Rs. in lakhs.)
Filter-point with pump-sets.	7,000	415·63
Shallow tube-wells with pump-sets.	1,000	92·15
Medium tube wells with pump-sets.	90	9·41
Pump-sets ..	4,000	Included in the outlay for filter-points.

The unit cost approved by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation for each type of investment is given below :—

Type of investment.

Well.	*Shed.*	*Pump-set.*	*Total.*
Filter-point with pump-set ..	RS.	RS.	RS.
Shallow tube-wells with pump-set.	750	1,000	2,500	4,250
Medium tube-wells with pump-set.	6,200	1,000	2,500	9,700
Electric Motor with shed.	7,500	1,000	2,500	11,000
	..	1,000	2,500	3,500

The project will be implemented over a period of two and half years in the entire Thanjavur district except Arantangi taluk.

FUTURE PROGRAMME :

(i) Short term and Medium term credit :—

The programme for the year 1972-73 for the issue of Short-term and Medium term loans is as shown below :—

	(Rs. in Lakhs)
Short term loans ..	850
Medium term loans ..	25
Total ..	875·00

(ii) Distribution of fertilisers.—

During the year 1971-72, a total quantity of 59,913 tonnes of all varieties of fertilisers were distributed. The programme for the year 1972-73 is to step-up the distribution of fertilisers by 20 per cent over the quantity distributed during last year.

Co-operative development in general in the district.—

Besides the two Co-operative Central Banks at Thanjavur and Kumbakonam and the 575 village Co-operative Agricultural Credit Societies which cater to the need of the agriculturists for Short term and medium term loans for agricultural operations and the 28 Land Development Banks which cater to the long term loan requirements of the agriculturists there are other types of societies also in the district. The working of some of the important types of societies is indicated below :—

(a) Co-operative Wholesale Stores:—

There are four Wholesale Stores in the district working at Thanjavur, Kumbakonam, Mayuram and Tiruvarur. Besides the Wholesale Stores, one Super Market is being run by the Thanjavur Co-operative Wholesale Stores at Thanjavur. The Mayuram Co-operative Wholesale Stores is running one Mini-Super Market. The Government have sanctioned financial assistance during the year 1971-72 for the starting of three more Mini-Super Markets one each at Orathanad, Mannargudy and Tiruvaiyaru. These Mini-Super Markets will be started soon.

Besides the Wholesale Stores, there rae 127 Urban and Rural Stores Societies including Students Stores in the district.

The Business done by the Wholesale Stores and others during the year 1970-71 are indicated below :—

	Sales Rs.
1 Wholesale Stores ..	3,28,18,242
2 Super-Market—Thanjavur (Cauvery).	30,60,567
3. Mini-Supper Market, Mayuram.	5,82,360
4. Urban and Rural Stores.	1,08,47,028

(b) Modern Rice Mills—

There are 6 Modern Rice Mills in the district including the one set up by the Tanjore Co-operative Marketing Federation Tiruvarur.

All these six mills have been set up with the financial assistance sanctioned by the Government.

During the year 1971-72 the mills processed 7,471 tonnes of paddy (up to 29th February 1972).

(c) Rice Bran Oil Unit—

The Tanjore Co-operative Marketing Federation has set up a Rice Bran Oil Unit at Tiruvarur with Government financial assistance. The capacity of the plant is 20 tonnes of Bran per day.

The plant is presently extracting industrial oil from the rice bran and the oil finds a ready market and it is being used in the manufacture of soaps. Besides the rice bran oil, the de-oiled bran produced by the plant is used as a good cattle feed. The business done by the plant during 1971-72 has reached Rs. 15 lakhs in respect of rice bran oil and Rs. 2 lakhs in respect of de-oiled rice bran.

Salt Worker's Co-operative Society:—There is one Salt Worker's Co-operative Society functioning at Vedaranyam. There are 181 members on the rolls of the society with a paid up share capital of Rs. 23,890.

Washermen Co-operative Society:—There is one district Washermen Co-operative Society functioning at Thanjavur with its area of operations extending to the whole of Thanjavur district. The membership is open to Washermen only. There are 342 members on the rolls of the society with a paid up share capital of Rs. 11,029. The society is also running two laundries.

Co-operative Press.—There is one Co-operative Printing Press functioning at Thanjavur. Its area of operations extend to the whole of Thanjavur district, and its membership consists of individuals and co-operative societies. It has presently a membership of 433 with a paid up share capital of Rs. 20,940. This press is also supplying the books, forms, registers, etc., required for the Panchayats and Panchayat Unions.

The Co-operatives in the State are required to set apart a sum calculated at 5 per cent of their net profits, for contribution to the Co-operative Development Fund maintained by the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Union. The Fund will be utilised for purposes connected with co-operative development research and improvement of co-operative societies for sponsoring or modernising profits in the co-operative Sector and generally for the advancement of the co-operative movement. The total amount credited to the Fund so far is Rs. 8·00 lakhs.



ANIMAL HUSBANDRY IN THANJAVUR DISTRICT

The Animal Husbandry department has been re-organised with effect from 1st January 1970.

In the re-organised set-up Animal Husbandry work in the State is vested in Regional Deputy Directors, each of whom are assisted by three specialists such as livestock, poultry and disease control. All the Animal Husbandry activities in a revenue division in the region is administered by one Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry.

The three districts, viz., Tiruchirappalli, South Arcot and Thanjavur form what is known as Thanjavur region for administration of Animal Husbandry activities.

There are six Assistant Directors of Animal Husbandry for six revenue divisions in Thanjavur district. There are 44 Veterinary dispensaries in the panchayat union areas and 4 Veterinary hospitals in the municipal areas. The work of the Rinderpest Squad under the control of a separate Veterinary Assistant Surgeon continues in the district as before. There is one clinical laboratory to help in the investigation of diseases. 217 sub-centres are functioning in the district in the re-organised set-up. Thanks to intensive expert assistance available in the district, nationalised banks have financed poultry units in large numbers.

The panchayat union helps the interested ryots to start Piggery units by subsidising 60 per cent of the cost of pigs. To popularise the pork-eating habit among the public the pork is being sold at Veterinary dispensary every week. As there is a good response, proposals have been submitted for a pork processing plant to facilitate more turn over of pork. Pork clubs have been organised in the following places in Thanjavur district :—

(1) Thanjavur.
(2) Tirukattupalli.
(3) Velankanni.
(4) Porayar.
(5) Mannargudy.
(6) Tirudhuraipoondi.
(7) Perunpannaiyur.

The Hon'ble Minister for Animal Husbandry inaugurated the pork club at Thanjavur in November last. A procession exhibiting the live pigs and floats was arranged in a grand manner befitting the occasion and this created as indelible impression on the general public. Dummy pig dance was a real feast to the eyes. The Hon'ble Minister reviewed the procession and he was all praise for the same. The information regarding the pig breeding and preparation of pork dishes were given to all interested persons.

The pork club meeting was held in Ramanathan Chettiar hall and the Hon'ble Minister for Animal Husbandry spoke so eloquently about the advantages of pork over other meat. A cooking competition for the ladies and the pork-eating competition for the gents added much colour and fun for the function. The President of the Thanjavur Pork Club gave away the prizes. The enthusiasm so generated is being kept up.

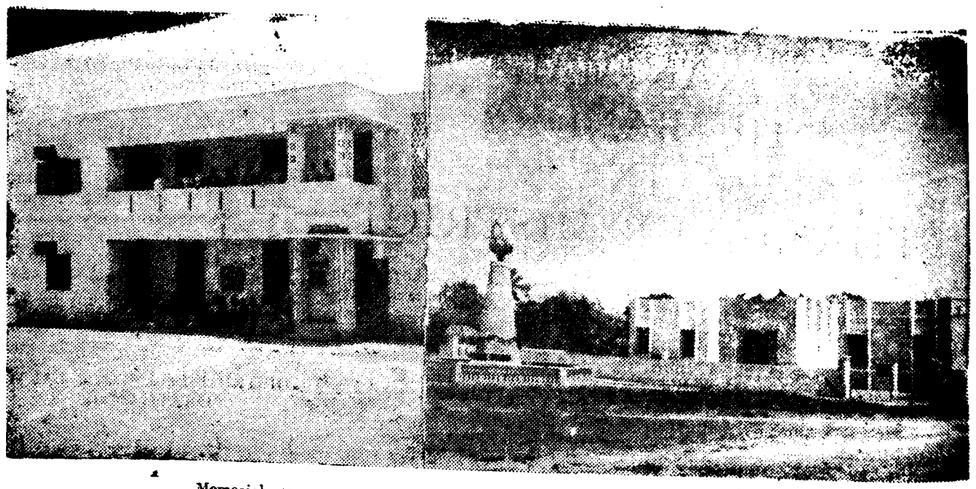
DISTRICT LIVESTOCK FARM, ORATHANAD.

History—

The birth of Andhra State in 1953 out of the erstwhile Madras Presidency deprived us of the only Buffalo Farm at Vishakapatnam. This resulted in the short supply of buffalo bulls to Key village areas. To meet this contingency a District Livestock Farm at Orathanad which was found more suitable was started extending over an area of 1,536·50 acres. The small dairy attached to the Agricultural school formed the nucleus farm The same was strengthened by the

High yielding heifers at Orathanad Farm.





Memorials to martyrs of Gandhiji's S. A. Satyagraha in Thanjavur district.

addition of mainly Murrah buffaloes and now the farm is one of the premier buffalo farm in the country. The farm is located in three places. All the three formed part of the properties of the charitable institutions established by the Maharaja Sarfoji. Later the Agriculture Department was running an Agricultural school for training farmers in the area. The farm was inaugurated on 12th June 1954 in an area of 253·65 acres. In 1965 the same was purchased by the Government at the cost of Rs. 7 lakhs.

Two more sections were added to the main farm at Orathanad as detailed below :—

1. *Livestock Farm, Eachenkottai Division.*—

This division was started in an area of 134·61 acres at Eachenkottai in 1957. Dry cows, young bulls and heifers, and pigs are maintained in this division. Besides this, the farm is used mainly for production of fodder to meet the requirements of the cattle.

2. *Livestock Farm, Korukkai.*—

In 1959,this was started in an area of 493.48 acres in Korukkai of Tiruturaipundi taluk, and formed part of the main farm. This is situated at about 10 Km. from Tiruturaipundi in Tiruturaipundi-Talanayar Road. This farm is mainly intended to improve the development of Umbalacherry breed of cattle and also to supply breeding bulls of this breed.

Objects.—

The main policy of the farm is to produce and supply seed bulls of higher quality of Sindhi and Murrah breeds. Besides Yorkshire pigs and White leghorn breed of poultry are also maintained.

(2) The farm also meets the requirements of bulls, pigs and poultry of Panchayat Unions for plan schemes.

(3) The farm also serves as a best demonstration centre for modern methods of scientific management of Livestock including production of fodder.

(4) The farm also supplies good quality of eggs and milk to the public in the area.

(5) The fodder requirements of livestock is also largely met by cultivation in the farm itself.

(6) The farm also supplies seeds and seedlings of high quality of fodder crops.

(7) The farm also serves as a training centre for students of Veterinary College especially for practical training in Animal Husbandry.

(8) The farm also attracts Student Tourists from the nearby States.

Area (253·65 acres).

This farm is divided into 3 sections for purpose of administration.—

(1) Dairy and Office—4·55 acres.

(2) Eastern Gardens—131·03 acres.—

(*a*) Veterinary Hospital,
(*b*) Poultry Extension Centre,
(*c*) Clinical Laboratory, and
(*d*) Livestock Section.

(3) Western Gardens—118·07 acres.—

(*a*) Agricultural Section, and
(*b*) Guest House.

Intensive Assistance for Ancillary Industries

The modern large scale industries require a wide range of parts, components and sub-assemblies which they can and even in the advanced countries obtain from ancillary units in the Small Scale Sector, instead of themselves taking up their manufacture. Considerable importance is attached in our country to the development of this ancillary sector and several measures have been implemented to promote their developments.

The ancillary sector, perhaps is the most fruitful field for the purposeful growth of small scale industries. The small units specialising in the manufacture of components and spares, processing of by-products, etc., play a vital role as this arrangement, while ensuring regular supplies to the large Industries, secures an assured market for the products of the small industries.

Persistent and vigorous efforts for the development of small scale ancillary industries have been made during the last decade. The Standing Committee on Ancillary Industries has simplified the procedure for getting the small scale ancillary units registered. Realising the importance of Ancillary Industries, the Government of India have laid down in their Industrial Licensing Policy that large industries should farm out a portion of their requirements on Ancillary Industries, thereby helping decentralisation of our economy.

A Small Scale Unit is defined as one in which the investment on machinery and equipment does not exceed Rs. 7·5 lakhs. The value of land and building and working capital is not taken into consideration for the purpose of this definition. In the case of Ancillary Units, i.e., those enterprises which supply parts, components or sub-assemblies to a large scale unit, the limit of investment on machinery and equipment is raised to Rs. 10 lakhs.

A variety of industries come under this definition but keeping in view the limited resources for ancillary development, only a few selected industrial lines have been brou under intensive assistance pr gramme. These are :

1 Industrial Machinery.

2 Agriculture and Earth Movin Machinery.

3 Machine Tools.

4 Industrial Scientific and Mathe matical Instruments (Mechanical)

5 Locomotives and Rollin Stocks, Ship and Aircrafts.

6 Bicycles.

7 Boiler and Steam-generatin Plants.

8 Steam Engines, Turbine an Internal Combustion Engines.

9 Automobiles.

10 Commercial Office and House hold Equipment.

Is a Recognition of Their Vital Role in Industrial Development

11 Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Appliances.

12 Telecommunication Equipment.

13 Industrial Instrument (Electrical).

14 Radio and Electronic Equipment.

15 Air-conditioners and Cold Storage Equipment including Refrigerators.

16 Mineral Oil and Petroleum Industries.

STATE AID FOR ANCILLARIES.

Ancillary Industries are placed on a par with the Small Scale Industry in matters of allotment of space in Industrial Estates, sanctioning of loans by the various agencies etc. The State Directorate of Industries offers ready-built factory space in Industrial Estates and allots developed factory sites in the Industrial Areas. It also offers financial assistance under the State Aid to Industries Act up to Rs. 2 lakhs. The Government of India Institutions like the Small Industries Service Institute, National Small Industries Corporation and

the State Bank of India render technical advice and financial assistances and the marketing of products.

Threehundred and sixty-seven Small Scale Units participated in supplying components to Large Scale Units including 34 Small Scale registered ancil lary units. The total value of stores supplied to private and public undertakings during the year amounted to Rs. 634·65 lakhs. Parts and components supplied to Railways, ordinance factories and other public undertakings was of the order of Rs. 221·07 lakhs. The important items of component supplied included ferrous and non-ferrous castings rubber component jigs, fixtures, dies and tools leather items, electrical items, cable assembly, precision turned components, electric components, steel forgings, plastic items, etc.

Industrial Estate for Ancillaries.

With the coming into existence of a number of large industries at strategic places in the State, the need for setting up Ancillary Industrial Estates in these areas to cater for their needs arose. The Government of Tamil Nadu have established two such Ancillary Industrial Estates, one at Tiruverambur in Tiruchirappalli District to satisfy the needs of the High Pressure Boiler Plant and the other at Vadalur in South Arcot District to feed the ceramic complex. In the above two ancillary industrial estates, 14 Small Scale ancillary industries are functioning. One more estate at Ootacamund to supply goods to Hindustan Photo Films is fast coming up.

Exhibitions of parts and components required by the large scale units are periodically arranged to provide inspiration and guidance to the prospective small scale ancillary industries. These exhibitions followed by Seminars enable Large Scale as well as Small Scale Units to come together and exchange ideas and also to discuss the various problems confronting them.

It may be recorded here that the Public Sector Projects like Madras Refineries, Madras Fertilisers and Hindustan Teleprinters, Madras have evinced been interest in the development of small industries to serve as ancillaries to them with this end in view. these public sector undertakings backed by the assistance and encouragement of the Government of Tamil Nadu had organised the Ancillary Industries Exhibition at the Industrial Estate, Guindy for bringing into limelight the growing scope for the development of ancillaries to cater to their needs. It is a matter for gratification that this exhibition which displayed manifold parts, components and spares, required by the different public sector orginisations, provided an opportunity for the qualified and prospective entrepreneurs to have a glimpse of the products in demand and also to form an idea about the scope for setting up ancillary industries to manufacture them.

In this age of keen competition not every Industrialist can aspire to be a pioneer. More often, one necessarily to produce and sell something which is already being produced and marketed by the established firms. To a small entrepreneur with limited means, this seems to be an unsurroundable obstacle. When such an industry becomes an ancillary to a large industry, this arrangement enables it to establish itself an industry. It is no exaggeration to say that the Ancillary Industries have a vital role to play in the Industrial Development of the State.

A field suited to small Entrepreneurs with limited means

The Bharat Heavy Electricals, Tiruchirappalli has plans for licensing manufacturers for the production of quite a number of boiler components and boiler ancillaries over the coming years. The designs competency existing in the BHEL would be made use of by the individual entrepreneurs. However the officials of the BHEL had indicated that such set-ups could only be a progressive and phased programme since the BHEL would like to convince itself first about the capacity of such units.

There were more than 65 entrepreneurs who have come forward to take up ancillary work but have no facilities to start the units. In view of such growing demands for ancillaries and in as much as the BHEL has programmed to off-load nearly 6,000 tonnes of materials, the Government of Tamil Nadu took energetic steps to expedite the construction of additional ancillary estate and also complete the developed plots by providing all facilities for the entrepreneurs to put up workshops in the developed plots situated close by the BHEL.

The annual cost of seamless steel tubes needed for the BHEL at Tiruchirappalli was estimated at Rs. 21·5 crores. The Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation had already applied for a letter of intent for the establishment of a plant with an installed capacity of 60,000 tonnes of pipes per annum. The corporation contemplated to set up this plant as a joint sector and it is hoped that the BHEL would also play a vital role in this development.

GROWING PARASITES TO CONTROL PESTS

Pollution problem in pesticides make Scientists go back to old theories

Using chemical pesticides on farms sometimes proves an expensive and hazardous operation. Chemicals also add to environmental pollution.

A research institute at Bangalore has begun to get around this problem. It tries to reduce the pest menace without using pesticides.

The method is called biological control which is akin to the ancient practice of the Chinese orchardists maintaining nests of the large predatory ant in citrus trees to control insect pests like caterpillars which feed on the citrus leaves. The simplest example of biological control is the man who keeps a cat in his home to keep out rats.

The Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control (C.I.B.C.) here has scientifically improved on these time-honoured deterrents and has also new methods of pest control of considerable benefit to Indian and overseas farmers.

The C.I.B.C. collects and multiplies parasites and predators which can destroy several insect and weed pests. So far it has successfully developed parasites to combat pests attacking not only crops like sugarcane, cotton and oilseeds, but also apple trees and grass.

One of the pests it is presently attacking is Heliothis armigera—a notorious pest of vegetables, cotton and other crops of economic importance. This is said to be the counterpart of the American cotton destroyer Heliothis zea.

Dr. V. P. Rao, Entomologist-in-charge, C.I.B.C.—Indian Station, said that there are many parasites in India which destroy Heliothis armigera. The U.S. Department of Agriculture requested C.I.B.C. to see whether these parasites could be utilised to counter Heliothis zea. This project has received a U.S. grant of Rs. 4 lakhs from PL-480 funds.

According to Mr.T.M.Manjunath, Assistant Entomologist, this research was carried out in two phases first came a country-wide census of the Heliothis armigera population as well as that of its natural insect enemies ; in the second phase, various methods were developed to breed these enemies in the laboratory and to study their biology.

The researchers, for example, tried two different methods of breeding a parasitic fly called Goniophthalmus halli. In one method the fly was allowed to lay its micro-type eggs naturally on the gram-seedlings and later Heliothis larvae were released on these plants, the pest ingested these parasite eggs while feeding. In another method, the mated female fly was dissected and the eggs from its uterus were transferred with the help of a fine brush on to gram-seedlings which were later ingested by the pest as above. It was found that the eggs of the parasite hatch and the parasite larvae grow at the expense of their host caterpillars. Thus the pest is killed while the parasite multiplies.

Dr. Rao says that by using parasites, pests "cannot be annihilated but can at least be brought to a low-level of existence at which they do not cause economic injury".

Most of the parasites, Dr. Rao notes, "are specific and can be used only against particulars pests". He stated that there are parasites which attack the pest at different stages of its development—in the egg, larvae, pupal and adult stage.

Dr. Rao feels C.I.B.C's research has assured the farmer of an "economically feasible process which will destroy pests attacking his crops".

LEATHER BOARDS FROM LEATHER WASTE.

Considerable quantities of vegetable and chrome tanned leather shavings and trimmings are available in the country. This leather waste could be converted to leather board and profitably utilised in making insoles, counters, etc., in the footwear industry. Leather boards can also find application in leather goods industry for making cheaper goods like cycle tool boxes, book covers, etc. Chrome leather boards have advantage over the conventional leather boards of bank tarned leather waste, in that they have better dimensional stability, better heat resistance in moulding, etc.

In view of the superior quality of board obtained from chrome tanned leather waste, Central Leather Research Institute(C.L.R.I), Madras has developed a process for producing leather boards from chrome tanned leather shavings and trimmings. The process can also be used for making boards from vegetable tanned leather shavings.

The leather scrap from storage is taken and subjected to dry grinding. The ground scrap is mixed with required chemicals and ingredients in a Hollander mixer. The mixture is wet ground in Hollander beater. The pulp thus obtained is stored in storage tanks. The pulp from storage is fed to the sheet forming unit to obtain leather sheet. The sheet is then pressed and dried. The dried sheet is calendered and trimmed to give the desired size boards. Dry grinding is required only when vegetable tanned trimmings and shavings are used as raw material.

The estimated requirement of leather boards is 10,000 tonnes per annum, which works out to 10 million boards (of 3"×2' in size weighing about 1 kg. each). The present indigenous production is approximately 5,000 tonnes per year in five existing factories, all of which are using bark tanned trimmings as raw material.

Service Cards for Temporary Workers in Tannery Industry

A scheme of issuing service cards to temporary and casual workers with the object of protecting the interest of such workers was introduced yesterday for the first time in tanning industry in the State. Under the scheme, each casual or temporary worker will be issued a card containing the worker's photograph, details like date of appointment and daily attendance. The worker will keep the card as it will help him in safeguarding his interest during any dispute or settlement of dues.

Inaugurating the scheme at a function at Ambur last evening, Mr. N. V. Natarajan, Labour Minister, said it would be extended to all industries in stages. It would be extended to plantation industry next month.

The Minister said the Government was thinking of appointing a committee to fix wages for labourers working in industries which were not organised. Another committee would be appointed to assess the housing, medical and other needs of workers in the State.

Labour statistics cell proposed

The Minister for Labour, Thiru N. V. Natarajan announced in the Legislative Assembly that a Statistics Cell was proposed to be set up for the purpose of collection of Labour Statistics and making research into the causes of industrial conflicts, trends in the development of case law and other similar subjects.

The cell, he said would be attached to the Labour Institute to be set up here on the pattern of the Bombay Labour Institute with the objective, inter alia, of giving training in trade union management.

Moving for grant of Rs. 1,00,28,400 under the heads of Labour including Factories, the Minister for Labour Thiru N. V. Natarajan admitted that the Labour situation had been disturbed somewhat in recent times by stoppages and other forms of agitation. The number of strikes and lockouts and the mandays lost during 1971 were 308 and 22,86,507 respectively as against the corresponding figures of 277 and 10,33,377 during 1970. However, such disputes were being dealt within a spirit of goodwill and patience keeping in view the responsibility to maintain law and order and ensure production on the one hand and the need to protect the legitimate interests of labour on the other.

The Minister said that the Government were considering the question of appointing a tripartite committee to go into the living conditions of workers engaged in the Beedi and other unorganised industries in the State and make recommendations on the question of amenities that have to be provided for them.

For the purpose of fixation of minimum wages, committees have been set up in respect of the employments in power loom, tobacco, rice and flour or dhall mill industries. The Government were also examining the question of bringing forward legislation to enforce the recommendations of the Wage Board in the road transport industry on the lines of similar legislation in Kerala. The Minister also announced that steps were being taken to introduce service books for the benefit of temporary and casual workers in plantations.

LOCATION OF STADIUM FOR WORKERS.

The Minister also said that at the last meeting of the Labour Welfare Board it was agreed to put up a stadium in North Madras for the benefit of workers. To detect the causes of the diseases like lead poisoning, silicosis, dermatitis and other toxic diseases in the working environments and for suggesting measures to combat heat and noise, the Government had sanctioned setting up of a combined Industrial Health and Hygiene Unit and Laboratory in the State Factories Inspectorate.

WORK BEGINS ON MADRAS T.V. PROJECT.

The site for Madras Television Station has been taken over by AIR and architects' preliminary plans have been approved. Orders for the equipment have been placed and the supply is expected by the end of 1972. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 182·78 lakhs.

In Delhi about 37,000 people possess T.V. sets.

There are 411 schools with T.V. sets for educational programmes broadcast for students.

In rural areas around Delhi, there are 80 tele-clubs for community viewing of T.V. programmes specially prepared for farmers.

Work is in progress for setting up more T.V. stations at Srinagar, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

The Srinagar and Bombay centres, are likely to start functioning before the end of this year.

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
CHINGLEPUT-NORTH ARCOT CIRCLE.

TENDER NOTICE.

Construction of Hostel Building for Girls at Chingleput.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D. Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore, from contractors of appropriate class of Public Works Department or other Government Departments for the above work up to 3-00 p.m. on 18th May 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore, in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-15 p.m. on the same day.

1. Form of Agreement—Lump sum.

2. Earnest Money Dsposit—Rs. 4,600.

3. Cost of tender documents with plans—Rs. 20·70 including sales tax at Rs. 3½ per cent.

4. Period of completion—6 months.

Tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore, during office hours from 3rd May 1972 to 16th May 1972.

The cost of tender documents of Rs. 20·00 (which will under no circumstances be refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "P.W. Remittances—III. Other Remittances" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D. Buildings Division at Kancheepuram.

The Sales Tax of Re. 0-70 can be remitted in the same chalan under the head of "XII Sales Tax (*b*) Receipts under State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax". The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalan.

Earnest Money Deposit will be accepted only in the shape of chalans, deposit-at-call receipts and demand drafts of scheduled banks. The demand drafts at scheduled banks furnished towards Earnest Money Deposit drawn in favour of Executive Engineer, P.W.D. Buildings Division, Kancheepuram will only be accepted. State Government Securities and Madras State Electricity Board Bonds will be accepted at 5 per cent below market value. National Savings Certificate will also be accepted only with the knowledge at the Post Office concerned. No other mode of payment will be accepted. Intending Tenderers should have atleast three years experience in the construction of major Buildings works.

Superintending Engineer,
P. W. D., Chingleput, North Arcot Circle, Vellore-1.

No. 18A.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The officers of the Chief Electrical Inspector to Government and Electrical Inspector/Madras hitherto working in various blocks at 157, Anna Salai, Madras will be shifted to premises No. 18-A, Woods Road (2nd Floor), Madras-2, and begin functioning on and from 20th April 1972.

The Electrical Standards Laboratory and the Assistant Electrical Inspector directly incharge of Laboratory will however continue to work at Block No. 6, 157, Anna Salai, Madras-2.

Chief Electrical Inspector to Government.

No. 27-A.

DIRECTORATE OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION
(CONSTRUCTION WING), GUINDY, MADRAS-25.

Construction of Buildings for improvements and Expansion of Mechanical Engineering Laboratory for the College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras-25.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Director of Technical Education, Madras-25, in the above office from contractors of appropriate classess II and above registered for taking up works in the Technical Education Divisions, for the above work up to 3-00 p.m. on 22-5-1972. The tenders will be opened by the Director of Technical Education, Madras-25, in the above office in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-30 p.m. on the same day.

Form of Agreement—Lumpsum.

Earnest Money Deposit—Rs. 7,500.

Cost of tender documents with plans—Rs. 20·00 plus sales tax.

Period of completion :—Eight months.

Tender documents will be available in the above office during office hours, from 8-5-1972 to 20-5-1972.

The cost of tender documents (which will under no circumstances be refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the Head "Public Works Remittances—III. Other Remittances" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Regional Engineering College Division, Tiruchirappalli. The sales tax should be remitted under a separate chalan into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "XII. Sales Tax—(*b*) Receipts under State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax". The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalans. Tender documents will not be issued to contractors who are not registered for works in the appropriate classes in the Construction Wing of the Directorate of Technical Education, Madras.

Earnest Money Deposit will be accepted in the shape of chalans and deposit-at-call receipts of scheduled banks. Government Promissory Notes, State Electricity Board Bonds and National Savings Certificates will also be accepted towards Earnest Money Deposit at 5 per cent below the market value or at the face value whichever is less. Bank Guarantee from any of Nationalised Banks alone will also be accepted towards Earnest Money Deposit. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

Intending tenderers should have at least three years experience in the construction of major building works in the appropriate classes. The Director of Technical Education, Madras-25, reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reasons therefor.

Director of Technical Education, Madras.

No. 22.

DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, MADRAS.

AUCTION SALE NOTICE.

A condemned Willy's Four Wheel Drive Jeep, MSX 4493 available at Regional Workshop, Madurai will be auctioned on 15th May 1972 at 11 a.m. at the Regional Automobile Workshop, Madurai. The same can be inspected on any working days during working hours with the permission of the Automobile Engineer, Regional Automobile Workshop, Madurai. The undersigned may be contacted for other particulars.

SYED MUSTHAQ HUSSAIN,
Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, Dindigul.

No. 51-A.

BIG BOOST TO POWER GENERATION 50 PER CENT RISE IN 5 YEARS

The Tamil Nadu Grid today has seventeen hydel stations and four thermal plants including Neyveli in operation. Since 1967, up to March 1972 a capacity of 715 Megawatts has already been added bringing the total installed capacity to 2,185 Megawatts, as against 1,470 megawatts in March 1967, a 50 per cent rise in a matter of 5 years.

The rate of power generation in 1966-67 was around 11 million units per day while it has reached 18 million units per day in 1971-72.

With the expansion in the capacity, the sources of generation have been diversified 60 per cent of the power was produced from Hydro Electric sources, thermal power accounting for 40 per cent in 1970—71. Power purchased from other States in 1966-67 was 570 million units of which 2 per cent was from Kerala and the balance 98 per cent from Mysore State. But in 1970-71, the purchases rose to 1,063 million units of which 32 per cent was from Kerala and the balance 68 per cent from Mysore State.

The Pykara hydel of 1930, was our first power generation project following by Mettur power house and Papanasam Power House in 1940's, Moyar Station coming in 1950's. Periyar Hydro Electric Scheme came next. Also the Kundah Hydro Electric Scheme, the Mettur Tunnal Scheme were completed in the Third five year plan period while work commenced on the 340 million units Ennore Thermal Scheme, one power station under Parambikulam-Aliyar Scheme was also commissioned.

After 1966-67, significant progress has been made in that the Parambikulam Aliyar Scheme, the Kodayar Hydro Electric Scheme, the Basin Bride Extensions have been completed along with two out of four units at Ennore Commissioned already.

The Electricity Board has exhausted all major Hydro resources and is in the process of completing investigation of minor hydel potentials too. The State Government is pressing for a second mine cut at Neyveli for a second Thermal Station there, a second Nuclear Station in the South near Tuticorin or an addition of 500 Megawatts to the Kalpakkam Atomic Power Plant where works are under way for installing 2×235 Megawatts units.

A scheme for a 400/600 Megawatts conventional Thermal Plant at Tuticorin has also been drawn up and sent. The same is pending clearance of Planning Commission.

Power Consumption rate in Tamil Nadu.

There has been an upward trend in the consumption of electricity simultaneously with the growth of power plants and networks of transmission and distribution lines laid to every nook and corner of the State.

The generation and sales were 632 Million Units and 624 million units in 1950-51. It rose up to 1,053 million units/851 million units in 1955-56 and 2,238 million units/1,764 million units in 1960-61. Again in 1966-67, it was of the level of 4,103 million units/3,36 million units respectively. The same has increased to 6,189 million units/5,058 million units a record rise in four years.

Rural Electrification.

Tamil Nadu has made rapid strides in Rural Electrification. There are 58,900 towns, villages and hamlets in Tamil Nadu.

A crash programme was launched in October 1969 at the instance of the Chief Minister to electrify all villages and hamlets by the end of 1972, by providing street lights.

By end of March 1972, the number of villages and hamlets electrified comes up to 53,137 accounting for 90 per cent of the total, whereas in 1966-67, only 25,059 villages were electrified (43 per cent), and that to most of these villages could not boast of street lights.

The balance number of villages and hamlets to be electrified as on 1st April 1972 is 5,763.

BIGGER BOOST TO POWER CONSUMPTION FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES IN LAST 5 YEARS

There are 11·96 lakhs of wells in the State as per recent statistics. Out of this, power was extended to 2,89,903 pumpsets up to 1966-67 and 5,93,166 pumpsets up to 31st March 1972.

Within the IV Plan period it has been programmed to connect up 3·4 lakhs pumpsets additionally. This will leave a balance of about 4·5 lakhs wells at the end of 4th Plan period. It is hoped that power to all these wells will be extended by the 5th Plan period.

The pumpsets connected up in Tamil Nadu so far is 33 per cent of the total pumpsets connected all over India.

Targets of Electrification programme.

Tamil Nadu Electricity Board has been able to achive targets in time and also a head so far as Rural Electrification Programme is concerned.

Though the target for 1971-72 was only 9,000 villages and hamlets, the actuals were more than 13,000 Nos. electrified so far. Similarly when a target was fixed for Tamil Nadu for electrification by Gandhi Centinary period, i.e., 2nd October 1970 the achivement was 10,793 against the target of 10,500 as on 2nd October 1970.

Similarly electrification of all the villages and hamlets is itself an ambitions target and programme. It is a matter of gratification that the Board has already completed electrification process in the districts of Madras, Chingleput, Nilgiris, Coimbatore, South Arcot, Madurai North Arcot and Tirunelveli (Board's area). The remaining districts are likely to be covered by 1972 end.

Industrial consumption.

The Board has been taking all steps to ensure supply without restrictions to all classes of consumers in general and the industrial consumers in particular whether big or small.

From a mere 560 million units consumption in 1956—57 it rose to 908 million units in 1960—61 and 1,600 million units in 1965—66. The industrial consumption was 1,773 million units against a total generation of 4,103 million units in 1966-67. The same has risen up to 2,730 million units in 1970-71 a 54 per cent rise over 1966—67 and again this is nearly 51 per cent of the total sales to consumers, though 44 per cent of the total energy generated.

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board is a statutory body formed under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948. The Board was formed on July 1st, 1957 as successor to the Electricity Department of the Government o Tamil Nadu.

Until about 1908, Power Generation in Madras State was confined mainly to a few small plants in the Tea Estates and to the small hydro-electric installation at Katteri in the Nilgiris district. The Madras Electric supply Corporation was the first Public Electric Supply undertaking in the State and it commenced generation and distribution of power in 1908 in Madras City. The second one was at Ootacamund formed in 1925 by the municipality.

The Electricity Department came into existence by 1927 with Sir (Major) Hendry Howard as Chief Engineer who even had the idea of a power Grid covering the whole country side with a network of interconnecting all Power Stations and taking power from the generating stations tothe ultimate consumer. The Electricirty Department started the Grid idea even at its early stages and all our schemes have been designed to fit rationally into the grid.

The first 230 K.V. line in India was erected in Tamil Nadu. The first Hydro-Electric Power Station in the State at Pykara in 1932 had the highest head in Asia with a gross head of 3,080 feet. The artificial lake formed by the State Government at Periyar has now become

a world famous game sanctuary where elephants abound. The Kunda Hydro Electric Scheme is the largest single Hydro-electric till Parambikulam-Aliyar come into being.

All this hydel schemes were executed in inaccessible hills surmounting many perils. We can look back with pride on these achievements, but at the same time we cannot but reflect on the fact that, to light our way to many a village in Tamil Nadu a handful of men had braved all those hazards. Papanasam, Pykara, Periyar, Parambikulam and Kundah have all become pleasant tourist resorts now free from all dangers, but one can easily see all the dangers which our pioneers for power generation would have gone through in those early years.

POWER PICTURE— ALL-INDIA LEVEL.

The annual report of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power for 1971-72 gives us some idea of the all-India level figures for power development and power consumption.

Per capita consumption of electricity has increased five-fold, from 18 units to 90 units. The pattern of power consumption has not changed appreciably during the last decade. Power consumption for agriculture, however, has been growing significantly and is almost ten per cent at present.

By the end of 1971, 1·15 lakh villages had been electrified and 17·98 lakh tube wells energised, benefiting about 40 per cent of the rural population. On an average 16,000 villages and 2.7 lakh pump-sets are being electrified every year.

ADDITIONS TO POWER.

Up to the end of December 1971, the following power stations had been commissioned. Sharavathy Hydel (8th unit of 89·1 M.W.) in Mysore ; Kodayar Hydel (one unit of 40 M.W.) in Tamil Nadu ; Chenani Hydel (three units of 4·6 M.W.) and Kalakote Thermal (one unit of 7·5 M.W.) in Jammu and Kashmir ; Upper Bari Doab Canal Hydel (one unit of 15 M.W.) in Punjab ; Ramagundam Thermal (one unit of 30 M.W.) in Maharashtra ; Obra Thermal (one unit of 50 M.W.) and Harduaganj Thermal (one unit of 55 M.W.) Uttar Pradesh.

The generating capacity envisage for 1971-72 at Ennore (110 M.W in Tamil Nadu, at Obra (100 M.W in Utter pradesh and at Bokha Steel (122 M.W.) has not mater lised. In the case of Ennore, del in the installation of the boi equipment has slowed down project. At Obra, non-supply Boiler feed pumps, high press pipes and valves in time has cau the delay. The Bokharo pow plant will be commissioned or during 1972-73 to suit the require ments of the steel plant. Measur for accelerating the progress execution of the projects are con nually under review.

Power :—Future Expansion.

The Decade Plan (1971-82) power visualises the growth installed generating capacity to million K.W. by the end of 1980-8 After making detailed studies, t Ministry has drawn up a Half Decade Plan for 1972-77 envisagin development of additional capacit of 17·7 million K.W. comprisin 8·5 million K.W. from schem under execution, 5·5 million K.W from extensions at develop sites, and 3·5 million K.W. fr new schemes.

A reservoir for power generation becomes a picturesque elephant sanctuary at Periyar.



MINERAL POLICY ORIENTED TO SECURE INDUSTRIAL GROWTH IN TAMIL NADU

MINERAL POLICY IN TAMIL NADU

In order to make Tamil Nadu's meagre mineral resources help the State's industrial development, Licences for prospecting mineral resources and leases for exploiting ores are being given only on the basis of definite and distinct industrial projects for utilising them. This policy applies particularly to mineral concessions for limestone, gypsum, iron ore and graphite. Even applicants who are having a distinct industrial programme for utilising these minerals are given mineral concessions only to the actual extent required for their Industries. Similar restrictions have been imposed in the case of minerals like Feldspar, Chromite and Magnesite in Salem District.

Mineral resources play a vital role in the industrial development of any State. The need for the proper utilisation and careful handling of the mineral resources has been the main criteria behind the Government's policy for the grant of prospecting licences, and mining leases. Applicants with definite industrial programmes for the use of the mineral are generally preferred by the Government in the matter of grant of these licences and leases.

In spite of these restrictive measures the number of mining leases have been increasing uniformly during the last few years. In 1971, there were 378 mining leases covering an area of 40,302.90 acres as against 246 mining leases with an extent of 27,928·94 acres in 1966.

Village Maps show Mineral areas.

The more important mineral resources are being traced on village maps, to assist in the regulated and well informed exploitation of these resources on a wider scale. In this manner the following minerals have gone into the village maps of respective areas : quartz and feldspar, shell limestone, Ilumenite and garnet. As regards graphite, the exploitation is being taken up by Government agencies.

Graphite has been located at Sivaganga. It is reported that a reserve of 2.5 lakhs tonnes of graphite suitable for crucible manufacture has been proved to exist in that area. The Department of Industries and Commerce proposes to manufacture Graphite Crucibles at Sivaganga. The proposed project may cost around Rs. 25 lakhs.

No export of ores.

The State Government is definitely against export of raw minerals or ores. A process of beneficiation is being planned for all minerals which cannot be industrialised in the State. Vermiculite is a case in point.

Vermiculite is a type of mica which exfoliates or blows up in volume by 12 to 20 times when heated. This is a mineral that finds wide usage in thermal insulation, as a packing material, as a soil conditioner, etc. Since the vale of the mineral grows in geometric proportion after exfoliation, it is advantageous to this State, if the mineral is exported only after exfoliation. Hencepa pilot plant was set up so as to produce one ton per day of exfoliated vermiculite. A good deposit of 3,50,000 tons has been proved near Tirupattur in North Arcot District. It is expected that the preliminary pilot tests in production will be conducted in April 1972.

Bulk testing of Minerals.

In May 1970, the Government had sanctioned a scheme at a cost of Rs. 20 lakhs for setting up of a Mineral Treatment Laboratory, which would test bulk samples up to 20 to 25 tons of raw materials per day. This proposal includes taking over the Quartz Crushing Plant at Salem which is one of the units of TANSI. All the assets of this crushing plant will be transferred to the proposed Mineral Treatment Laboratory. In addition fresh equipment will be added. This Laboratory will be complementary to the Geological exploration activities of this State and is expected to yield direct benefits to the mineral based industries in this State. It is expected that the work of equipping the laboratory will be completed by 1973.

In the case of fissionable minerals the State Government has already offered full facilities to the Atomic Energy Department. Apart from ilmenite, Pyrochlore also occur in the State.

Pyrochlore is a mineral containing biobium, tentalum and uranium metals. About 800 tons of this mineral has been estimated as reserves in Sevathur. The Atomic Energy Commission has since taken up an intensive survey for the pyrochlore deposit including drilling and metallurgical studies.

WHAT IS I.Q.?

The initials 'IQ' stand for the words "Intelligence quotient". Intelligence, as we all know although we sometime confuse the meaning, is what a child needs in order to do what is required of him in school and college.

Quotient is taken from arithmetic, and is the figure derived when one figure is divided by another e.g. when we divide 30 by 6 we get 5, and 5 is the quotient.

To find child's Intelligence Quotient we first count up the number of years of his actual age, called chronological age or calender age.

He is then given a test in which the questions have been carefully arranged. At the beginning even a three-year-old child knows the answers, but the difficulty gradually increases, so it takes a child of about 10 or 12 years of age to know the right answers and so on.

In other words an average child of 10 years should be able to do all the 3-5-7-8 and 10 years old questions but he will have difficulty with the 12 and 14 years question.

The test score is then called the child's mental age.

With the child's chronological age and mental age known, we can figure out his Intelligence Quotient (I.Q.). By dividing the age score he made on the test (mental age) by his actual age in years (Chronological age) we get his Intelligence Quotient.

Thus if a 5-year-old makes a ten-year score, we divide 10 by 10 and the quotient is 1.00. The decimal point is ignored and we say that the child has an IQ of 100, which is an average,

Now if an 8 year child is ab'e to answer all the year questions and even go so far as to pass the 10 year questions he would then be given a test score mentalage of 10 which when divided by his age (8) would give him an IQ of 125 (10-8-25) and he would be classed as being above average or superior.

Instead, if for a variety of reasons the 8-year child was not able to answer the 8-year questions and could pass only the 3-5-6 and 7-year-questions, then we would divide his mental age of 7 by his real age of 8 and his IQ would be 87 1/2 (7-8-875) recognised as below average.

The IQ is concerned most closely with ability to do work requiring the special study and preparation which are characteristic of advanced schooling.

A boy with an IQ distinctly below the average should not be advised or encouraged to set his goal on becoming a doctor for example.

He may well have the social poise and other qualities needed by a physician but he will not be able to make the grade in the complicated studies this involves.

If difficulty in school work is already encountered, along with an IQ below average, how much more sensible it would be for a boy to turn, early in life, to other fields or work where advanced studies are not required.

In the early history of mental measurements the inheritance of the IQ was undoubedly exaggerated. Since then much evidence has been gathered which shows that encouragement from parents and teachers success and failure in school work, work habits and study habits whether or not there has been built up a well directed enthusiasm for this type of ability early in the child's life ; all exert their influence on the measured IQ.

Well chosen reading material in the home adds to that which we are measuring. So does encouragement given to the child in such a way that he learns to find in guided reading not only the answers to questions discovery and imagination essential intelligence.

Intelligence is not hereditary

Studies have shown that adopted children grow to a IQ level which resembles that of foster parents rather than remaining similar to that of their real parents.

When an exceptionally low IQ is discovered (those below 70 are classified as varying degres of feeble mindedness) there usually appears in the reports on those cases very little evidence to show that these individuals can be encouraged into above average IQ.

However, most differences in IQ's fall between 85 and 120 and there is no real evidence to prove that this is due to heredity alone.

Human experience is so complex that there may well have been during a child's life occassions, unnoticed and uncontrolled which have had an effect on the intellectual growth and development.

It is easy to ignore all these influences of environment and attempt to place the whole responsibility of the IQ score in the lap of heredity. It is seen that children of college professors quite often average higher IQ's than those whose parents have other forms of employment.

Recent experiments indicate that applied intelligence, as measured by IQ tests can be dramatically increased by mental exercise.

1971 1972 National Awards for Audio-Visual Aids Presented.



At a function held in New Delhi on April 6, 1972, Thiru D. P. Yadav, Deputy Minister for Education and Social Welfare, presented the National Awards to the winners of Audio-Visual Aids, 1971-72 competition.

Photo shows Thiru Yadav (2nd from right) and others looking at the prize wining entry for teaching aid 'Light' O Scope' of Thiru N. V. Gholbe, Teacher, Tasgaon High School, District Sangli (Maharashtra).

What are the New Government Text Books this Year?

The nationlised text books for the first 3 standards will be in captivating colours and in equally interesting contents. Commencing from the 1972-73 academic year the Government have decided to extend the nationalisation of text books to the following subjects in the standards specified :-

Subject.	*Standard.*
1 Non-detailed Texts (Tamil and English).	VI to X.
2 Tamil Grammar ..	IX to XI
3 History (Tamil medium)	IV to X
4 Geography (Tamil Medium.)	IV to X
5 Nature Study and Gardening (Tamil Medium).	IV
6 Science (Tamil Medium)	V to X

New books based on revised syllabus are being brought out for the following studies in standards noted against each: Tamil (Standard I to V). Tamil Medium History and Geography (Std. IV and V). English for III Standard and English for non-detailed study in Standard V.

Taking into account the books nationalised already, as well as the books mentioned above, the following will be the subjects for which Nationalised Text Books will be published by the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society during 1972-73 :-

Text-books according to the current syllabus.

1 Tamil Detailed Study and Non-detailed Study VI to X.
2 Tamil Grammer—IX to XI.
3 English Detailed Study--IV to X.
4 English Non-detailed Study—VI to X.
5 Mathematics (Tamil Medium) --III to XI.
6 History, Georgraphy and Science—VI to XI.
7 Nature Study and Gardening/ Science--IV and V.
8 Electives : Biology—X and XI. Geography - XI.

Separate Science text books according to the UNESCO Programme are also being published for the schools where that programme is implemented.

Thiru T. P. Singh, Education Secretary, Government of India (right) and Mr. John Grun, Deputy Director of UNICEF, signing in New Delhi on April 10th, 1972 a further agreement entitled, "First addendum to the plan of operations for the reorganization and expansion of the teaching of science students throughout the school stage in India". Tamil Nadu is an important beneficiary of the scheme.



STATE AWARD TO AGRICULTURISTS.

The Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. M. Karunanidhi, while participating in the opening ceremony of Kodavasal Panchayat Union Building on 20th June 1969 had stated that an award similar to 'Krishi Pandit' conferred on the first prize winner in the All-India Crop Competition, would be created to encourage agriculturists in this State. The Government have accordingly decided to confer the title "வேளாண்மைச் செம்மல்" on the first prize winners in paddy, cholam, cumbu and ragi in the State Level Crop Competitions. The title "வேளாண்மைச் செம்மல்" will be conferred on the first prize winner in respect of each of the crops mentioned above at the time of distributing the prices. The Krishi Pandit is the award for winners in All-India Crop-yield Competitions. This has been in vogue since 1965-66.

Prizes are awarded for the following crops :—

(1) Paddy, (2) Cholam, (3) Cumbu and (4) Ragi, at village level, block level, district level and State level. The prize for State level winners is Rs. 2,000, second prize is Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500 for third prize.

During 1970-71, 55,456 competitors were enrolled. 50,000 competitors are expected to be enrolled during 1971-72.

FLOATING RICE PLANT

Researchers at the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) in Manila, Phillippines are developing a rice plant which will "float" above flood water or stand in a regular field, adjusting its stem length to the water's depth.

Researchers say that the new rice plant's hardiness would spare farmers from flash flood loss.

IMPLEMENTATION OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGE.

The progressive introduction of Tamil as the Official Language and adoption of Tamil as the medium of official correspondence are being pursued vigorously by Government in accordance with the policy directive given by the State Legislature in their resolution, dated the 23rd January 1968.

As an incentive to Government servants to adopt Tamil in their drafts and notes, 15 cash awards of Rs. 500 each are being awarded annually to the Government servants who produce the best drafts or notes in each of the 13 districts and to two Government servants in the Madras City.

District Officers have now been appointed to accelerate the pace of inspection and the adoption of Tamil in the district offices and give constructive advice to the members of the staff in noting and drafting.

The Tamil Development and Research Council has been encouraging the production of literature in Tamil by awarding prizes. Till 1970–71 one prize of Rs. 1,000 was given to the best book in each of twenty chosen categories. In May 1971 orders were issued that two prizes may be awarded to the two best books in each category—the first carrying Rs. 2,000 and the second prize Rs. 1,000.

The Council is also implementing a scheme of financial assistance to authors to encourage the publication of quality books in Tamil. Assistance under this scheme has been given so far to one author and the question of extending assistance to four more authors is under the consideration of the Council.

Government have also been giving generous grants to the Tamil Academy for the publication of the Children's Encyclopaedia in Tamil and to the Southern Languages Book Trust for its general publication programme and for bringing out a Tamil edition of the UNESCO Courier. Certain Universities in other States have also been given grants for conducting research work in Post-Graduate studies in Tamil. Under this scheme the Osmania University and the Venkateswara University have set up Tamil chairs with assistance from the Government of Tamil Nadu. Provision is available in sevaral States for studies in Tamil at University level.

INDIA EXPORTS RAIL COACHES.

The Integral Coach Factory has exported 66 bogie trucks to Burma, 45 bogie trucks to Thailand and 100 bogie trucks to Taiwan.

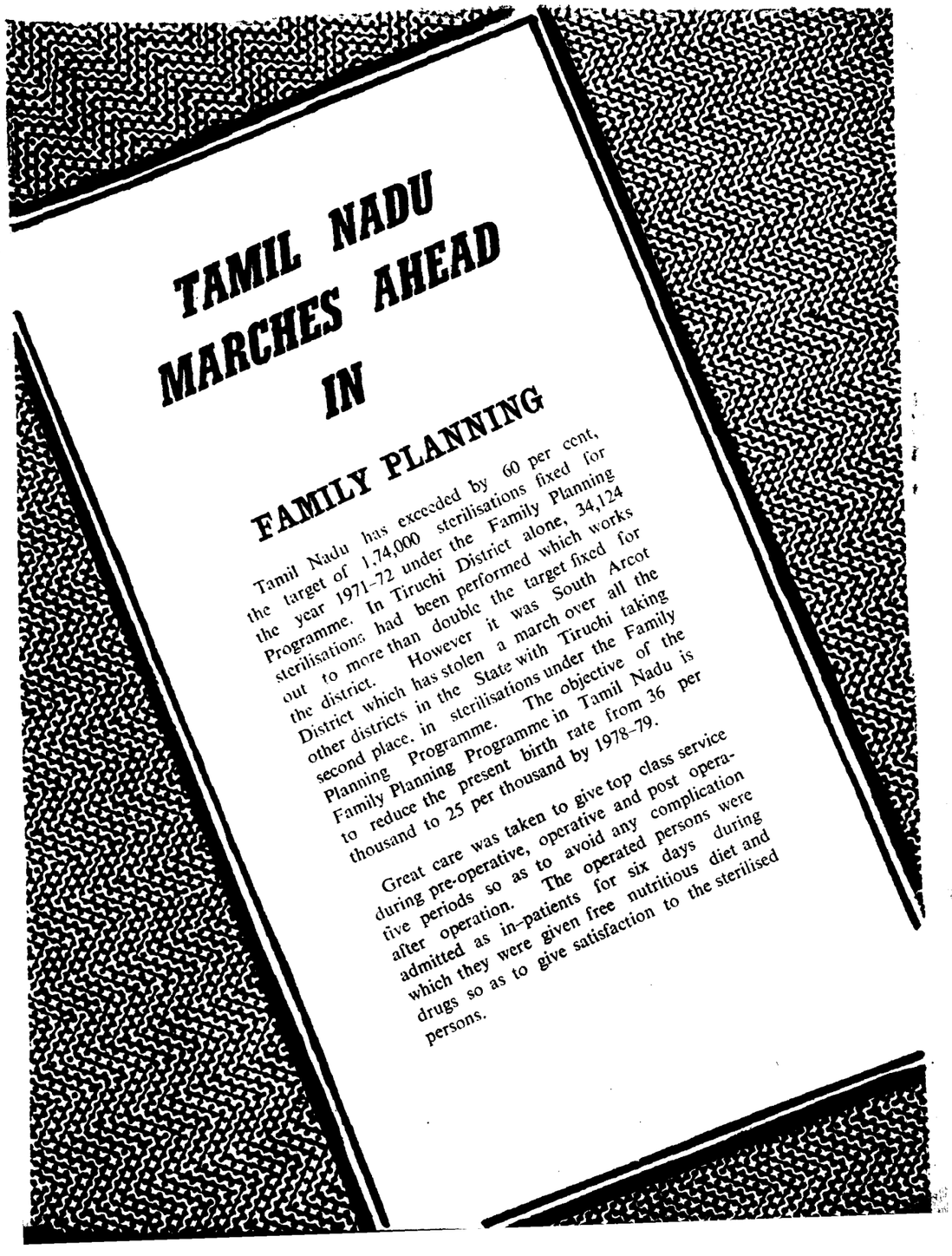
At present, 650 coaches are produced in the Factory in a year.

The Factory also exported 113 passenger coaches to Taiwan, valued at nearly Rs. 4 crores and emerged as a coach building unit of international repute.

It was for the first time that the I.C.F. exported complete coaches. The order was completed in a record period of nine months.

The Factory is paying special attention to import substitution. It has developed a number of items like air-brake fittings, aluminium sheets and fibreglass crown wool.

This unit was set up in the year 1955 at a cost of Rs. 7.35 crores to manufacture 350 wagons per year with Swiss collaboration. This capacity was reached in 1958 itself. Subsequently a furnishing factory has been added on to the unit. This Coach Unit has been progressively diversifying its activities. Originally it was producing only one type of bogie ; but now it is producing 16 different types of coaches to suit the needs of the Indian and other Railways. It has also been exporting bogies to Taiwan, Thailand and Burma. It is proposed to expand the capacity of the unit as to produce 750 coaches per year and this expansion programme is expected to be completed this year. The factory employs about 12,000 persons.







CAPE COMORIN FRUIT RESEARCH STATION

STABILISES ROUND THE YEAR FRUIT VARIETIES

Why is it that in Kanyakumari the mango yield occurs twice a year while the rest of India has to be content with but one season of sweet mangoes has been the subject of many a thoughtful brow. The Newton's apple no doubt had a simple theory behind it. Of course there has been some simplistic theories behind this double crop peculiar to Kanyakumari and parts of Tirunelveli. Usually this was ascribed to the fact that this tract is prone to the winds of both north-east and south-west monsoon. Would such a part assumption satisfy the scientist? The Plant Physiologist and the host of other agronomic faculties? A special project was sanctioned in the Cape Comorin Fruit Research Station for this purpose and clonal selections have been made from varieties like Banglore, Kalepad, Khudadad, Pairi (Peter) and Rumani which show the off-season fruit production regularly.

The Government Fruit Farm at Cape Comorin was started in 1922 and entered its new dimension of research in 1960 to earn the appellation of " Fruit Research Station " with 50 per cent aid from the I.C.A.R. In 1964 the Farm acquired new area to an extent of 5.75 hectares to improve and stabilise the off-season bearing strains of fruits in general and the mango in particular.



The most important feature of this station is the almost unfailing regularity with which most of the commercial varieties of mangoes are able to produce sizable harvests of off-season fruits to a degree unsurpassed in any other mango growing region. The large number of over 24 varieties of mango in the collection of the old area offered ample scope for research on this phenomenon. The new dimension of research at the instance of Indian Council of Agricultural Research entailed study on (1) The varietal response to the climate, (2) the performance of individual trees to assess the extent of variation in off-season cropping within a variety in each season and between seasons, (3) to isolate progenies of selected individual clonal selection in mango characterised by desirable off-season bearing tendencies. (4) the influences of root stocks on regulating of off-season bearing, (5) blossom biology and fruit maturity studies, apart from and (6) the influence of graded quantities of water at different interval of irrigation to the trees.

The other crops being grown in this Fruit Research Station are guava, sapota, limes, lemons, pomegranate grapes, papayas, etc., most of which are utilised for propagational activities apart from sales of fruits.



The earliest use of sprinkler irrigation in the count was employed in Kanyakumari district to rai large tracts of rubber plantations ten years ag Today the Rubber yields in the district are tl highest in the world.

Apart from the 29 varieties of mango which were already available by 1960, twenty-five more including varieties under Udyan Pandit Scheme were added to enrich the varietal collections of this station besides two polyembryonic varieties, from Brazil. The collection includes plants raised from parents of the mango fruits which received prizes in the various fruit shows at All-India Regional levels, etc., and these have been referred to above under Udyan Pandit Scheme. All the trials included under the off-season mango scheme have been initiated and plants are in their pre-bearing orchard life, and more definite results can be arrived at in another five years when regular commercial yields are expected.

Apart from new varieties of mango, the others introduced recently are Singapore Kapok, Lemons, grapes and litchi among fruits. These are under study. The use of Manilkara hexandra as rootstock for the propagation of sapota is in vogue now. The propagation of plants is quickened by adopting close planting of a total of over 1,330 plants in 36 varieties of mango, 70 of guavas, 42 of pomegranates and 48 of lemons in an area of about an hectare.

Plants can feed on other plants too

The secret of the beneficial influence of algae of the Caspian Sea on Soil fertility has been revealed by the Institute of Microbiology and Virology of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences. Researches have shown that algae washed upon the coast facilitate the rapid development of micro-organisms in the soil. At the same time the intensive discharge of nitrogen, necessary for plant nutrition takes place. The sea plants helped botanists in creating a unique arboreum, in planting greenery in streets and squares of Shevchenko, an oil workers' town on the arid and stony Mangyshlak peninsula. The placing of dry algae under vegetable crops and vine has produced excellent results.

—o—



With care and skill and patience rubber plantations were raised in the district.





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TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD.,

(An Undertaking of the Government of Tamil Nadu)

35/2, WOODS ROAD, MADRAS.2

"TANSI" stands for Reliable Products at Reasonable Cost.

CHINGLEPUT-NORTH ARCOT CIRCLE, VELLORE.

Construction of a Ward of 32 beds and X-Ray Block at Government Head Quarters Hospital, Thirupathur, North Arcot district.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore, from contractors of appropriate class of P.W.D. or other Government Departments for the above work up to 3-00 p.m. on 25th May 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore, in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-15 p.m. on the same day.

1	Form of agreement	Lump sum.
2	Earnest money deposit	Rs. 3,900.
3	Cost of tender documents with plans. ..	Rs. 20 + sales tax 3½ per cent.
4	Period of completion	6 months.

Tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore, during office hours from 10th to 23rd May 1972.

The cost of tender documents of Rs. 20·00 (which will under no circumstances be refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "P.W. Remittances—III. Other Remittances" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Buildings Division at Kancheepuram.

The sales tax of Re. 0·70 can be remitted in the same chalan under the head of "XII. Sales Tax B. Receipts under State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax". The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalan.

Earnest Money Deposit will be accepted only in the shape of chalans, deposit-at-call receipts and demand drafts of Scheduled Banks. The demand drafts of Scheduled Banks furnished towards Earnest Money Deposit drawn in favour of Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Buildings Division, Kancheepuram, will only be accepted. State Government Securities and Madras State Electricity Board Bonds will be accepted at 5 per cent below market value. National Savings Certificates will also be accepted only with the knowledge of the post office concerned. No other mode of payment will be accepted. Intending tenderers should have atleast three years experience in the construction of Major Buildings Works.

No. 66-A. *Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle.*

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU.

(Civil Supplies Department.)

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, the Assistant Commissioner of Civil Supplies (Storage) or an officer authorised by him will sell in public auction about 18 (eighteen) tonnes of rice on the 10th May 1972 at the Government Godown in E.T. Mills Compound, Choolai, Madras-7.

The details of the quantities and the variety of rice offered for sale along with the terms and conditions can be obtained from the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Civil Supplies (Storage), E.T. Mills, Madras-7, on payment of Rs. 5·20 which is not refundable.

No. 58-A. *Assistant Commissioner, Civil Supplies (Storage).*

Construction of additional three floors over the third floor of the Surgical Block in Kilpauk Medical College Hospital, Kilpauk, Madras.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received from the registered contractors of appropriate class of P.W.D. and/or other Government Departments by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Madras-Chingleput Circle, Chepauk, Madras-5, for the above work up to 3-00 p.m. on 20th May 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Madras-Chingleput Circle, Chepauk, Madras-5, in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-15 p.m. on the same day.

1	Form of contract	Lump sum.
2	Earnest money deposit	Rs. 25,000.
3	Cost of tender documents with plans.	Rs. 40 + sales tax at 3½ per cent.
4	Period of completion	12 months.

Tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Superintending Engineer, Madras-Chingleput Circle, Chepauk, Madras-5, during office hours from 10th to 19th May 1972.

The cost of tender documents (which will under no circumstances be refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "P.W. Remittances—III. Other Remittances to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Buildings Division II, Chepauk, Madras-5". The sales tax should be remitted under the same chalan into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the separate head "XII. Sales Tax—b. Receipts under the State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax". The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalan.

The Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Madras-Chingleput Circle, Chepauk, Madras-5, reserves to himself the right to reject any or all the tenders.

No. 64-A.

Superintending Engineer, Madras-Chingleput Circle.

[Supply of messing items for the Government Care Camp, Melpakkam, for 1972–73.]

Sealed tenders are invited for the supply of firewood, mutton without bones, bread, lime, lemons of sorts and green mangoes for pickles for the Government Care Camp, Melpakkam (near Avadi), for 1972–73 for the period from 1st April 1972 to 31st March 1973.

The tenders must reach the Superintendent of Police, Chingleput East District at St. Thomas Mount, Madras-16, and it should be superscribed as "Tender for supply of Firewood, etc., for 1972–73" and it should reach him on or before 10th May 1972.

The forms of tender and contract with schedule of articles can be obtained at the office of the Superintendent of Police, Chingleput East District at St. Thomas Mount, Madras-16, on all working days between 10-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. and will be issued on production of a chalan for Rs. 5 credited into the Treasury or in the State Bank of India on or after 2nd May 1972 under "XIX. Police—Miscellaneous receipts—Cost of tender forms for supply ration articles" and another chalan for 13 paise for sales tax. These amounts will not be refunded under any circumstances. No cash will be accepted in the District Police Office towards cost of these forms.

No. 53-A *Superintendent of Police, Chingleput East District.*

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT
NATIONAL HIGHWAYS WORKS, MADURAI
N. H. DIVISION.

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed scheduled tender will be received by the Divisional Engineer (National Highways), Madurai at his office at P. T. Raja Road, Madurai-2, up to 3-30 p.m. (office clock) on 17—5—1972, Wednesday, for the works noted below in item Nos. 1 to 3 and at the office of the Assistant Engineer (National Highways), Tirunelveli at No. 1 Anbu Street, Murugan Kurichi, Tirunelveli—2 up to 3-30 p.m. (office clock) on 19—5—1972, Friday, for the works noted below in item Nos. 4 and 5, and opened by the Divisional Engineer (National Highways), Madurai at 3-35 p.m. on the same dates and at the same offices.

Name of work. (1)	E. M. D. (2) Rs.
Widening and strengthening pavements from K.M. 37/6 to 41/6 of Madurai-Kanyakumari road N.H. 7.	10,000
Widening and Strengthening pavements from K.M. 41/6 to 42/0 and 46/8 to 50/0 of Madurai—Kanyakumari road N.H. 7.	10,600
Widening and strengthening pavements from K.M. 50/0 to 55/0 of Madurai—Kanyakumari road N.H. 7.	10,750
Widening and strengthening pavements from K.M. 125/0 to 129/0 of Madurai—Kanyakumari road N.H. 7.	8,350
Widening and strengthening pavements from K.M. 129/0 to 134/0 of Madurai—Kanyakumari road N.H. 7.	10,650

Particulars of tender conditions, prescribed forms, schedules, plans, etc., for the works noted above in item Nos. 1 to 3 can be obtained from the office of the Divisional Engineer (National Highways), Madurai-2 from 10 to 16—5—1972 and for the works noted in item Nos. 4 and 5 above from the office of the Assistant Engineer (National Highways), Tirunelveli-2 from 12 to 18—5—1972, on all working days during office hours on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 20-70 per set including sales tax (Not refundable).

Alternative design proposals will not be entertained. The E.M.D noted above shall be remitted in any of the Government Treasuries within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (National Highways), Madurai under "Revenue Deposit" and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender.

Earnest money deposit in the shape of 12 year National Certificate, 10-year Defence deposit certificate, State Government securities, Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board Bonds, Bank guarantees, deposit-at-call receipts and Demand drafts issued by scheduled banks will also be accepted. It is informed that the guarantees will not be considered unless the concurrence of Reserve Bank of India to the Bank guarantee is obtained and enclosed with the tender.

Tender without Earnest money deposit will be summarily rejected.

No. 62 A. *Divisional Engineer (N.H. Works), Madurai-2.*

OFFICE ACCOMMODATION REQUIRED.

The Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation Limited, an Undertaking of the Government of Tamil Nadu requires a building or floor measuring 19,000 s.ft. to 20,000 s.ft. on rental basis for the accommodation of its Central Office in the City.

Interested parties may write to the Deputy Manager (Estt.), Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation Limited, 35/2, Woods Road, Mount Road, Madras-2 with terms and conditions indicating the space, amenities, etc., available, rent to be charged, etc. Last date for the receipt of offers is 20th May 1972.

No. 32 *Managing Director.*

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

TRICHY ELECTRICITY SYSTEM.

Specification No. TRP. 1/72-73.

Sealed Tenders are invited by the undersigned up to 1-00 p.m. on 7th May 1972 for Handling and Transport of 7-52 Metre 8-23 Metre and 9-14 Metre R.C.C. Poles in Tiruchi Electricity System for a period of one year from the date of acceptance of the tender.

Copies of tender specification and tender form can be had on payment of Rs. 5 (Rupees five only) (Non-refundable) each in cash or by Money Order to the Chief Accountant, Expenditure: Trichy Electricity System, Mannarpuram, Trichy, mentioning clearly the specifications and clear Postal Address. The last date for receipt of Money Order is 2nd May 1972. The tender forms will be sent to the applicants by ordinary Post/ and the board is not responsible for any loss during the transit by Post. Intending tenderers who do not own a minimum of 3 Lorries of not less than 205" wheel base are not eligible to quote. The tender form is not transferable.

The undersigned also *reserves the right to reject* any or all the tenders without assigning any reasons therefor and so split up the tender between 2 or more tenders if necessary. The tenders will be opened at 3-00 p.m. on 7th May 1972 in the presence of those tenderers who may be present. Tender forms will be available for sale from 28th April to 4th May 1972.

No. 65-A. *Superintending Engineer, Trichy Electricity System, Trichirappalli-1.*

FOREST DIVISION, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI.

The cashewnuts collected departmentally, in 1972, from the cashew plantations of Tiruchirapalli Division will be sold in public auction as indicated in the schedule by the District Forest Officer, Tiruchirappalli or by his Deputy.

For copy of sale notice conditions of sale please contact the District Forest Officer, No. 1, Lawsons Road, Cantonment, Tiruchirappalli-1 or the Forest Range Officer, Ariyalur or Pudukottai in person or by post.

Date of sale.	*Approximate quantity offered for sale.*
At Udayarpalayam.	TONNES.
4th May 1972	100
14th May 1972	150
24th May 1972	50
4th June 1972	50
14th June 1972	50
At Pudukottai.	
11th May 1972	20
1st June 1972	20

No. 59-A

S. SIVASAILAM,
District Forest Officer, Tiruchirappalli.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

SURULIYAR HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECT.

K2 Contract Specification No. SUR. 8.

Excavation for Suruliyar Power Station up to R.L. + 447 metre At Suruliyar Lower Camp.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and by the order and direction of the Board, sealed tenders are invited by the undersigned for the work of Suruliyar Hydro Electric Project, Suruliyar "POWER STATION EXCAVATION FOR SURULIYAR POWER STATION UPTO RL + 447 METRE" at Suruliyar Lower Camp.

1. Sealed tenders with the names of the work noted below superscribed and with the name of the tenderer will be received by the Superintending Engineer/Kodayar H.E. Scheme, 34-A, Perumalpuram, Tirunelveli-7, Tirunelveli District up to 3 p.m. on 2nd June 1972 and will be opened at 4 p.m. on the same day in the presence of such of those tenderers or their authorised representative as may be present.

Name of work.—Suruliyar Hydro Electric Project, Suruliyar Power Station Excavation for Suruliyar Power Station up to RL +447 metre at Suruliyar Lower Camp.— E.M.D. Rs. 2,300.

2. Copies of tenders specification with schedule, etc., can be had from the office of the undersigned and also in the Office of the EE/Civil/Suruliyar H.E. Project/Gudalore P.O., Madurai District on payment of Rs. 10·35 (inclusive of sales tax) (Rupees ten and paise thirty-five only) by M.O. or cash towards the cost of each set. This amount is not refundable under any circumstances.

3. The earnest money deposit mentioned above should be paid separately for each work in cash only in advance at the office of the undersigned and receipt thereof enclosed with the tender. Cheques bill on no account will be accepted. Demand draft for earnest money deposit should be sent in advance and in no case with the tender itself. Tenders received without earnest money deposit in the first instance will be summarily rejected.

4. No late tenders and those not in confirmity without prescribed terms, conditions, specifications are without earnest money or tie up their transaction towards earnest money are entertainable.

5. The earnest money deposit will be retained in the case of sucessful tenderer/tender and will not carry any interest. It will be dealt with as provided in the tender. When the tender is accepted the tenderers whose tender is under consideration shall attend the office of the Superintending Engineer/Kodayar H.E. Scheme/Perumalpurum, Tirunelveli-7, on the date fixed by the written intimation to him. If the tenderer fails to attend the office before the end of the specific period his tender will not be considered. He shall forthwith upon intimation being given to him by the Superintending Engineer of acceptance of tender make security deposit of another sum specified to make up a security deposit of 5 per cent of contemplated value of contract or any other sum considered suitably by the undersigned in one of the forms specified in clause 3 above and sign as agreement in the proper departmental form for the due fulfilment of the contract.

The security deposit together with the earnest money deposit and the amount witheld under clause 68 of P.S. and M.D.S. shall be retained as security for the due fulfilment of the contract. Failure to enter into the required agreement or does not pay security deposit within a specified time or withdrawal of his tender after its acceptance, the earnest money deposit will be forfeited.

6. The Board reserves the right to dirstribute the work among tenderers or to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reasons therefor.

7. The Electricity Board will not be responsible for any loss of tender set during transit if sent by post. The tenders not submitted in the departmental form on due date and time will be summarily rejected. The tender forms are not transferable.

No. 39 A. *Superintending Engineer, Kodayar Hydro Electric Scheme, 34-A, Perumalpuram, Tirunelveli-7.*

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT, MADRAS CIRCLE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed scheduled tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Madras Circle, at his office in "Highways Offices Building" at Guindy, Madras-25, upto 3 p.m. on 17th May 1972 for the work noted below:—

Name of work.—Reconstructing the weak bridge at KM 25-8 (MI6/1) of Vridhachalam Portonovo Road.—E.M.D. Rs. 5,200.

Tenders will be opened on the same day, i.e., on 17th May 1972 at 3-15 p.m. by the Superintending Engineer (Highways and Rural Works).

Particulars of tender conditions, schedules forms and plans can be obtained from the Office of the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Cuddalore on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 51-75 (including sales tax) on all working days from 8th May 1972 to 16th May 1972 during office hours. This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

The earnest money deposit amount noted against the work should be remitted into any of the Government Treasuries within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (H), Cuddalore, under the head "Revenue Deposit" to the credit of the Divisional Engineer (H), Cuddalore, and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender.

If the earnest money deposit amount is furnished in the form of Bank guarantee obtained from Scheduled Banks, the guarantee should be accompanied by the Reserve Bank of India's concurrence.

Tenders based on alternate designs will be not considered.

Tenders received without the prescribed earnest money deposit will not be considered.

No. 40-A. *Superintending Engineer (H. & R. W.), Madras Circle, Madras-25.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI CIRCLE.

Construction of an Administrative Block (Ground floor only) for Kalaignar Karunanidhi Centre for adoptive Reserch in Agriculture at Annapannai in Kudumiamalai in Kulathur Taluk, Tiruchirappalli District.

The last date for the receipt of tender is extended upto 18-5-1972 Tenders will be received upto 3-00 p.m. on 18-5-1972 and will be opened at 3-30 p.m. on the same day.

Tender documents will be available for sale from 5-5-1972 and all other conditions mentioned in No. D 6/5889/72-2, dated 4—3—1972 remain unaltered.

No. 61-A. *Superintending Engineer, Tiruchirappalli Circle.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, RAMANATHAPURAM CIRCLE, MADURAI.

For and on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu Sealed Tenders will be received from the Registered Contractors in Public Works Department or other Government Department, by the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Ramanathapuram Circle, Madurai-1 for the work mentioned below upto 4-00 p.m. on 17th May 1972. Tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Ramanathapuram Circle, Madurai-1 in the presence of those who choose to be present at 4-30 p.m. on the same day.

Construction of Buildings for Government Boys Hostel at P. Ramachandrapuram in Srivilliputhur Taluk, Ramanathapuram District.

Form of Contract.—Lump sum.

Earnest money deposit.—Rs. 2,800.

Period of completion.—9 months.

Cost of tender document with Plants: Rs. 20 plus sales tax 3½ per cent (*i.e.*) Rs. 0·70.

The tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Ramanathapuram Circle, Madurai-1 during office hours from 8th May 1972 onwards. The last date for receipt of application for the tender schedule is 15th May 1972 and the application received after the date will not be generally considered.

The cost of tender documents (which will under no circumstances be refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "Public Works Department III. Other Remittance" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Virudhunagar Division, Virudhunagar. The sales tax should be remitted in a separated chalan under the head "XII. Sales Tax 6. receipt under State Sales Tax Act, General Sales Tax". The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalans.

The tenders should be submitted only in the prescribed form supplied by the Department and should be enclosed in a sealed cover marked "Tender" with the name of work, chalan No. and date amount and the full address of the tenders, etc.

Earnest money deposit will be accepted in the shape of chalan and any other authorised mode of payment after due observation of formalities.

The successful tenderer will required to make further security deposit of Rs. 2,800 (Rupees two thousand eight hundred only) or as may be prescribed by the Superintending Engineer at the time of acceptance of tenders and enter into an agreement for the satisfactory execution of work, as per stipulations in the tender notice.

The Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Ramanathapuram Circle, Madurai-1 reserves to himself the right to reject any or all tenders.

No. 42-A.

Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer Construction Branch, Industries and Commerce Department, from Contractors of appropriate class of construction Branch of Industries Department and other Departments for the following works upto 3-00 p.m. on 11th May 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, Construction Branch, Industries Department, 35/2, Woods Road, Madras-2 in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-10 p.m. on the last date for receipt of tenders as noted below.

Period of completion.— 6 months.

Name of Work.— Construction of 2 Nos. 'G' type workshop Units at Industrial Estate, Pudukkottai.— E.M.D. Rs. 4,200.

Construction of 2 Nos. 'J' type workshop Units at Industrial Estate, Pudukkottai.— E.M.D. Rs. 2,600.

1. Form of Agreement.— Lumpsum.

2. Tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Executive Engineer (construction) Tiruchirappalli Division 63, Ranganathapuram Puthur, Tiruchirappalli during the office hours from the dates indicated above.

3. The cost of tender documents including sales tax on cost of tender documents of Rs. 10·40 (which will under no circumstances be refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "XXIX. Industries. Other Receipts" to the credit of the Executive Engineer (Construction) Tiruchirappalli Division, 63, Ranganathapuram Puthur, Tiruchirappalli-1.

4. Earnest money Deposit will be accepted only in the shape of chalans, deposit at call receipt and demand drafts on scheduled banks. The demand drafts of scheduled bank furnished towards Earnest Money Deposit drawn in favour of Executive Engineer (Construction) Tiruchirappalli Division, only be accepted. State Government securities and Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Bonds will be accepted at 5 per cent below market value. National Savings Certificates will also be accepted only with the knowledge of the Post Office concerned. Bank Guarantee of any Nationalised Bank will also be accepted. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

5. Intending tenderers should have atleast three years experience in the Construction of Major Building Works.

C. P. MATHEW,
Superintending Engineer, Construction Branch.

No. 41-A.

TAMIL NADU FOREST ENGINEERING DIVISION.

Sealed Tenders are invited by the "Forest Engineer, Tiruchy" for the following work on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu.

"Improvement to VI Section of Sobanapuram—Top—Sengattupatty road in Turaiyur Range of Tiruchy division."

E.M.D.—Rs. 643.

Last date of receipt and opening of tenders 22—5—1972 at 3.00 p.m. and 3.05 p.m. respectively.

Tender documents can be had from the office of the "Forest Engineer, 1-A, Royal Road, Cantonment, Tiruchy-1" on requisition after payment of Rs. 1·04 in cash or by Money Order from 25—4—1972 to 20—5—1972 during office hours on all working days.

W. P. DORAIRAJ
Forest Engineer.

No. 57-A.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, MADRAS-CHINGLEPUT CIRCLE.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Construction of superstructure for the Air Handling Unit in Cardiology Block in Government General Hospital, Madras.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received from the Registered contractors of appropriate class of P.W.D. and or other Government Departments by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Madras-Chingleput Circle, Chepauk, Madras-5 for the above work up to 3·00 p.m on 10—5—1972.

The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Madras-Chingleput Circle, Madras-5 in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3·15 p.m. on the same day.

1. Form of agreement—Lump sum.

2. Earnest Money Deposit —Rs. 2,500.

3. Cost of tender documents with chalans—Rs. 20 plus Sales tax at 3½ per cent.

4. Period of completion — Three months.

Tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Superintending Engineer, Madras-Chingleput Circle, Chepauk Madras-5 during office hours, from 2—5—1972 to 9—5—1972.

The cost of tender documents (which will under no circumstances be refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India. under the head "P.W.D. Remittances III other Remittances" to the credit of the Executive Engineer P.W.D., Buildings Division No. II, Chepauk, Madras-5. The Sales tax should be remitted under the same chalan into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the separate head "Sales tax b. receipt under States Sales tax—General Sales tax" The ten documents will be issued only after producing the chalan.

The Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Madras-Chingleput Circle, Madras-5, reserve to himself the right to reject any or all the tenders.

Further particulars can be had for the office of the Superintending Engineer, Madras-Chingleput Circle, during office hours on any working day.

Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Madras-Chingleput Circle, Madras-5.

No. 60-A.

PALLAVA TRANSPORT CORPORATION LIMITED, ANNASALAI, MADRAS-2.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Chairman, Pallava Transport Corporation Limited., Annasalai, Madras-2, sealed tenders are invited to reach the Executive Engineer (C), Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, not later than 3 p.m. on 16—5—1972 for Stall No. 3 at Mandavalli Bus Stand for a period of 3 years. The business to be carried out at Stall No. 3, shall be the sale of "Fresh fruits and Vegetables". The terms and conditions can be had from the Executive Engineer (C), Pallava Transport Corporation Limited on all working days, on payment of Re. 1·04 The tenders will be opened on the same day, i.e., 16-5-1972 at 3·30 p.m. The amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

Managing Director.

No. 56-A.

PALLAVA TRANSPORT CORPORATION, MADRAS.

For and behalf of Pallava Transport Corporation, sealed schedule tenders will be received by the Manager Technical, Madras-2 at his office at 'Transport House', Mount Road, Madras-2 up to 3 p.m. on 19th May 1972 for the works noted below:—

Name of work Providing cement concrete pavement for the yard in Central Depot, Madras, E.M.D. Rs. 6,900.

Form contract— Lumpsum;

Period of completion—4 months.

Tenders will be opened on the same day, i.e., on 19—5—1972 at 3·15 p.m. by the Manager, Technical, Pallava Transport Corporation, Transport House, Madras.2.

Particulars of tender conditions, forms, schedules and plans can be obtained from the office of the Executive Engineer (Civil), Transport House, Madras-2 on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 20·80 (Rupees twenty and paise eighty only) on all working days during office hours from 1—5—1972 to 18—5—1972. This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

The earnest money noted above should be remitted in Accounts Section in favour of Financial Controller, Pallava Transport Corporation, Transport House, Madras and the receipt should be enclosed with the tender.

Tenders received without the prescribed earnest money deposit will not be considered.

P. R. SUBRAMANIAM,
Manager, Technical,
Pallava Transport Corporation.

No. 63-A

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, TIRUCHI CIRCLE.

Sealed tenders for the following work will be received for and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Tiruchi Circle, Tiruchirappalli-1 in his office at Tiruchirappalli on the date and time noted below:—

Name of Work—Construction of additional Buildings for B.Sc. (Botany) and B.A. (English) Course in Government Arts College at Ariyalur, Tiruchirappalli district.

Last date and time of receipt of tenders—25-5-1972—3 p.m.
Earnest money deposit—Rs. 6,000.
Form of contract—Lumpsum.
Period of completion—10 months.
Cost of tender documents—Rs. 25.
Sales tax—Re. 0·88.

Date from which the tender documents will be available for sale—12—5—1972.

Date and time of opening of tender in the presence of the contractors who choose to be present—25—5—1972—3·30 p.m.

The cost of tender documents should be remitted into a Government Treasury under the head of account "XXXVII Public works—State Revenue Miscellaneous" and the Sales tax amount should also be remitted into a Government Treasury under the head of account "XII. Sales tax-b. Receipts under the State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax" in a single chalan. The chalan should be accompany the application for the supply of tender documents for the above work.

The Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Tiruchi Circle, reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders received without assigning any reason therefor.

Further conditions of tender will be available in the detailed Tender notice.

Superintending Engineer,
Tiruchi Circle.

No. 52-A.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD

K2 CONTRACT—SURULIYAR HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT.

[SPECIFICATION NO. SUR. 7-B.]

Construction of one Block of "AE" permanent type quarters at Suruliyar Lower Camp.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, and by order and direction of the Board Sealed Tenders are invited by the undersigned for the works of Suruliyar Hydro-Electric Project—Construction of permanent type quarters at Suruliyar Lower Camp.

1. Sealed tenders separately superscribed as above and with the name of the Tenderer will be received by the undersigned up to 3 p.m. on 2nd June 1972 and will be opened at 4·00 p.m. on the same day in the presence of Tenderers or their authorised representatives as may be present.

Name of work.—Construction of one Block of "AE" permanent type quarters at Suruliyar Lower Camp Block No. 1—E.M.D. Rs. 1,000.

The E.M.D. should be paid in cash only in advance in the office of the U.S. and receipt thereof enclosed with the tender. Cheques will on no account be accepted. Demand drafts for E.M.D. should be sent in advance in no case with the tender it self. Tender received without E.M.D. in the first instance will be summarily rejected.

Copies of tender specification with schedule, etc., can be had from the office of the under signed or at the office of the Executive Engineer, Civil, Suruliyar Hydro-Electric Project, Cuddalore Post, Madurai district on payment of Rs. 10·35 (Rupees ten and paise thirty-five only) (including sales-tax) by Money orders or cash towards the cost of each set. This amount is not refundable under any circumstances.

The earnest money deposit will be retained in the case of successful tender/tenderers and will not carry any interest. It will be dealt with as provided in the tender, when the tender is accepted the tenderer whose tender is under consideration shall attend the office of the Superintending Engineer, Kodayar Hydro-Electric Scheme, 34-A, Perumalpuram, Tirunelveli-7 on the date fixed by the written intimation to him. If the tenderer fails to attend the office before the end of the specific period, his tender will not be considered. He shall forthwith upon intimation being given to him by the undersigned of the acceptance of tender make security deposit of another sum specified to make up a security deposit of 5 per cent of the contemplated value of contract or any other sum considered suitable by the undersigned in one of the forms specified in caluse 3 above and sign an agreement in the proper departmental form for the due fulfilment of the contract. The Security deposit together with the E.M.D. and amount with held under clause 68 of P.S. and M.D.S.S. shall be retained as security for the due fulfilment of the contract. Failure to enter into the required agreement or does not pay the security deposit within a specified time of withdrawal of his tender after its acceptance, the earnest money deposit will be forfeited.

No late tenders and those not in confirmity with our prescribed terms, conditions, specifications or without earnest money or tie up of other transaction towards the earnest money are entertainable.

The Board reserves the right to distribute the work among tenderers or to reject any or all the tenderers without assigning any reasons therefor.

The tender sets will be sent by ordinary post. The Electricity Board will not be responsible for any loss of tender sets during transit if sent by post. The tenders not submitted in the departmental form on due date and time will be summarily rejected. The tender forms are not transferable.

Superintending Engineer, Kodayar Hydro-Electric Scheme, 34-A, Perumalpuram, Tirunelveli-7.

35-A.

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Applications are invited up to 5 p.m. on 7th June 1972 for appointment to the following posts in Government Arts Colleges in the Tamil Nadu Educational Subordinate Service :—

1. ASSISTANT PROFESSORS (356 vacancies)—(Mathematics—58; Economics 31; Tamil—10; Physics—20; Chemistry—25; History—56; Botany—3; English—105; Telugu—3; Commerce—22; Geography—18; Politics—2; Logic—2 and Urdu—1).

Pay.—Rs. 475—25—650—30—800 per mensem.

Age.—Below 30 years on 1st July 1972.

Qualifications.—A first or second class master's or honour's degree of the Madras, Annamalai or Madurai University or an equivalent qualification in the subject or language concerned. (A first or second class master's or honour's degree in Philosophy will be sufficient appointment to the post of Assistant Professor in Logic.

2. TUTORS/DEMONSTRATORS (410 vacancies)—(Tamil—62; English—134; History—3; Economics—2; Mathematics—1 Physics—56; Chemistry—52; Botany—32; Commerce—3; Zoology—42; Psychology—2; Home Science—2; Geography—13; Statistics—5; Social Science—1).

Pay.—Rs. 400—15—475—20—575—25—650 per mensem.

Age.—Below 30 years on 1st July 1972.

Qualifications.—A first or second class degree of M.A., M.Sc. or honours of the Madras, Annamalai or Madurai University in the subject or language concerned.

No age limit for members of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes. Upper age limit is relaxable up to 10 years in the case of physically handicapped persons, Goldsmiths affected by the Gold Control Order, their sons and unmarried daughters and Ex-N.C.C. Cadets who were employed as Under Officer Instructors or Sergeant-Major Instructors in the N.C.C. on whole time basis on or after 1st January 1963 are allowed concessions in the matter of age-limit. Qualifications including age-limit are relaxable in the case of persons demobilised from the Army, Navy or Air Force who will be below 40 years of age on 1st July 1972, displaced persons from East Pakistan who have migrated to India on or after 1st January 1964 and repatriates from Ceylon and Burma. Detailed particulars and form of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-3 ON REQUISITION IN WRITING SPECIFYING THE NAME OF THE POST AND ACCOMPANIED BY A SELF-ADDRESSED STAMPED (THIRTY PAISE AND FIVE PAISE REFUGEE RELIEF STAMP) ENVELOPE AT LEAST 23 cms. IN LENGTH SUPERSCRIBED AS "BOOK-POST" NO NOTICE WILL BE TAKEN OF A REQUISITION WHICH IS NOT ACCOMPANIED BY SUCH AN ENVELOPE.

No. 73-A.

TENDER FOR PAMBAN BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION.

Name of work.—Construction of a bridge across Pamban Strait on N.H. 49.

Location.—Near Rameswaram Island, Tamil Nadu State, India.

Approximate cost.—485 lakhs.

Time of completion.—Sixty months.

Applications for issue of "Tender Documents" are invited up to 31st May 1972 from intending tenderers along with the following particulars :—

(i) Financial resources with certificates.

(ii) Works completed during the last three years and works on hand with addresses of principal engineers under whom they were/are being executed.

(iii) Constitution, capital, registration, place of business etc., of the tenderer.

(iv) Construction equipment available with the tenderer and the qualified technical personnel proposed to be employed on the work.

(v) Particulars of registration with any Central or State Government organisation, if any.

The Department will issue "Tender Documents" only to those tenderers who are selected to tender for this work. For further particulars "The office of the Superintending Engineer, Pamban Bridge Investigation Circle, No. 4, Srinagar Colony, Saidapet, Madras-15 may be contacted.

G. SIVANANDAM.
Superintending Engineer, Pamban Bridge Investigation Circle.

No. 35.

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT NATIONAL HIGHWAYS WORKS, MADURAI CIRCLE.

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed scheduled tender will be received by the Superintending Engineer (National Highways), Madurai, at his office at No. 11, Avvaiyar street, Narimedu, Madurai-2, up to 3-30 p.m. (office clock) on 10th May 1972 (Wednesday) for the works noted below and opened at 3-35 p.m. on the same date.

Name of work.

Reconstruction of the Major Bridge at K.M. 350/8 (M. 214/4) on N.H. 45, E.M.D.—Rs. 11,600.

Particulars of tender conditions, prescribed forms, schedules, plans, etc., can be obtained from the office of the Divisional Engineer (N.H.) Tiruchirappalli II Division, Tiruchirappalli-1 on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 20·70 per set including sales tax (not refundable) on all working days during working hours from 3rd to 9th May 1972.

Alternative design proposals will not be entertained. The E.M.D. noted above shall be remitted in any of the Government treasuries within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (N.H.), Tiruchirappalli II Division, Tiruchirappalli-1 under "Revenue Deposit" and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender.

Earnest Money Deposit in the shape of 12 years National Defence Certificates, 10 years Defence Deposit Certificates, State Government Securities, Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board Bonds, bank guarantees, deposit-at-call receipts, demand drafts issued on scheduled banks will also be accepted. It is informed that bank guarantees will not be considered unless the concurrence of Reserve Bank of India to the bank guarantee is obtained and enclosed with the tender.

Tenders without Earnest Money Deposit will be summarily rejected.

Superintending Engineer (N.H.), Madurai-2.

No. 76-A.

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT— SPECIAL CIRCLE FOR NATIONAL HIGHWAYS WORKS, MADRAS-1.

III CALL.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (H), National Highways Works, Madras-1 at his office at Kuralagam Building, IV Floor, Madras-1, up to 3-00 p.m. on 17th May 1972 for the works noted below :—

Name of works.

1. Forming North side approach for the bridge at mile 113/4 of N.H. 45, M.T.D. Road across Gadilam river, E.M.D.—Rs. 2,130.

2. Forming South side approach for the bridge across Gadilam river at mile 113/4 of N.H. 45, M.T.D. Road. E.M.D.—Rs. 2,080.

The tenders will be opened on the same day (i.e.), 17th May 1972 at 3-15 p.m. by the Superintending Engineer (H), Special Circle for National Highways Works, Madras-1.

Particulars of tender conditions, schedule form and plans can be obtained from the office of the Divisional Engineer (H), Special Division II for National Highways Works, at Guindy, Madras-25 from 9th May 1972 to 16th May 1972 on payment of Rs. 25·88 (including sales tax) in all working days during office hours. This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

The E.M.D. noted above should be remitted in any of the Government treasuries within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (H), Special National Highways Division II, Madras-25 under the head of 'Revenue Deposit' to the credit of the Divisional Engineer (H), Special Division II, for National Highways Works, Guindy, Madras-25 and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender. If the bank guarantee is produced towards E.M.D. it should be in the form prescribed by Government. The concurrence of the Reserve Bank of India should also be submitted along with the tender.

Tenders received without the prescribed E.M.D. will not be considered.

Superintending Engineer (H), Special Circle for National Highways Works, Madras-1.

No. 77-A.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

CHINGLEPUT-NORTH ARCOT CIRCLE.

Buildings—North Arcot district—Construction of Additional Buildings for Arignar Anna Government Arts College for Women at Wallajahpet.

The last date of receipt of tenders for the above work is extended up to 18th May 1972. Tenders will be received up to 3-p.m. on 18th May 1972 and will be opened at 3-15 p.m. on the same day.

Tender documents will be available for sale during office hours from 3rd to 16th May 1972. All other conditions remain unaltered.

Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Chingleput-North Arcot Circle.

3-A.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Construction Branch, Industries and Commerce Department, from Contractors of appropriate class of Construction Branch of Industries Department and other Departments for the following Works up to 3-00 p.m. on 12th May 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, Construction Branch, Industries Department, 35/2, Woods Road, Madras-2, in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-10 p.m. on the last date for receipt of tenders as noted below:—

Name of work.

(1) Construction of 2 Nos. "G" type workshop units at Industrial Estate, Salem—E.M.D. Rs. 4,200.

(2) Construction of 2 Nos. "J" type workshop units at Industrial Estate, Salem—E.M.D. Rs. 2,600.

1. Form of agreement—Lump-sum Period of completion—Six months.

2. Tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Executive Engineer (Construction), Vellore Division, 4, Thigarajapuram, Vellore, during the office hours from the dates indicated above.

3. The cost of tender documents including sales tax on cost of tender documents of Rs. 10·40 (which will under no circumstances be refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "XXIX. Industries—Other receipts to the credit of 4, Thigarajapuram, Vellore.

4. Earnest money Deposit will be accepted only in the shape of chalans, deposit-at-call receipt and demand drafts on Schedulod Banks. The demand drafts of scheduled bank furnished towards earnest deposit drawn in favour of Executive Engineer (Construction), Vellore Division, only be accepted State Government Securities and Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Bonds will be accepted at 5 per cent below market value. National Savings Certificates will also be accepted only with the knowledge of the post office concerned. Bank guarantee of any Nationalised Bank will also be accepted. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

5. Intending tenderers should have atleast three years experience in the construction of Major Building Works.

No. 75-A. *Superintending Engineer, Construction Branch.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, CHINGLEPUT-NORTH ARCOT CIRCLE.

Construction of Hostel Block for Internees over the Existing O.P. and X-Ray block in Chingleput Headquarters Hospital, Chingleput.

The last date of receipt of tenders for the above work is extended up to 18th May 1972. Tenders will be received up to 3.00 p.m. on 18th May 1972 and will be opened at 3-15 p.m. on the same day.

Tender documents will be available for sale during office hours up to 16th May 1972. All other conditions remain unaltered.

No. 4-A. *Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore-1.*

Applications are invited up to 5 p.m. on 6th June 1972 for the undermentioned post.

Twenty-five appointments of Supervisors of Industrial Co-operatives (Industrial Co-operative Branch), in the Tamil Nadu Industries Subordinate Service.

Pay.—Rs. 275—10—375—15—450 per mensem.

Age.—Below 27 years on 1st July 1972.

Qualifications.—B.Com. or B.A. or B.Sc., degree of any University or Institution recognised by the University Grants Commission for the purpose of its grant or the B.O.L. degree of the Annamalai University. No age-limit for members of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the Backward Classes. Goldsmiths affected by the Gold Control Order their sons and unmarried daughters, and Ex-N.C.C. Cadets who were employed as Under Officer Instructors or Sergeant-Major Instructors in the N.C.C. on whole time basis on or after 1st January 1963 are allowed concessions in the matter of age-limit. Qualifications including age-limit relaxable in the case of persons demobilised from the Army, Navy or Air Force who will be below 40 years of age on 1st July 1972, displaced persons from East Pakistan who have migrated to India on or after 1st January 1964 and Repatriates from Ceylon and Burma. Particulars and form of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-2, ON REQUISITION IN WRITING SPECIFYING THE NAME OF THE POST AND ACCOMPANIED BY A SELF-ADDRESSED STAMPED (THIRTY PAISE AND FIVE PAISE REFUGEE RELIEF STAMP) ENVELOPE OF ATLEAST 23 cm. IN LENGTH SUPERSCRIBED AS BOOK-POST.

No. 74-A.

PALLAVA TRANSPORT CORPORATION, LIMITED, MADRAS-2.

Sealed tenders are invited *up to 2-30 p.m. on 15th May 1972* for the award of SOLE AGENCY for the display of Advertisements on and inside the Corporation's buses plying in the Madras City and Chingleput district area for a period of three years from 1st July 1972. Copies of the tender conditions can be had free of cost from the Public Relations Officer, Pallava Transport Corporation, Limited, Transport House, Anna Salai, Madras-2.

K. J. M. SHETTY,
Managing Director, Pallava Transport Corporation.

No. 33.

LEASE AND FREEZING PLANT.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Director of Fisheries, Madras-6, up to 2-00 p.m. on 15th May 1972 for the lease of the Freezing Plant at Ennore. Details can be had from Director of Fisheries, Madras-6.

Director of Fisheries, Administrative Office Buildings, Madras-6.

No. 6A.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, sealed tenders with the Specification No. and due date 22nd May 1972 superscribed on the cover are invited by the undersigned for the supply of the following materials on *quick delivery basis.*

11 KV cables with Stranded Aluminium conductors, paper insulated mass impregnated with non-drawing compound lead alloy "E" sheathed, P.V.C. bedded, double steel tape armoured and over all P. V. C. jacketted suitable for A.C. 3 phase 50 cycles earthed system conforming to IS: 692 : 1965 except the P.V.C. bedding and over all serving conforming to IS 692 of latest issue. The armouring may conform to relevant ISS. The cables may be supplied in continuous drum length of 250 Mts ±5 per cent.

Serial number.	*Size description.*	*Quantity.*	*Specification.* No.	*E.M.D.* Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Size 3 × 25 Sq. mm. ..	25	E. 1572	1,000
2	Size 3 × 70 sq. mm. ..	15	E. 1573	1,000
3	Size 3 × 120 sq. mm. ..	25	E. 1574	1,000
4	Size 3 × 300 sq. mm. ..	30	E. 1575	1,000

Prices :

FIR I F.O.R. destination price inclusive of insurance and Excise duty on finished cables for delivery at any destination station in Tamil Nadu shall be quoted. The sales tax will be paid extra at actuals. The amount of excise duty included in the price shall be furnished. If the price quoted is exclusive of excise duty the amount of excise duty applicable may be furnished.

Delivery :

The cables offered shall be supplied on quick delivery basis. The delivery quoted shall be guaranteed under penalty of ½ per cent per week subject to a maximum of 10 per cent of the contract value for the delayed portion of the materials.

Payment. :

(*a*) 90 per cent (ninety) will be paid on receipt of the materials at site in good condition.

(*b*) the balance 10 per cent payment will be made within three months of receipt of materials at site in good condition or after approval of Test Certificates provided terms and conditions of the purchase order are satisfied.

The tenderers shall give their specific acceptance in the tender itself to the terms of payment and penalty stipulated herein.

Validity. :

The tenders should be valid for acceptance for a period of 90 days from the date of opening.

General.

The tenderer should make his own arrangements for procurring the raw materials required for the manufacture of the cables.

The tenders should be addressed to the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board through the Chief Engineer for Electricity, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, 157, Anna Salai, Madras-2 and must be sent in a sealed envelope addressed to the Superintending Engineer/Technical (Electrical), Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, 157, Anna Salai, Madras-2, so as to reach him not later than the due date and time mentioned above.

The tenders are due by 12 noon on 22nd May 1972 and will be opened in the presence of such of those tenderers who may be present at 3-00 p.m. on the same date. Tenders received after the due date will not be considered.

The Board reserves the right to split the tenders and place orders for supply covered by this specification on one or more tenderers. The Board also reserves the right *not* to accept any or all tenders without assigning any reasons therefor.

A demand draft in favour of the Accounts Officer, Madras Electricity System (Distribution), 157, Anna Salai, Madras-2 for the amount specified above shall be submitted with the tender towards earnest money deposit *failing which the tenders are liable for rejection.* Cheques *will not be accepted.*

Only manufacturers of cables need quote. Tenders from agents and dealers will not be considered. The cables offered should carry ISI mark.

Tenderers are requested to furnish the exact location of their factory with detailed address in their tender to enable inspection by the Board, if considered necessary.

As all the relevant details are given in this tender notice itself there is not other detailed specification.

No. 15. *Superintending Engineer/Technical (Electrical)*

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

Construction 4 Nos. "L" type worksheds in block at Industrial Estate, Dindigul.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamilnadu, Sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer construction branch, Industries and Commerce Department from Contractors of appropriate class of Construction Branch of Industries Department and other Government Departments for the above work upto 3·00 p.m. on 9th May 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, Construction Branch, Industries Department, 35,2 Woods Road, Madras-2 in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3·10 p.m. on the same day.

1	Form of Agreement	Lump-sum.
2	Earnest Money deposit ..	Rs. 2,500.
3	Cost of tender documents with plans including sales tax on cost of tender documents.	Rs. 10·40.
4	Period of completion	Six months.

Tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Executive Engineer (Construction) Madurai Division, Industrial Estate, Madurai, Madurai during office hours from 24th April 1972.

The cost of tender documents including sales tax on cost of tender documents of Rs. 10·40 (which will under no circumstances be refunded) should be remitted in to the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "XXIX. Industries—Other receipts" to the credit of the Executive Engineer (Construction) Madurai Division, Industrial Estate, Madurai,

Earnest Money Deposit will be accepted only in the shape of chalans, deposit at call receipt and demand drafts of scheduled banks. The demand drafts of scheduled bank furnished towards earnest money deposit drawn in favour of Executive Engineer (Construction) Madurai Division, Madurai only be accepted. State Government securities and Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board Bond will be accepted at 5 per cent below market value. National savings certificates will aslo be accepted only with the knowledge of the Post Office concerned. Bank guarantee of any Nationalised bank will also be accepted. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

Intending tenderers should have atleast three years experience in the construction on Major building works.

No. 16. *Superintending Engineer. (Construction Branch).*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT CHINGLEPUT NORTH ARCOT CIRCLE.

Construction of Additional Floors over the existing Building of Arignar Anna Memorial Cancer Institute at Kancheepuram Chingleput district.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Suprintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore, from contractors of appropriate class of P.W.D. or other Government Departments for the above work up to 3-00 p.m. on 18th May 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore, in presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-15 p.m. on the same day.

1. Form of agreement – Lumpsum.

2. Earnest Money Deposit—Rs. 6,400.

3. Cost of tender documents with plans—Rs. 20-70 including sales tax at 3½ per cent.

4. Period of completion— eight months.

Tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore, during office hours from 3rd to 16th May 1972.

The cost of tender documents of Rs. 20-00 (which will under no circumstances be refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "P.W. Remittances—III. Other Remittances" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Buildings Division, Kancheepuram.

The sales tax of Re. 0-70 can be remitted in the same chalan under the head of XII. Sales Tax. B. Receipts under State Tax Act—General Sales Tax . The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalan.

Earnest money deposit will be accepted only in the shape of chalans, deposit at call receipts and demand drafts of Scheduled Banks. The demand drafts at Scheduled Banks furnished towards Earnest Money Deposit drawn in favour of Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Buildings, Division, Kancheepuram, will only be accepted. State Government Securities and Madras State Electricity Board Bonds will be accepted at 5 per cent below market value. National Savings Certificate will also be accepted only with the knowledge of the post office concerned. No other mode of payment will be accepted. Intending tenderers should have atleast three years experience in the construction of Major Buildings Works.

Superintending Engineer,
P.W.D., Chingleput-North-
Arcot Circle, Vellore.

No. 17-A.

TIRUCHIRAPPALLI FOREST DIVISION.

NOTIFICATION.

As per this office sale notice conditions, dated 3rd January 1970, the resale of one used 1949 Model Cheverlet Lorry with Registration No. MSZ. 6148 of Tiruchirappalli Forest Division, will be held at the time and place noted below either by the District Forest Officer or by an Officer duty authorised by him. The lorry will be sold only with the existing present condition in open auction.

For further particulars, please contact the District Forest Officer, No.1, Lawsons Road, Contonment, Trichirappalli-1 or the Forest Range Officer, Pudukottai. The vehicle can be seen during office hours in Forest Staff Colony at Pudukottai with permission of the Range Officer, Pudukottai.

Name of place—Forest Range Office, Pudukottai.

Date and times—11th May 1972, 11 a.m.

District Forest Officer,
Tiruchirappalli.

No. 10-A.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT CHINGLEPUT— NORTH ARCOT CIRCLE.

Construction of Buildings for Government Hospital at Cheyyam, North Arcot district.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore, from contractors of Appropriate class of P.W.D. or other Government Departments for the above works up to 3-00 p.m. on 18th May 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore, in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-15 p.m. on the same day.

1. Form of agreement – Lumpsum.

2. Earnest Money Deposit – Rs. 9,200.

3. Cost of tenders documents with plans—Rs. 50-00 plus sales tax at 3½ per cent.

4. Period of completion – Ten months.

Tender documents will be available for sale at the office of Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore, during office hours from 3rd to 16thMay 1972.

The cost of tender documents of Rs. 50-00 which will under no circumstances be refunded should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "P.W. Remittances III, Other Remittances" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Tiruvannamalai Division, Tiruvannamalai.

The sales tax of Rs. 1-75 can be remitted in the same chalan under the head of XII. Sales Tax B. Receipts under State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax. The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalan.

Earnest money deposit, will be accepted only in the shape of chalans, deposit at call receipts and demand drafts Scheduled Banks. The demand drafts at Scheduled Banks furnished towards Earnest Money Deposit drawn in favour of Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Tiruvannamalai Division, Tiruvannamalai, will only be accepted. State Government securities and Madras State Electricity Board Bonds will be accepted at 5 per cent below market value. National Savings Certificate will also be accepted only with the knowledge of the post office concerned. No other mode of payment will be accepted. Intending tenderers should have atleast three years experience in the construction of Major Buildings Works.

Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.,
Chingleput North Arcot Circle,
Vellore.

No. 16A.

DRUG SUPPLY.

Sealed tenders are invited for the period from 1st June to to 30th September 1972 for the requirements of drugs for the use of the Government Medical Institution in Thanjavur district. The last date fixed for the receipt of tenders is 5-00 p.m. on 20th May 1972. Those who are willing to supply the drugs, may obtain the tender, forms, conditions etc., from the District Medical Officer, Thanjavur at Nagapattinam, on payment of Rs. 5-20 (Rupees five and paise twenty only, i.e., inclusive of 3½ per cent sales tax). remitted as follows in any of the Government Treasury or State Bank of India.

Rs. 5.00 towards the cost of the tender form under the head of Account "XXIII. Medical– I. Director of Health Services and Family Planning– G. Miscellaneous" and Re. 0.20 towards the sales tax and surcharge under the head of account "XII. Sales Tax."

The chalans should be produced along with the requisition for tender forms. Further particulars, if any required, may be obtained from the District Medical Officer, Thanjavur at Nagapattinam. The tenderer should not enter into any correspondence concerning the tender once the tender has been submitted by him.

District Medical Officer,
Thanjavur at Nagapattinam.

No. 7.

Construction of 'L' shaped buildings and Family Planning buildings attached to the Women and Children Hospital in Chingleput Medical College, Chingleput.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore from contractors of appropriate class of P.W.D. or to their Government departments for the above work up to 3-00 p.m. on 18th May 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-15 p.m. on the same day.

1. Form of agreement – Lumpsum.

2. Earnest money deposit – Rs. 12,600.

3. Cost of tender documents with plans Rs. 51-75 including sales Tax 3½ per cent.

4. Period of completion - 10 months.

Tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore, during office hours from 3rd May 1972 to 16th May 1972.

The cost of tender documents of Rs. 50-00 (which will under no circumstances be refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India, under the head "P.W. Remittance III. –Other Remittances" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Buildings Division, Kancheeputam.

The sales tax of Rs. 1-75 can be remitted in the same chalan under the head of XII. Sales Tax.—(b) Receipts under State Sales Tax Act.—General Sales Tax. The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalan.

Earnest money deposit will be accepted only in the shape of chalans, deposit-at-call receipts and demand drafts of scheduled banks. The demand drafts at scheduled banks furnished towards earnest money deposit drawn in favour of Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Buildings Division, Kancheepuram, will only be accepted. State Government Securities and Madras State Electricity Board Bonds will be accepted at 5 per cent below market value. National Savings Certificate will also be accepted only with the knowledge of the post office concerned. No other mode of payment will be accepted. Intending tenderers should have atleast three years experience in the construction of major buildings works.

Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.,
Chingleput-North Arcot Circle,
Vellore.

No. 15-A.

TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION, LIMITED.

35/2, Woods Road, Madras-2.

Short Tender Notice No. Rc. 33215/R1/72, *dated* 15th April 1972.

Sealed tenders are invited for the supply of Galvanising Baths fabricated out of low carbon steel plates to the Tansi Structural and Galvanising Workshop, Mettur Dam, a unit of this Corporation up to 3 p.m. on 15th April 1972 and will be opened at 4 p.m. on 15th May 1972.

Detailed specifications and conditions of tender, can be had from the Deputy Manager (Structurals) of this Corporation, on payment of Rs. 10-50 (non-refunbable) inclusive of sales tax only by cash or money order in favour of the Senior Accounts Officer (Cash) of this Corporation.

Managing Director.

No. 10.

DIRECTORATE OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION (CONSTRUCTION WING), GUINDY, MADRAS-25

Construction of building for Guest House for Madurai University in Madurai University Campus at Madurai.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by theDirector of Technical Education, Madras-25, in the above office from contractors of appropriate classes II and above registered for taking up works in the Technical Education Divisions, for the above work up to 3-00 p.m. on 15th April 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Director of Technical Education, Madras-25, in the above office in the presence of these tenderers who choose to be present at 3-30 p.m. on the same day.

1 Form of agreement—Lumpsum.

2 Earnest money deposit– Rs. 7,500

3 Cost of tender documents with plans—Rs. 20-00 plus sales tax.

4 Period of completion—Eight months.

Tender documents will be available in the above office during office hours, from 2nd May 1972 to 12th May 1972.

The cost of tender documents (which will under no circumstances be refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "Public Works Remittances—III. Other Remittances" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, University Buildings Division, Madras-25. The sales-tax should be remitted under a separate chalan into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "XII. Sales Tax—(b) Receipts under State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax". The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalans. Tender documents will not be issued to contractors who are not registered for works in the appropriate classes in the Construction Wing of the Directorate of Technical Education, Madras.

Earnest money deposit will be accepted in the shape of chalans and deposit-at-call receipts of scheduled banks. Government Promissory Notes, State Electricity Board Bonds and National Savings Certificates will also be accepted towards earnest money deposit at 5 per cent below the market value or at the face value whichever is less. Bank Guarantee from any of Nationalised Banks alone will also be accepted towards earnest money deposit. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

Intending tenderers should have at least three years experience in the construction of major buildings works in the appropriate classes. The Director of Technical Education, Madras-25, reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reasons therefor.

Director of Technical Education, Madras.

No. 9.

THE PALLAVA TRANSPORT CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Transport House, Anna Salai, Madras-2.

Sealed quotation for printing and supplying of non-standardised forms and registers are invited by the undersigned up to 3 p.m. on 11th May 1972. Detailed condition of tender and other particulars can be had free of cost from the Secretary, Pallava Transport Corporation, Limited, on any working day between 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Pallava Transport Corporation.

No. 20.

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, MADRAS-5.

Admission to part-time courses for Handloom Weavers, Goldsmiths and pattern Makers in Industrial Training Institutes for June 1972 session.

Applications are invited from candidates who are engaged in avocations such as Goldsmiths, Pattern Makers and Handloom Weavers, etc., for admission to the following courses for the session commencing from 15th June 1972 in the Industrial Training Institute noted against each.

Name of Industrial Training Institute.	*Name of course.*
1. Salem and Pettai (Tirunelveli).	1. Fitting and Turning. 2. Blacksmithy and Fitting
2. Madurai and Tiruchirappalli.	1. Blacksmithy and Fitting 2. Copersmith and Tinsmith (Sheet Metal worker).

The duration of the courses will be two years. Classes will be held for three hours in the evenings on all working days from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m.

Qualifications for admission :

The candidates for training should be literate and should be able to speak, read and write Tamil.

Training is free. A stipend of Rs. 10 (Rupees ten only) per month will be paid to each trainee.

Candidates desirous of joining the course may obtain application form and other particulars from the Principals or District Employment Officers concerned either in person or by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope.

Last date for receipt of completed applications by the Principal concerned is 20th May 1972.

No. 13-A. *Director of Employment and Training, Madras-5.*

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Applications are invited up to 5 p.m. on 23rd May 1972 for one appointment to the post of Excavation-*cum*-Exploration Archaeologist in the department of Archaeology in the Tamil Nadu General Subordinate Service.

PAY :—400—15—475—20—575—25—650 per mensem.

AGE :—Below 30 years on 1—7—1972.

QUALIFICATION :—A first or second class Master's degree in Archaeology of any University or Institution recognised by the University Grants Commission for the purpose of its grant.

No age limit for members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes. Goldsmiths affected by the Gold Control Order, their sons and unmarried daughter's. Ex-N.C.C. Cadets who were employed as Under Officer-Instructors or Sergeant Major Instructors in the N.C.C. on whole time basis on or after 1—1—1963 are allowed concession in the matter of age limit. Qualifications including age limit relaxable in the case of persons demobilised from the Army, Navy or Air Force who will be below 40 years of age on 1—7—1972, displaced persons from East Pakistan who have migrated to India on or after 1—1—1964 and repatriates from Ceylon and Burma. Particulars and form of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-2 On REQUISITION IN WRITING SPECIFYING THE NAME OF THE POST AND ACCOMPANIED BY A SELF-ADDRESSED STAMPED THIRTY PAISE AND FIVE PAISE REFUGEE RELIEF STAMP ENVELOPE OF ATLEAST 23 cm IN LENGTH SUPERSCRIBED AS " BOOK POST ".

No. 7-A.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

Applications with attested copies of testimonials are invited from qualified candidates for appointment to the post of Cire Textile Inspector, Central Office (now temporarily shifted from Madras to the Cumbly Weaving Training Centre, Kolakudi, Tiruchi District) on a pay of Rs. 400 in the time scale of pay of Rs. 400—15—475—20—575—25—650 plus allowances, admissible under the rules. The candidates possessing the following qualifications only need apply.

(1) Must possess the minimum General Educational Qualifications prescribed in the Scheduled to the General Rules for the Madras State and Subordinate Service;

(2) Must hold B.Sc. (Tech.) degree in Textile Technology of the University of Madras or Diploma in Textile manufacture of the Victoria Jubilee Textile Technical Institute, Bombay or Diploma in Textile manufacture of the P.S.G. and sons. Charity Industrial Institute, Coimbatore or Diploma in Textile manufacture of the Technological Diploma Examination Board, Madras; and

(3) Must possess practical experience in composite Cotton Mill for a period of not less than two years, in the case of Degree Holders and three years in the case of Diploma Holders and practical experience in Handloom Weaving Factory for a period of not less than One Year.

NOTE.—Preference shall be given to those who in the opinion of the appointing authority possess knowledge in :—

1 Carpet and Drugget manufacture with Wool and Sun-hemp;

2 Bleaching, Dyeing and Calico Printing; and

3 Weaving with Textile Fabrics other than Cotton, Silk and Wool.

AGE.—He should not have completed 30 years of age as on 1st July 1972.

NOTE.—Should possess adequate knowledge in Tamil, i.e to read, write and speak.

Applications should state their name, residential address, Technical and General qualification, experience, etc., in detail and such applications should be addressed to the Director of Industries and Commerce, Chepauk, Madras-5 so as to reach him on or before 10—5—1972. Candidates who are found to be qualified for the post will be called for an interview on a date to be notified later. No T.A. will be paid to candidates for the journey performed in connection with the interview.

No. 8-A. *Director of Industries and Commerce.*

PALLAVA TRANSPORT CORPORATION LTD., ANNASALAI, MADRAS-2.

For and on behalf of the Chairman, Pallava Transport Corporation Ltd., Madras-2 sealed Tenders are invited up to 3 p.m. on 15th May 1972 by Executive Engineer (C), Pallava Transport Corporation Ltd., for the following stalls :—

Stall No. 2—Mandavalli bus stand. "General Merchants."
Stall No. 3—Perambur bus stand. "Textiles".

The tenders will be for a period of 3 years. Tenders will be opened on the same day (*i.e.*) 15th May 1972 at 3-30 p.m. Copies of Tender conditions; can be had from the Executive Engineer (C), Pallava Transport Corporation Ltd., on payment of Rs. 1-04 during office hours. The amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

No. 38-A. *Managing Director, Pallava Transport Corporation.*

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD

CBIT TENDER NOTICE.

Thanjavur Water Supply Improvements Scheme—II Stage (Part I)—Distribution system for Zone II B—Laying and jointing of C.I pipes and specials fixing valves, etc.

For and on behalf of the Tamilnadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, sealed Tenders in the prescribed Departmental form will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering Circle, Madras at his office at No. 52, Gengu Reddi Road, Egmore, Madras-8 for the above work upto 3-00 p.m. on 12—5—1972 from the Registered Contractors of appropriate class of this Departmental and/or similar Government organisations. The tender will be opened after 3-30 p.m. on the same day by the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering Circle, Madras, in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present at the time of opening.

1. Form of contract : K2.

2 Earnest money deposit : Rs. 1,925.

(To be in the form of Treasury chalan/or in any one of the acceptable forms of deposits as prescribed in the Tender Schedule)

3. Cost of tender documents : Rs. 10·35.

The cost towards tender documents to be remitted to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, Thanjavur "T. Deposits and Advances I. Deposits bearing Interest—Other Deposits—TWAD—Board Funds—I. Receipt—G (iii) Other Remittances and for Sales Tax Sales—D. Miscelleneous I—General Sales Tax in separate chalans."

Tender documents can be had on application to the Executive Engineer (PHE) P.H. Engineering Division, 28, Rajaji Street, Srinivasapuram, Thanjavur, with the cost of Tender documents sent by cash or by Money Order.

Period of completion.—Six months.

No. 28-A. SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, *Public Health Engineering Circle, Madras-8.*

TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

(A Government of Tamil Nadu undertaking.)

150-A, Mount Road,
Post Box No. 5205,
Madras-2.

Tender Notice No. TIDCO/INC/ENQ.25 72.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Group Materials Manager at the Registered Office at 3-00 p.m. on 22nd May 1972 for the supply of 60 Tonnes of M.S. Link Chains for Tamilnad Cements, Alangulam.

The tenders will be opened by the Group Materials Manager or by his authorised officer at 3-30 p.m. on the same day in the presence of those tenderers who may be present.

Tender documents can be had from the Registered Office at 150-A, Mount Road, Madras-2 between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. on any working day from 4th May 1972 on payment of Rs. 20·63 per set (non-refundable) in the form of Bank Draft or Money Order in favour of the Chief Accounts Officer, Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited or by cash.

No. 19. *Group Materials Manager.*

SURULIYAR HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECT.

K2 CONTRACT—Specification Number SUR 6B.

[Construction of 2 Blocks of 2E (Permanent type) Quarters at Suruliyar Lower Camp.]

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and by the Order and direction of the Board, sealed tenders are invited by the undersigned for the work of Suruliyar Hydro Electric Project "Construction of 2 Blocks of 2 E (Permanent type) Quarters at Suruliyar Lower Camp"

1. Sealed tenders with the names of the work noted below superscribed and with the name of the tenderer will be received by the Superintending Engineer Kodayar Hydro Electric Scheme, 34-A, Perumalpuram, Tirunelveli-7, Tirunelveli District up to 3 p.m. on 2—6—1972 and will be opened at 4 p.m. on the same day in the presence of such of these tenderers of their authorised representative as may be present.

Name of Work.—Construction of 2 Blocks of 2-E (Permanent type) Quarters at Suruliyar Lower Camp. (Block I and 2)—E.M.D. Rs. 2,400.

2. Copies of tender specification with schedule, etc., can be had from the office of the undersigned and also in the office of the Executive Engineer,(Civil)Suruliyar Hydro Electric Project, Gudalure P. O., Madurai District on payment of Rs. 10 35 (inclusive of sales tax) rupees ten and paise thirty-five only) by Mony Order or cash towards the cost of each set. This amount is not refundable under any circumstances.

3. The E.M.D. mentioned above should be paid separately for each work in cash only in advance at the office of the undersigned and receipt thereof enclosed with the tender. Cheques will on no account will be accepted. Demand draft for E.M.D. should be sent in advance and in no case with the tender itself. Tenders received without earnest money deposit in the first instance will be summarily rejected.

4. No late tenderer and those not in conformity with the prescribed terms conditions, specifications or without earnest, money or tie up their transactions towards earnest money are entertainable.

5. The earnest money will be retained in the case of successful tenderer/tenderers and will not carry any interest. It will be dealt with as provided in the tender. When the tender is accepted the tenderer whose tender is under consideration shall attend the office of the superintending Engineer, Kodayar Hydro Electric Scheme, Perumalpuram, Tirunelveli-7 on the date fixed by the written intimation to him. If the tenderer fails to attend the office before the end of the specific period, his tender will not be considered. He shall forthwith upon intimation being given to him by the Superintending Engineer of acceptance of tender, make security deposit of another sum specified to make up a security deposit of 5 per cent of contemplated value of contract or any other sum considered suitably by the undersigned in one of the form specified in clause 3 above and sign an agreement in the proper departmental form for the due fulfilment of the contract. The security deposit together with the E.M.D. and the amount withheld under clause 68 of P. S. and M.D.S. shall be retained as security for the due fulfilment of the contract, failure to enter into the required agreement or does not pay security deposit within a specified time or withdrawal of his tender after its acceptance, the earnest money deposit will be forfeited.

6. The Board reserves the right to distribute the work among tenderers without assigning any reasons therefore or to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reason therefor.

7. The Electricity Board will not be responsible for any loss of tender set during transit if sent by ordinary post. The tenders not submitted in the departmental form on due date and time will be summarily rejected. The tender forms are not transferable.

No. 36-A. *Superintending Engineer; Kodayar Hydro Electric Scheme, 34-A, Perumalpuram, Tirunelveli-7.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, RAMANATHAPURAM CIRCLE, MADURAI

For and on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received from the Registered contractors in P.W.D. or other Government Departments by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Ramanathapuram Circle, Madurai-1 for the work mentioned below up to 4-00 p.m. on 31st May 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Ramanathapuram Circle, Madurai-1, in the presence of those who choose to be present at 4-30 p.m. on the same day.

Construction of a separate buildings to house the District Munsif's Court, the sub-Court and Sub-Magistrate Court at Sivaganga in Ramanathapuram District.

Form of Contract. — *Lumpsum.*

Earnest money deposit .. .. Rs. 11,200.
Period of completion .. .. 12 months.

Cost of tender documents with plans Rs. 20 plus sales tax 3½ per cent.

2. The tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Ramanathapuram Circle, Madurai-1 during office hours from 22nd May 1972 onwards. The last date for receipt of application for the tender schedules is 29th May 1972 and the application received after the date will not be generally considered.

3. The cost of the tender documents (which will under no circumstances be refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "P.W.D. III Other Remittance" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Sivaganga division, Sivaganga. The Sales tax should be remitted in a separate chalan under the head "XII Sales Tax 6. Receipt under State Sales Tax-Act—General Sales Tax". The tender document will be issued only after producing the chalans.

4. The tenders should be submitted only in the prescribed form supplied by the Department and should be enclosed in a sealed cover marked "Tender" with the name of work, chalan, number and date, amount and the full address of the tenderers, etc.

5. Earnest Money Deposit will be accepted in the shape of chalans and any other authorised mode of payment after the due observation of formalities.

6. The successful tenderer will be required to make a further security deposit of Rs. 11,200 (Rupees eleven thousand and two hundred) only or as may be prescribed by the Superintending Engineer at the time of acceptance of tenders and enter into an agreement for the satisfactory execution of work as per stipulations in the tender notice.

7. The Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Ramanathapuram Circle, Madurai reserves to himself the right to reject any or all the tenders.

No. 17. *Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.*

SALE OF CONDEMNED MOTOR CYCLES.

20 Nos. Motor Cycles (MSS. 7601 to MSS. 7620) will be sold in Public Auction on "Friday the 5th May 1972" at 10-00 hours at Armed Reserve Police Lines (Motor Transport section) Pudupet, Madras-2.

The vehicles may be inspected during morning hours at the place mentioned above.

A copy of the conditions of sale can be had from the Reserve Sub-Inspector, Motor Transport, Armed Reserve Lines, Pudupet, Madras-2.

No. 11. *Commissioner of Police, Madras.*

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT, PAMBAN BRIDGE WORKS CIRCLE.

For and *on behalf* of Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Pamban Circle at the Thirumanur Bridge Special Divisional Engineer's Office at Thanjavur up to 3-00 p.m. on 10th May 1972 for the works noted below :

Name of work:

Constructing a bridge at KM 41/4 (M.25 6-7) *of* Muthupet—Mimisal Road, E.M.D. Rs. 9,000.

Construction of a bridge at K.M. 67/0(M.41/7) of Muthupet-Mimisal Road. E.M.D. Rs. 7,300.

Tenders will be opened on the same date at 3-30 p.m. by the Superintending Engineer (H), Pamban Circle at the Office of the Divisional Engineer (H), Special Thirumanur Bridge Works Division, Thanjavur.

Particulars of tender condition schedules, forms and plans can be obtained from the Office of the Special Divisional Engineer, Thirumanur Bridge Works, Thanjavur.

The schedules can be had on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 25-90 (including sales tax) for each work on all working days from 2nd May to 9th May 1972 during office hours. This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

The E.M.D. amount noted against each work should be remitted into any of the Government Treasury within the jurisdiction of the Special Divisional Engineer (H. Thirumanur Bridge Works, Thanjavur under the Head "Revenue Deposit to the credit of the Special Divisional Engineer (H), Thirumanur Birdge Works, Thanjavur and the receipted chalan should be attached with the tender.

If the E.M.D. amount is furnished in the form of Bank guarantee obtained from scheduled banks the guarantee should be accompanied by the Reserve Bank of India concurrence.

Tender based on alternate design will not be considered.

Tenders received without the E.M.D. will not be considered.

No. 25-A. G. SIVANANDAM.
Superintending Engineer (H).

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

ENNORE THERMAL SCHEME, ENNORE, MADRAS-57.

Specification Nos. AEP 96 and 97.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, sealed tenders superscribed "Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, Ennore Thermal Scheme, supply of cables, screws, etc., AEP. 96 and 97" and the name of the tenderer will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 3-30 p.m. on 19th May 1972 and will be opened at 4-00 p.m. on the same date and in the presence of such of those tenderers who are present.

Details of the materials required, corresponding specification Nos. and E.M.D. are indicated below with due dates for each of the tender as mentioned against them.

Aluminium Welding Cable, 600 amps. capacity E.M.D. Rs. 1,200. specifications No. AEP 96, Specification No. AEP 97, Mild steel self-tapping screws, pan head 3.4 inch. long. 8 gauge, E.M.D. Rs. 1,000.

Tender set can be had from the undersigned from 20th April 1972 onwards. Cost of tender set Rs. 5.

Tenders not submitted in the Departmental form and on due date will be rejected. The undersigned reserves the right to distribute the work among tenderers or reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reasons therefor.

The Electricity Board is not responsible for any loss of tender set during transit if sent by post. The tender forms are not transferable.

No. 24-A. *Superintending Engineer, Ennore Thermal Scheme, Ennore, Madras-57.*

SUPPLY OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES 1ST JULY 1972 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1972, GOVERNMENT RAJA MIRASDAR HOSPITAL, THANJAVUR.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Superintendent, Government R.M. Hospital, Thanjavur, up to 11-00 a.m. on 30th May 1972 for the supply of Drugs and Medicines for the period of six months from 1st July 1972 to 31st December 1972.

Tenders should be submitted in the tender forms by using additional sheets if necessary when space is not sufficient in the tender form.

The tender forms can be had from the Superintendent, Government R.M. Hospital, Thanjavur on payment of a fee of Rs. 5 plus 3½ per cent Sales Tax on 5 per cent surcharge on Sales Tax (i.e., 0-20 p.).

The fee for tender form should be remitted into the Reserve Bank of India, Madras or any of the branches of the State Bank of India or any Government Treasuries under the head of account "XXIII. Medical II. D.M.E.—K. Miscellaneous".

The Sales Tax, i.e., 0-20P. should be remitted under the head of account "XII Sales, Tax—Receipt—Under the Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax".

Tender forms and condition of tenders and schedule of Drugs and Medicines will be sent immediately on receipt of the two chalans as cited above.

Tender forms will not be sent to the firms who have sent the remittance chalans on the day of opening the tenders, i.e., on 30th May 1972.

Superintendent,
Government R.M. Hospital. Thanjavur.

No. 5.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

Specification No. SOE-5.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board sealed tenders complete with Specification Number, due date and the name of the tender superscribed on the cover are invited by the undersigned up to 1-00 p.m. on 20th May 1972 for handling and transport of materials of different categories in use in the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board from Ennore Railway Station and Ennore Thermal Scheme Railway Siding to E.T.S. O. & M. Stores and to E.T.S. Power House and vice versa.

Copies of tender sets can be had on payment of Rs. 10 (rupees ten only) (non-refundable) either in cash in the office of the undersigned or by Money Order addressed to the Deputy Chief Accountant (Operation/T.N.E.B. Ennore Thermal Power Station/Ennore, Madras-57) mentioning clearly the specification No. The tender set will be sent only by ordinary post under certificate of posting. The Board will not be responsible for loss of tender documents in transit or for delay or non-delivery, etc. The tender form is not transferable. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reasons thereof.

A sum of Rs. 1,000 (rupees one thousand only) towards earnest money deposit should be remitted by the tenderer in cash in the Office of the undersigned and the cash receipt sent along with the tender. Tenders not accompanied by the cash receipt and those not submitted in the Departmental form on or before the due date and time will be rejected. The tenders will be opened at 4-00 p.m. on 20th May 1972 in the presence of the tenderers who may be present.

No. 26-A. *Superintending Engineer/Operation, Ennore Thermal Power Station, Ennore, Madras-57.*

TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS-2.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited up to 3 p.m. on 9th May 1972 for the appointment of Transport Contractor for one year for TANSI Wool Processing Centre, Vinnamangalam.

Sealed tenders should be submitted in the prescribed form of tender. Tender form and instructions to tenderer may be obtained from the Chemist-*cum*-Dyeing Master, TANSI Wool Processing Centre, Vinnamangalam on payment of Re. 1 plus Sales Tax 3½ percent either in cash or by Money Order. Tender superscribed "For Transport contract due on 9th May 1972" should be sent in a sealed cover to the Chemist-*cum*-Dyeing Master, TANSI Wool Processing Centre, Vinnamangalam, North Arcot District.

Tender will be opened by the Chemist-*cum*-Dyeing Master at 4 p.m. on 9th May 1972.

No. 13 *Managing Director.*

DIRECTORATE OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION, MADRAS-25, TAMIL NADU

A short course on "*Earth*" Retaining Structures.

1. A Three Week Refresher Course on Analysis and Design of Earth Retaining Structures will be offered by the Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering Department, College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras-25, commencing from Monday, 6th November 1972.

2. This course is primarily intended for practising Engineers in private or public sector undertakings.

3. The minimum qualification for admission to the Course will be a degree in Civil Engineering. Diploma holders with sufficient experience and knowledge in Soil Mechanics will also be considered for admission.

4. The fee for the course will be Rs. 300.

5. The last date for the receipt of completed application is September 27, 1972.

6. Further particulars can be had from

"Dean of Post-Graduate Studies,
College of Engineering,
Guindy, Madras-35."

P. SIVALINGAM,
Director of Technical Education,
Madras-25.

No. 12.

PALLAVA TRANSPORT CORPORATION LTD., ANNASALAI, MADRAS-2.

For and on behalf of the Chairman, Pallava Transport Corporation Ltd., Madras-2 sealed tenders are invited up to 3 p.m. on 12th May 1972, for running Coffee and Tea business at "Mint Bus stand". The tenders will be for a period of three years. Tenders will be opened on the same day (*i.e.*) 12th May 1972 at 3-30 p.m. Copies of tender conditions can be had from the Executive Engineer (C), Pallava Transport Corporation Ltd., Madras-2 on payment of Rs. 1-04P. during office hours. The amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

No. 37-A.

Managing Director,
Pallava Transport Corporation.

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

ADMISSION TO THE GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL.

(1) Applications are invited for admission to Government Techinical High Schools attached to :

(i) Central Polytechnic, Madras-20;

(ii) Tamilnadu Polytechnic, Madurai-11;

(iii) Government Polytechnic, Coimbatore-14;

(iv) Government Polytechnic, Vellore-2;

(v) Government Polytechnic, Nagercoil;

(vi) Government Polytechnic ,Tiruchirappalli-15;

(vii) Government Polytechnic, Tuticorin;

(viii) Alagappa Polytechnic, Karaikudi;

and also attached to the Private Polytechnics at

(ix) Bhakthavatsalem Polytechnic, Kancheepuram;

(x) Valivalam Desikar Polytechnic, Nagapattinam;

(xi) Rajagopal Polytechnic, Gudiyattam.

so as to reach the respective Principals by 5-00 p.m. on 1st June 1972.

(2) Candidates belonging to Tamil Nadu only are eligible for admission to the Technical High Schools in this State.

(3) Application form and prospectus can be had from the Principals of the respective Polytechnics on requisition accompanied by a crossed postal order for Re. 1 drawn in favour of the Principal of the respective Polytechnic to whom the requisition is made and a self-addressed (20 paise + 5 paise refugee) stamped envelope (size 22 × 9½ cm.). Postal Order should not be dated earlier than 1st May 1972.

NOTE.—Laundry Technology is also offered at the Government Technical High School attached to the Central Polytechnic, Madras-20. Candidates desirous of studying this subject may apply in the prescribed form obtainable from the Principal of the above Polytechnic. Preference will be given in the matter of admission to those belonging to the washermen community.

(4) *Minimum Qualification*—

A pass in the old III Form or the present integrated VIII Standard.

NOTE.—(i) All candidates who are eligible for admission to the IX Standard of the eleven year integrated Secondary course are eligible for admission.

(ii) Candidates who have passed the prevocational training course will be given preference for admission.

(5) Age—

Candidates should have completed the age of 13 years (minimum) and should be below 17 years (maximum) on the 1st July 1971.

(6) Tuition fees—

No tuition fees will be levied from the students who join the technical high schools.

(7) Stipends—

50 per cent of the students admitted to the Technical High Schools will be awarded stipends shown below :—

(i) At the rate of Rs. 20 per mensem per student studying in 1st and 2nd year classes

and

(ii) At the rate of Rs. 30 per mensem per student studying in the III year classs.

(8) Candidates applying for admission should be prepared to appear for an interview before the Principals of the respective Polytechnics, if required, at their own expenses.

NOTE.—(i) A pass in Technical High School Course is recognised as equivalent to Matriculation by Madras, Madurai Universities.

(ii) Boys passing out of these Technical High Schools are eligible for admission to Diploma Courses conducted in Polytechnics and for University Courses of study in Arts Colleges.

(iii) Boys passing out of the Technical High School can seek employment in industries as skilled operatives.

(9) Application should be sent to the Principals of the Polytechnics concerned addressed by designation only.

Director of Technical Education.

No. 11-A.

TURAIYUR MUNICIPALITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT.

Sealed tenders are invited so as to reach the undersigned on or before 3 p.m. on 22nd May 1972 for the works as per schedule A and for the supply of articles as per schedule B. The tenders should be accompanied with an earnest money deposit as noted against each work or article and the tenders for the works must be in the schedule forms which can be had from the Municipal Office on payment of Rs. 10-35 for each work in cash. Detailed particulars in respect of the articles to be supplied can be had on application to the undersigned. The tenders will be opened at 3 p.m. on 22nd May 1972, when the tenderers or their agents duly authorised in writing may be present.

SCHEDULE A.

Name of work.	*Estimate amount.*
	RS.
Black top surfacing Thiagi Singara Velar Street and Harijan Street.—E.M.D. Rs. 335.	13,300
Improvements to Municipal Bus Stand Road, E.M.D. Rs. 485.	19,400
Metalling Sorathur Road.—E.M.D. Rs. 585 ..	23,300
Asphalt concreting to Hospital Road.—E.M.D. Rs. 770.	22,000
Construction of a latrine in Devanger Street.—E.M.D. Rs. 370.	14,800

SCHEDULE B.

1 One tractor with trailer for Public Health Section. E.M.D. Rs. 1,000.
2 One Water Tanker about 1,000 gallons for fixing in a trailer, E.M.D. Rs. 200.
3 One Cash Iron Safe about 3 feet in height with double lock arrangements, E.M.D. Rs. 50.
4 Two sprayers for Mosquito control work, each of 9 litres capacity, E.M.D. Rs. 20.

No. 14.

SYED ABDUL KHADER,
Special Officer.

T.W.A.D. BOARD.

Pollachi Water Supply Improvements Scheme—IInd Stage—Supply, delivery and erection of clear water pumpsets and accessories including pipe connections—Tender extended.

The last date for receipt of tenders for Pollachi Water Supply Improvements—IInd stage—Supply, delivery and erection of clear water pumpsets is hereby extended upto 10th May 1972, 3-00 p.m. and will be opened at 4-00 p.m. on the same day.

The period of scale of tender documents is also extended up to 6th May 1972.

Other conditions of the Chit Tender Notice remain unchanged.

No. 6. *Superintending Engineer (T.W.A.D.), Coimbatore-12.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu "Sealed Tenders" will be received for the supply of the following Electrical meterials by the Electrical Engineer, P.W.D., Tiruchirappalli-1, in his office upto 3 p.m. on 8th May 1972. The tenders will be opened on the same day at 4 p.m.

The cost of tender schedule viz. Rs. 5-18 shall be accepted by Demand Draft of any scheduled Bank in the name of Electrical Engineer, P.W.D., Tiruchirappalli or by Government chalan for the amount remitted under the head "P.W. III O.R. Remittance Electrical Engineer, P.W.D., Tiruchirappalli-1."

Name of materials.—(1) No. 200 K.V.A. 11 K.V./433 volts out door type distribution transformer as per I.S.S.,—and

1 Number 100 K.VA. 11 K.V./433 volts out door type distribution transformer as per I.S.S.

No. 3. *Electrical Engineer, P.W.D., Tiruchirappalli.*

MADRAS VETERINARY COLLEGE, VEPERY, MADRAS-7.

Course of instruction for qualifying for the degree of Master of Veterinary Science (M.V.Sc.—Revised Regulations) of the Madras University.

Applications in the prescribed form are invited from candidates belonging to Indian States for admission to the M.V. Sc. Degree Course of the Madras University at the Madras Veterinary College for the year 1972-73. The branches of study offered are—

Branch I	(1) Anatomy. (2) Surgery. (3) Obstetrics and Diseases of the Reproductive system.
Branch II	(1) Physiology. (2) Therapeutics. (3) Pharmacology and Meteria Medical.
Branch III	(1) Pathology. (2) Bacteriology. (3) Parasitology.
Branch IV	(1) Hygiene (Animal Husbandry). (2) Preventive Medicine. (3) Meat and Milk Hygiene.
Branch V	(1) Animal Genetics and Breeding. (2) Animal Nutrition. (3) Dairy Science.

For Prospectus (Regulations) and Application form, candidates should apply to the Director of Veterinary Education and Research and Dean, Madras Veterinary College, Vepery P.O., Madras-7, with a crossed Postal Order of the value of Rs. 2 (Rupees two only) in his favour purchased not earlier than 1st April 1972, together with a sufficiently stamped medium sized 9" × 4" self-addressed envelope. Requisition for forms accompanied by *Money Order* and *Postal Stamps* will not be attended to.

The educational qualifications for admission to the M.V.Sc. Degree Course is a pass in the B.V.Sc. Degree Examination of the Madras University or an examinations of any other University recognised by the University of Madras as equivalent thereto. Candidates who have obtained the B.V.Sc. Degree in the minimum period prescribed will be preferred.

No candidate can be admitted to the Post-graduate Course in Veterinary Science unless his/her preliminary qualifications are recognised. The examination of other Indian Universities which are recognised by the Inter-University Board of India will be recognised on a reciprocal basis subject to the following conditions :—

(1) that the normal length of the course prescribed leading to the examination sought to be recognised shall not be less than that for the corresponding examination of this University (Madras University).

(2) that the courses of study for the examination sought to be recognised shall have been pursued in a University or in a College recognised by a University.

(3) the restrictions of subject, if any, imposed on candidates of this University shall be applicable to candidates who have passed examination of other Universities.

Applications together with their enclosures should be received in the College office not later than 5 p.m. on 15th May 1972. Applications will be summarily rejected, if found defective, without giving any intimation whatsoever.

Employees of the State Government (Madras) should apply to the course through the Head of the Department (Director of Animal Husbandry, Madras) sufficiently early and should make their own arrangements for relief, leave, etc., in case they are selected for the course. Similarly, employees of other States also should apply through their Heads of Departments concerned and make their own arrangements for relief, leave, etc., in case they are selected for the course.

Note.—(1) Five per cent of the total seats available for admission to the M.V.Sc. Degree Course in Madras Veterinary College will be reserved for Scheduled Castes and scheduled Tribes and the seats reserved will be filled up on all India basis.

(2) Of the remaining seats available 90 per cent will be filled up by admitting candidates purely on merit basis and the remaining 10 per cent of the seats will be reserved for admission of the candidates sponsored by Government of India, as indicated below :—

(1) Overseas scholars including trainees under Colombo Plan and other Technical Aid Programme.

(2) Candidates from States and Union Territories which do not have adequate training facilities.

DR. V. RATHNASABAPATHY, B.V.SC., PH.D.,
(Missouri—U.S.A.),
Director of Veterinary Education and Research and Dean, Madras Veterinary College, Madras.

No. 2

TAMIL NADU SLUM CLEARANCE BOARD.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division VI, Foreshore Estate, Madras-28.

TENDER NOTICE.

Rc. No. D1/1691/71.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board sealed tenders with the name of work and tenderer duly superscribed on the cover for the following work are invited from the registered contractors of Slum Clearance Board by the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division VI, Madras-28. up to 3 p.m. on 11th May 1972. Tenders received will be opened by the Executive Engineer. Division VI at 3-05 p.m. on the same day in the presence of tenderers or their authorised agents who choose to be present. Form of Contract, L.S.

Batch number, name of work, Earnest Money Deposit and the approximate value of work.

5. Construction of three storeyed slum tenements, two blocks of 18 in 1 block Numbers 26 and 28 at Ayodhiyakuppam—E.M.D. Rs. 2,980—Rs. 1,98,600.

6. Construction of three storeyed slum tenements 2 blocks of 12 in 1 block Numbers 27 and 29 at Ayodhiyakuppam, E.M.D Rs. 2,040—Rs. 1,36,000.

7. Construction of three storeyed slum tenements 3 blocks of 18 in 1 block Nos. 30, 32 and 34 at Ayodhiyakuppam, E.M.D. Rs. 4,470—Rs. 2,97,900.

8. Construction of three storeyed slum tenements 4 blocks of 12 in 1 block Nos. 31, 33, 35 and 36 at Ayodhiyakuppam, E.M.D. Rs. 4,080—Rs. 2,72,000.

9. Construction of three storeyed slum tenements 2 blocks of 12 in 1 block Nos. 44 and 45 at Ayodhiyakuppam, E.M.D. Rs. 2,040—Rs.1,36,000.

10. Construction of three storeyed slum tenements 6 blocks of 12 in 1 block Nos. 42, 43, 46, 47, 48 and 49 at Ayodhiyakuppam. E.M.D. Rs. 6,120—Rs. 4,08,000.

The tender documents can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division VI on all working days between 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. from 1st May 1972 to 10th May 1972 on production of chalan towards the cost of tender schedule plus sales tax, i.e., Rs. 15 plus sales tax and surcharge.

Tenders shall be submitted only in the prescribed form supplied by the department. The department will not be responsible for any delay or loss in transist.

Right is reserved to reject one or all the tenders received without assigning any reason therefor.

Tenders submitted without requisite E.M.D. will be summarily rejected.

Executive Engineer, Division No. VI,
Slum Clearance Board.

No. 1.

TURAIYUR MUNICIPALITY.

(Tiruchirappalli District).

TENDER NOTICE

Sealed tenders are invited so as to reach the undersigned on or before 4-00 p.m. on 15th May 1972 for the supply of 6 numbers of 125 W. Mercury Vapour lamps with out fitting. Tenders should be accompanied with an earnest money deposit of Rs. 50. Full particulars can be had from Municipality Officer.

SYED ABDUL KHADER,
Special Officer.

No. 8

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

On behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed quotations in duplicate are invited by the undersigned up to 3-00 p.m. on 6th May 1972 for supply of the following:—

Quality.	*Description of work.*
(1)	(2)
1 number.	250 KVA. 11KV/416 Volts 3 phase 50 Cycs distribution transformer of *Indoor type* with standard fittings complete and trifurcating box attached on both H.T. and L.T. sides and 1st filling of oil.
1 number.	11 K. V. oil switch fuse of 250 MVA rupturing capacity to control 250 KVA transformer with trifurcating boxes attached on incoming and outgoing sides of H.T. oil switch fuse.
2 numbers.	400 Amps LT OCB, 25 MVA rupturing capacity drawout type complete with over load and no volt releases and with voltmeter and ammeter floor mounted type with L.T. trifurcating boxes attached with on the incoming side and suitable for coupling with L. T. panel board.
70 numbers.	250 Watts. cut off type M. V. lamp for street light purpose, complete (intorgral type) with polyster filled tapped choke condenser, etc., with perspex cover with 250 W. H.P. MV. lamp suitable for 250 Volts 50 Cycs. A.C. supply.
3,000 metres.	4 core 16 square mm LT. PVC UG cable Alu. Conductor, 1,100 Volts as per IS specification.

Conditions.—

1. The offer must be from ready stock.
2. The rate should include all taxes and delivery charges at site.
3. Leaflets may be enclosed in support of the offer.
4. The cover should be superscribed as quotation for..... due ..... on.
5. Samples shall be submitted along with the quotations for considering the quotations.
6. *Separate quotations for each items shall be submitted.*

Electrical Engineer, P.W.D.,
Madras-5.

No. 80 A.

SALE NOTICE.

TAMIL NADU FOREST DEPARTMENT.

MADURAI SOUTH FOREST DIVISION, MADURAI-20.

The auction sale of the Minor Forest lease units and Bamboo Coupes of Madurai South Division for 1972-73 will be held at the District Forest Office, Madurai South Division, Madurai-20 at 10-00 a.m. on 29th May 1972.

Further particulars may be obtained from the District Forest Officer, or from the Range Officers concerned.

District Forest Officer.

No. 12A

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed scheduled tenders will be received by the Divisional Engineer, (H. & R. W.), Thanjavur at his office at Panagal Buildings, Thanjavur up to 3-00 p.m. (Office clock) on 10th May 1972 for the work noted below and opened at 3-15 p.m. on the same date.

Name of work.—Construction of a bridge across Kannanar in Thelunkankudikadu.—Vadaseri Road—E.M.D.—Rs. 3,870.

Particulars of tender conditions, prescribed Form, Schedules, Plans, etc., can be obtained from the office of the Divisional Engineer (H. & R.W), Thanjavur on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 20-75 per set including sales tax (not refundable) on all working days during working hours from 1st May to 9th May 1972.

Alternate design proposals will not be entertained.

The Earnest Money Deposit in the shape of 12 years N.D.C., 10 years Defence Deposit Certificates, State Government Securities, Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board Bonds, Bank Guarantees, Deposit at call Receipts, Demand Drafts issued by Schedule Banks will also be accepted.

It is informed that Bank Guarantees will not be considered unless the concurrence of Reserve Bank of India to the Bank Guarantee is obtained and enclosed with tender.

Tenders without Earnest Money Deposit will be summarily rejected.

Divisional Engineer (H. & R.W.),
Thanjavur.

N. 5A.

GROUND WATER DIVISION.

Supply and delivery of 1 number Vertical Turbine pumpset 50 G.P.M. capacity against a head of 170' for installation in deep bore well.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer, Ground Water Division, No. 5, Venkatanarayana Road, T. Nagar, Madras 17, for the above work up to 3-00 p.m. on 10th May 1972. The Tenders will be opened by the Executive Engineer in the above Office in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-05 p.m. on the same day.

Form of agreement	..	Form 9 of M.F.C., Vol. I.
Earnest money deposit	..	Rs. 500.
Cost of tender documents.	..	Rs. 5+S.T. Re. 0·20.
Period of completion	..	1 month.

Tender documents will be available in the above Office during Office hours up to 9th May 1972.

The cost of tender documents (which will under no circumstance be refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "Public Works Remittances—III. Other Remittances" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Ground Water Division, Madras-17. The sales tax should be remitted under the same challan into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the Head "XII.—Sales Tax (*b*) Receipts under state Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax". The tender document will be issued only after producing the above challan.

Executive Engineer, Ground Water Division,
Madras-17.

No. 9-A.

HOUSE KEEPER FOR CHINGLEPUT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Applications are invited from qualified and eligible candidates for the appointment of one House Keeper, Grade II, in the scale of pay of Rs. 200-5-250-10-300 plus the usual allowances admissible to the post attached to the Women's Hostel, Chingleput Medical College up to 31st May 1972. The age, educational qualifications, required for the above post is appended below:

QUALIFICATION:

(A) Must have passed the IXth standard of a recognised Anglo-Indian High School with Domestic Science as optional subject.

or

(B) Must have passed the S.S.L.C. Examination under the Re-organised scheme of Secondary Education, 1929 with domestic Science under group C with eligibility for University course.

or

(C) Must have passed the S.S.L.C. Examination with home science as special subject under the Re-organised scheme of Secondary Education, 1948.

AGE:

Must have completed the age of 25 years and must not have completed the age of 40 years on the date of appointment.

Attested copies of the concerned certificates should be enclosed with the application. They will be called for an interview, for which no travelling allowance or any other allowances will be paid to them. They should make their own arrangements for boarding and lodging at the time of interview.

For any other particulars, the Principal, Chingleput Medical College, Chingleput may be addressed enclosing a self addressed postal envelope.

DR. T. JAYAVELU, B.A., M.B.B.S., M.SC.
Principal.

No. 19A. *Chingleput Medical College, Chingleput.*

FELLOWSHIPS IN WASTE WATER TREATMENT.

Applications are invited for the posts of (i) Senior Research Fellow at Rs. 400 p.m. (fixed) and (ii) A Technical Assistant at Rs. 200 p.m. (fixed), under the C.S.I.R. Research Scheme on "Studies on Entrainment Aerators in Waste Water Treatment" to be carried out in the Public Health Engineering Department of the College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras-25.

Qualifications.—For (i) above, M.Sc., degree in Public Health Engineering of the University of Madras or equivalent there to or M.Sc., degree in Chemistry with 3 years experience in analysis of water, waste water and industrial wastes or other analytical work.

Age below 30 years on 1st April 1972.

For (ii) above, a pass in S.S.L.C., or equivalent examination with 2 years experience as Laboratory Technician or attender in a recognised institution or an I.T.I. Certificate with one year experience in plumbing/fitting/electrical wiring.

These appointments have been sanctioned for a period of one year from 1st March 1972. But is likely to be continued for one more year thereafter. Applications furnishing relevant details such as age, qualification, experience, list of publications, if any etc., on plain paper should reach the Dean of Post-Graduate studies, College of Engineering, Madras-25 on or before 10th May 1972.

Director of Technical Education,
Madras-25.

No. 86.

TAMIL NADU FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY, SOUTH BEACH ROAD, MADRAS-4.

Applications are invited for the following posts:—

(1) Scientific Assistant—Grade I.

Scale of pay : Rs. 425—20—525—25—700 with D.A. etc., as admissible to the scale of pay.

(2) Scientific Assistant—Grade II.

Scale of pay : Rs. 325—15—550 with D.A., etc., as admissible to the scale of pay.

Qualifications for both the Grades.—First or second class B.Sc. degree in Physics, Chemistry Zoology or Botany. An M.Sc. degree will be a desirable qualification.

Age.—Candidates for appointment should not have completed the age of 25 years on 1st July 1972.

Note.—(i) The upper age limit of scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates will be 30 years provided they possess a higher educational qualification than the minimum prescribed.

(ii) Repatriates from Ceylon and Burma may also apply even if they do not fully satisfy the qualifications including age limit. Their cases will be considered on merit and relaxation of age or qualification or other technical restrictions will be considered, if the candidates are found prima facie suitable for appointment.

Note.—Candidates who have graduated through Tamil Medium will be given preference.

Application form can be had from the office of the Director, Tamil Nadu Forensic Science Laboratory, South Beach Road, Madras-4 on a written requisition enclosing a self addressed envelope stamped with postage stamps to the value of 35 Paise plus surcharge stamp.

When the applications are submitted in complete shape for the post, a Treasury Chalan for Rs. 10 (ten only) paid in the Treasury under the head of account "XIX-Police—h. Miscellaneous—Miscellaneous Fees from candidates" should be enclosed.

Note.—Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe candidates need not pay this fees of Rs.10.

Appointments are temporary at present, but are likely to be continued.

Applications in the prescribed form should reach the undersigned on or before 30th May 1972.

Applicants should be prepared to appear for personal interview at their own cost, if summoned.

P. CHADRASEKARAN,
Director, Tamil Nadu Forensic Science Laboratory, Madras-4.

ERRATUM

In the advertisement published on behalf of Highways and Rural Works Department, Tirunelveli Circle, in connection with Tender for Improvements to Paramakkudi-Keerandai Road; the last date for receipt of tenders is 3—5—72 and not 9—5—72. The E.M.D. for item No. 1 is Rs. 4150 and not Rs. 4450. The name of work above items Nos. 7 & 8 is widening the carriage-way Tenkasi-Madurai Road.

62

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD MADRAS EAST DIVISION.

TENDER NOTICE No. 1/72-73, dated 7-4-1972

Separate sealed tenders with the name of work and tenderer duly superscribed on the cover are invited for the following works so as to reach the undersigned not later than 3.00 p.m. on 8th May 1972. The tender will be opened at 3.05 p.m. on the same day in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present.

Approximate value of each group Rs. 4,46,600. E.M.D. for each group Rs. 6,700.

1. Construction of 70 flats in second floor over the existing 7 blocks including provision of all amenities for T.N.G.R.H. Scheme at Foreshore Estate—Group I.

2. Construction of 70 flats in second floor over the existing 7 blocks including provision of all amenities for T.N.G.R.H. Scheme at Foreshore Estate—Group II.

3. Construction of 70 flats in second floor over the existing 7 blocks including provision of all amenities for T.N.G.R.H. Scheme at Foreshore Estate—Group III.

Tender documents, plans and other particulars can be had on cash payment of Rs. 15 plus Sales Tax for each group (non refundable) specified by chalan from the office of the under signed between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. on all working days. The undersigned reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders without assigning reasons.

Executive Engineer (E).

PALLAVA TRANSPORT CORPORATION LTD. ANNASALAI, MADRAS-2.

For and on behalf of Pallava Transport Corporation sealed scheduled tenders will be received by the Manager Technical, Pallava Transport Corporation, Madras-2 at his office at Transport House, Mount Road, Madras-2 upto 3 p.m. on 30th May 1972 for the works noted below :—

Name of work.—Providing dust proof yard and barbed wire fencing for the proposed sub depot cum bus stand at Saidapet. E.M.D.—Rs. 2,625.

Form of contract—Lump sum. Period of completion.—one month.

Tenders will be opened on the same day, i.e. on 30th May 1972 at 3-15 p.m. by the Manager Technical, Pallava Transport Corporation, Transport House, Madras-2.

Particulars of tender conditions, forms, schedules and plans can be obtained from the office of the Executive Engineer (Civil), Transport House, Madras-2 on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 15-55 (rupees fifteen and paise fifty five only) on all working days during office hours from 8th May 1972 to 29th May 1972. This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

The earnest money noted above should be remitted in Accounts Section in favour of Financial Controller, Pallava Transport Corporation, Transport House, Madras and the receipt should be enclosed with the tender.

Tenders received without the prescribed earnest money deposit will not be considered.

No. 55-A.

Manager Technical,
Pallava Transport Corporation Ltd., Madras-2.

DIRECTORATE OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION, (CONSTRUCTION WING), GUINDY, MADRAS-25.

Item No. 1.—Construction of building for Science Block for Technical Teachers' Training Institute at Adyar—E.M.D. Rs. 1,500. To be completed in 6 months.

Item No. 2.—Construction of building for Library and Senior Staff for Technical Teachers' Training Institute at Adyar—E.M.D. Rs. 4,500. To be completed in 8 months.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, *Sealed Tenders* will be received by the Director of Technical Education, Madras-25, in the above office from contractors of appropriate classes registered for taking up works in the Technical Education Divisions, for the above work up to 3-00 p.m. on 22nd May 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Director of Technical Education Madras-25, in the above office in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-30 p.m. on the same day. Form of Agreement,—Lump sum.

The cost of tender documents (*i.e.*), Rs. 20 plus S. T. (which will under no circumstances be refunded) should be remitted into Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the Head "Public Works Remittances—III. Other Remittances" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Regional Engineering College Division, Tiruchirappalli. The sales tax should be remitted under a separate chalan into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "XII. Sales Tax—(*b*) Receipts under State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax". The tender documents will not be issued to contractors who are not registered for works in the appropriate classes in the Construction Wing of the Directorate of Technical Education, Madras. Tender documents will be available for sale from 8th May 1972 to 20th May 1972.

Earnest money deposit will be accepted in the shape of chalans and deposit-at-call receipts of scheduled banks. Government Promissory Notes, State Electricity Board Bonds and National Savings Certificates will also be accepted towards Earnest Money Deposit at 5 per cent below the market value or at the face value whichever is less. Bank Guarantee from any of Nationalised Banks alone will also be accepted towards Earnest Money Deposit. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

Intending tenderers should have at least three years experience in the construction of major building works in the appropriate classes. The Director of Technical Education, Madras-25, reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reasons therefor.

No. 29.

Director of Technical Education, Madras.

SUPPLY OF DIET ARTICLES REQUIRED FOR THE LEPROUS BEGGARS REHABILITATION HOME, ULUNDURPET, SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1972-73.

Sealed tenders for the supply of Diet Articles required for the Leprosy Beggars Rehabilitation Home, Ulundurpet, South Arcot District for the period from 1st April 1972 or a later date to 31st March 1973 will be received by the Superintendent, up to 2-00 p.m. on Monday, the 15th May 1972.

A copy of the conditions of tender and the Schedule of articles required and tender forms can be had on application at the Office of the Superintendent, Leprosy Beggars Rehabilitation Home, Ulundurpet, South Arcot District on or after 1st May 1972. The fee towards the cost of tender form is Rs. 5-18 (Rupees five and paise eighteen only) inclusive of Sales Tax at 3½ per cent which should be remitted into the Reserve Bank of India or any Government Treasury to the credit of Government of Tamil Nadu. The amount should be remitted in one chalan under the head of account "XXIII—Medical-g. Misc.-I. Director of Health Services and Family Planning-Other receipts" in the case of cost of tender form and under the head "XII-Sales Tax-Receipts under the State Sales Tax Acts-General Sales Tax" in the case of Sales Tax. Original chalans should be produced along with the application for the supply of tender form. The amount is not refundable under any circumstances.

A solvency and Nationality Certificate obtained on or after 1st October 1971 and signed by a Tahsildar and Income-Tax Verification Certificate if the total value of the tender exceeds Rs. 10,000 and sales tax clearance certificate if the total value of the tender exceeds Rs. 1,000 or true copies thereof attested by a State Gazetted Officer should invariably be attached along with the tender.

S. SRINIVASAN,
Superintendent, Leprosy Beggars Rehabilitation Home, Ulundurpet, South Arcot District.
No. 27.

TAMIL NADU SLUM CLEARANCE BOARD.

(Division VI, Foreshore Estate, Madras-28.)

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board sealed tenders with the name of work and tender duly superscribed on the cover for the following work are invited from the registered contractors of Slum Clearance Board by the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division VI, Madras-28, up to 3-00 p.m. on 17th May, 1972. Tenders received will be opened by the Executive Engineer, Division VI, at 3-05 p.m. on the same day in the presence of tenderers or their authorised agents who choose to be present. Form of contract—Lump sum.

Name of work.	*Approx. value of work.*	*E.M.D.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
Construction of slum tenemental Blocks at Kuppaimedu—(Vanniampathi).		
Batch I 24 in 1 (2 blocks) / 16 in 1 (5 blocks)	Rs. 7-68 Lakhs.	11,570.
Batch II 24 in 1 (2 blocks) / 16 in 1 (3 blocks)	Rs. 5-76 Lakhs.	8,640.
Batch III 24 in 1 (2 blocks) / 16 in 1 (3 blocks)	Rs. 5-76 Lakhs.	8,640.

The Tender documents can be had from the Office of the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division VI on all working days between 11-00 a.m. to 3-00 p.m. from 3-5-1972 onwards on production of chalan towards the cost of tender schedule, i.e., Rs 15. plus sales tax, and surcharge.

Tenders shall be submitted only in the prescribed form supplied by the department. The department will not be responsible for any delay or loss in transit.

Right is reserved to reject one or all the tenders received without assigning any reason therefor.

No. 330

Executive Engineer, Division No. VI, Slum Clearance Board.

65

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board sealed tenders with the Specification No. E. 1577 and due date, i.e., 22nd July 1972 superscribed on the cover are invited by the undersigned for the supply of the following items :—

Particulars.—

Directional over current and earth fault relays. Specification No. E. 1577, E.M.D. Rs. 1,000.

The tenders will be opened in the presence of such of those tenderers who may be present at 3-00 p.m. on the due date. Tenders received after the due date will not be considered. Copy of the specifications can be obtained by remitting either by cash or by Money Order. The amount of Rs. 20 to the *Accounts Officer*, Madras Electricity System (Distribution), 157, Anna Salai, Madras-2, noting the specification No. and sending the cash receipt or Money Order receipt as the case may be to the undersigned with a requisition, furnishing complete postal address. The Board also reserves the right to split the tenders, revise the quantity and place orders for supply covered by this specification on one or more tenderers.

Tenders received after the due date will be summarily rejected.

No. 23. *Superintending Engineer, Technical (Electrical).*

LADY WILLINGDON TRAINING COLLEGE, MADRAS.

Admission to B.E.d. Degree course in Lady Willingdon Training College, Madras and Government Training College for Women, Coimbatore in 1972-73.

Applications are invited from women candidates for admission to the B. Ed. Degree course 1972-73 in the Lady Willingdon Training College, Madras and Government Training College for Women, Coimbatore.

Requisition for application forms to either college should be made to the Principal, Lady Willingdon training College and can be had on payment of the prescribed fee of 0·50 Paise. The amount may be paid in cash at the college office or sent by Money Order or Crossed Postel order obtained in favour of the Principal, Lady Willingdon Training College, Madras. No other form of remittance will be accepted.

No. 26. *Principal.*

MADRAS VETERINARY COLLEGE, VEPERY, MADRAS-7.

Admission to the Clean Meat Production, Flaying and carecasses utilisation course 1971-72—*III Batch : Course of instructions for the training of professional flayers.*

A course of training in the art of clean meat production flaying and carecasses utilisation coursewill be conducted at the Madras Veterinary College for training of butchers engaged in slaughter houses and fresh candidates who desire to take to flaying as a profession.

Applications for admission to the course in the prescribed form, obtainable from the Director of Veterinary, Education and Research and Dean, Madras Veterinary College, Vepery, Madras-7 should reach the undersigned addressed by designation only not later than 10th May 1972.

Candidates seeking admission to the training should be able to read and write one of the regional languages and should be above 18 years of age as on 15th May 1972. Candidates already underwent the training should not apply again.

The course is for a period of five months. The licenced butchers will be paid a stipend of Rs. 10 per mensem each during the period of training while the new recruits Rs. 25 per mensem each.

No. 54-A. *Director of Veterinary Education and Research and Dean, Madras Veterinary College, Madras-7.*

PALLAVA TRANSPORT CORPORATION LTD.

Sealed quotations for the supply of Semi closed chain pipe invited by the undersigned up to 2 p.m. on 22nd May 1972. Detailed conditions of tender and other particulars can be had free of cost from the Purchase Officer, Pallava Transport Corporation Limited on any working day.

No. 31. *Managing Director, Pallava Transport Corporation.*

TAMIL NADU SLUM CLEARANCE BOARD.

Office of the Executive Engineer IV, Slum Clearance Board, Ashoknagar, Madras-83.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board sealed tenders with the name of work and tenderer duly superscribed on the cover are invited from the registered contractors by the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division IV at his Office at Ashoknagar, Madras-83 (near Ashok Pillar) up to 3-00 p.m. on 5th May 1972 for the following works. The tenders will be opened by the undersigned at 3-15 p.m. on the same day in the presence of the tenderers who choose to be present at that time. Lump-sum contract work to be completed in eight months.

Name of Works.—

Construction of 3 blocks (B-5, B-6 and B-7 of 18 in 1 type tenements in Ramakamathpuram Scheme area at Ramakamathpuram—E.M.D. Rs. 5,200

Approximate Value of the Works. Rs. 1,13,500.

The tender documents can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division No. IV, Ashoknagar, Madras-83. On all working days between 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. from 28th April 1972 only on production of receipted chalan towards the cost of tender schedule Rs. 15 plus sales tax at 3½ per cent. The cost of tender schedules may be remitted to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Division No. IV under the head "T. Deposits and advances—Part I—Deposits bearing interest (B) other deposits—Deposits of Slum Clearance Board". The sales tax may be remitted under the head "XII Sales Tax—B. receipts under State Sales Tax act, General—Sales Tax."

Right is reserved to reject any or all tenders receive without assigning any reason therefor.

Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board,
No. 21. *Division No. IV.*

SRIVILLIPUTTUR MUNICIPALITY.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders will be received by the under signed up to 4 p.m. on 15th May 1972 for the supply of the following materials. Each tender should be accompanied by a tender deposit of Rs. 500. Further particulars can be had from this office on requisition.

1	80 M. M. A C. Pressure Pipes class III Conforming to I.S.S. and in Standard length by 4 Metres.	600	Metres
2	80 M. M. C. I. detachable joints Suitable for the above pipe including bolts and nuts and pair of rubber rings.	150	Numbers
3	80 M. M. C.I. 90 Plain ended bends	4	"
4	100 M. M. ×80 M. M. C. I. taper ..	1	"

No. 24. *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION, MADRAS-25.

Applications for admission during 1972-73 to the Part-time Diploma courses conducted in the institutions noted below in the subjects indicated against each are invited so as to reach the Principal of the Polytechnic concerned on or before 27th May 1972.

Name of the Polytechnic.	*Courses conducted.*
Central Polytechnic, Adyar, Madras-20.	Civil, Mechnical and Electrical Engineering.
Tamil Nadu Polytechnic, Madurai-11.	
Government Polytechnic, Vellore.	
Government Polytechnic, Tiruchirappalli-15.	Mechanical and Electrical.

Candidates are informed that application forms can be obtained from the Principal of the respective Polytechnic, on a requisition with a self-addressed envelope of size 22 c.m. × 9·5 c.m. and stamped to the value of 50 paise+5 paise refugee accompanied by a Crossed Postal Order for Re. 1 drawn in favour of the Principals concerned to whom the requisition is made. The Postal Order *should not* be dated earlier than 1st May 1972.

The duration of the course will be four years. The course is offered to persons who are actually engaged in Workshops and Industries in Technical and Engineering jobs. Candidates admitted to the Part-time course will attend the Institutions in the evening on all working days on a semester basis.

Minimum qualification for admission.

(a) A pass in the final year examination of the Technical High School course conducted by the State Board of Technical Education and Training, Tamil Nadu

or

A pass in S.S.L.C. with Algebra and Geometry or Physics or Chemistry or Engineering with eligibility for University courses of study

or

Any other examination recognized as equivalent thereto with the required electives prescribed by the Directorate from year to year

and

(b) Should be actually employed in the Engineering fields and should also possess practical experience in the particular Engineering field for a period of not less than three years.

Note.—(i) Candidates possessing higher qualifications should also satisfy the conditions (*b*) above.

(ii) Reference will be given to candidates specially sponsored by the Industry as it would ensure proper co-ordination and consequently effective working of the scheme.

Age limit.—"No age limit is prescribed for admission to this Course".

Only candidates who are regularly employed in recognised Engineering firm/department in the Engineering field are eligible for admission to part-time courses. For this purpose candidates should enclose a certificate in original from the employer to the effect that the candidate is a permanent employee of the firm/department giving full particulars regarding the nature of work engaged, conduct and character of the candidate. Application for these courses should be submitted through the employer.

A Tuition fee of Rs. 140 and special fee of Rs. 40 will be collected for the first semester of one year duration from the students admitted to the course and at Rs. 70 as tuition fee and Rs. 20 as special fees will be collected from the students for the subsequent semester of 6 months duration.

No. 67-A. *Director of Technical Education.*

THE TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD.

Madras North Division.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders with the name of work and the tenders duly superscribed on the cover are invited separately for each plots for the construction of 4 Nos. of individual houses under Middle Income Group for a total value of Rs. 1,54,700 at Arignar Anna Nagar so as to reach the undersigned not later than 2-30 p.m. on 10th May 1972 (plots Nos. 4424 and 4946, 2314, 1499). The tenders received will be opened at 2-35 p.m. on the same day in the presence of the tenders who choose to be present.

Further particulars, tender schedules, etc., can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, North Division, Tamil Nadu Housing Board, between 11-30 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. on all working days.

No. 68-A. *Executive Engineer (M. N.).*

PALLAVA TRANSPORT CORPORATION LIMITED.

(A Government of Tamil Nadu Undertaking.)

"Transport House", Anna Salai, Madras-2.

Tender Notice : 785/B4/72, *dated 12th April* 1972.

Sealed quotation for supplying of Stationery articles are invited by the undersigned up to 3 p.m. on 4th May 1972. Detailed condition of tender and other particulars can be had free of cost from the Secretary Pallava Transport Corporation Limited on any working day between 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

No. 69-A. *Managing Director.*

POLLACHI MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Commissioner up to 4-00 p.m. on 17th May 1972 for the supply of Fluorescent street light fitting suitable to take single 4 feet 40 Watts tubes complete. Tender conditions can be obtained from the Municipal Electrical Engineer, Pollachi on request.

No. 28. *Commissioner.*

SALEM MUNICIPALITY.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Municipal Engineer, Salem, up to 3 p.m. on 11th May 1972 for the supply of 2" diametre A.C. (or) C.I. (or) P.V.C. pipes and specials including sluice valve for laying water mains in Pachapatty.

Please apply to the Municipal Engineer, Salem, for further details.

A. S. KUPPUSWAMI,
No. 25. *Commissioner-Delegate.*

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Applications are invited up to 5 p.m. on 8th June 1972 for the undermentioned posts :—

I. 1. *One post of Research Assistant (Zoology)*—

Pay.—Rs. 350—15—500—20—600—25—650 per mensem.

Qualification.—A degree of B.Sc. (Hons.) or a first class degree in B.Sc. or a degree in M.A. or M.Sc. with Zoology as the main subject.

Age.—Below 27 years on 1st July 1972.

2. *Three posts of Research Assistan's (Chemistry)* :—

Pay.—Rs. 350—15—500—20—600—25—650 per mensem.

Qualifications.—A degree in B.Sc. (Hon.) or a first class degree in B.Sc. or a degree in M.A. or M.Sc. with Chemistry as the main subject.

Age.—Below 27 years on 1st July 1972.

3. *One post of Inspector of Fisheries* :—

Pay :—350—15—500—20—600—25—650 per mensem.

Qualification.—(1) A degree in B.Sc. (Hons.) or a first class degree in B.Sc. or a degree in M.A. or M.Sc. with Zoology as the main subject or (ii) (*a*) a degree of B.A. or B.Sc. with Zoology; Botony, Chemistry or Physics as the main subject; (*b*) a certificate of having successfully undergone the All India Fisheries Training Course or a certificate of having successfully completed a full-course of Inland or Marine Fisheries classes cunducted by the Government of India and (*c*) organising capacity and physical fitness for out-door work; or (iii) a diploma in Fisheries Science of Central Institute of Fisheries, Bombay.

Age :—Below 27 years on 1st July 1972.

4. *One post of Librarian* :—

Pay.—Rs. 250—10—400 per mensem.

Qualification.—(i) A degree of B.A. or B.Sc. with Zoology as the main or subsidiary subject and (ii) a diploma in Librarianship or experience in Librarianship for a period not less than one year.

Age.—Below 25 years on 1st July 1972.

5. *Eight posts of Sub-Inspectors of Fisheries*—

Pay.—Rs. 250—10—400 per mensem.

Qualification.—(i) A certificate of successful completion of the full-course of Inland or Marine Fisheries classes conducted by the Government of India or (ii) A diploma in Fisheries Technology and Navigation course of a Polytechnic in the State of Tamil Nadu or (iii) (*a*) a degree of B.A. or B.Sc. with Zoology as the main or subsidiary subject; and (*b*) organising capacity and physical fitness for out-door work or (iv) a diploma in Fisheries Science of the Central Institute of the Fisheries Education, Bombay.

Age—(i) Below 27 years on 1st July 1972 in the case of candidates holding a diploma in Fisheries Technology and Navigation of a Polytechnic in the State of Tamil Nadu or the certificate of successful completion of the full-course of Inlands or Marine Fisheries classes conducted by the Government of India and (ii) below 25 years on 1st July 1972 in other cases.

6. *Two posts of Marine Foreman.*—

Pay.—Rs. 325—15—475—20—5—75—25—600 per mensem (Engineering Graduates will be started on Rs. 400 per mensem).

Qualification.—(i) A degree in Mechanical Engineering of any University or Institution recognised by the University Grants Commission for the purposes of its grant or a degree in B.Sc. (Engineering) of the Benares University or (ii) a diploma in Mechanical Engineering of the College of Engineering, Guindy or (iii) a diploma in Mechanical Engineering of the State Board of Technical Education and Training, Madras or of a recognised Institution or Board with not less than five years experience in work-shop or in handling diesel engines; or (iv) a diploma in Fisheries Science of the Central Institute of the Fisheries Education, Bombay.

Age.—Below 35 years on 1st July 1972.

II. ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE APPOINTMENTS OF SCHOOL ASSISTANTS IN MATHEMATICS; PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY, BOTANY, ZOOLOGY, HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY IN THE TAMIL NADU EDUCATIONAL SUBORDINATE SERVICE.

Pay.—Rs. 275—10—375—15—450 per mensem.

Qualification.—(i) The degree of B.A. or B.Sc. of the Madras, Madurai or Annamalai University in the subject in respect of which application is made and (ii) should have studied a language viz. Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam or Urdu as the case may be, in the degree course.

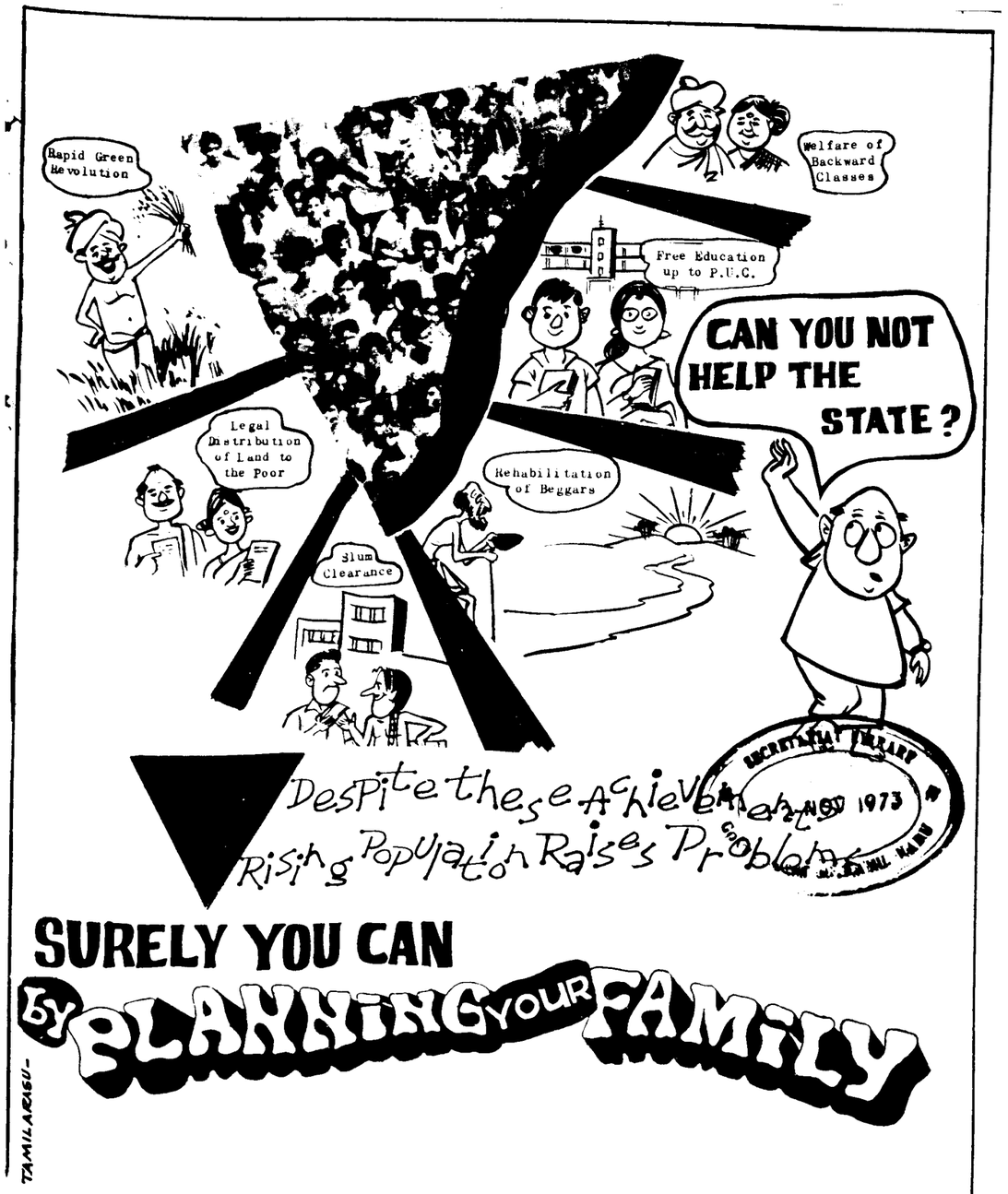
Note.—Economics and Social Sciences graduates may also apply for appointment as School Assistant in History or Geography in Tamil language. But they will be selected only if a sufficient number of History and Geogaphy graduates is not available. Social Sciences graduates should have taken History or Geography as once of the optional subjects.

Age.—(i) Below 30 years on 1st July 1972 in the case of B.T. or B.Ed. degree holders and (ii) 25 years on 1st July 1972 in the case of others. Upper age-limit relaxable up to 10 years in the case of physically handicapped persons.

No age-limit for members of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes who possess a general educational qualification which is higher than the minimum general educational qualification. Upper age-limit relaxable by 5 years for other Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Goldsmiths affected by the Gold Control Order; their sons and unmarried daughters and Ex.-N.C.C. cadets who were employed as under-Officer Instructors of Sergeant-Major Instructors in the N.C.C. on whole time basis on or after 1st January 1963 are allowed concessions in the matter of age-limit. Qualifications including age-limit relaxable in the case of persons demobilised from the Army, Navy or Air Force who will be below 40 years of age on 1st July 1972, displaced persons from East Pakistan who have migrated to India on or after 1st January 1964, and repatriates from Ceylon and Burma. Particulars and form of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-2. ON REQUISITION IN WRITING SPECIFYING THE NAME OF THE POST AND ACCOMPANIED BY A SELF-ADDRESSED STAMPED (THIRTY-FIVE PAISE INCLUDING FIVE PAISE REFUGEE RELIEF STAMP) ENVELOPE OF ATLEAST 23 CM IN LENGTH SUPERSCRIBED AS "BOOK-POST"

No. 81A.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES AND FAMILY PLANNING

Registered No. M. 8676-A

TAMIL ARASU

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			8 lakhs

Date of Draw: 15-5-1972

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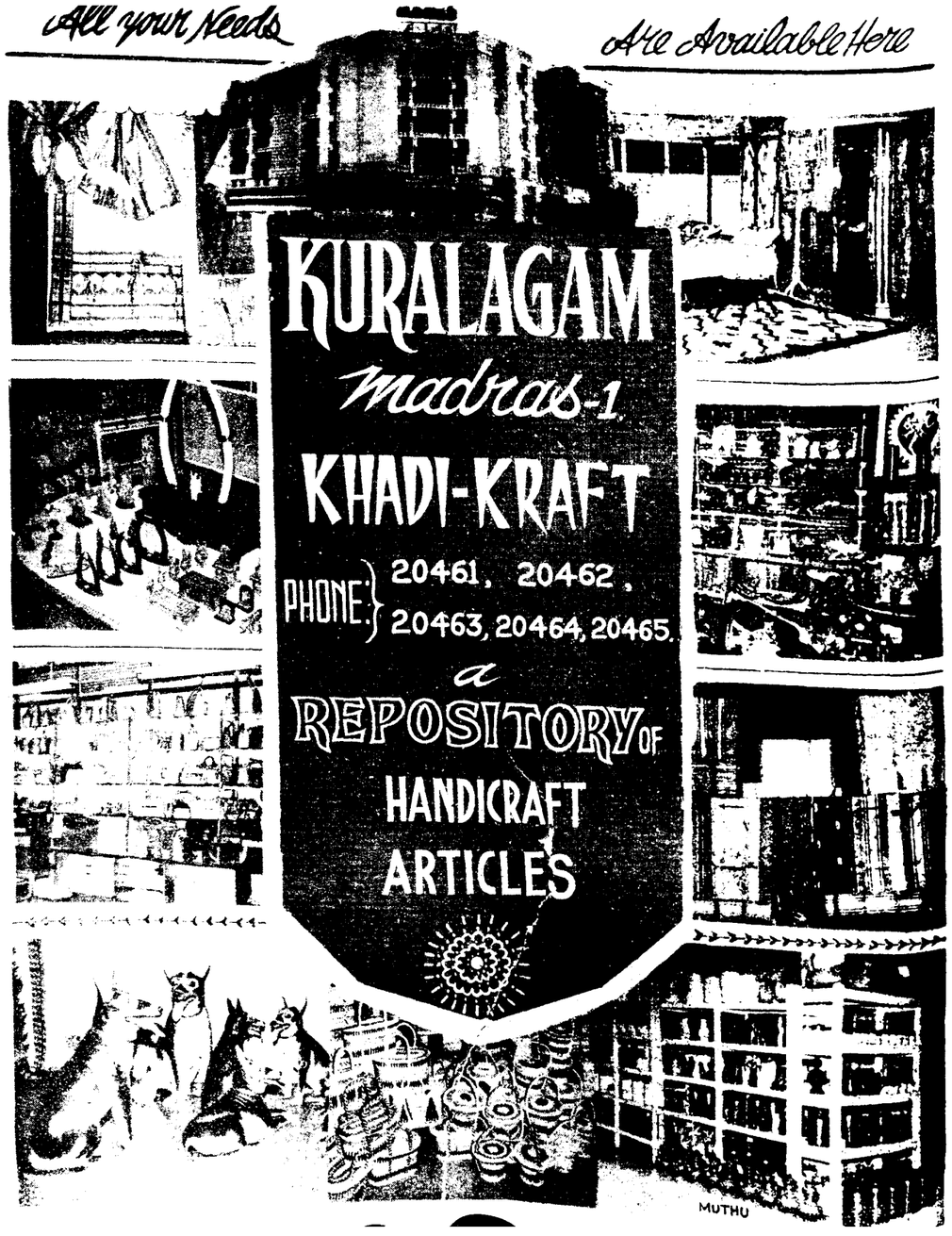
Tamil Arasu

16th MAY 1972 35Ps



All your Needs

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21 feet radio telescope of Solar observatory.

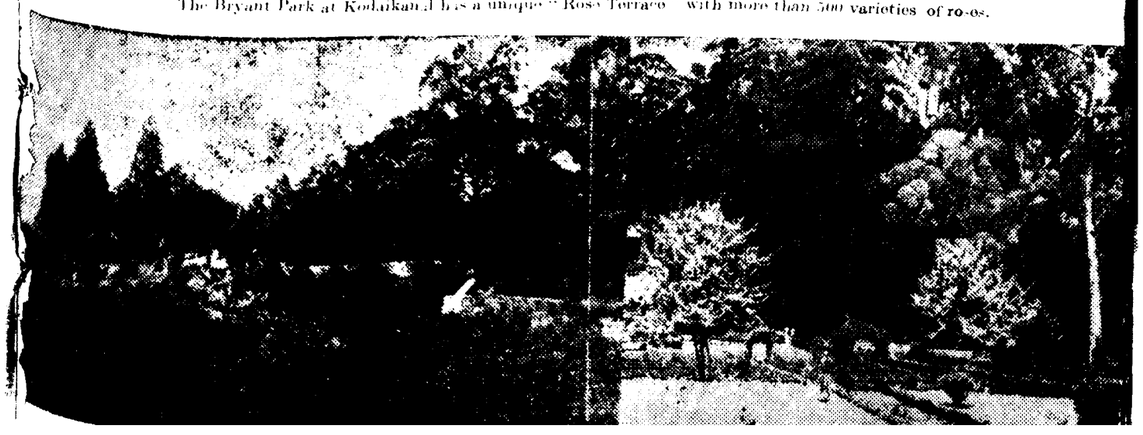
hundred feet in height and three in number, they stand shoulder-to-shoulder providing a lovely view of the plains from their Peaks. A small cluster of trees at their foot tempts the visitor to rest there awhile. The more adventurous among the visitors might try to climb the Perumal Peak. An arduous climb which would involve a day-long outing ; this excursion would be quite exciting. There are several points on the Peak which provide a splendid panorama of the entire Countryside on the plains. There are also a number of waterfalls which attract the visitor. The Silver Cascade, the Glen Falls, the Pambar and Bear Shola Falls and the Fairy Falls offer a grand sight.

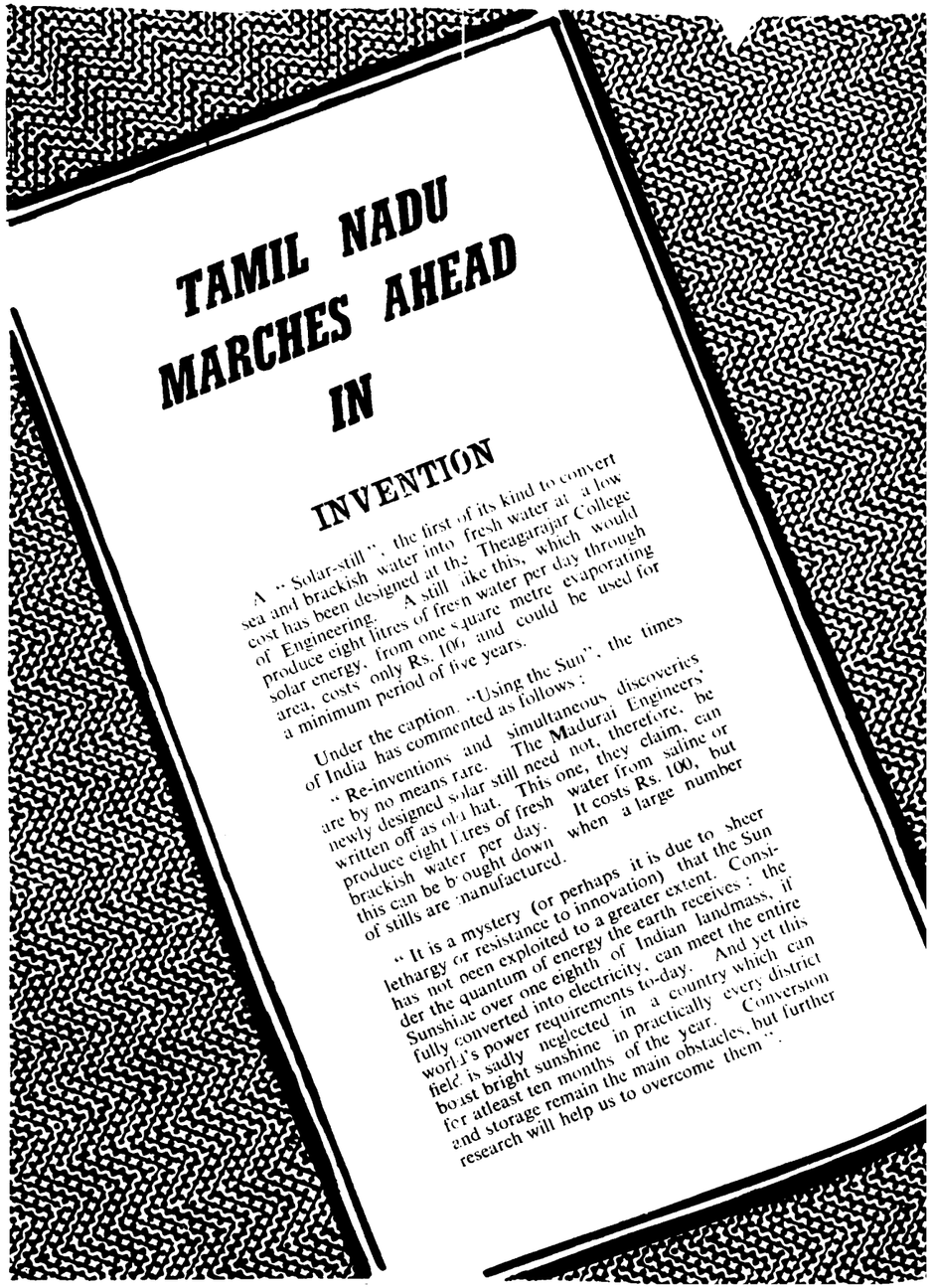
From the Piller Rocks a road takes one to the Berijam Lake on the road to Munar. Situated at a height of about 7,050 ft. it affords boating facilities also but previous arrangement must be had with Forest Department authorities. The road to Munar in Kerala is the one situated at a height of 8,000 ft. and is the highest road south of the Vindhyas.

Kodai is above all, noted for flowers, and hybrids and grafts made here are well-known. The Byrant Park provides an excellent setting for these.

The Solar Physics Observatory founded in 1899 is situated at the top-most point of the Kodai hills and the observations made here are very valuable to the daily weather reports. It is the only one of its kind in India. It has done a good deal of original work in Solar and astrophysics. It is open to visitors only on Fridays.

The Bryant Park at Kodaikanal has a unique "Rose Terrace" with more than 500 varieties of roses.





TAMIL NADU MARCHES AHEAD IN INVENTION

A "Solar-still", the first of its kind to convert sea and brackish water into fresh water at a low cost has been designed at the Theagarajar College of Engineering. A still like this, which would produce eight litres of fresh water per day through solar energy, from one square metre evaporating area, costs only Rs. 100 and could be used for a minimum period of five years.

Under the caption, "Using the Sun", the times of India has commented as follows :

"Re-inventions and simultaneous discoveries are by no means rare. The Madurai Engineers, newly designed solar still need not, therefore, be written off as old hat. This one, they claim, can produce eight litres of fresh water from saline or brackish water per day. It costs Rs. 100, but this can be brought down when a large number of stills are manufactured.

"It is a mystery (or perhaps it is due to sheer lethargy or resistance to innovation) that the Sun has not been exploited to a greater extent. Consider the quantum of energy the earth receives : the Sunshine over one eighth of Indian landmass, if fully converted into electricity, can meet the entire world's power requirements to-day. And yet this field is sadly neglected in a country which can boast bright sunshine in practically every district for atleast ten months of the year. Conversion and storage remain the main obstacles, but further research will help us to overcome them".

TAMIL NADU— STEPS FOR WELFARE OF TEACHERS

This Government have been taking abiding interest in the welfare of teachers and doing their best to improve their working conditions, so that, in turn, they may give of their best to the cause of education. We still have a long way to go before reaching ideal conditions, but it will be readily conceded that, within the severe financial constraints facing us, we have shown the maximum possible consideration to the claims of teachers. The recommendations of the Second Pay Commission which were accepted in full have secured substantial additional benefits for the teachers. A major portion of the Dearness Allowance has been merged with the pay, resulting in considerable improvement in respect of retirement benefits. There have been certain representations regarding the inadequacy of the Pay Commission's recommendations in respect of certain categories and Government are anxious to examine these also sympathetically. The appointment of an one-man Commission, with the Chief Secretary to Government of Tamil Nadu, to go into these representations and rectify anomalies has been widely welcomed.

Following the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission, uniform scales of pay and allowances have been sanctioned to teachers under all managements, Government, local bodies and private. Similar uniformity has been achieved in the matter of pension and other retirement benefits also.

The teachers in aided and local body schools have also been brought under the Liberalised Pension Rules and Liberalised Family Pension Rules applicable to the State Government's servants with effect from 2nd October 1970. Teacher's in non-Government schools, who retired from service from schools on or after 1st June 1970 but before 2nd October 1970 and were re-employed till the end of the school year 1970-71, have also been brought under these Liberalised Pension Rules.

Leave Rules for teachers in private secondary schools have been liberalised and the teachers have been made eligible for earned leave as in the case of teachers in Government and local body service.

Common service conditions for aided school teachers.

The recommendations of the Dr. Paul Committee which are aimed at improving the service conditions of teaching and non-teaching staff of private schools are under active consideration of Government. It is proposed to introduce shortly comprehensive legislation incorporating these recommendations.

Other concessions to teachers.

One thousand and two hundred selection grade posts for B.T. teachers and 300 selection grade posts for Tamil Pandits Grade I serving in the "B" wing have been sanctioned. Similarly 10 per cent of the posts of higher and secondary grade teachers, Tamil Pandits and other language teachers have also been upgraded as selection grade posts.

For the "A" wing Government sanctioned 25 posts of gazetted headmasters in Government training schools with 4 sections and more and 15 posts of gazetted headmasters in Government schools with strength of 1,000 and more. 45 selection grade posts for Grade I Tamil Pandits working in "A" Wing Government high schools have also been sanctioned.

Posts of headmasters in 80 Government board schools having a strength of 1,000 and above have been upgraded into gazetted posts in the scale of pay admissible to gazetted headmasters in regular Government schools.

Secondary school teachers who are appointed as headmasters of middle schools have been sanctioned a separate scale of pay as headmasters, the scale being Rs. 225—5—250—10—350.

Headmasters of primary schools with four or more teachers including the headmaster, who hold the Secondary Grade Teacher Training Certificate and are not already in the selection grade have been sanctioned headmaster's duty allowance at the rate of Rs. 5 when the strength of the school is 300 below, and at Rs. 10 when the strength exceeds 300.

Two-thousand posts of Grade II Tamil Pandits have been converted into Grade I posts, with a view to giving Grade I scale of pay to Grade II Pandits who are fully qualified for appointment as Grade I Pandits. 19,500 posts of higher grade teachers have been converted into secondary grade posts, with a view to giving secondary grade scale of pay to higher grade teachers who are fully qualified to hold secondary grade posts.

With effect from 1st April 1970 teachers of aided schools and their families are allowed free medical treatment in Government hospitals and dispensaries.

House Rent Allowance has been sanctioned to teachers in aided schools at the rates applicable to local body teachers.

City Compensatory Allowance.

Teachers of aided schools in Madras City and adjoining areas and in Madurai are getting City

Compensatory Allowances at the rates applicable to Government Servants.

Festival advances and advances for purchasing handloom cloth are paid to all teachers in aided schools from the Provident Fund accumulations of the persons concerned, subject to a limit of 50 per cent of the amount standing to their credit in the Provident Fund.

Marriage loans not exceeding Rs. 500 to each are sanctioned to teachers of all aided schools, repayable in 60 instalments.

Winter allowances are paid to the teachers of aided elementary and secondary schools situated in notified hill areas for a period of four months (winter months) each year.

Hill allowance is paid at 20 per cent of the pay to teachers in aided institutions subject to a maximum of Rs. 80 per month with effect from 1st August 1970.

With effect from 1st July 1968, two advance incentive increments have been sanctioned to secondary grade teachers, B.T. Assistants, Headmasters, Tamil Pandits, P.T. Teachers and other specialist teachers who acquire qualifications higher than those required for the posts in which the teachers are working.

Aided school teachers who migrate from one school to another are allowed weightage for post service while fixing their pay in the new schools.

State awards are given to teachers of elementary and high schools in each of the 46 educational districts. In each educational district two elementary school teachers and two high school teachers are given the awards every year. The award consists of a certificate of merit, a silver medal and cash prize of Rs. 200.

The Government have abolished the requirement that non-basic trained teachers should acquire craft qualification before drawal of increments.

Secondary grade teachers trained in other States in a language other than Tamil are permitted to appear for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination in Tamil.

Problems of Kanyakumari Teachers

To provide relief to teachers in Kanyakumari district, who have certain special problems, the following steps have been taken :—

(*a*) Grade I scale of pay has been permitted to Malayalam Pandits who were in service on 1st November 1956 in aided secondary schools and were not in possession of Vidwan Title of the Madras University.

(*b*) Tamil and Malayalam Pandits who are in possession of Kerala Vidwan and Sahitya Vidwan Titles and were appointed or promoted to Grade I posts between August 1962 and March 1968 in Government High Schools, have been exempted from the possession of Vidwan Titles of the Madras and Annamalai Universities.

From the National Foundation for Teachers Welfare, recurring monthly and lump sum grants are given to deserving teachers, retired teachers and dependents of the deceased teachers.

In response to representations received from teachers who could not find employment because they were over aged with reference to the age limits fixed in 1964 for purpose of appointment as teachers in Panchayat Union Schools, the upper age limit has been removed with effect from January 1972.

Apprentice teachers

With a view to provide relief to unemployed teachers, the Apprentice Teachers Scheme was introduced by the Government in 1970-71. 6,500 posts of apprentice teachers have been sanctioned. The managements have been given the freedom to fill up these posts with teachers who passed the training examination during 1970 or earlier. In the case of B.Ts., particularly in subjects like Mathematics and Science teachers who passed training examinations in 1971 can also be appointed. It has also been laid down that when regular vacancies arise, the apprentice teachers should be absorbed before making appointments of outsiders.

BOARDS FROM STRAW. PAPER

Building boards made from waste cereal straw may be come competitive with conventional wood particle boards in both price and quality. A process developed in Denmark makes both lightweight board for insulating materials, and heavy boards strong enough for walls and flooring.

Sonne Frederiksen, Research Instiute for Commercial and Industrial Plants, Holbergsvel 10, DK 6000, Kolding, Denmark.

A process for producing paper from straw has also been developed. Paper samples produced by this process are now undergoing comparative testing with conventional papers.

David C. Chilcote, School of Agriculture, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon 97331, U.S.A.

LIFETIME FUNGICIDE

A non-persistent fungicide now being marketed as VITAVAX is added to seeds for lifelong protection against grain smuts, vegetable smuts and damping-off diseases. VITAVAX moves throughout the plant after the seed germinates, and thereafter works from within the plant. It degrades quickly in soil, leaves no detectable traces in harvested grain, and has no toxic effect when fed to animals. The substance appears to be a timely replacement for mercury-containing fungicides.

SWEEPING IMPROVEMENTS IN SCHOOL EDUCATION

Reading and Writing in English will be taught from the third standard itself in all schools in Tamil Nadu from this academic year. Thus Tamil Nadu will be the only State in South India where English will be taught as a second language from third standard onwards. This step has been taken at the instance of the Syllabus Revision Committee. During the last five years there has been a massive programme of in-service Training for teachers of English language in Primary Schools, availing the facilities offered by the British Council. As a result of this programme, known as the Madras English Language Teaching Campaign, 6,204 teachers have so far been trained in English teaching at the M.E.L.T. Centres run at Palayamkottai, Coimbatore, Thanjavur and Cuddalore. Seminars and workshops were also conducted periodically as part of this programme.

Similarly, teacher-competence is being augmented for teaching science subjects in schools, availing assistance offered by the UNICEF. The Government Basic Training School at Cuddalore and the Government Training School, Egmore, are the two institutions which have been selected as key institutions for this project. This is a recognition of the fact that no process of curriculam reform can be pushed through with any measure of success if the teachers are not given such adequate and well-set opportunities of in-service training. As a matter of fact, the revised syllabus in the case of mathematics have been stayed, pending such orientation course for teachers in this subject.

The Tamil Nadu Text Book Corporation has published this year text books for the teaching of English in Third standard and also special science text-books for use in schools where the U.N.E.S.C.O. programme is under implementation. Thus both U.N.E.S.C.O. and U.N.I.C.E.F. are involved in the strengthening of science education in schools in the State. The Pilot Project for the improvement of science teaching in schools with UNICEF assistance has been introduced in Madras, Chingleput and South Arcot districts. The new science syllabus for the project has been introduced in Standards I to III and Standard VI of selected schools from 1971-72. To support such a programme, selected graduate teachers have been given orientation training and they in turn will conduct in-service Training Courses for teachers. An in-service Training for teachers of 50 elementary schools and 30 higher elementary schools for implementing the UNICEF scheme has also been conducted.

Summer Training Institutes are being conducted by the National Council for Educational Research and Training and the University Grants Commission since 1969. During 1972, the N.C.E.R.T. proposes to hold summer Institutes in Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Mathematics for high school pupils.

Model School.—An experimental model school on the lines indicated by the Educational Commission is proposed to be established from 1972-73. This experimental school will be attached to one of the training colleges in the mofussil. Meritorious pupils will be admitted to this school, which will have an optimum strength of 750, with residential facilities for at least 25 per cent of the pupils. An outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs has been provided for 1972–73 for this scheme which is expected to provide valuable lessons for qualitative improvement of education.

LABORATORY FACILITIES FOR PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

The National Council of Educational Research and Training has developed teaching aides and science kits for teaching science subjects in primary schools and simple laboratories for secondary schools.

Government are implementing a scheme for the sanction of grants to high schools for equipping them with adequate laboratory facilities. During the three years from 1969-70 to 1971-72, two hundred and thirty-five high schools were benefited under

the scheme. During 1972-73 it is proposed to cover 88 high schools at a cost of Rs. 35 lakhs.

There are at present two mobile laboratory vans located in Mayuram and Pattukkottai Educational Districts equipped with all the necessary scientific apparatus for high schools. It is proposed to purchase seven more mobile laboratory vans for high schools.

With a view to provide better facilities for the teaching of science in elementary schools, the scheme for the supply of science equipment and teaching aids on full cost basis at the rate of Rs. 300 per primary school and Rs. 1,000 per middle schools is being continued. 10,400 primary schools and 2,600 middle schools have so far benefited under this scheme. During 1972-73 it is proposed to cover 1,000 more primary schools and 200 more middle schools at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs. A part from this, provision has also been made for the purchase of equipment in respect of additional classes to be opened under the schemes for additional enrolment of pupils in the age groups of 6—11 and 11—14.

School Buildings at Cost of Rs. 13·85 Crores

The Rural Development department has drawn up an ambitious scheme to construct buildings for 7,377 elementary schools and 1,112 higher elementary schools at a cost of Rs. 13·85 crores with L.I.C. finance in a matter of three years commencing from 1972--73. However for immediate needs the Government have provided a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs from Raffle Proceeds as non-lapsible funds; and another budget-bound provision of Rs. 52·5 lakhs for the programme of school buildings for elementary schools and Rs. 25 lakhs for increasing accommodation in Government Board High Schools.

THE WAR OF LOGISTICS ROLE OF ARMY SERVICE CORPS

With the war over, one is apt to forget the work that is done by the Army. In fact, the Army has a continuing role that gives the Jawans little rest. Before a war, the Army has to train its Jawans, move them according to the strategy of its commanders. The war over, they have to regroup and continue their vigil. The training has to start again to keep the men fighting fit. There can be no relaxation, mental, or physical.

Besides, the administrative effort that is needed to look after the Army continues. The troops have to be fed. So also the machines if the old armies "marched on their stomach", the modern army needs much more than food to enable it to march. The machines need petrol, oil and lubricants ; and the guns need ammunition, which cannot be carried but transported.

STOCKING SUPPLIES.

Looking after the needs of food, transport and oil is the job of the Army Service Corps. Just now they are busy transporting these items to our Jawans posted all along the border; through the deserts of Rajasthan, the hilly winding roads that proceed from the railheads to Ladakh, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh. Still further, the Jawans of the Army Service Corps are carrying.

At places, the Army Service Corps has to complete the stock-piling of essential requirements during the next few months. This is particularly true of Ladakh, where the Zojila pass is open only during the summar months. The convoys take off from Pathankot daily through Srinagar, Zojila and Kargil to our garrisons at Leh and beyond.

Jawans of the Army Services Corps can look back with pride at their achievements during the 14-day war last December. They contributed in a large measure to the quick and continued success of our troops by keeping a never failing supply of food, ammunition and petrol.

The task was particularly difficult in Rajasthan in Bangla Desh. In Rajasthan rail communication was available up to a few limited points. Majority of the items had to be sent through mechanical transport. The net work of roads was insufficient, making the vehicles go on cross country where they often begged down in sand. With very little shelter available to hide from enemy air attack, the movement had to be done only during the night. To carry the supplies forward the Army used camels.

In Bangla Desh, the problems were different. With the bridges blown up by the retreating enemy, the Army Services Corps could not use its transport fleet to the extent it would have liked to. To keep the momentum of our Army's progress the Army Services Corps had to organise movement through rivers. Sometimes they had to transport battalions in cycle rickshaws.

The Army Services Corps Jawan's work has no glamour. It is not for him to fight piched battles. But without him the fighting troops can hardly succeed. That is why the Army Service Corps Jawan sports on his crest ; "Service is my Motto".



'Cunning' Moth.

Bees keep a very vigilant watch over their hives. They bravely attack any enemy who wants to make his way inside. But they calmly let in the large death's-head hawk-moth. The moth pounces on their honey and eats a lot of it. How is it that this moth manages to get in unhindered?

Well, only recently it was learned how this 'thieving' moth deceives the population of the hive. It produces the same sound as a young, newly born green bees. That is why she bees let it into their hive.

THE 'LANGUAGE' OF THE BEES.

By D. Pavlov.

"These bees 'speak' Italian. And they will not be understood in a bee-hive inhabited by Georgian or Ukrainian bees. And if, for instance, the Ukrainian bees go for nectar following the bearings, indicated by the Italian bees, they will come back 'empty-handed'," Yevgeny Yeskov, M.Sc. (Biology) Senior Research Associate of the National Research Institute of Agriculture, told me. The Institute is situated in the small town of Rybnoye near Ryazan, about 150 k.m. from Moscow.

"Yet, till quite recently," he went on, "scientists thought that bees were deaf. It was assumed that their only means of communication was the so-called dances, through which they conveyed information".

Numerous experiments by a team of one of the laboratories of the Institute under Yeskov helped to establish that bees use sound to transmit information. While the dancing is used to indicate the direction of the flight for nectar, sound gives information about the distance. The longer a bee sings, the longer the distance. A special chart was even made, which helps in translating every second of the singing of the bees into metres.

Here is one of the experime repeated many times in laboratory.

Having flown in from a specia feeding place into its bee-hive, a bee started going round in circles. At the same time it sang its "song". As soon as it became silent, a taperecorder was switched on, continuing the "tune", thereby indicating for the other bees the bearings of the flight. There were observers waiting for the bees at the feeding place. And, indeed, the bees soon appeared.

National Service Camp by Madurai University Students

The Department of Youth Welfare of the Madurai University is organising a 120-day National Service Scheme Camp at Palkalainagar, Madurai-21 from 1st May 1972. At the time 100 N. S. S. Volunteers are staying at tents for six days. Thus 2,000 students will be taking training in 20 camps which will be organised consecutively. During the camp students are given training in first-aid, kitchen. garden, fire-fighting and electrical mechanism. Laying a road up to 2,400 feet in length and a few roads and sanitation works at Keela Kuil Kudi, Vadapalanchi, Then palanchi and Pudupatti villages have been selected as camp projects. Workshops on various subjects connected with National Service Scheme and special lectures on various aspects of citizenship are arranged for the benefit of the campers. Students are also given training to involve in democratic methods of life. Ancient Kudavolai system is followed to select leaders for various groups of activities. Students are allowed to take part in all the works including sentry, kitchen management, arrangement of activities, evaluation, cultural programmes and office works. A suitable schedule of daily routine is prepared to have colourful and useful camp life. On 5th day of every camp the students have to visit nearby villages. On 6th day they will be visiting various social service agencies of Madurai to study social works. District Agricultural Officer, Farmers' Training Centre, Tiruparankundram Panchayat Union, Deputy Director of Fire Services, Principal of Tamil Nad Polytechnic and St. John Ambulance Association of Madurai are helping the University to give training to students during the camp. 20 colleges having N.S.S. in the University are taking part in the camp.

The camp was inaugurated by a N. S. S. volunteer under the presidentship of another N. S. S. volunteer who was selected during the function by Kudavolai method on Monday. the 1st May 1972 at 10-00 a.m. at Palkalainagar, Madurai

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The fact that these were not some stray bees, but precisely those from the experimental bee-hive, was confirmed by special bright marks put on them.

Bees of different varieties indicate with impulses of different frequencies and duration. That is why there is no mutual understanding between swarms from different areas.

Having fully understood the ure of sound as a means of mmunication of information in m·bee family, man will apparently s· able to establish some contacts ·th bees, and have them go, in ·ood organisation, to nectar-bearing areas.

It also transpired that bees emit sounds of definite frequency and intensity with the rising or falling of temperature and in the event of the loss of queen-bee. They announce the approaching swarming about a month ahead. Knowing these sounds, in the future a bee-keeper will be able to take a look into the bee-hive and, for instance, see what was bothering the bee family. In general he would be able to have reliable supervision over its biological state, with the use of acoustic techniques.

The science of sounds as carrier of information in the bee family, is a new contribution made to biology by the staff of the research centre. The Institute was set up 40 years ago. All its nine laboratories, numerous experimental bee-hives, experimental economies, including one of the world's biggest centres for the industrial breeding of queen bees, have scientists engaged in research to make each one of many million of bee-hives in the country more productive so that bees would bring in more honey, wax, pollen, and would also pollinate plants in a better way. The laboratory strives to make the work of the bee-keeper easier, and develops techniques for a more comprehensive use of the products of bee-keeping.

The Institute has big plans, conforming to the interests of this rapidly developing branch of Soviet agriculture. There are 10 million bee-families in the country now. And they provide over 100,000 tons of marketable honey. In the future, the output of this valuable product is expected to increase by two or three times.

A bee is prying open a bud.



Photo by Raj, Pub. (I&PR) Dept.

PLANT PROTECTION GAINS MOMENTUM

Plant Protection measures are a must in the present day methods of Agriculture. This is assuming greater importance as one of the factors responsible for green revolution in our country. Next to major inputs like seeds and fertilisers, plant protection chemicals occupy a prominent place in modern agriculture. The State Agriculture Department has been devoting much attention to effective plant protection measures from the very beginning. A large number of chemicals have been tested and advocated for various crop pests and diseases. So for 163 chemicals have been approved by the department for purchase. Besides the chemicals, which bear Indian Standard Institution Certification, the department has been consistently according approval after biological and chemical tests for a large number of chemicals, all these chemicals are purchased, every year by the department. The state Agriculture Department which was spending only a sum of Rs. 21·49 lakhs in the year 1961-62 on these chemicals has programmed to spend Rs. 357·631 lakhs in 1972-73. The phenomenal increase in the expenditure on Plant Protection witnessed from the years 1967-68 to the present level is detailed below :—

1967-68	..	275·88
1968-69	..	253·02
1969-70	..	340·50
1970-71	..	428·07
1971-72		362·83
1972-73	Budget Estimate.	357·63

This steep increase in expenditure would clearly indicate the rapid strides made in plant protection. The following activities are undertaken by the department under Plant Protection. With a view to supply only standard chemicals to the farmers the chemicals are pre-tested before release to the farmers. Penal action is taken against firms who have supplied sub-standard chemicals.

The Government of India have enacted the Insecticide Act which came into effect with 1st August 1971. The main object of the Act is to enforce the quality control and also prevent health hazards to human-beings, animals, etc., from pesticides. There are penal provisions to punish the offenders under this Act.

Every year tenders are called for and the required quantity of Plant Protection Chemicals are purchased from the approved firms. The chemicals are distributed through the Depots or the Agriculture Department. In view of the popularity and the usefulness of the chemicals among the farmers the subsidy hitherto allowed has been withdrawn with effect from 1972-73. However, Government have been approached for the sanction of 15 per cent subsidy for weedicide which at present is very costly.

Plant Protection Equipments :

The Agriculture Department is purchasing 500 power sprayer every year and at present power sprayers, dusters and hand operated sprayers as detailed below are available in the department :

Power Sprayers	..	4,138
Power Dusters	..	324
Hand Operated Sprayers.		7,025
Hand Operated Dusters.		2,422

The above sprayers are purchased to take up mass spraying and the sprayers are given on hire basis to ryots who need their use. Panchayats are allowed 25 per cent subsidy on purchase of power sprayers. For the proper maintenance of equipments and repairs, 36 mechanics have been appointed by the Government. Besides this, it is proposed to appoint at least one mechanic for each Agricultural Division. The private manufacturers are also engaged in servicing facilities and some Government units are also attending to repairs, etc.

Aerial Spraying :

The aerial spraying is taken up in Pollachi for the first time to eradicate the red-hairy cater-pillar on groundnut. In 1971-72 a remarkable feat of spraying 1 million acres under aerial spraying was achieved.

Weed Control :

Even though the chemical method of weed control is a new innovation and is costly, a good beginning has been made by tackling about 11,000 acres. So far 5 chemicals have been approved as weedicides and the same are being distributed for the control of weeds on major crops like paddy, groundnut, cotton, etc.

CONSUMPTION OF PESTICIDES IN TAMIL NADU.

Year.	*Dust in lakh tonnes.*	*Liquid in lakh litres.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1966-67 ..	0·09	1·63
1967-68 ..	0·16	4·27
1968-69 ..	0·17	2·15
1969-70 ..	0·24	5·22
1970-71 ..	0·25	5·96

Man and the Biosphere

The accelerating growth of population, increasing requirement of food production, rapid industrialisation, mounting pollution and progressive depletion of non-renewable natural resources are threatening the health and integrity of the very biosphere on which man depends for his life support. In pursuance of the International Biological Programme and sharing the concern over the environmental problems with other International organisations, the UNESCO convened an 'Intergovernmental Conference of Experts on the Scientific Basis for the Rational Use and Conservation of the Resources of the Biosphere' in September, 1968. The Conference decided to launch a long-term inter-governmental and Inter-disciplinary programme on 'Man and the Biosphere'.

India was elected to the 25-member International Co-ordinating Council, constituted to plan and supervise the execution of activities under the Inter-governmental Programme on 'Man and the Biosphere'. She participated in the first meeting of the Co-ordinating Council of the project 'Man and Biosphere' held in Paris in November, 1971.

The MAB Programme has considerable relevance to India as it aims to provide better understanding of nature and the natural processes, the knowledge of which is so essential for effective planning and management of the natural resources, specially in a developing economy such as ours.

The Council, after much discussion, formulated thirteen projects under MAB for adoption by participating States. These are: ecological effects of human activities on tropical and subtropical forest ecosystems; ecological effects of biocides and fertilizers, air pollution, different land use (including recreation) and management practices (such as artificial tree plantations) on the temperate and mediterranean forest landscape ; impact of human activities and land use practices on grazing lands ; savanna, grassland, tundra and on man himself ; study of human impact on the dynamics of arid zone ecosystems, with particular attention to the effects of irrigation ; ecological effects of human activities in urban, industrial and rural areas on productivity and recreational value of lakes, marshes, rivers, deltas, estuaries and coastal zones ; impact of human activities on mountain ecosystems ; ecology and rational use of island ecosystems ; maintenance of ecosystems as reservoir for the conservation of populations of plants and animals and of the genetic variation they represent ; ecological effects of pest management and fertilizer use practices on terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems ; effects on man and his environment of engineering works ; ecological aspects of energy utilisation in urban and industrial ecosystems ; reciprocal consequences of demographic and genetic evolutions and the environment; and perception of environmental quality.

PROGRAMMES RELEVANT TO INDIA

The whole country except for the extreme hot and cold deserts, is potentially forest area. About 15 major climatic forest types distributed in different regions have been recognised and the forest department is maintaining for more than a century representative samples of natural reserves which are least disturbed by man. A study of these ecosystems need to be given top priority because they can give us not only the potential biological wealth of the country but also provide base line studies for reference.

In addition to the reserve forest areas we have about 0.75 per cent of the land covered by wild life reserves. These are dotted though unevenly, throughout the country in smaller or larger areas numbering about 150. Further, they represent forest types which are under or over managed. Alteration in the original habitats of these will have to be carefully watched.

The project relating to the dynamics of arid and semiarid zones with particular attention to irrigation effects is important. Case studies of representative irrigation ecosystems suffering from soil degradation deserve high priority. Economic use of irrigation water for crop plants need also to be expeditiously worked out. Shifts in microclimates caused man especially by nomads and migratory tribes with their animals, require to be quantified.

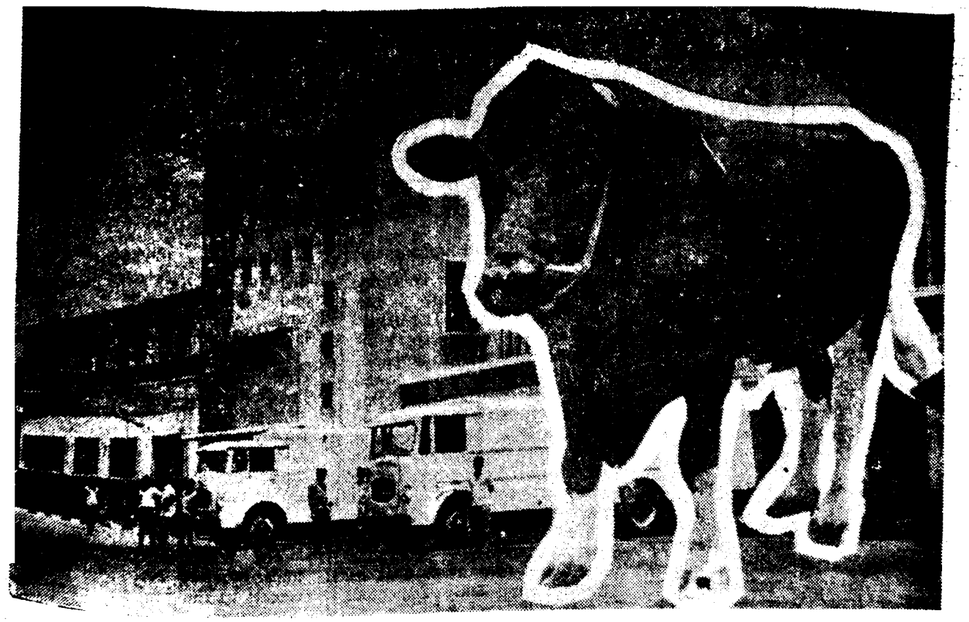
Another project dealing with the ecology of inland waters, estuarine and coastal zones can be worked out in selected areas as model studies. The objective is to evaluate pollution and waste disposal capacity, biological productivity inclusive of fish, etc.

Similarly, the projects on mountain and island ecosystems are also of interest where the impact of man on the natural ecosystems can be studied.

Another MAB project envisages ecological assessment of past management and fertilizer use in agriculture on adjacent terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. The importance of this project in the context of modern agriculture is obvious.

A project of high significance to India relates to interactions between environmental transformations and genetic and demographic changes. Systematic attempt at defining 'carrying capacities' in a number of socio-cultural settings and environments and disperal or incidence of settlement —both rural and urban, merit study.

Scientists in the country, both in the Government, universities and other institutions need to be involved in the programme. The National Committee on Environmental Planning and Co-ordination will have to determine priorities and provide the required co-ordination and guidance in the undertaking of the various projects, once they are taken up.



OPERATION FLOOD SCHEME FOR MILK

The Government have decided to establish the Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation to implement the 'Operation Flood' for increasing availability of milk in Madras and Madurai.

The Madras Dairy at Madhavaram initially designed to handle 50,000 litres per day, is now handling 70,000 litres per day, and will be expanded to 1,00,000 litres per day and it is proposed to develop the distribution to this level in the course of 1972-73. The distribution is done through 222 depots to the domestic consumers, apart from bulk supply to hospitals, hostels as well as commercial consumers. In Madurai 20,000 litres per day are distributed locally and the surplus is sent to Madras.

Under 'Operation Flood' an allocation of Rs. 8.87 crores has been made to this State for developmental programmes, including augmentation for capacity for collection, processing and distribution of milk as well as for technical inputs for increasing production and resettlement of City cattle. The main objective of "Operation Flood" is to reduce the economic incentive for maintenance of Cattle in the City.

The fund for this scheme comes from the World Food Programme. An agency which is donating butter, oil and milk for immediate milk conversion and also cattle feed for finding the money for a permanent improvement of our livestock productivity. Because of the importance of the project, the Chief Minister has taken over the subject. Proposals have been formulated at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.93 crores (non-spread over four years for provurring). of technical inputs for incre under-milk production, which i success- a net work at the village it by 31st providing Veterinary y have since Extension Services, incl- eir respective ing facilities and plementing the supervisory organ intensive Cattle would provide me. and assistance requirements ls to train another in regard to tension workers for marketing. Eas Village Level Worker tion of an insideration. for produc

Transformation.

Man is cultivating wild plants and taming wild animals for thousands of years now. During this time more than 30,000 varieties of wheat have been developed, 10,000 types of apples, about 2,000 varieties of potatoes, about 400 breeds of cattle, over 250 breeds of sheep and 150 breeds of horses have been developed.

requires that the administration of the programme also should be done in an integrated manner by a single agency, so that the producer deals with one agency for all his requirements. Government have, therefore, decided to establish the Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation to take up implementation of 'Operation Flood' programmes. Since the existing trading activities of the department, consisting of collection of milk and distribution in the major cities, would be an integral part of the activities contemplated under 'Operation Flood', these also will be transferred to the Corporation.

A break-through in veterinary Science.

The implementation of the "Operation Flood" project has been taken up at a very opportune time because our veterinary scientists have struck upon methods to increase the nutritive value of straw, the main cattle-feed to protect the exotic breeds from calcium and mineral starvation and



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A MAJOR BREAK-THROUGH IN VET. SCIENCE

The Izatnagar Veterinary Research Institute has developed recently. The tissue-culture attenuated live virus vaccine against rinderpeast, which has successfully passed field trials and is now being manufactured on a commercial scale. This new vaccine is very efficacious for protection of exotic and cross-bred cattle without producing untoward reaction. Similarly cell-culture vaccine against the foot-and-mouth disease has undergone extensive field trials and its production is being augmented.

have also achieved a break-through in producing a vaccine against foot and mouth disease to which these exotic breed milch cattle succumb quite often in our State.

Government Dairy Farm.

The milk production at Madhavaram Dairy Farm has gone up from an average of 4·1 litres a day to 7·3 litres per head in the milking herd. In 1971-72 there were 288 cows producing 677,867 litres of milk. 75 acres of land has been brought under cultivation and planted with paragrass and maize. The total yield of green grass for the colony animals and Government Dairy Farm are met by the fodder farm which supplies 4,646·650 tonnes a year.

The Erode Project is now handling 19,200 litres of milk and the Madurai Project 20,000 litres of milk a day.

Rural Milk Collection.

A total of 2,521 co-operative societies and 24 unions have been established by 1965-66. At pre
there are 23 milk supply Un
and 2,278 co-operative soci
with the membership of
lakhs and paid-up share capital
Rs. 78·54 lakhs. The present
collection accounts for 2·33 la
litres of milk a day.

A scheme to reorganise the
supply societies and reduce
number to 1,107 viable units
under operation. Already
viable units have been formed.

Special Schemes.

The World Food Programme
under project No. 348, supplies
cereals to the project. From this,
computed cattle feed is made and
fixed at nutritive ratios of 1:4.
The cereal content in the feed
constitutes 33·1/3 per cent. The
cost of the cereals is recovered from
cattle owners at Rs. 350 per ton and
credited to a revolving fund which
could be utilised for programmes of
cattle breeding, extension of fodder,
etc.

Special problem and Suggestions.

Tamil Nadu has an area of 129,901 sq. kms. The annual precipitation is only 94·5 cms. Most of the rainfall occurs during the North-East Monsoon between November and January. A few rainfalls occur in July and August due to the effect of the South-West Monsoon. The soil in Tamil Nadu is, as far as Animal Husbandry is concerned, deficit in trace metals and high in silica and aluminium of the land area available, only 334,000 hectares is used for grazing.

The total cattle population in the State is 31,583,362 of this stock, the animals in milk constitute only 1,882,195 representing 14 per cent. Of the animals in milk, 1,194,560 representing 63 per cent are cows and 687,685 representing 37 per cent are buffaloes. The total milk production is distributed at 22.5 litres per sq. km. The population of the State is 41,103,125 and the rise in the population per year is 904,269. The vulnerable groups, i.e., children and locating mothers constitute 22.5 per cent of the total population, i.e., 10,152,472. The average per capita milk consumption is 66 ml. as against 405 milli litres in the Punjab. The all India average is 142 milli litres.

In order to bring the per capita consumption of milk to satisfy the minimum requirement advised by public hea authorities, a production of 42[illegible],939,000 litre a day will be necessary. i.e., 5 times the present production. This leaves a gap of 11,416,504 litres per day in present production. The daily average production per milking animal is only 1.66 litres per head of cattle is only 22 milli litres which may be the lowest in the World. The production of green fodder is estimated at 2,238,000 per year. This together with the production of 3,434,650 tonnes of paddy straw constitutes the entire fodder resources of the State.

Suggestion for building up Milk production.

Against the back-ground of these statistics it is obvious that the best and quickest method of improving milk production is by cross-breeding employing exotic bulls of prooven performance. Cross-breeding will improve the production per animal from the existing average of 1.66 litres to over 5 litres even at the first cross.

However, cross-breeding has not become as popular as it ought to be, because of certain inherent draw backs. The experience at the Government Dairy Farm has indicated that cross-breed animals require special attention. Besides, these animals become less resistant to diseases and must be regularly and systematically protected against the State diseases, of Anthrax, B.Q. Rinderpest, H.S. and Foot and Mouth disease. Cross-breed cattle are found particularly susceptible to Foot and Mouth disease. The next serious drawback in cross-breeding scheme is the rapid fall in exotic animals of the blood serum protein levels from about 8 to 6 per cent. This has immediate adverse effect both on milk production and on the intercalving period. The experience at the Government Dairy Farm indicates that the fall in serum proteins could be arrested by supplementary feeding with copper, cobalt Manganeese and dicalcium-phosphate. The soil in Tamil Nadu is completely deficient in all these minerals.

The problem of raising cross-breed animals is also connected with the problem of fodder paddy straw is the normal fodder available in the State. This contains a high percentage of oxalic acid which depletes the animals system of calcium and phosphorus. These effects could be readily assessed in the living animal particularly at the shin-bone. The shin-bone becomes smaller and smaller and the animal itself becomes more and more puny with each generation.

If cross-breeding is to be adopted as a widespread programme of insemination using exotic semen, it will be necessary to provide adequate high quality fodder. There is not much land left to substantially spread fodder grasses. The cropping patterns are also not conductive to increase the fodder output. It will therefore be obvious that paddy straw will remain as the most widely available fodder in Tamil Nadu and the strategy that is indicated is to increase the nutritive value of paddy straw. For this purpose and adequate number of straw chaffing units could be started so that straw could be cut out and sprayed with the dicalcium phosphate, copper, cobalt, manganeese and urea using molasses as the bonding agent. This will be substantially increase the nutritional value of this poor cattle fodder. For cutting straw and treating it as suggested, plants could be located at various centres covered under the cross-breeding scheme. The benefit of treated fodder is vital for the success of the cross-breeding scheme.

Simultaneously a Biological Institute has to be started to provide adequate doses of foot and mouth vaccine. Vaccines against the other diseases are available locally in fair measure.

Special Schemes.

(*a*) A scheme for conducting a survey in Nilgiris District under the auspicious of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been proposed in order to find out the reasons for the S.N.F. deficiency in milk among cross breed animals.

(*b*) A scheme has been proposed for improvement of straw and establishment of Central Nutrition Laboratory, with Swedish Aid.

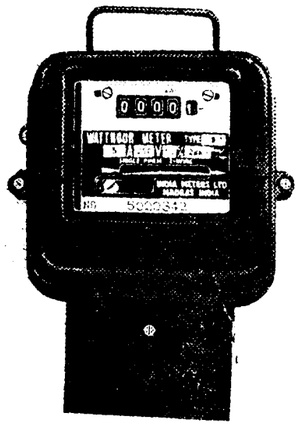
(*c*) A scheme for growing maize in a block of 50 acres in Milk colony at a cost of Rs. 1,88,750 (non-recurring) and Rs. 44,300 (recurring).

(*d*) A scheme for growing maize and grass in an area of 8.5 acres in Baluchettychatram and Wallajabad chilling centres at a cost of Rs. 48,600 (non-recurring) and Rs. 11,229 (recurring).

(*e*) A scheme for training 55 extension workers deputed by select co-operatives in different sections of the Madhavaram Milk Colony with particular references to Artificial Insemination and for establishment of Central Semen Bank at Madhavaram at a total cost of Rs. 5,99,750 (non-recurring) and Rs. 45,600 (recurring). Accordingly a scheme for training 55 extension workers deputed by select co-operatives in different sections of the Madhavaram Milk Colony with particular references to Artificial Insemination and for establishment of Central Semen Bank at Madhavaram at a total cost of Rs. 5,99,750 (non-recurring) and Rs. 45,600 (recurring). Accordingly 51 trainees have undergone the one year course successfully and completed it by 31st March 1972. They have since reported to their respective stations for implementing the programme of intensive Cattle Breeding Scheme.

(*f*) Proposals to train another batch of extension workers for posting them as Village Level Worker are under consideration.

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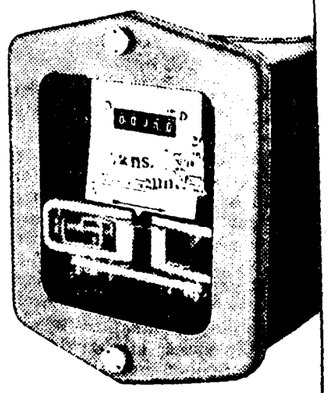


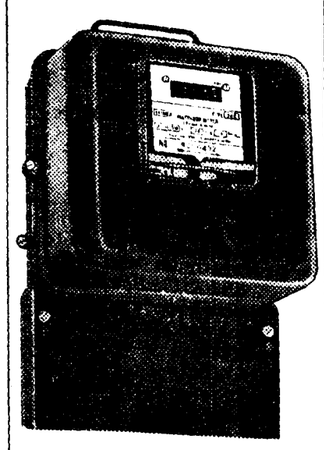
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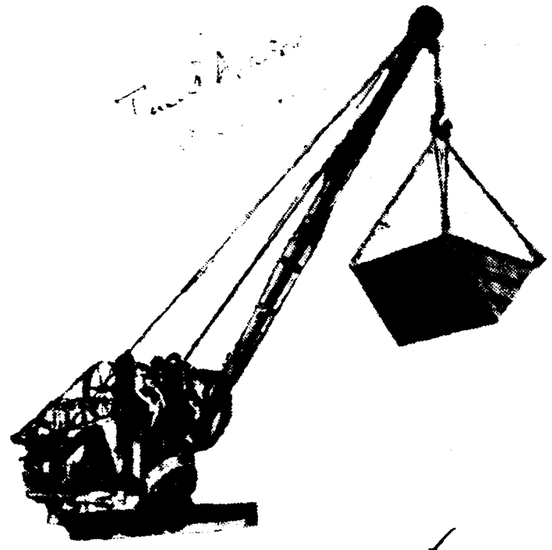
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NEW TOOLS FOR EASIER FARMING OF HIGH YIELDS BY SMALL FARMERS

By

PROFESSORS R. K. SIVANAPPAN, P. L. SETHU, and M. S. HAMID NAINAR,

Department of Agricultural Engineering, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore-3.

Though the mechanisation of Indian Agriculture dates back to nineteenth century, organised and effective attempts were made only from the year 1928 when the Agricultural Research Engineering Section was established in the Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore as a fresh venture, consequent on the recommendations of the Royal Commission of 1926 after it held a country-wide enquiry into Indian Agriculture.

The object of constituting this section was to conduct exhaustive tests on various types of improved agricultural implements received from various firms with a view to find out their suitability under the local soil and crop condition, to effect minor modifications where necessary for adaptations of the types introduced from other countries, to encourage the local manufacture of such types with a view to popularise their use amongst the farmers and to investigate the possibilities of evaluing new designs adopting mostly the principles of the indigenous implements with which the farmers were already familiar.

The section has implicity followed this object and it has done yeoman service to uphold this cause. The slow and random attempts made towards the improvement of the indigenous implements took a new and vigorous life after the set up of Research Wing since its inception and concerted efforts were made to find out the suitability and adoptability of various implements and machinery to the local condition.

The results of comparative trials with the selected implements and existing indigenous types were made known to the ryots through leaflets, and demonstrations. The use of improved implements gradually become popular and the designs approved by the Agricultural Engineering section were manufactured by leading agricultural machinery manufactures in the country and were distributed through the agricultural depots for supply to the farmers.

Several improvements were incorporated in the existing implements by way of improved wear resisting qualities, lightness in weight sand friction diminishing working components. A considerable number of seed-bed preparing implements, machines for groundnut decorticating, seed treating, cane crushing, water lifting, threshing, sowing, puddling, basin listing, groundnut harvesting, grading, bund forming, winnowing, compost sieving, compost sheaddling, clod crushing, green manure trampling, etc., have all been evolved improved and introduced for the use of farmers. The latest implements to be released for the ryots are (1) Dry land weeder, (2) Leaf Powdering Machine and (3) Crane for removal of debris from open wells.

DRY LAND WEEDER.

In dry land, weeding is one of the important operations for which large number of women labourers are employed. They usually use the time honoured hand hoe by bending forward throughout the day for removing the weeds. It is really a cumbersome and back breaking job. Even though this cannot be avoided in the dry lands where only broadcasting method of

sowing is adopted, it can surely be offset in the lands where line sowing is followed by using this dry land weeder. It can even be operated by a boy in standing position with ease by simply pushing it back and forth in between the rows of crops and it does not require the operator to bend forward as in the case of customary hand hoe, since the handle is fairly large and also it does not need to be raised and striked.

This new implement consists of a double long handle made of conduit pipe, mild steel frame to carry weeding roll-*cum*-scraper, a curved Guntake blade made of spring steel, three numbers of crescent shaped lug wheels of tempered mild steel sheet, inclination adjustable device, etc., at appropriate places. When the operator works the implement the crescent shaped fore wheels pierce through the soil and the middle showels uproot the weeds while the rear self sharpening blade scrapes the soil and thresely forms the mulch.

Trials with this implement in different places have given satisfactory results. One of the users even praised this that it had better coverage and resulted in better tilth formation on working compared to the hand hoe designed by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi and local hand hoe. When compared to the hand hoe this is easy to operate and reduces fatigue besides being economical. It covers 25 cents per day of 8 hours, however the area or coverage varies depending upon the nature of soil condition and the infestation of weeds.

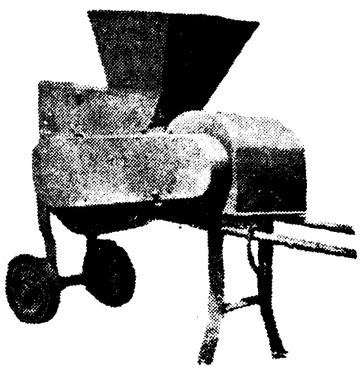
It requires a boy or woman for working the implement and also a few women labourers to collect the scraped weeds and for removing the weeds in between the crops. The cost of the weeder comes to Rs. 50 approximately. The interested farmers who adopt row cultivation can advantageously use this weeder in their dry lands and garden lands and thus they can save time and labour.

Necessity is the Mother of Invention.

Introduction of a minimum of mechanisation in rice cultivation is inevitable if intensified cropping is to be adopted. Studies have been undertaken to ascertain the relative efficiency of different improved implements and the use of tillers and tractors.

With the introduction of high-yielding and better varieties of rice, development of improved agronomic practices and effective and economical plant-protection schedules, the intensified cropping pattern and introduction of the necessary minimum amount of mechanization in rice cultivation, even by the small farmer becomes all the more important.

It is the conviction that the two major problems facing us, namely poverty and unemployment, can be overcome only through a rare exploitation of our agricultural resources that sustains research workers in their ceaseless search for new tools and approaches.



LEAF POWDERING MACHINE.

It is a very simple machine having a hopper, a rotor fixed with beaters and a concave. It is driven by an one horse power electric motor. It is primarily used for pulverising green manure. The pulverised green manure that is required for preparing seed bed in nurseries can be got from this machine by simply feeding the leaves with branches into the hopper. The leaves with the branches caught in between the rotor and concave get pulverised, beaten by the beaters when the rotor is in motion. The pulverised leaves fall below the concave. It gives an out put of 360 kgs. per hour. The pulverised green manure can be spread uniformly in the seed bed and it quickly gets decomposed. The cost of the unit is Rs. 1,000 approximately.

CRANE FOR THE REMOVAL OF DEBRIS FROM OPEN WELLS.

In places where there are no irrigation facilities either from rivers or storage tanks the farmers have to largely depend upon open wells for the supply of water. In most places where the water table is low, the deepening of well is always met with rock.

For blasting of rocks inside the wells rock blasting machines are used. But the debris that is blasted is usually cleared manually by using buckets and ropes and at times it is even cleared by head load from inside the well. This is not only a tedious job involving risk for lives but also ends in delay in clearing the debris in time. More over the clearing of debris by this manual method is uneconomical.

To obviate this difficulty and quicken the process of deepening of wells, the newly evolved crane will be very useful. It is a simple jib crane with a boom of 4.6 metres long and 3.05 metres of radius of operation. To drive this crane it is fitted with a 5 horse power electric motor.

The whole body is rotated about the centre of the main pillar by hand to commence lifting and unload the debris from the bucket and then bring back to position to continue the operations. A reversing switch is fixed on the switch board for controlling the lowering and lifting of the bucket. The winch is provided in between the body plates, wound with a 1/2" wire rope to a length of 80 metres, which passes through a pulley fitted to the top of the boom from which a "V" shaped bucket to a capacity of half a tonne is suspended. A brake and a ratchet are provided at convenient places for the safety of operation. The whole body structure of the crane is supported over a cast iron bed which is enclosed in a frame work of rolled steel joist and mounted on a trailer for easy transportation. The cost of the crane with the trailer comes to Rs. 15,000.

Intensive trials have shown that the performances were efficient time saving and economical. In the conventional method of clearing of debris from the wells farmer has to engage atleast a minimum of 8 workers including a skilled worker and a pair of bullocks to draw the mhote bucket for a full day for clearing the debris that is blasted in one operation. But by employing the crane it was found that the same quantity of debris could be cleared in less than 3 hours and by engaging only 4 workers.

So, it is clear that the introduction of crane for the removal of blasted debris from wells is cheaper when compared to the manual method. More over the wells can also be deepened quickly ensuring more number of wells being deepened in a shorter period utilising the season which is an important factor in agriculture.

After the advent of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University the Research Engineering Workshop has become a part of it and its research activities are mainly directed to concentrate in solving the field oriented problems faced by the farmers, especially the small farmers, and programmed to improve the winnower, Thresher dry land weeder, etc.

PESTS, PESTICIDES AND PEOPLE

By

George D. Peterson, Jr.

[*Editor's Note* : Mr. Peterson, an agricultural pest management specialist with the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID), has had almost 25 years of experience in basic and applied research and in extension education on many crop pests.]

The use of chemicals to control agricultural pests had its beginning in the last century with the development of the early arsenicals, lime-sulphur, bordeaux mixture, copper sulphate, and other inorganic materials—rotenone, nicotine sulphate, etc. Pesticides really came into their own during World War II, with the advent of DDT.

Following the war, DDT and other synthetic organochlorine compounds vastly altered man's concepts of pest control, opening up the way to exciting new vistas of increased crop yields and reduction of human and animal disease. In due course, new types of insecticides were developed—the organophosphorous compounds and carbamates. Greater, more widespread use of these new chemicals occurred.

In recent years, an array of synthetic organic herbicides has become available. For the first time in man's history, it is now possible for him to control weeds without the back-breaking toil of pulling, chopping and hoeing. The growth and development of the herbicide industry has been phenomenal, as has the whole new science of weeds and weed control.

The chemical control of plant diseases and plant-parasitic nematodes developed more slowly than related pest control disciplines. Farmers and agriculturists, even highly trained and knowledgeable scientists, were slow to recognize the true nature of plant pathogens and nematodes and to connect them with crop losses that superficially resembled those resulting from non-pathogenic factors and so were attributed to the wrong causes. The inherent nature of the plant pathogens and nematodes caused their importance to be overlooked.

All this has changed dramatically during the past decade. Plant pathology and nematology have entered a spectacular and meaningful era of agricultural development.

Nature's Balance Upset :

Competition between man and the vertebrate animals that share his environment is intensifying as more land areas of the globe are used for human needs. The advancing industrial, urban and agricultural technologies of man are producing changes in land use practices that affect the lives of many animal species, causing some of them to increase in number and others to decline.

Rodents are the most numerous group of such animals. Among the rodents, rats and mice unquestionably form the most numerous and damaging species of mammals with which man has to contend. Rodents outstrip man in total numbers, and they tend to be most abundant where food and feed crops are raised or stored in large quantities. Without the chemical rodenticides, it is conceivable that large areas of the globe would be rendered virtually uninhabitable to man by virtue of rat depradations.

No knowledgeable person seriously disputes the fact that control of pests benefits human and animal health and welfare. By conveying directly to man and his domestic animals the agents that cause disease, and by reducing food and feed supplies, pests can and do interfere with the development of a better human society.

Mosquitoes exist in practically all parts of the world except the Polar regions. The list of human diseases vectored by mosquitoes is

ong and includes some of the most deadly scourges of man. Many of these have been substantially reduced throughout the world through mosquito control (chiefly using D.D.T.) but neither they nor their mosquito vectors have been eradicated, and they pose a continuing threat to man. It is estimated that 100 million people still live in malarial areas. The World Health Organization is clearly on record supporting the continued use of "persistent" pesticides to kill the mosquitoes until better methods of control can be found.

In waging his battle for survival and progress, man has developed an extraordinary technology. Part of this achievement is the development of chemical pesticides to augment the struggle against hunger and disease.

These products have evolved from human needs and, in much of the world to-day, there is no satisfactory substitute for them. These chemicals have given man the ability and power to protect and provide for himself and his own and, increasingly in recent years, for others. The need for using synthetic chemicals, particularly in developing nations, will continue to increase for the forseeable future.

Objectionable Features :

However, the modern pesticides have some objectionable features. These sparked the flames of public controversy now flaring over the use of certain chemicals. Recent evidence indicates the need to be concerned about harmful effects of these compounds on various components of the environment and on human health. It is increasingly apparent that benefits from their use must be carefully considered in the context of unanticipated risks associated with their use.

The proper use of pesticides cannot be over emphasized. Pesticides can be and have been misused. But misuses, whether it be through cupidity or by accident or ignorance, should not result in their being legally banned from all uses. Reason must prevail Neither unwarranted banning nor wanton, careless use of these materials should be permitted. They are much too valuable to be subjected to such cavalier treatment.

It is essential that chemical control, whether for agricultural or public health pests, be undertaken in the most enlightened manner possible, taking due advantage of all relevant information, and bearing in mind man's eagerness to advance his campaign against hunger and disease.

Recognising that the history of chemical pest control is a succession of temporary reprieves in which one or more pests have been controlled successfully only to resurge and be accompanied or followed by resurgence of others, we must continuously consider the biological and ecological aspects of chemical control, as well as alternative methods of pest control.

The blunt truth is that we must now think harder and better than ever before if agriculture and public health, as well as the environment, are to be protected from progressive decline because of misuse or prescribed use of pesticides.

As the world's human population proliferates, we must decide whether man is to continue to share crop with insects, weeds, plant diseases and rodents, despite his use of pesticides, or ban their use and accept the inevitable consequences of crop losses in quantity and quality which would result.

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SOIL DEPLETION FOLLOWING HEAVY USE OF FERTILISERS

That intensive cultivation of high-yielding varieties requiring heavy doses of fertilisers, as practised in Thanjavur during the last few years depletes the micro-nutrients in the soil, is the forbidding finding of the Regional Research Station at Aduthurai. The Soil Testing Laboratory at Aduthurai is the best equipped in the country and carries out more than a lakh of soil tests per year. It has completed an extensive project aimed at providing village-level soil fertility status for the entire district of Thanjavur which called for taking one sample in every 5 acre zone.

By this method of collection the fertility status of almost every survey number in Thanjavur District is being covered. During 1969-70 the programme of assessment of Village level Fertility was implemented with a proposal to cover two Agricultural divisions every year and at the first instance two divisions i.e. Thanjavur and Kumbakonam were taken up for the programme and the same was completed. The programme was extended to two more divisions, i.e., Mayuram and Nagapattinam during 1970-71. The preparation of fertility maps of the villages of the above divisions were also over. At the last lap of the above programme, Pattukkottai and Mannargudi divisions were taken up and the analysis of Soil samples is going on. This programme, is expected to be completed in the middle of 1972 by which time the fertility status of all villages of Thanjavur district will be assessed. The maps will help the farmers to know the fertility status of their lands ; to draw up the fertilizer requirements and to apply balanced fertilisers for increasing the agricultural production. In addition, the fertility map of individual village of the District will form the basic guide to the planners and administrators in formulating schemes, fertilizer recommendations, fertiliser requirements, etc., according to area and soil types, etc.

The Follow-up Tests

The Aduthurai Soil Testing Laboratory came upon the heavy denudation of micro-nutrients in Thanjavur soils during routine post-recommendation soil tests in farmers fields. The Soil Testing Laboratory recommends the correct doses of fertilisers to farmers after assessing the fertility status of the soil. But experience has shown that this is not enough to maximise production, as there are many other soil factors which determine the capacity of a field to give maximum yields. Therefore the laboratory is looking up to the day when it can legitimately make soil fertility evaluations not only based on soil test, but also based on water and micro-nutrients analysis. When such work is made possible the Laboratory will be in a position to advise farmers to correct the imbalances in soil nutrients arising from cultivation of high yielding varieties using heavy fertilisers doses.

A field trial with soil application as well as foliar spray of zinc sulphate over the usual doses of N.P. and K. based on soil test was conducted during Kuruvai season of 1970 in a cultivator's field at Moovalur. The results of the trial revealed that soil application of 20 lb. Zinc per acre significantly and economically increased the grain yield over the application of N.P. and K. based on soil test values. The yield increased 9 per cent over and above the yield increase given by P. N. and K.

The trials under Soil Fertility Evaluation Project were laid out in 6 major soil series at the rate of 4 trials in each soil series. The above trials were conducted to find out the critical levels of phosphorus and potassium and also to gather response informations to the application of N. P. and K. This will in turn help in refining the soil test recommendations and ratings. Moreover, the above trials will also provide information for adopting the correct procedures for estimating the N.P. and K. in soil testing laboratories.

The above programme was implemented during the Kuruvai season of 1971 with Karuna as test crop. 24 centres, distributed throughout Thanjavur district, were selected for the trials. The above trials were successfully harvested and the same was repeated in Thaladi season also with Ponni as test crop. The yield data of grain and straw are being at present statistically analysed.

It becomes apparent that the Soil Testing Laboratory should no longer be confined to the routine testing of soil. The laboratory should be reorganised and converted into Soil Fertility Evaluation Laboratories with the following future research programmes.

(1) The critical limits of soil test values of nutrients in soils are very important, since below these limits economic responses for the nutrients are very great. Critical values have to be established for N.P. and K. in the major soil series of the district. Laboratory work, potted plant study and field investigations are to be planned and conducted continuously. Therefore the Soil Testing Laboratory should be provided with the research project namely Soil Fertility Evaluation Project. The Project can be extended to other crops like Banana in this district. This can be one of the future programme of the Soil Testing Laboratory.

(2) The testing of the water for its suitability for the irrigation purpose should be undertaken by the laboratory. As the saline water occurs in much longer proportion as compared to the good water, the water charged with salts should be put into better and profitabe, use for irrigation. The above study will help in formulating new criteria for determining the suitability of saline water. This will help the farmers in the proper utilisation of the saline water for agricultural production. The reclamation of saline water will go a long way in increasing the agricultural production.

(3) The assessment of the micro-nutrient requirements of the major crops will help in optimum growth and yield. The nutritional disorders of the crops can be diagnosed and suitable remedial measures can be suggested. *

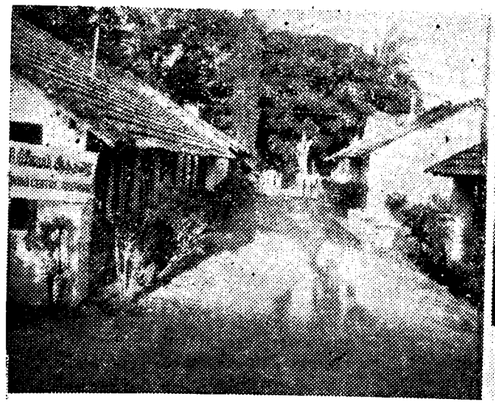
FERTILITY EVALUATION STUDIES PROPOSED

Emphasis is laid on increasing crop production per unit area by having two or three crops in a year. It has been shown that an output of 14 tonnes of rice per ha. is possible through intensified cropping. National demonstrations are carried out in cultivators' fields to show that 6-8 tonnes of rice can be obtained in a season by the cultivations of high-yielding varieties. Net returns in the range of Rs. 9,000 to Rs. 15,000 per hectare have been obtained from cropping patterns jute-rice-rice and rice-potato-rice, respectively.



Trainees of Mayuram Division attending class room lecture.

Peripatetic Demonstration conducted by the Peripatetic team of Farmer's Training Centre, Aduthurai.



Farmers' Training Centre, Aduthurai.



Method of Mother-Palm selection for seed nut is being explained to Farmers at Coconut Research Station at Veppankulam.

SCHOOL FOR TRAINING FARMERS IN TAMIL NADU

Agriculture is assuming the proportions of a technology ; it will no longer be, merely a tradition bound practice. To teach agricultural subjects below college level, 14 schools are run in the State for the benefit of farmers' sons in the age-group of 18—30. At the apex level the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University has been enjoined to undertake the extension of agricultural sciences to the rural people in co-operation with the concerned departments of the government. The organisational set-up of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University to discharge these functional responsibilities was the subject of study by a group of scientists from Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

The introduction of a large number of exotic varieties suitable for specific types of soil and capable of coming to flower at the most appropriate climate-season of the locality have all tended to demand the presence of a well informed farmer if the new rice varieties are to give adequate yields and response to in-puts. Moreover, the scientists have come to recognise rice as one of the most complicated crops.

The scientists had more than one Gordian knot to tackle with this crop and to translate in the fields the finer details of cultivation which coaxed the rice plant to better production was also an equally difficult task. While the success in wheat production was achieved with a few good varieties, a far larger number is needed in the case of rice. More care had also to be bestowed on the choice of the right variety for a particular tract. In addition to providing farmers with new high yielding varieties specially adapted to their regions, it was also necessary to convince them about the need for taking some of the conventional varieties off the field. It may also be necessary to persuade them not to grow rice in some tracts not quite suitable for this delicate crop.

In addition to the innovations in the fields for raising the standard of cultivation of the crops, attention bestowed on post-harvest operations for rice will also pay good dividends. Of late emphasis is also laid on the need for employing modernised methods for harvest of paddy and processing it.

Various techniques for better utilisation of the by-products also have been evolved. Adoption of these measures along with other steps for promoting richer crops will ensure a better return to the farmer as well as a dependable supply of this favourite staple cereal to the consumer. These subjects are covered in the schools for farmers.

In addition to these formal pattern of agricultural schools, the State is also implementing the Centrally sponsored Farmers' Training and Education Programmes. The main objective of the programme is to link up the programme of production inputs with the technical know-how through an organised training programme of institutional, field and informal voluntary groups. The scheme covers three sections of the farm family, viz. :

(i) Practicing farmers.
(ii) The farm women.
(iii) Young farmers.

The following are the courses conducted at the Farmers' Training Centres :—

(*a*) Institutional short courses for farmers.

(*b*) Institutional short courses for farm women.

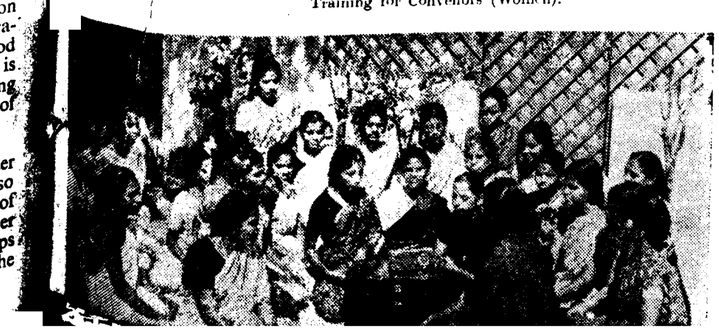
(*c*) Institutional courses for convenors of discussion groups.

(*d*) Production-*cum*-demonstration training camps.

(*e*) Farmers and Farm women discussion groups.

Six Farmers' Training Centres are located at Coimbatore, Ranipet, Aduthurai, Kovilpatti, Madurai and Tindivanam. The seventh centre at Pudur Uthamanur in Tiruchirappalli district has commenced functioning recently.

Method of functioning a discussion group being explained in the Institutional Training for Convenors (Women).



A RICE CROP OF 65-DAYS DURATION

The latest pattern of research for rice improvement lays emphasis on demarcating zones with identical soil, climatic and ecological conditions and breeding varieties for such situations. While traits like fertilizer responsiveness, blast resistance or tolerance to pests are common factors to varieties for cultivation all over India, other characters which are necessary to suit specific local conditions are built into the strains for each tract with special agro-climatic conditions. In the case of paddy, which is grown under rainfall, in nearly 60 per cent of the rice area drought resistance is the quality most needed and short duration varieties will do well as their growth is restricted to the period of rainfall and moisture availability. One interesting variety which has been identified with the shortest duration of 65 days, is Theenpakiya.

This, like all other upland strains has poor grain qualities and offers scope for being upgraded. A large number of early varieties is being tested for drought resistance at the Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack, the Central Rice Research Station, Faizabad (Uttar Pradesh), Agricultural Research Station, Derol (Gujarat) and other research stations.

PADDY STEM BORER

NEW ATTACK METHODS BEING DEVISED

The Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack, has launched a project to develop improved techniques to fight the stem borer, a major pest of the rice crop.

Ambassador Kenneth B. Keating announced on 5th May 1972 that the U.S. Government has extended a grant of Rs. 332,000 for the three-year project which is being undertaken by a team of scientists headed by Mr. P. Israel, an eminent entomologist at the institute.

"The data gathered by these scientists," said the Ambassador, "is expected to be helpful in evolving better methods of fighting this rice pest. This challenging project could lead to minimizing crop losses and stepping up rice production not only in India but also in other countries."

Dr. Carlo M. Ignoffo of the Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, will cooperate with the investigation.

The stem borer worm enters the stalk of the rice plant and feeds on the sap. The affected stem yields no rice. When the borer infestation is widespread, the damage is enormous.

One way of controlling the stem borer is by the application of pesticides. Such use of insect poisons is expensive. Furthermore, it has to be repeated and also poses ecological hazards.

Mr. Israel and his colleagues will seek an alternative method that is long lasting, economical and avoids polluting the environment. This consists of identifying bacteria and fungi which cause fatal diseases to the stem borer. After identification, colonies of these natural killers of the plant pest will be reared and released in rice fields. The scientists are hopeful of evolving an effective way of controlling the worms by this method.

The current research project will utilise data collected in the course of an earlier U.S.-assisted research project in a similar field.

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AYURVEDA—THE AGE-OLD SCIENCE OF MEDICINE

Speech by
Thiru K. K. SHAH,
Governor of Tamil Nadu.

The survival of Ayurveda during the 20th Century, the era of nuclear science and moon-landings, is based mainly on the high excellence of its theoretical and practical approach to the problems of health and disease, and the positive benefits obtained by patients by resorting to this science and it is in no small measure due also to the high medical ethics practised by the great Vaidyas of India through the milleniums during which the Ayurvedic medicine maintained its brave and tenacious existence among antagonistic and unsympathetic foreign regimes.

SPECTACULAR COME-BACK OF AYURVEDA.

Today, not only Ayurveda is staging a spectacular come-back but its fundamentals are bidding fair to extend their sway over the minds of medical scientists all over the world. The concept modern medicine which was confined to the enquiry : "What sort of disease the patient is suffering from ? " is now widening, after contact with Ayurveda, to give due recognition to the important question, "What sort of patient is suffering from the disease?". It is only when the modern medical science learns the full importance of the patient-based as against the exclusively disease-based approach to health and disease of the body and the mind that it will realise the greatness of the Ayurvedic medicine.

LEAD OVER OTHER MEDICINES.

No system of medicine has developed so perfected a psychosomatic approach as Ayurveda has done. The harmonious integration of physical and mental therapy basedon a salubrious use of drugs, diets and practices judiciously prescribed, jointly and severally, against the disease directly, or against the cause, or against both the cause and the disease, developed by the ancient Indian scientists ages ago, still remains unparalleled as a comprehensive and fundamentally perfected concept of the Science of Medicine, and, in this field, Ayurveda still retains the lead over other systems of medicine. What is needed is a band of dedicated intellectuals prepared to devote their time and energy to explain to the medical world in scientific language the heights that Ayurveda had scaled.

ALLOPATHY ADOPTS AYURVEDIC CONCEPT.

It is the initial soundness of the fundamental base of Ayurveda that has given it the stability and firmness which has resulted in the unique phenomenon of the other systems always finally turning round to its viewpoint, even when, to begin with, they had any differences with it. The caustic criticism of Ayurveda by the late Sir Havelock Charles, a former Principal of the earliest Medical College in India established by the British in Calcutta, based on



Governor Thiru K. K. Shah at the first anniversary celebration of Arignar Anna Govt. Hospital for Indigenous Medicine, Madras.

its tradition of prescribing salt-free diet in dropsy and that of attributing aggravation to filaria during sleep and at night, ended up by the western Medicine abandoning its stand and adopting the Ayurvedic viewpoint. This interesting practice of calling the Ayurvedic approach unscientific to start with and then turning round the whole way and start calling the same stand scientific when the allopathy finally catches up with it, has been beautifully commented upon by an American M.D., Dr. Water S. Kipr.is in the following words :

"Why allopathy should act as a standard for another healing art is beyond me. It has changed its medicines and its methods of treatment so often that it reminds me of the rapidly changing hemline of our women's skirts. The rabid claims of today are proven to be but the wishful hope of yesterday, but while the hope may be worthy the claim is in the main false."

TREASURE HIDDEN IN AYURVEDA.

No less important and prestigious a publication than the Journal of the American Medical Association in its issue of January 22, 1955, carrying an article on Ayurveda featured in the Pfizer-spectrum made the following expressive and important observations :

"When an exotic remedy like Rauwolfia finds its way into American therapeutics, amongst a hundred thousand complex organic chemicals of Western Sciences, it seems to show that older cultures may really know what they are about. What do they do in India ? What other treasures lie hidden in the practice of Ayurveda....? "According to it.....microbes are not so much a cause of disease as a result of it, for if resistance were normal, they could not produce infection. "Hence the Ayurvedic physician scorns the nearsighted tendency to find a name for every disease; his concern is to treat the patient, for as Pandit Shiv Sharma, the President of the All India Ayurvedic Congress had complained, "Allopathy sometimes loses sight of the patient while concentrating on the disease."

It is rarely that a Western Medical Scientist speaks with a wider perspective covering important general observations falling outside the immediate technical structure of medicine. Ayurveda alone lays full emphasis on ecological and environmental factors which should influence and shape the pattern of medical aid in a given area or country.

I would appeal to all those concerned to present Ayurveda to the public in a scientific manner. It must be one's duty to popularise inexpensive Ayurvedic drugs so that the poor may benefit. Many foreigners are taking great interest in the study of Ayurveda and we have a large number of applicants who want to do research work in India. Foreign medical scientits are extolling the virtues of simple Ayurvedic specifics like honey. Western medical scientists have demonstrated that honey is the best cure for sleeplessness, whereas the drugs consumed in Western countries are poisonous and dangerous. May I express the hope that we will do our best to resuscitate the glory of our ancient Ayurvedic system and give it a modern look and a brighter future ?

BOOST FOR INDIAN MEDICINE.

A major landmark in the activities of the Department of Health, Government of India has been the promotion of the Indian system of medicine. The Central Council of Indian Medicine has been constituted to set up uniform standards of education and registration for its practitioners.

The Annual Report of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Department of Health) reveals that a bill for setting up a Central Council of Homoeopathy has been introduced last September in the Rajya Sabha.

Five Central Research Institutions for Indian medicine and homoeopathy have been established, two in Ayurveda in Patiala and Kerala and one each in Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy in Madras, Hyderabad and Calcutta respectively. Seven departments for post-graduate training and research in Ayurveda have been set up in Trivandrum, Lucknow, Hyderabad, Patiala, Bombay, Raipur, Mysore and Jammu and in Unani in Aligarh and Hyderabad.

WHY SICK DURING STRIKES ?

A special meeting of the Regional Board of the E.S.I. Corporation (Tamil Nadu Region) was held at 3-00 p.m. on 26th April 1972 at the Conference Hall, Secretariat, Madras to discuss the matter regarding increase in sickness certification under the E.S.I. Scheme during strikes and lock-out periods. The meeting was held under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Labour. The Minister for Health who is the Vice-Chairman of the Regional Board was also present. The following resolution was unanimously passed by the Regional Board:—

"The Regional Board expressed its regret on the tendency on the part of the workers to exert great pressure on the Medical Officers of the E.S.I. dispensaries to issue medical certificates liberally during the period of strikes and lock-outs, etc. These E.S.I. dispensaries have been set up to provide medical benefits and leave facilities to the Insured Workers during the period of Sickness. As the practice of the workers to prevail upon the E.S.I. doctors on a particular day especially during the period of strikes or lockouts of factories for the issue of certificates in large numbers will affect the noble objects of the E.S.I. Scheme, the Regional Board requests the employees to give up the wrong method of insisting on the issue of such certificates. The Insured Persons and the Labour Leaders are requested to extend their full co-operation in this regard for the benefit of all concerned".

The Minister for Labour and the Minister for Health appealed to the members of the Regional Board to advise the workers accordingly.

Labour Relations in the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board

Labour occupies an important position in the life of a nation and no scheme designed to raise the general standard of living can be successful without the active co-operation and help of labour. Labour is a potential force in the present day economy and forms an important part of the industry, on a par with that of raw material, capital and market conditions and without any one of them, the others are only spent forces. It is generally recognised that the establishment of peace and prosperity in an industry depends upon harmonious industrial relations. This has assumed importance in recent years and has been instrumental in bringing about a material advancement of the various industrial countries. The creation of industrial democracy is, therefore, a prerequisite to the establishment of a society envisaged for the future. In fact, the Directive Principles of the State policy laid down in the Constitution of India, lay great stress on the protection of the welfare of the workers.

Development of good industrial relations largely depends on social planning. Social planning deals with the multifarious affairs of men in constantly changing circumstances. Achievement of a socialistic pattern of society, which is our declared objective, will be rendered impossible unless there is a substantial measure of economic development. There was a time when it was taken for granted, that the main problems of the industry were only the management of machinery, material and money. But now a days there is a gradual, realisation that we have in addition to the problem of human relations, the problem of industrial relations. For an average man, things are much easier to tackle than ideas which include industrial relations. It is not possible to lay down rules for dealing with men in the same way as we can, for dealing with inanimate things. It is not easy to discover the cause and effect in these matters. If machines are neglected, the effect will show itself easily. But the same is not the case, if we neglect men. Often we may not admit that bad industrial relations are the result of neglect of men. More often, we put down the cause for something other than ourselves.

In most cases what is needed is the change in our attitude towards the men with whom we have to work. It is not sufficient if we are not indifferent to the men. On the other hand, we have to have a positive approach to any problem. A growing realisation of the absolute need for co-operation among all sections engaged in an industrial enterprise is the crying need of the day, and to this end, all of as have to make our conscious and constructive contribution.

BY K. V. PARTHASARATHY,
Labour Relations Officer,
Tamil Nadu ElectricityBoard.

One way of getting to know about men, what exactly is working in their minds and what their troubles are, is to hold free and frank discussions. Then only will we hear a good deel of what we do not know and perhaps a great deel that we may not even suspect. It is possible that some times we do not like the rather harsh language that is used about us and in fact, we may be perfectly right. But we shall not be working in our national interests, if we content ourselves in condemning the irresponsible conduct of others. It is axiomatic that one cannot earn the confidence of any person by condemning him in public. Such an attitude will get us nowhere and it will only divide us from the people, with whom we have to work.

It has to be realised that the future depends far more on the present relations of individuals than on the deliberations of committees and conferences. Mistrust and suspicion will keep us apart. Our endeavour should therefore be to replace them with trust and confidence. As the common saying goes 'Example is better than precept' we must be able to translate theoretical ideas into action. One of the ways is perhaps to admit that we are wrong, when we are and admitthat the other man is on the right, when he is.

It is often said that the problem of industrial relations can be solved if there is mutual good will. Mutual goodwill can arise only after far reaching changes in human relationships. Both the employers and Union Leaders must know have to respect and deal with the sentiments of one another. They should realise that they cannot change the sentiments by operating on them directly or by urging the people to change the way they feel.

To talk of goodwill is a grave over simplification of the problem. It requires special skill and understanding of human relations to make good intentions effective. These problems call for ingenuity and experimental daring. We would like to see increasing evidence of these in our industrial relations. The evolution of enduring and mutually satisfying agreements, demands imvuigee adian ad on both sides at the bargaining table. What is required at the present day is the capacity to see it from two different angles.

It will be gratifying to note that many of the guiding principles enunciated above, if not all have generally eroded in to the Industrial Relations system of this Board. It may be mentioned, in this connection, that the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, constituted as it was in July 1957, is one of the major and vital public sector undertakings in the State sphere, with a very large complement of labour force numbering over 75,000, under a single banner, unlike any other undertaking in the public or private sector in the state and engaged in different types of activities connected with Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electric Energy throughout the state of Tamil Nadu.

Electricity, it is needless to over-emphasis. is a public utility service, which once regarded as a luxury has actually ceased to be so. With the ultimate goal towards increased employment and increased standard of living, for which our Governments are increasingly committed, the distribution of electric energy to the nook and corner of the State as gained at most priority in the industrial development of the State. Our past achievement in this regard apart, the future augurs to be very cosy, with the prospect of every village being it with the lamp of glory, within the next couple of years, a thing which would not have perhaps been dreamt of, a decade ago. The success in this direction has to be attributed partially at least, to the happy and smooth industrial relations between the Board and its employees. It will ultimately give them a feeling of satisfaction and a sense of pride.

Thanks to the combined efforts of the officers of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and its employees, we have succeeded to a very large extent in maintaining industrial peace in this vital sector. One cannot, of course, claim absolute perfection and we have to admit that much more needs to be done. Yet, looking back, what comes uppermost in one's mind is a feeling of complacency in the matter of achievementof satisfactory industrial relations in this great industrial undertaking. The proof of the pudding is in its eating. This will be quite obvious, if a reappraisal of the various measures adopted during the past decade is made.

Despite the multiplicity of trade unions of the Board's Employees thanks to the industrial democracy, the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board can also reasonably take pride in having maintained fair and smooth relations with all the Unions as well, giving in wherever their demands were reasonable and warranted a lean to their side. Justice and Fair Play have always been the guiding consideration in all matters pertaining to employees relations.

The Board is committed to implementation of the various labour laws as well as the bipartite settlements entered into. The Board has also accepted in principle the Code of Discipline in industry, which was evolved as a result of tripartite discussions at the All India level, for satisfactorily solving problems of inter-union rivalry. Consequently, the Tamil Nadu Electricity Workers' Federation was recognised as the Union to represent all categories of workmen under the Board other than clerical and Last Grade Employees, as early as September 1967. Similarly the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Accounts Subordinate Union has been recognised under the Code of Discipline in July 1969 to represent the ministerial staff under the Board.

Apart from these two major organisations recognised under the Code of Discipline, consisting of 20 registered unions, there are as many as 26 other registered trade Unions, representing various categories of employees, unconnected with the Recognised Associations. Some of these unions have been recognised by the Board as Unions of Industrial Employees under the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Emoloyees' Recognition of Service Association Rules, 1963, The Unions so recognised are, the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Last Grade Servants' Union, the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Supervisors Sangam, the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Draughtsmen and Tracers, Union, the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Secretariat Association and the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Secretariat Accounts and Audit Staff Union.

The Board has spared no pains in placing the services of its officers at various levels down from the system level right up to the Board level, to attend and redress the reasonable grievances of the employees voiced forth by the Unions as expeditiously as possible, depends on the merits of thier grievances. There might no doubt have been occasions of delay in the redressal of grievences represent by the workmen, but they are inevitable in a vast organisation like the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board. By and large, the employees cannot but acknowledge that their grievances had received the due consideration and the plethora of settlements entered into by the Board during the past two years will amply vouchsafe for this, not at all claim.

The Board has very graciously solved the fatigue factor by considerably reducing the burden of workload among the employees of various categories, like ministerial staff, cashiers, Store staff, Field staff, Supervisors and last but not least, Engineers. Adequate promotional opportunities have been created through sanction of posts in higher Grades. Rationalisation by elimination of superfluous categories and merger with other categories has also been attempted in serveral cases and given effect to.

The benefits of Contributory Provident Fund were extended to about 15,000 employees from 1st April 1969, treating the entire Board excluding Project and Investigation circles, as a single unit. The Employees have also been receiving bonus from 1965 onwards like any other private sector industry, under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

Permanency benefits were conferred on 4,000 TCL Workers in O & M. systems by an agreement with the Federation. Supply of uniforms has been liberalised by roping in new categories in the list of sanctioned posts eligible for such uniforms.

Fringe benefits have been liberalised by amendments to the Certified Standing Orders by voluntary agreement with the unions. Among the most important benefits fall in under these amendments may be mentioned, the extension of leave facilities including national and festival holidays available to permanent workmen, to casual workmen with more than two years service and removal of disparities between temporary casual workmen in Distribution systems and their contemparies in Project and Construction circles.

Suggestions for increasing Productivity in Temple lands

The cleaning and rectifying of irrigation channels are to be taken up by the temple authorities according to the provisions of the Act. But they are not doing this. This prevents the free flow of water to the tail end tenants and made them difficult even to grow a single crop of paddy. The tenants are not in a position to meet this expenditure.

The tenants are finding it difficult to get enough labour for the preparation of land for thaladi crop, because the labourers are bent upon receiving wages in kind for harvesting paddy during this period than coming for cash wages.

The difficulties of drainage made difficult the preparation of land for thaladi crop. In such places the temple authorities must take necessary measures to improve the drainage condition of the lands.

Since the tenants have to pay the fixed rent to the temple authorities, they are not interested in inproving the fertility of soil and thereby the yield. This attitude of the tenants must be changed by giving some incentives to them.

The temple authorities pay only land tax for the land cultivated by the tenants. The tenants are reluctant to adopt package of practices because of high cost. So the temple authorities must share aportion of the increased cost incurred by the tenants in the adoption of improved techniques.

Conclusions.—To examine the scope of improving the yield potential in Vaideeswaran Koil temple land, by way of converting the single crop wet lands into double crop lands, a sample survey was made. A sample of 25 farmers from among the tenants who are cultivating the temple lands were selected for this purchase. The aim of the study is to high light the problems faced by the tenants in the conversion of single crop lands into double crop lands and to suggest measures to overcome these difficulties. The main problems come across by the tenants are late letting in off water in the channel, objections given by the temple authorities for the installation of filter-point tube wells, non clearing of irrigation channel, demand of more rent for the second crop and non-availability of labour during the preparation for the second crop. The temple authorities as well as the Government must provide necessary assistance to the tenants for raising the second crop of paddy in the lands in which they are growing only one crop for decades together. This conversion of single crop wet lands into double crop area will not only improve the conditions of the tenants and also will go in a long way in improving the stock position of paddy in Tamil Nadu.

9 NEW POST OFFICES EVERYDAY

Work of Postal Department

The Posts and Telegraphs Department has opened on an average 9 new post offices a day during the year 1971-72 and the total number of post offices in the country now stand at 109,823. The number of post offices before independence was 22,116. A post office now serves on an average an area of 29.1 sq. km. and a population of 4,981 according to the Annual Report of the Department. Under the liberalised policy, post offices can now be opened to meet defence requirements in border areas up to annual loss of Rs. 2,500 per post office. During the year, phonogram service was extended to 36 more cities. The number of phonogram messages booked is estimated to be 7.4 million against 6.7 million during the last year. Over 51 million telegrams were handled up to the end of 1971, a million more than the corresponding period in 1970. Telex exchanges were commissioned in 7 more stations. The estimated capacity by the end of March was over 10,000 lines.

The telephone exchange capacity in the country went up by 53,000 lines and the number of working telephones rose to 1,369,000. However, the waiting list of telephone applicants increased by about 49,000 and was 350,000 at the end of the year. A new service called "Demand Trunk Service" was introduced on Bombay-Bangalore route in May 1971. By the end of the year, this no-delay trunk service was operating on 47 routes. STD service between Delhi and Bombay was formally commissioned. During the year, serveral facilities were extended in regard to the postal savings. These included crediting annual interest in Time Deposit Account automatically to the Post Office Savings Bank Accounts at depositor's request. The facility of making deposits in any sub-office, under the same head office, other than the one where the account stands were also introduced. The revenue receipts in the year ending March 1972 went up by about Rs. 5 crores and stood at Rs. 290 crores. The production at the Telecommunications Factories is expected to be worth Rs. 708 lakhs against Rs. 643·22 lakhs during the last financial year. The fabrication of micro-wave towers has been taken up for the first time in these factories. One 61-metre tower has already been manufactured and manufacture of 91-metre tower and some smaller ones has been taken up.

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SECRETARY

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FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE PAPER MILLS.

The Co-operative Department of the Tamil Nadu Government has secured a Letter of Intent from the Government of India to establish a Paper Mill with the capacity of 100 tons of paper per day.

The cost of the Project will not exceed Rs. 10 crores, of which the foreign exchange content will be Rs. 9·74 crores.

It is proposed to use " Pulichi " stems (also knonw as Mesta or Kenaf or Hibiscus Cannabinus) and Agathi wood (also known as Sesbania Grandiflora). A blend consisting of one-third of Pulichi sulphite pulp and two-thirds of Agathi ground wood would be satisfactory both from the view of quality and cost of production.

As the Project opens the way to farmers to cultivate an economically important new crop in Tamil Nadu, a few facts on the subject are set out in this article.

RAW MATERIALS.

The main difficulty encountered in increasing the production of paper in the country, is the dearth of raw materials.

In Europe, and the American continent, the raw materials is soft wood (spruce, pine, etc.) which takes 30 to 90 years to grow. These countries have enough land to plan long-term growth of such soft wood trees.

In India, the conventional raw material is the Bamboo, which takes 12 to 18 years to grow, and this forest wealth is being fast depleted. Some of the Paper Mills in West Bengal have to draw their raw material from a distance of 300 miles. Even so, the Bamboo is suitable only for chemical process of pulping which is expensive, and not for mechanical grinding.

Thus, paper, which is an essential commodity, continues to be imported, and the import gap is increasing year after year.

PULICHI (KENAF).

The search for a suitable raw material for manufacture of paper, to replace Bamboo, was pursued with vigour. The aim was to find out a tree or plant, with fibre length equal to that of Bamboo and which would take less than 1 year to grow.

Experiments were made, with various kinds of plants numbering about 400, and finally KENAF was chosen as the most suitable. This is generally known as Mesta, or Pulichi in Tamil, its botanical name being Hibiscus Cannabinus.

There are several advantages which Pulichi has, as raw material for paper.

It is easy to cultivate, water requirements being low, and it ripens in 4 to 5 months. It is grown in Andhra Pradesh, as a substitute for Jute, but it is not at present in Tamil Nadu except as a fence crop in stray areas.

It gives a higher yield per acre in Tamil Nadu, than any other State in India, by reason of the State's climate and soil conditions.

In areas above Latitude 20, the yield is about 20 tons of dry Pulichi (dry wood including bark) per acre, but in areas nearer to the equator the yield is higher, as the plant is photo-sensitive.

In Tamil Nadu most of lies between Latitude 8—15, and the yield per acre is about 30 tons. As many as 1,00,000 plants per acre can be grown.

BREAK-THROUGH.

Pulichi is several times more productive than pulp-wood trees on a per acre per month basis. It is suitable for cultivation by small farmers and it would give a greater income than most other cash-crops. The farmers will be able to find a ready market for their product, by running the Paper Mill as a Farmers' Co-operative.

Kenaf (Pulichi) provides the break-through, in respect of the raw-materials barrier, which stood in the way of self-sufficiency in paper, an indispensable commodity in any civilised country.

The Tamil Nadu State is geographically in a happy position, to take advantage of the new development, and fill up the paper gap which confronts the country.

TECHNICAL ADVANTAGES.

Some technical details which highlight the advantage of Kenaf (Pulichi) as compared to Bamboo may be mentioned here:—

Fibre length :

Pulichi-Bast.	2·9	millimetres.
Bamboo ..	1·5	,,
Pulichi-core.	0·7	,,
Hard wood.	0·9	,,

Lignin : As the Lignin content of Pulichi (Kenaf) is lower than that of wood, it takes less chemicals for pulping.

Blending : The blending of Pulichi sulphite pulp, with ground wood gives the best quality paper, with folding endurance, opacity, etc.

AGATHI-GROUND WOOD.

The Pulichi (Kenaf) pulp has to be blended with ground wood, for the purpose of producing commercially acceptable paper.

The best trees, for making ground wood pulp, are generally believed to be Eucalyptus, Acacia (Odai), etc. These conventional types of wood are unsuitable for India, as they suffer from the disqualification of requiring a large area of land. These trees require 6 to 12 years to grow and the wood produced per acre per year is not economic.

The tree, rather the plant, Agathi (Sesbania Grandiflora) grows in 8 to 9 months, and yields 80 to 90 tons (wet weight) per acre, when planted with the density of 45,000 per acre. The wood of Agathi is capable of being ground and bleached more easily than other hard wood.

Besides, Agathi grows well in Tamil Nadu, as the climate is suitable and the ground wood of Agathi may be mixed with Pulichi pulp in the proportion of 2 parts Agathi and 1 part Pulichi and the pulp so mixed is of such quality as to produce good printing and writing paper.

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(A Government of Tamilnadu Undertaking)

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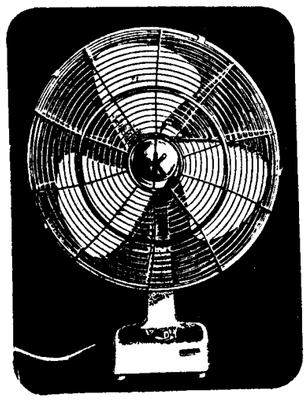
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TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, sealed tenders superscribed "Tamil Nadu Electricity Board—Construction of Residential Buildings and allied works, Non-residential Building —Control room" with the name of the Sub-station and specification number and also the name of the tenderer will be received separately by the undersigned at his office up to 3 p.m. on 29th May 1972, Monday, for the following works under L. S. Contract. Cost of tender notice and schedule for work (1) is Rs. 8, for work (2) Rs. 7 and for work (3) Rs. 5 which are non-refundable.

Description of work with name of sub-station.—(1) Construction of residential buildings and allied works at Uthamapalayam 110/22-KV SS. in Madurai District—E.M.D. Rs. 2,000 Specification No. G.C.C. 225—Cost of specification and plan Rs. 28.

(2) Construction of additional residential buildings at Arumuganeri 110 KV. S.S. in Tirunelveli District.—E.M.D. Rs.1,200. Specification No. G.C.C. 243—Cost of specification Rs. 22.

(3) Construction of 2 storeyed control room at Oddanchathram 110 K.V. S.S. in Madurai District.—E.M.D. Rs. 1,600—Specification No. 244—Cost of specification Rs. 12.

Tender documents for each of the above works can be had separately on or after 6th May 1972 on payment of cost noted against each item at :—

(1) the office of the undersigned for all items.

(2) the office of the Executive Engineer Transmission Line Construction Division, 83, Perumalpuram, Tirunelveli-7, for items 1 and 3; and

(3) the Office of the Executive Engineer, Buildings, No. 4 High-Grounds, Tirunelveli-2, for item 2 only.

Tenders not submitted in the departmental form along with the earnest money deposit on or before the due date and time will be summarily rejected. The tenders will be opened by the undersigned at his office at 3-30 p.m. on 29th May 1972, Monday.

The undersigned reserves the right to distribute the work or reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reasons therefor.

Superintending Engineer,
General Construction Circle, Tiruchirappalli.

No. 32-A.

TAMIL NADU WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders in the proper departmental forms, superscribing the name of work on the cover will be received by the Superintending Engineer (T.W.A.D. Board) at his office at 17, P. T. Rajan Road, Madurai-2 up to 3-00 p.m. on 22nd May 1972, Monday and they will be opened on the same day at 3-30 p.m. in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present at that time. Work numbers (1) and (4) are to be carried out on K-2 contract basis and works (2) and (3) on lumpsum contract basis. The works (1) and (4) are to be completed within six months each, work (2) within eight months and work (3) within twelve months.

Name of Work :—(1) Karaikudi Water-Supply Improvements Scheme -II Stage—Distribution system—Laying and jointing of C.I., and P.V.C. pipes and specials in the low level zone, Part I—E.M.D. Rs. 470.

(2) Karaikudi Water-Supply Improvements Scheme II Stage -Distribution System—Laying and jointing of C.I., P.V.C. pipes and specials in the low level zone, Part II—E.M.D. Rs. 2,200.

(3) Karaikudi Water-Supply Improvements Scheme—II Stage—Distribution System—Laying and jointing of C.I., P.V.C. Pipes and specials in middle level zone.—E.M.D. Rs. 4,440.

(4) Karaikudi Water-Supply Improvements Scheme—II Stage -Distribution System Laying and jointing of C.I pipes and specials in high level zone.—E.M.D. Rs. 1,160.

The Earnest money for the work should be deposited along with the tender, in the shape of treasury challan or demand draft or Bank guarantee from any Nationalised Bank payable at par to the credit of the Executive Engineer (T.W.A.D.), Execution Division, Karaikudi.

Tender documents can be had from the Executive Engineer, T.W.A.D. Board, Execution Division, 42, College Road, Karaikudi up to 5-00 p.m. on 19th May 1972 (Friday) by paying Rs. 5.18 per each set of works (1) and (4) and Rs. 10·35 per each set of works (2) and (4).

Superintending Engineer (T.W.A.D.),
Execution Circle, Madurai-2.

No. 33-A.

TAMIL NADU WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Name of work.—Kaveripakkam Water-Supply Scheme I stage—Construction of Service Reservoir of 2.5 lakh Lrites capacity for Zone I— E.M.D. Rs.1,620.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders in the proper Departmental Form will be received by the Superintending Engineer (P.H.E.) Circle, Madras at his Office at No. 52, Gengu Reddy Road, Egmore, Madras for the above work up to 3-00 p.m. on 24th May 1972 from the Registered contractors of appropriate class of this Departmental and/or similar Government organisations. The tenders will be opened after 3-30 p.m. on the same day by the Superintending Engineer (P.H.E.), Circle, Madras in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present at the time of opening.

Form of contract is Lump sum and period of completion is six months.

E.M.D is to be in the form of Treasury Chalan/or/in any one of the acceptable forms of deposits as prescribed in the Tender Schedules.

The cost towards tender documents, viz., Rs. 10·35 is to be remitted to the credit of the Executive Engineer (P.H.E.). Division, Vaniyambadi—T. Deposits and Advances—I. Deposits bearing interest—Other deposits—Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board Funds—I. Receipts—G. iii. Other Remittance and Sales Tax XII. Sales. D. Misc. I—General Sales Tax in separate chalans.

Tender documents can be had from on application to the Executive Engineer (P.H.E.) Division, 3·1, Jamath Road, Vaniyambadi, North Arcot District.

Superintending Engineer,
P.H.E. Circle, Madras-8.

No 36-A.

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DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.
NOTIFICATION.

INSTITUTE OF LEATHER TECHNOLOGY, ADYAR, MADRAS-20

Applications are invited for admission to the Diploma Course in Leather Technology, conducted at the Institute of Leather Technology, Madras-20.

The course is of three years duration. Applicants should have passed S.S.L.C. or any other equivalent examination with eligibility for college courses. Preference will be given to those who are connected with Leather Industry.

No age limit is prescribed for admission to this course.

A stipend of Rs. 20 per mensem will be paid to all the candidates belonging to Tamilnadu.

Application forms and prospectus can be obtained from the Principal, Institute of Leather Technology, Adyar, Madras-20 on requisition with a self-addressed and 25 paise stamped+5 paise refugee relief envelope of size 22 cm × 9.5 c.m.along with a crossed postal order for Re. 1 drawn in favour of the Principal, Institute of Leather Technology, Madras-20 (postal order should not be dated earlier than 1st May 1972).

Applications for admissions should reach the Principal, Institute of Leather Technology, Adyar, Madras-20 on or before 15th June 1972 by designation and not by name.

No. 1. *Director of Technical Education.*

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION
MADRAS-25.

BOARD OF EXAMINATIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

The approval for training and presenting the candidates to the Commerce Examinations are being given during the month of every December for the duration of one calendar year. The private Institutions seeking approval usually apply to this Department through the District Educational Officer within the stipulated time. It is in practice that after the due date is over applications were used to be received from the new commerce Institutes which were not included in the approvallist for the calendar year concerned requesting temporary approval/special permission to present the candidates for the next immediate examination. The Commissioner for Government Examinations accorded such temporary approval /special permissions and as such similar requests were also received by this Department for the examinations conducted during the month of October 1971. The practice adopted by the Commissioner for Government Examinations was followed by this Department also and accordingly a few new schools were given temporary approval/special permission to present the candidates for the examinations held in October 1971 and for the examinations to be held in May 1972. The question of according such approval/special permission was examined in detail and has been decided to dispense with the procedure of giving temporary approval/special permission. It is therefore, notified that in future applications for such temporary approval/ special permission will not be entertained. Applications for starting new institutions will be entertained only if they are sent before the last date specified to receive applications for approval of Commerce Institute for that calendar year and such Institutions which do not apply in time should wait till the next notification. The temporary approval/special permission granted to certain commerce institutes will however, be extended to present the candidates for Government Technical Examinations to be held in November 1972 also provided the conditions prescribed at the time of granting temporary approval/special permission are fulfilled and requisition to that effect are sent by them.

No. 6. *Chairman, Board of Examinations.*

WANTED DRAUGHTSMAN GRADE III WITH L.C.E. FIRST CLASS.

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TAMIL NADU TOURISM
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34, ANNA SALAI, MADRAS-2.

No. 4.

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

Applications are invited for admission to the Sandwich course in Mechanical Engineering conducted in the Central Polytechnic, Madras and the Tamil Nadu Polytechnic, Madurai so as to reach the Principals of the Polytechnics concerned on or before 26th June 1972.

2. Candidates are informed that application forms can be obtained from the Principal of the respective Polytechnics on requisition with a self addressed envelope of size 22 cm. × 9·5 cm. and stamped to the value of 50 paise +5 paise Refugee relief stamp accompanied by a Crossed Postal Order for Re. 1 drawn in favour of the Principal concerned to whom the requisition is made. The Postal order should not be dated earlier than 21st May 1972.

3. The duration of the sandwich course in Mechanical Engineering will extend for a period of 3½ years of which, the Pretechnical course constitutes the first year, and the remaining 2½ years divided into five semesters. Candidates admitted to the sandwich course in Mechanical Engineering will attend the institution on alternate weeks and work in any one of the recognised workshops to which they will be deputed, durirg the next weeks.

4. *Qualification for admission*—

A pass in the final examination of the Technical High School course conducted by the State Board of Technical Education and Training, Tamilnadu.

Or

A pass in S.S.L.C. with Algebra and Geometry or physics or Chemistry or Engineering with eligibility for University courses of study.

Or

Any other qualifications recognised as equivalent to the above by the Board of Secondary Education, Tamil Nadu.

Or

A pass in the Anglo-Indian High School examination with any two as elective from Algebra, Trignometry, Geometry, Physics and Chemistry with eligibility for University courses of study.

Or

A pass in Matriculation with Mathematics and Science.

5. No age limitis prescribed for admmission to this course.

6. Preference will be given to candidates, who are working as apprentices or technicians in Industrial Workshops for admission to Sand wich course in Mechanical Engineering.

7. (*a*) Candidates, who are admitted in Sand wich course in Mechanical Engineering will have to pay tuition fees, if their parents income exceeds Rs. 1,500 per annum.

(*b*) Stipend will be awarded to 50 per cent of the students at the rate of Rs. 40 per month in the first and second year of the course and at Rs. 50 per mensem in the third year and for the remaining months.

No. 5. *Director of Technical Education.*

TAMIL NADU WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders in the prescribed departmental form will be received by the Superintending Engineer (Tamil Nadu Water Works and Drainage Board) at his office at No. 17, Sir P.T. Rajan Road, Madurai-2 up to 3-00 p.m. as per office clock on 14th June 1972 and will be opened on the same day at 3-30 p.m in the presence of such of those tenderers who choose to be present

The work is to be executed on lump sum contract within twelve months.

Name of work.—Tiruchirappalli Drainage Scheme—Supply and Delivery of 1100 m m. prestressed concrete pipes.—E.M.D. Rs. 50,000.

E.M.D. has to be deposited along with the tender in the shape of a Treasury Chalan or Demand Draft or Bank Guarantee from any Nationalised Bank payable on part to the credit of the Executive Engineer (Tamil Nadu Water and Drainage Works Board) Execution Division, Tiruchirappalli.

Tender documents can be purchased from the Executive Engineer (Tamil Nadu Water Works and Drainage Board) B-15, Thillainagar Main Road, Tiruchirappalli on payment of cash or by sending the amount of Rs. 25.88 (including Sales Tax) by M.O. up to 5-00 p.m. on 12th June 1972.

No. 2.

Superintending Engineer,
(Tamil Nadu Water Works and Drainage). Execution Circle,
Madurai-2.

TAMIL NADU WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water and Drainage Board, for the following at his office at 25-1, Third Street, Tatabad, Coimbatore-12, up to 3 p.m. on 25th May 1972. Tenders will be opened at 4 p.m. on the same day in the presence of such of those tenderers who choose to be present. The work is to be completed in one month period on lump sum contract basis.

Name of work.—C.W.S.S. for Perundurai K.C. Palayam, etc. Panchayats and Palliapalayam supply and delivery of various sizes of M.S. Rods and of tested quality conforming to ISS No. 226—1962 and as amended up to date—E.M.D. Rs. 4,500.

Tender documents can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, TWAD Board. 18, Samiappa Gounder street Thirunagar Colony, Erode-3, by remitting the cost of tender documents, viz., Rs. 10·35 either in cash or by Money Order till 23rd May 1972.

Earnest Money Deposit should be remitted in the form of Treasury Chalan remitted in the treasury within the juridiction of the Executive Engineer, Erode, under the head "P.W.III OR charges' adjusted to the Executive Engineer, TWAD Board, Erode. Demand Draft at par or Bank guarantee from any one of the Nationalised Bank drawn in favour of the Executive Engineer, Erode, can also be accepted towards E.M.D.

The Superintending Engineer, TWAD Board, Coimbatore reserves the right to reject any tender or all the tenders without assigning any reasons therefor.

No. 7.

Superintending Engineer,
Coimbatore-12.

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU.
DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION
MADRAS-25.

ADMISSION TO THE STATE INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE EDUCATION, ADYAR, MADRAS-20.

1. Applications are invited for admission during 1972–73 to the diploma course in Commercial Practice of three years duration conducted at the State Institute of Commerce Education, Adyar, Madras-20, so as to reach the Principal of the said Institute *before 5 p.m. on 21st June* 1972.

Candidates belonging to Tamil Nadu only are eligible for admission to this course.

2. Application forms and prospectus can be obtained from the Principal of the Institute on a requisition accompanied by a Crossed Postal Order for Re. 1 (dated not earlier than 20th May 1972) drawn in favour of the Principal, State Institute of Commerce Education, Madras, together with a self-addressed envelope of 22 cm. × 9·5 cm. and stamped to the value of 50 paise +5 paise refugee relief stamp.

3. *Qualification for admission.*—

A pass in S.S.L.C. with eligibility for admission to University Courses of study

or

Any other qualification recognised as equivalent to the above by the Board of Secondary Education, Madras.

NOTE.—The University of Madras has recognised the Pre-technical Commerce Course as equivalent to the Pre-University Course for purpose of admission to degree course in Humanities.

4. *Age limit.*—No age-limit has been prescribed.

5. Candidates applying for admission should be prepared to appear for interview, if required, at their own expense at the Institution.

6. Applications should be sent to the Principal, State Institute of Commerce Education, Madras-20, addressed by designation only.

No. 9.

Director of Technical Education.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

Amendment to Tender Notice E. 1531 to E. 1571.

Sub.—1. 1 KV. P.V.C. insulated, P.V.C. sheathed armoured/unarmoured control cables—Regarding.

The due date of opening of tenders has been extended as indicated below :—

Serial number and specification number.	*Due date and time of submission of tenders.*
1 E.1531 to E. 1539 ..	12 noon on 17th May 1972.
2 E.1540 to E. 1548 ..	12 noon on 18th May 1972.
3 E. 1549 to E. 1556 ..	12 noon on 19th May 1972.
4 E. 1557 to E. 1564 ..	12 noon on 20th May 1972.
5 E. 1565 to E. 1571 ..	12 noon on 24th May 1972.

The tenders will be opened at 3 p.m. on the respective dates indicated above.

No. 11.

Superintending Engineer,
Technical (Electrical).

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU.

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION, MADRAS-25.

Notification.

ADMISSION TO THE POST-GRADUATE DEGREE/DIPLOMA COURSES IN THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, GUINDY, MADRAS-25 AND GOVERNMENT COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, COIMBATORE.

Applications are invited for admission to the Post-Graduate (M.Sc.) Engineering Courses and a Traffic Engineering (Diploma) Course in the undermentioned branches of study in the College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras-25 and Government College of Technology, Coimbatore-13.

I. *College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras-25*—

1. *Degree courses*—

Branch 1—*Civil Engineering*—

(i) Structural Engineering.
(ii) Hydraulic and Water Resource Engineering.
(iii) Soil Mechanic and Foundation Engineering.
(iv) Public Health Engineering.

Branch 2—*Mechanical Engineering*—

(i) Heat Power Engineering—
  (*a*) Internal Combustion Engineering.
  (*b*) Refrigeration and Air-conditioning Engineering.
(ii) Production Engineering.
(iii) Engineering Design.

Branch 3—*Electrical and Electronics Engineering*—

(i) Powers System Engineering.
(ii) High Voltage Engineering.
(iii) Communication Systems Engineering.
(iv) Applied Electronics.

2. *Diploma Course—Traffic Engineering.*

3. *Faculty of Sciences*—
Applied Mathematics.

II. *Government College of Technology, Coimbatore-13.*—

Branch 1—*Civil Engineering.*—
(i) Structural Engineering.

Branch 2—*Mechanical Engineering*—
(i) Machine design.

Duration.—The duration of the degree course is two academic years and that of the diploma course one academic year.

Qualifications.—The minimum qualification for admission to the M.Sc., Engineering courses is a good Bachelor's Degree in Engineering (preferably First Class in the concerned branch) awarded by the Madras University or any other qualification accepted as equivalent thereto.

For the diploma course the candidate should possess a bachelor's degree in Engineering or Architecture or Masters degree in Town Planning from the University of Madras or any other qualification accepted as equivalent thereto.

For the M.Sc. Applied Mathematics course a candidate should possess a good Bachelor's degree in Engineering or M.Sc. degree (Branch I Mathematics) or B.A. (Hons) Mathematics or M.A. Mathematics (Old regulations) of the University of Madras or any other University accepted as eqivalent thereto.

2. Admission to the Post-Graduate courses in the College of Engineering, Guindy, is open to all eligible candidates throughout the country. There is no reservation of seats as such for employees in Government service, etc. Such candidates (employed in Government service, etc.) applying for admission to the courses will have to compete with other candidates.

NOTES.—(i) Teachers in service are eligible for admission to the Post Graduate course. Two seats in each of the Post-Graduate courses are exclusively reserved for the teachers in service.

(ii) Preference will be given to candidates who have rendered Military service, provided they qualify themselves for admission.

(iii) Five per cent of total number of seats available are reserved for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

3. *Part-time course.*—Provision is available for part-time study. Admission for the course on part-time basis will be made only in the case of the candidates from Institutions or categories of institutions approved by the University of Madras for the purpose of such admission. Eligibility for admission will be same as for full-time students.

4. Prescribed application forms for admission to the courses can be obtained from the Dean of Post-Graduate Studies, College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras-25 and from the Principal, Government College of Technology, Coimbatore-13 on requisition with a self addressed envelope of the size of 22 cm × 9½ cm. and stamped to the value of 35 paise + 5 paise refugee relief stamp. Requisition for application forms should be accompanied by a Crossed Postal order for Re. 1 drawn in favour of the Dean, of P.G. Studies, College of Engineering Guindy, Madras-25 or Principal, Government College of Technology, Coimbatore as the case may be. The Postal orders should not be dated earlier than 1st May 1972. Completed application forms with all the necessary enclosures should reach the Dean of Post Graduate studies, College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras-25 or the Principal, Government College of Technology, Coimbatore as the case may be on or before 30th June 1972.

5. *Stipends.*—First-class candidates admitted to the courses are likely to get a stipend at the rate of Rs. 250 per mensem from the Government of India.

6. Teachers in service admitted to the Post-Graduate courses against the special seats reserved for them will not be entitled to receive scholarships in cases where they receive from their employers any deputation pay or allowance in addition to the *study leave terms.*

Director of Technical Education.

No. 10.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, tenders in sealed covers, with the superscription "Quotations for printing and supply of 100 kinds of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board—Books and forms" are invited by the undersigned up to 3-00 p.m. on 22nd June 1972.

Copies of the specifications can be had on or after 22nd May 1972 from the office on application and on payment of Rs. 10 (Rupees ten only) inclusive of Sales Tax either by cash or by Money order.

Tenders received in this office after the due date and time will not be considered. The undersigned reserves the right to split up or reject all or any item without assigning any reasons therefor.

Superintending Engineer,
Ramanathapuram Electricity System,
Madurai-7.

No. 5-A.

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU.

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION, MADRAS-25.

Admission to Part-time Diploma Course in Commercial Practice.

Applications are invited for admission during 1972-73 to the Part-time Diploma Course in Commercial Practice of four years duration conducted at the State Institute of Commerce Education, Madras-20, as to reach the Principal, State Institute of Commerce Education, Madras-20 before 5-00 p.m. on 21st June 1972.

Candidates belonging to Tamil Nadu only are eligible for admission to this course.

2. Application form and prospectus can be obtained from the Principal, State Institute of Commerce Education, Adyar, Madras-20 on requisition accompanied by a crossed Postal Order for Re. 1, dated not earlier than 15th May 1972 drawn in favour of the Principal, State Institute of Commerce Education, Madras together with a self-addressed envelope of 22 c.m. and 9·5 cm. and stamped to the value of 50 paise and 5 paise refugee relief stamp.

3. *Qualifications for admission*—

(*a*) A pass in S.S.L.C. (with eligiblity for University Courses of study)

Or

Degree in Science or Arts.

(*b*) Should be actually employed in the field.

4. *Age limit*—

No age-limit has been prescribed for admission to this course.

Any further particulars required in this connection can be obtained directly from the Principal, State Institute of Commerce Education, Madras-20.

Applications should be sent to the Principal, State Institute of Commerce Education, Adyar, Madras-20 addressed by designation only.

Director of Technical Education.

No. 12.

THANJAVUR MUNICIPALITY.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders for the supply of the following of R.C.C. posts will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, Thanjavur at the Municipal Office up to 4.p.m. on 31st May 1972 and will be opened at 4-15 p.m. on the same day. E.M.D. is Rs. 250

1 R.C.C. post 27 ft. long.
2 R.C.C. post 24 ft. long. } Rs. 250.

Detailed tender notice, tender schedule can be had from the Municipal Electrical Engineer, Thanjavur on remittance of Rs. 2 (not refundable) by Money Order. Postal order or cheques will not be accepted.

Municipal Engineer and Commissioner In-charge.

No. 3.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

Suruliar Hydro-Electricity Project—Supply of Junglewood Planks and Scantlings at Suruliar Upper Camp stores to specification No. PS. SUR. 2.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and by the order and direction of the Board sealed tenders superscribed as above, and with the name of the tenderer will be received by the undersigned or his authorised representative at his office up to 3-00 p.m. on 7th June 1972 and will be opened at 4-00 p.m. on the same day in the presence of tenderers or their authorised representatives as may be present.

2. Copies of tender specification with schedule, etc., can be had from the Office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2·10 (Rupees two and paise ten only) including sales tax by money order or cash towards the cost of each tender set. This amount is not refundable in any circumstances.

3. The earnest money deposit of Rs. 1,500 (Rupees one thousand and five hundred only) should be paid in cash only in advance at the Office of the undersigned and receipt thereof enclosed with the tender. Cheques will not be accepted on any account. Demand drafts for earnest money deposits should be sent in advance and in no case with the tender itself. Tenders received without earnest money deposit in the first instance will be summarily rejected.

4. The earnest money will be retained in the case of successful tenderer/tenderers and will not carry any interest. It will be dealt with as provided in the tender. When the tender is accepted, the successful tenderer should furnish a security deposit for an amount which together with the earnest money deposit already paid by the tenderer will amount to 5 per cent of the contract value. This security deposit should be furnished within the time specified in the purchase order issued by this office. This security deposit will not bear any interest. The security deposit together with the earnest money deposit will be retained as security for the due fulfilment of the contract. If the tenderer do not remit the security deposit within the specified time or if he withdraws his tender after acceptance, the earnest money deposit will be forfeited.

5. No late tenders and those not in conformity with our prescribed terms, conditions, specifications or without earnest money or tie up other transactions towards earnest money are entertainable.

6. The Board reserves the right to distribute the contract for the supply of materials among tenderers or to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reasons therefor.

7. The Electricity Board is not responsible for any loss of tender set or delay during transit if sent by post. The tenders not submitted in the departmental form on due date and time will be summarily rejected. The tender forms are not transferable.

Superintending Engineer,
Kodayar H.E. Scheme, 34-A, Perumalpuram, Tirunelveli-7.

No. 7A.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

Amendement to tender notice against specification THC-6 for supply and installation of 2 Nos. ash pumping sets with accessories for Ennore Thermal Power Station-II Stage Extension.

The last date for receipt of tenders is extended from 20th April 1972 to 30th May 1972. The tenders will be received up to 12·00 noon and opened at 3·00 p.m. on 31st May 1972.

Superintending Engineer, Thermal Cell.

No. 13.

NOTIFICATION.

APPOINTMENT OF HONORARY MEDICAL OFFICERS AND HONORARY ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER IN THE GOVERNMENT TEACHING MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

Applications are invited from Medical Practitioners for appointment as Honorary Medical Officers and Honorary Assistant Medical Officers in the Government teaching medical institutions noted below :—

	Name of the hospital.	*Designation.*	*Department.*	*No. of vacancy.*
1	Government General Hospital, Madras and Madras Medical College, Madras	Honorary Reader in Urology, Madras Medical College, Madras and Honorary Urologist, Government General Hospital, Madras.	Urology.	1
2	Government Royapettah Hospital, Madras.	Honorary Assistant Medical Officer.	Surgical.	1
3	Do.	Do.	Medical.	1

1. No person shall be eligible for appointment as an Honorary Medical Officer unless he belongs to or is domiciled in this State and possesses a Medical Degree of a University in this State or other recognised University and is registered under the Madras Medical Registration Act, 1914.

2. In teaching medical institutions a candidate for appointment to the post of an Honorary Medical Officer (Surgeon or Physician) should possess the higher Post-graduate Degree of M.D., M.S., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.O.G., or equivalent qualification prescribed by the University for the post. Preference shall be given to candidates possessing such higher degree for appointment to other posts in teaching or non-teaching medical institutions.

3. No person shall be eligible for appointment as Honorary Medical Officer (Surgeon or Physician) unless he has worked as an Honorary Assistant Medical Officer in the concerned subject for a period of not less than eight years or produces evidence of having worked in a similar capacity in a recognised institution for a similar period:

Provided that a person possesses the qualification mentioned in rule (2) above if he is considered otherwise competent and to possess adequate experience in the speciality be eligible for appointment as Honorary Medical Officer (Surgeon or Physician) after having served as Honorary Assistant Medical Officer for a period of not less than five years.

Applications in the prescribed form (given in the annexure to the notification) should be sent to the head of the institution concerned not latter than 30th May 1972.

ANNEXURE.

Application of for appointment in the Government Hospital College.

1. Full name of the applicant and address.

2. Date and place of birth (district, State or country).

3. Does the candidate belong to the Scheduled Caste Scheduled Tribes or Backward Class specified in Schedules II and III in Part I of the Madras State and Subordinate Services Rules or is he himself a convert to Christianity from the Scheduled Caste (if so, please specify) ?

4. Is the applicant a citizen of India ?

5. Qualification, general education and medical institution where the applicant was educated and years in which they were obtained.

6. Special training received, if any.

7. Post-graduate courses undertaking, if any.

8. Previous appointments, if any, held under Government Local Board, Municipality or private bodies (Nature and State of appointments should be specified).

9. Reasons for relinquishing appointments referred to in item No. 8.

10. Military service rendered, if any, with full particulars including certificate of merits and awards.

11. Period spent on private practice and place of private practice.

12. Date of registration of medical qualification under the Madras Registration Act, 1914.

13. General remarks.

Signature of applicant.

NOTES.—The candidates who apply for honorary appointments in teaching institutions should enclose with their applications certificates from two medical officers not below the rank of a Civil Surgeon or Honorary Surgeon or Honorary Physician in the form appended. In other cases, namely for Honorary appointments in non-teaching institutions in the Madras City and in the mofussal certificates from two members of the Medical profession or from two respectable members of the medical profession or from two respectable gentlemen of standing in ordinary letters testifying to the popularity, etc., of the candidates should be enclosed.

(2) If required the candidate should appear for an interview before the Selection Committee at his/her own expenses.

(3) The requirements of notes (1) and (2) will not apply in the case of Honorary Medical Officer of ten year's standing who apply for re-appointment in the same institution on the expiry of their previous term.

APPENDIX.

Form of certificate and recommendation for appointment as Honorary Medical Officers at the Government Hospital.

Name of the candidate :

Period known:

Proficiency in professional work —

(1) Surgery, Medicine, etc.
(2) Teaching:
(3) X-ray work:
(4) Laboratory work:
(5) Special work performed, if any :
(6) Personality of the candidate and manner :
(7) Physical capacity:
(8) Conduct and Character:
(9) Fitness for appointment as Honorary Medical Officer :
(10) General remarks :

Signature of the Civil Surgeon
(Name in Block Letters

Designation.

Director of Medical Education.

No. 15.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders are invited for the supply of B.P. Hard Coke Premium variety to the Units of this Corporation during1972–73. The total quantity required is about 1,300 m. tones. Sealed tenders will be received in this office upto 2·00 p.m. on 26th May 1972 and will be opened at 3·00 p.m. on the same day.

Detailed specifications and conditions of tender can be had from the Deputy Manager (Purchase) of this Corporation on payment of Rs. 5·50 (non-refundable) only by cash or money order in favour of the Senior Accounts Officer (cash) of this Corporation.

Managing Director.

No. 14.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board sealed tenders with the Specification No. E-1576 and due date superscribed on the cover are invited by the undersigned for the supply of the following items :—

Control panels for sub-stations—E.M.D. Rs. 3,000.

The tender will be opened in the presence of such of those tenderers who May be present at 3·00 p.m. on the due date. Tenders received after the due date will not be considered. Copy of the Specification can be obtained by remitting either by cash or by Money Order, the amount of Rs. 25 to the *Accounts Officer*, Madras Electricity System (Distribution) Royala Buildings, 1/155, Anna Salai, Madras-2 noting the Specification No. and sending the cash receipt or Money Order receipt as the case may be to the undersigned with requisition, furnishing complete postal address. Board also reserves the right to split the tenders, revise the quantity and place orders for supply covered by his specification on one or more tenderers. The due date and time for the receipt of tenders are 12-00 noon on 15th June 1972.

Tenders received after the due date will be summarily rejected.

Superintending Engineer,
Technical (Electrical) (incharge).

No. 8.

TAMIL NADU JAIL DEPARTMENT.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders are invited for and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu up to 3-00 p.m. on 30th May 1972 for the supply of certain items of raw materials to the Manufactory Section of the Central Jail, Tiruchirappalli during the remaining period of 1972–73. Rates should be quoted only in *Metric Units*.

Tenders should be sent only in sealed covers by Register Post Acknowledgement Due, superscribed " Tender for the supply of raw materials to the Central Jail, Tiruchirappalli " to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Tamil Nadu, *by name*.

Tender forms, tender conditions, specification of articles, etc., can be had only from the Superintendent, Central Jail, Tiruchirappalli on payment of the prescribed fee, viz., Rs. 5 plus sales tax. The cost of tender form is not refundable.

Tenders received will be opened at 10-30 a.m. on 31st May 1972 at the office of the undersigned.

Inspector-General of Prisons,
Tamil Nadu,
"Kuralagam" Buildings, Vth Floor, Madras-1.

No. 2A.

COIMBATORE MUNICIPALITY.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders for the following works are invited by the Commissioner, Coimbatore Municipality upto 3 p.m. on 31st May 1972. Tenders should be addressed to the Commissioner, Coimbatore Municipality and superscribed with the name of work and due date as 31—5—1972 in separate covers for each work. Tenders will be opened by the Municipal Civil Engineer at 3·30 p.m. at his office on the same day. Tender scheduled and conditions etc. can be had from the office of the Municipal Civil Engineer on payment of the cost of the tender schedule noted against each item into the Municipal Treasury. Cost of schedule per set each work is as follows :—Work (1)—Rs. 20·70. Work (2) and (3)—Rs. 10·35 per each work. work (4)—Rs. 8·32 and work (5)—Rs. 7·28. (all rates inclusive of Sales tax.)

The work item (1) should be completed within eight months, work item (2) within four months and the rest by the work item i.e. 3 to 5 each should be completed within a period of three months.

1 Construction of shops and residential quarters in the Ground-floor and first floor at Arogyaswamy Road, R.S. Puram, Coimbatore. E.M.D. Rs. 4,100.

2 Construction of godown in ground-floor and office in first floor at Rangai Gowder Street, Coimbatore. E.M.D. Rs. 1,130.

3 Construction of temporary shed for four class rooms at R.S. Puram Girls High School, Coimbatore. E.M.D. Rs. 875.

4 Surface dressing with precoated chips over the existing tarred surface from Avanashi Road upto Avarampalayam Road for P.N. Palayam Main Road. E.M.D. Rs. 928.

5 Surface dressing with precoated chips over the existing tarred surface at Sullivan Street from Thadagam Road upto Vysial Street. E.M.D. Rs. 760.

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No. 47-A.

COMMISSIONER.

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

Name of Work : Water Supply Project for Tuticorin Industrial Complex—(20 MGD Water supply scheme) Supply and delivery of 48" (1200 m.m.) internal dia. G.I. S/S Pipes of class 'B' conforming to relevant B.S.S., F.O.R. Salt Coutors, Madras.

Form of Contract—Lumpsum.

Earnest Money Deposit—Rs. 3,000 (Rupees three thousand only).

Period of Completion of Work—2 months.

Cost of tender documents—Rs. 10.00 plus S.T. Re. 0.35 (inclusive of Sales tax and not refundable).

The last date for the receipt of tenders for the above work is extended up to 19–5–72 at 3 p.m. and the tenders will be opended on the same day at 3–30 p.m. Tender documents can therefore be obtained from the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Division-I, 34, 10th Street, Tooveypuram, Tuticorin-3 upto 5 p.m. on 17th May 1972. The other conditions in the tender notice remain unaltered.

Superintending Engineer,
T.W.A.D. Execution Circle, Tuticorin.

No. 31-A.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

SURULIYAR HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT.

Tender Notice.

K-2 Contract.

Specification No. SUR 9, SUR 10—Construction of temporary Type Quarters (Masonry) at Naval Valley Camp of Suruliyar Upper Camp.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and by the order and direction of the Board sealed tenders are invited by the undersigned for the work of SURULIYAR HYDRO-ELECTRICITY PROJECT—CONSTRUCTION OF TEMPORARY TYPE QUARTERS AT NAVAL VALLEY CAMP OF SURULIYAR UPPER CAMP.

1. Sealed tenders separately for each work, with the names of the work noted below superscribed and with the name of the tenderer, will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Kodayar Hydro-Electric Scheme, 34-A, Perumalpuram, Tirunelveli-7, Tirunelveli District up to 3 p.m. on 9th June 1972 for both works and will be opened at 4.00 p.m. on the same day in the presence of such of those tenderers or their authorised representative as may be present.

Name of work :

(1) Specn. No. SUR 9—Construction of 1 block of '8-G' type temporary quarters at Naval Valley camp of Surluiyar Upper Camp.—E.M.D. Rs. 1,300.

(2) Specn. No. SUR 10—Construction of one block of '6-G' type temporary quarters at Naval Valley camp of Suruliyar Upper Camp. E.M.D. Rs. 1,400.

2. Copies of tender specification with schedule, etc. can be had from the office of the undersigned and also in the office of the Executive Engineer/Civil/Suruliyar Hydro-Electric Project/Chinnamanur, Madurai district, on payment of Rs. 10·35 (inclusive of sales-tax) (Rs. ten and Paise thirty-five only) by Money Order or cash towards the cost of each set for each work. This amount is not refundable under any circumstances.

3. The E.M.D. mentioned above should be paid separately for each work in cash only in advance at the office of the undersigned and receipt thereof enclosed with the tender. Cheques will on no account will be accepted. Demand drafts for E.M.D. drawn in favour of Superintending Engineer/Kodayar payable at State Bank of India, Tirunelveli should be send in advance and in no case with the tender itself. Tenders received without earnest money deposit in the first instance will be summarily rejected.

4. No late tenders and those not in confirmity with our prescribed terms and conditions, specification or without E.M.D. or tie up of other transactions towards the earnest money are entertainable.

5. The E.M.D. will be retained in the case of the successful tenderer/tenderers and will not carry any interest. It will be dealt with as provided in the tender. When the tender is accepted the tenderer whose tender is under consideration shall attend the office of the undersigned or the date fixed by written intimation to him. If the tenderer fails to attend the office on or before the date specified his tender will not be considered. He shall forthwith upon intimation given to him by the undersigned of the acceptance of tender, make security deposit of another sum specified to make up a security deposit of 5 per cent (including E.M.D. remitted) for the contemplated value of the contract or any other sum considered suitable by the undersigned in one of the forms specified in clause 3 above and sign an agreement in the proper departmental form for the due fulfilment of the contract.

The security deposit together with the E.M.D. and amount withheld under clause 68 of P.S. of M.D.S.S. shall be retained as security for due fulfilment of the contract and will not carry any interest. Failure to enter into the required agreement or does not pay the security deposit within a specified time or withdrawal of his tender after its acceptance, the earnest money deposit will be forfeited.

6. The tender set will be sent by ordinary post. The Electricity Board will not be responsible for any loss of tender set during transit if sent by post. The Board Reserves the right to distribute the work among tenderers or to reject any or all tenders without assigning any reasons therefor.

7. The tenders not submitted in the departmental form on due date and time will be summarily rejected. The tender forms are not transferable.

Superintending Engineer,
Kodayar Hydro-Electric Scheme,
34-A, Perumalpuram, Tirunelveli-7.

No. 56-A.

NOTIFICATION.

Applications are invited for one post of Gas Mechanic and one post of Gas Maker in the scale of Rs. 150—4—170—5—225 and Rs. 140—3—155—4—175—5—210 respectively plus usual allowances in Coimbatore Medical College, Coimbatore-14.

Qualifications :

Gas Mechanic.—(1) Pass in the III form of a recognised school and

(2) Certificate of competency for Gas Mechanic granted by the Electrical Supervisors and Gas Mechanics, Government General Hospital, Madras.

Gas Maker—(1) Pass in III form or VIII Standard of a recognised school.

(2) Must possess experience as a fitter in a workshop for a period of not less than two years.

(3) Preference shall be given to candidates who possess practical experience to the satisfaction of the General Superintendent of the Public Works—Workshops, Madras.

Common age.—Must not have completed 25 years of age Relaxable up to 30 years of age in case of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and 40 years in case of ex-Servicemen.

The applicant should state their qualifications and date of birth specifically in their applications as otherwise they will run the risk of their applications being rejected. The completed applications should reach the Principal, Coimbatore Medical College, Coimbatore-14 *on or before 25th May* 1972.

Principal,
Coimbatore Medical College,
Coimbatore-14.

No. 54-A.

TUTICORIN PORT TRUST.

Sealed tenders are invited by the Chairman, Port Trust up to 4-00 p.m. on 3rd June 1972 for the work of "PROVIDING LINING CONCRETE IN COAL WHARF" (value of contract approximately Rs. 19,000). If any of the tender other than that of the Registered Contractor of Tuticorin Port Trust is accepted, he should get his name registered in Port Trust adopting all the formalities within 30 days from the date of provisional order. If not, the work order will be cancelled, and the earnest money remitted by him will also be forfeited. Tender documents can be had from the undersigned up to 31st May 1972 on payment of Rs. 10 per set, which will not be refunded.

Port Officer and Secretary.

No. 48-A.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Name of work.—Construction of a third floor with A.C. sheet roof over the existing second floor of the Nurses quarters in the Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai—E.M.D. Rs. 6,400.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Madurai Circle, Madurai-2, for the above work up to 3.00 p.m. on 31st May 1972 and opened at 4.00 p.m. on the same day. The tender documents will be available for sale from 24th May 1972 to 29th May 1972. The work is to be executed on lump sum contract within six months.

The cost of tender documents of Rs. 20 (Rupees twenty only, not refundable should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "P.W. Remittances—III.O R" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Madurai Division, Madurai and sales-tax with surcharge of Re. 0·75 for the tender documents under the head "XII Sales-Tax (*d*) Miscellaneous" in a single chalan and the chalan produced after which only the tender document will be issued.

Earnest Money Deposit will be accepted in the shape of chalan, deposit at call receipt or demand drafts of scheduled banks, Government securities and Bank Guarantees of 14 Nationalised Banks, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Bonds and National Savings Certificates will also be accepted at 5 per cent below market value. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

No. 49-A. *Superintending Engineer (i/c),*
Public Works Department,
Madurai Circle, Madurai-2.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders will be received up to 3 p.m. on 5th June 1972 for the supply of various items of stores to the Government Press, Madras-1, for the year 1972–73. Further particulars may be obtained from the Director of Stationery and Printing, Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras-1.

No. 52-A. *Director.*

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

CHIT TENDER EXTENSION NOTICE.

Name of work.—King Institute. Guindy—Augumentation of Water Supply—Construction of a R.C.C. Service Reservoir of 2,27,300 litres capacity.

Ref.—This office Chit Tender Notice No. 6827/Exe/72-1, dated 15th March 1972.

The last date for the receipt of tender for the above work is extended up to 26th May 1972.

All other conditions mentioned in the original Tender Notice remain unaltered.

No. 90-A. *Superintending Engineer (PHE),*
Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Egmore,
Madras-8.

NOTIFICATION.

Applications are invited for the Post of Plumber in the scale of Rs. 150—4—170—5—225 plus usual allowances in Coimbatore Medical College, Coimbatore-14.

Qualifications :

(1) Must have passed III form of a recognised school and

(2) Pass in the prescribed test for Plumber after attending a course of two years in the Central Polytechnic, Madras, during which period the candidate should be an apprentice under any licensed Plumber, Sanitary Engineer or Sanitary Engineering Contractor.

Age :

Must not have completed 25 years of age and 30 years in case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The applicants should state their qualifications and date of birth specifically in their applications as otherwise they will run the risk of their applications being rejected. The applications should reach the Principal, Coimbatore Medical College, Coimbatore-14, *on or before 25th May* 1972.

No. 53-A. *Principal,*
Coimbatore Medical College,
Coimbatore-14.

NOTIFICATION.

MADURAI MEDICAL COLLEGE, MADURAI

Diploma in Pharmacy Course– July 1972 *Session.*

Applications for admission to the Diploma in Pharmacy course commencing from 1st July 1972 at Madurai Medical College, Madurai, will be received by the Dean, Madurai Medical College, Madurai *up to 5 p.m. on Monday, the 12th June* 1972.

Candidates seeking admission should have passed S.S.L.C. Examination (eligible for college course) with General Science as one of the subjects or any other examination accepted as equivalent thereto.

Applications should be submitted in the prescribed form with all the necessary enclosures. The course is open to the candidates from the Tamil Nadu State only.

Forms of applications and prospectus can be obtained from the Dean, Madurai Medical College, Madurai, by sending a requisition together with the following on or before 5th June 1972 :—

(*a*) A crossed Indian Postal Order for Re. 1 drawn in *favour of the Dean, Madurai Medical College, Madurai.* The Postal Order should have been purchased from the post office on or after 10th May 1972. Postal Orders of earlier dates will not be accepted.

(*b*) A self-addressed oblong size envelope stamped to the value of 40 paise including National Refugee Relief Fund (35+5).

NOTE.—Indian Postage Stamps, Money Orders, cash, chalan, etc., will not be accepted. No notice will be taken of requisitions not accompanied by self-addressed envelopes and Postal Orders.

The duration of the course will be 2 years.

No. 69-A. *Dean,*
Madurai Medical College,
Madurai.

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

ADMISSION TO DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN APPLIED SCIENCE AT THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, GUINDY, MADRAS-25.

Applications are invited by the Director of Technical Education, Madras-25 for admission, during the year 1972–73 to the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Applied Science conducted at the College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras-25.

2. Application forms and the prospectus for the above course can be obtained from the Principal, College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras-25 on a requsition with a crossed postal order for Re. 1 (which should not be dated earlier than 15th May 1972) drawn in favour of the "DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION, MADRAS-25" and a self addressed stamped (65 paise) +(5 paise Refugee Relief) envelope (size 22 cm. ×9·5 cm.)

3. *Qualification for admission.*—Candidates for admission to the first year of the B.Sc., degree course in Applied Science shall be required to have passed in "FIRST CLASS" the Pre-University Examination of the University of Madras Madurai with Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry as subject of study or the Pre-technical Examination conducted by the Board of Technical Education, Tamilnadu or an examination of any other University accepted as equivalent thereto by these Universities.

Those belonging to communities other than the Scheduled Castes and Tribes should more over have obtained in the Pre-University or Pre-technical Examination.

(i) A minimum of 55 per cent in Mathematics ; and

(ii) A minimum average of 55 per cent in Physics and Chemistry taken together ;

provided that the total of (i) and (ii) above should not be less than 120 marks.

4. *Age-limit.*—Candidates should have completed the age of 15 years and six months on the 15th day of July of the year of admission. The upper age-limit will be applied with reference to 1st day of July of the year of selection and admission will be as follows:—

Scheduled Castes and Tribes—24 years.

Goldsmith community—24 years.

Tamilian Repatriates from Burma, Ceylon, etc.—24 years.

All others—21 years.

5. (*a*) *Applicants belonging to Tamil Nadu only will be considered for admission.*

(*b*) Candidates working in Central Government not domiciled in this State may also apply and compete with other candidates for admission. irrespective of their domicile, provided they are serving in this State at the time of submission of application, which should be supported by a certificate from the employer of the candidate.

(*c*) Candidate (not domiciled in this State), employed in registered Joint Stock Companies, Private or Public and also in Government recognised institutions who are, at the time of submission of application for admission, employed in the State may also apply and compete with other candidates for admission, irrespective of their domicile, provided a certificate from the the management is produced along with the application that the person is a permanent employee of the firm or institution concerned.

(*d*) Candidates who have studied in other States who belong to Tamilnadu should produce a certificate in the prescribed form (annexed to the application form), to the effect that they belong to Tamil Nadu.

6. *Completed applications should be sent addressed to the Director of Technical Education, Madras, by designation so as to reach him on or before 21st June* 1972.

Director of Technical Education.

No. 12-A.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water-supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer T.W.A.D. Board Coimbatore-12 at his office at 25/1, 3rd Street, Tatabad, Coimbatore-12 for the following works up to 3-00 p.m. on 20th June 1972 and the same will be opened on the same day at 4-00 p.m. either by the Superintending Engineer (or) by any authorised officer in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present at that time. Both works are to be carried out on L.S. contract within six months each.

Name of work—

(1) Pallipalayam W.S.S. I Stage—Constructing R.C.C. Elevated service reservoir of 3·75 lakhs litres capacity with M.W.L., L.W.L. at 174·00, 131,100 metres respectively for Zone No. 1—E.M.D. Rs. 2,825.

(2) Pallipalayam W.S.S.—I Stage—Constructing R.C.C. Elevated service reservoir of capacity 3·00 lakhs litres with M.W.L., L.W.L. at 169·00 metres and 165·50 metres respectively for Zone No. II—E.M.D. Rs. 2,250.

The tender documents can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, 18, Samiappa Gounder Street, Tirunagar Colony, Erode-3, by remitting the cost of tender documents, viz., Rs. 10·35 per set of each work either by cash or money order till 17th June 1972.

The Earnest Money Deposit should be in the form of demand draft drawn any nationalised banks (or) Treasury chalan drawn in favour of Executive Engineer, Erode. Valid also be accepted. Tenders received without earnest money deposit are liable to be rejected.

The Superintending Engineer, Coimbatore, reserves the right of rejecting one (or) all the tenders without assingning reasons therefor.

Superintending Engineer,
Coimbatore-12.

No. 16.

TENDER NOTICE.

(PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.)

Sealed tenders are invited by the undersigned up to 1 p.m. on 31st May 1972 for the supply of the following materials.

Tarpaulin 6·10×5·50 metre—100 Nos.

Necessary Tender Specification and conditions may be had from the P.A. to the undersigned, free of cost, on application.

General Superintendent, Public Works Workshops and Stores, Madras.

No. 63-A.

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION, MADRAS-25.

REGIONAL SCHOOL OF PRINTING, ADYAR, MADRAS.

NOTIFICATION.

1. Applications are invited from candidates belonging to Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh States, for admission to Diploma and Certificate Courses in Printing and Allied Technology, conducted at the Regional School of Printing, Madras-20.

2. (*a*) Application forms and prospectus can be obtained from the Principal, Regional School of Printing, Madras-20 on requisition with a self-addressed and 50 paise+5 paise Refugee Relief Stamped envelope of size 22 cm. ×9·5 c.m. along with a crossed postal order for Re. 1, drawn in favour of the "Principal, Regional School of Printing, Madras-20."

(*b*) Applications belonging to other States should submit completed applications to the Director of Technical Education of their respective States only.

3. *Courses offered*—

I. *Diploma Courses*—

(1) Letter Press Group—3 years full time.
(2) Letter Press Group—5 years part time.
(3) Lithographic Group—3 years full time.

II. *Certificate Courses*—(Each of 3 years part-time)

(1) Hand Composition.
(2) Lino and Inter-type.
(3) Letter-Press Printing.
(4) Binding and Packaging.
(5) Lithographic Printing.
(6) Lithographic Plate making and Art work.
(7) Photo Engraving and Camera Operation.

Note.—Only one course can be taken at a time.

4. *Qualification for admission*—

(*a*) *Diploma Courses*—A pass in S.S.L.C. with eligibility for admission to University courses of study or any other qualifications recognised as equivalent to the above by the Board of Secondary Education, Tamil Nadu.

Besides the above qualification, an applicant to the part-time course must be a bonafide apprentice or an employee of a printing establishment.

Note.—(1) Candidates from Kerala State or any other State who have passed the S.S.L.C. course of 10 years duration are not eligible. Such candidates must have passed the Pre-University course or any equivalent examination.

(2) Candidates from Mysore State must have passed the Mysore S.S.L.C. with four parts at one sitting.

(*b*) *Certificate Courses.*—Part-time certificate courses are open to apprentices and Junior Journeymen engaged in the appropriate branch of the Printing Industry. The minimum educational qualification for admission is a pass in III Form or VIII Standard or its equivalent. Candidates should possess sufficient knowledge of English to follow lectures.

Assistance will be provided to candidates admitted to part-time courses from other States for apprenticeship training in printing presses in the city.

No age-limit is prescribed for both Diploma and Certificate courses.

The last date for the receipt of applications from the candidates belonging to Tamil Nadu by the Principal, Regional School of Printing, Adyar, Madras-20 is 21st June 1972.

Applicants belonging to other States should submit their applications to the respective Directors of Technical Education, on or before 21st June 1972, who will select the candidates for admission and forward the applications of the selected candidates to the Principal, Regional School of Printing, Madras-20.

No. 13-A. *Director of Technical Education.*

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU.

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MADRAS-5.

Applications are invited for admission to the S.M.R.V. Technical Institute, Nagercoil, for the courses mentioned below for the session 1972-73. The courses will commence from 1st August 1972.

Serial number and name of the course.	*Duration. months.*
1 Handloom Weaving	12
2 Powerloom Weaving	12
3 Advanced course in Handloom Weaving ..	12

The candidates for admission to the above courses should be between the ages of 15 and 25 and they should have studied two standards below Matriculation or its equivalent. Candidates seeking admission to the Advanced course in Handloom Weaving should possess a certificate in Handloom Weaving or Power-loom weaving issued by the S.M.R.V. Technical Institute, Nagercoil, or a certificate in Handloom Weaving issued by any other Industrial School under the control of this Department or a pass in the Lower grade in Handloom Weaving of Tamil Nadu Government Technical Examination in addition to the minimum educational qualification.

Upper age-limit may be relaxed in deserving cases if the candidates are otherwise qualified in respect of the Advanced course in Handloom Weaving.

Indian Nationals returning from Burma and Ceylon who seek admission to the S.M.R.V. Technical Institute, Nagercoil should be below 35 years of age on the date of application and should have passed II from i.e. two standards below the prescribed nineth standard for admission. Stipends will be paid to all the candidates admitted to the above three courses at the rate of Rs. 20, Rs. 20 and Rs. 25 p.m. respectively.

Detailed prospectus and application forms can be had from the Superintendent, S.M.R.V. Technical Institute, Nagercoil, free of cost by sending a self-addressed and sufficiently stamped envelope of suitable size. The completed application form with attested copies of testimonials, etc., should reach the Superintendent, S. M. R. V. Technical Institute, Nagercoil, on or before 28th June 1972.

Candidates called for interview will have to appear at their own expense. Interview does not guarantee selection.

No. 104-A. *Director of Employment and Training.*

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE, CHEPAUK, MADRAS-5.

Applications are invited for appointment of Agents for Stoneware Jars, bowls, hotel crockery and other items produced at the Rural Works Centre in Ceramics at Omalur in Salem district. For the present it is proposed to appoint an agent for Tamil Nadu, Pondy, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Kerala. Reputed firms with experience in selling ceramic wares need alone apply. Application in prescribed form should reach the Director of Industries and Commerce before 31st May 1972.

For further details please contact "The Deputy Director (Ceramics), Department of Industries and Commerce, Chepauk, Madras-5".

No. 62-A.

Director of Industries and Commerce, Chepauk, Madras-5.

TRAINING IN SERICULTURE.

Applications on plain paper are invited by the undersigned from candidates with the following qualifications for being sponsored for admission to the Post Graduate Diploma Course in Sericulture in the Central Sericultural Research and Training Institute, Mysore which is scheduled to commence from 1st July 1972.

Qualifications.

B.Sc. Degree in Science with Botony or Zoology as Main Subject of any University or Institution recognised by the University Grants Commission for the purpose of its grants. Those possessing I or II Class in the main subject need only apply. Candidates should not be aged over 26 years on 1st July 1972.

The period of training is 18 months commencing from 1st July 1972. During the period of training the candidates will be paid a stipend of Rs. 120 p.m. by the Government of Tamil Nadu. Though no guarantee of appointment is given, it is likely the candidates will be absorbed as Assistant Inspector of Sericulture on Rs. 250-10-400 on completion of their training. The selected candidates will therefore be required to execute a bond to the effect that on completion of the training they will serve in the Industries Department, Madras for a period of not less than 3 years from the date of completion of training, failing which the amount of Rs. 2,160 and any other amount paid by Government will be collected.

The last date of receipt of application with attested copies of certificates of age, educational qualifications, Grade list is 10th June 1972. Candidates will have to appear for interview at their own cost at Madras for which no Travelling Allowance and any other expenses will be paid.

No. 103-A. *Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras-5.*

PALLAVA TRANSPORT CORPORATION.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Chairman, Pallava Transport Corporation, Limited, Madras-2, sealed tender are invited up to 3 p.m. on 31st May 1972 by Executive Engineer (C), Pallava Transport Corporation, Limited, Madras-2 for Stall No. 2, at T. Nagar bus stand. The business to be carried out for running of Dry Cleaners. the Tenders will be for a period of three years. tenders will be opened on the same day, i.e., 31st May 1972 at 3-15 p.m. Copies of tender conditions can be had from the Executive Engineer (C), Pallava Transport Corporations Limited, on payment of Re. 1·04 during office hours. The amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

No. 78-A. *Managing Director.*

GOVERNMENT OF TAMILNADU, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

No. D5/11762/72-2, dated 4th May 1972.

Construction of flush-out latrines in Central Jail at Madurai.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Madurai Circle, Madurai-2 for the above work up to 3.00 p.m. on 7th June 1972 and opened at 4.00 p.m. on the same day. The tender documents will be available for sale from 1st June 1972 to 5th June 1972.

Form of agreement—Lump sum.

Earnest money deposit—Rs. 5,900 (Rs. five thousand and nine hundred only).

Period of completion—Six months.

The cost of tender documents of Rs. 20 (Rs. twenty only) not refundable should be remitted into the treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "P.W. Remittances—III O.R." to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Madurai Division, Madurai and Sales-tax with surcharge of Re. 0·75 for the tender documents under the head "XII Sales-tax (*d*) Miscellaneous" in a single chalan and the chalan produced after which only the tender documents will be issued.

Earnest Money Deposit will be accepted in the shape of chalan, deposit at call receipt or demand drafts of scheduled banks, Government securities and Bank guarantees of 14 Nationalised Banks, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Bonds and National Savings Certificates will also be accepted at 5 per cent below market value. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

No. 103-A. *Superintending Engineer (in-charge), Madurai Circle.*

INTEGRATED COURSE OF MIDWIFERY-*cum*-HEALTH VISITING.

Applications are invited from women candidates for admission to the Integrated course of Midwifery-*cum*-Health Visiting commencing from 1st July 1972.

A stipend of Rs. 50 per mensem will be paid to the selected candidates and the duration of the course is 30 months.

The candidates should have passed the S.S.L.C. examination and declared eligible for admission to the college course and they should have completed 18 years and should not be more than 35 years of age.

Application form s can be had up to 5 p.m. on 25th May 1972 from the Additional Director of Health Services and Family Planning Office of the Director of Health Services and Family Planning (PH Wing), 81, Mount Road, Madras-6 on a written requisition with a crossed postal order for 50 paise payable to the Additional Director of Health Services and Family Planning, Madras and also with a sufficiently and adequately stamped self-addressed envelope

The last date for receipt of applications is 31st May 1972 and all applications received after 31st May 1972 will be summarily rejected.

No. 72-A. *Additional Director of Health Services and Family Planning and Chairman, Board of Examiners, Madras-6.*

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

Applications are invited for admission during the year 1972–73 to the Sandwich Course in Sugar Technology, so as to reach the Special Officer, Institute of Chemical Technology, Madras-20, before 5-00 *p.m. on 21st June* 1972.

2. *Application forms and prospectus can be obtained from the Special Officer, Institute of Chemical Technology, Adyar, Madras-20*, on a requisition accompanied by a Crossed Postal Order for Re. 1 drawn in favour of the Special Officer, Institute of Chemical Technology, Madras (Postal Order, dated not earliar than 15th May 1972) together with a self addressed envelope of size 22 cm. × 9·5 cm. and stamped to the value of 50 paise + 5 paise Refugee relief stamp.

3. *Qualification for admission*—

A pass in S.S.L.C. with Algebra and Geometry or Physic[s] or Chemistry or Engineering as an elective subject with eligibility for University Courses of study.

Or

Any other qualification recognised as equivalent to the above by the Board of Secondary Education, Tamil Nadu.

Note.—(1) Pre-technical Course passed candidates can apply to the Special Officer, Institute of Chemical Technology, Madras-20, for admission in the 2nd year of the course directly during the year 1972–73.

(2) Preference will be given to the candidates sponsored by the Sugar Industry.

4. *Age-limit.*—"No age-limit is prescribed for admission to this Course".

5. Candidates applying for admission should be prepared to appear for interview, if required, at their own expense.

6. Applications should be addressed to the Special Officer, Institute of Chemical Technology, Madras-20, by designation and not by name.

Director of Technical Education.

No. 4-A.

TAMIL NADU WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

NOTIFICATION.

Sub.—Pallipalayam Water-supply Scheme—II Stage—Construction of treatment works of capacity 25·50 lakhs litres in 23 hours per day—Consisting of aeration chemical house —Clariflocculator—Rapid Sand filters—Chlorinator and water meter—Regarding.

Ref.—(1) This office Chit Tender Notice No. 3041/SD 2/72, dated 4th February 1972.

(2) This office Notification No. 3041/SD 2/72, dated 3rd April 1972.

The last date for receipt of tenders for the above work is hereby extended up to 3-00 p.m. on 15th June 1972 and will be opened on the same day at 4-00 p.m.

The period of sale of tender documents is also extended up to 13th June 1972.

Other conditions of the Chit Tender Notice remain unchanged.

Superintending Engineer (T.W.A.D), Coimbatore-12.

No7. 1.

MADURAI MEDICAL COLLEGE, MADURAI.

NOTIFICATION.

DIPLOMA IN ORTHOPTICS COURSE—JULY 1972 SESSION.

Applications for the admission of the above Course commencing from 1st July 1972 at Madurai Medical College, Madurai, will be received by the Dean, Madurai Medical College, Madurai, up to 5 p.m. on Thursday, the 15th June 1972 from WOMEN CANDIDATES ONLY.

Qualifications.—Should have passed the Pre-University examination (with Science Group as Optionals) or any other examinations accepted as equivalent thereto.

Age.—Between 17 and 25 years.

Duration of the Course.—Two years.

Stipend—

(*a*) The stipend will be awarded at the rate of Rs. 60 per month during the training period to the candidates.

(*b*) They will be required to execute a bond to serve the Government of Tamil Nadu for a period of five years.

Applications should be submitted with all necessary enclosures.

Forms of application and prospectus can be obtained from the College office by sending a requisition together with an Indian Postal Order (Crossed) for Re. 1 drawn in favour of the Dean, Madurai Medical College, Madurai, and also a self-addressed envelope to the value of 40 paise including National Refugee Relief Fund (35+5).

Note.—Postage Stamps, Money Orders, Cash Payment Chalans, etc., will not be accepted. No notice will be taken on the requisition not accompanied by self-addressed envelope and postal orders.

Dean, Madurai Medical College, Madurai.

No. 73-A.

TAMIL NADU WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water-supply and Drainage Board, Madras, sealed tenders in the prescribed departmental form will be received by the Chief Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water-supply and Drainage Board, upto 3-00 p.m. on 12th June 1972. The tenders will be opened at 3-30 p.m. on the same day by the Chief Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water-supply and Drainage Board or any officer deputed by him in the presence of tenderers present at the time of opening of the tenders.

Name of the work—Tuticorin Industrial Complex 20 MGD Water-supply Scheme—Supply and delivery of steel specials to suit 1,200 mm. internal dia. P.S.C. Pipes.

Form of contract—Lumpsum.

Earnest money deposit—Rs. 15,000 (rupees fifteen thousand only).

Period of supply—6 months.

Cost of tender schedule—Rs. 10·35 inclusive of sales tax.

The tender schedules can be had direct from the Executive Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water-supply and Drainage Board, 1-14, Edward Elliots Road, Madras-4, from 10th May 1972 by remitting the cost towards the tender schedules by cash or by Money Order. The cost of tender documents is not refundable under any circumstances.

Chief Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water-supply and Drainage Board.

No. 102-A.

NOTIFICATION.

MADURAI MEDICAL COLLEGE, MADURAI.

CERTIFIED RADIOLOGICAL ASSISTANTS' COURSE—JULY 1972 SESSION.

Applications are invited from candidates of Tamil Nadu State only, who have passed Pre-University examination of the University of Madras/Madurai and Annamalai with Mathematics and Physical Sciences as optional subjects under Part III Group, for admission to Certified Radiological Assistants' Course at the Madurai Medical College, Madurai, commencing from 1st July 1972.

Last date for the receipt of application is 5 *p.m. on 15th June* 1972. Applications received after the due date and time will not be considered. Forms of application and prospectus can be obtained from the Dean, Madurai Medical College, Madurai, by sending a requisition together with the following :—

(1) a crossed Indian Postal Order for Re. 1 drawn in favour of Ly Secretary and Treasurer, Madurai Medical College, Madurai;

(2) a self-addressed oblong size (9") envelope stamped to the value of 40 Paise including National Refugee Relief Fund (35+5).

The Postal Orders should have been purchased from the Post Office on or after 1st May 1972. Postal Orders of earlier dates will not be accepted.

Note.—Indian Postage stamps, Money Order, Cash, Chalan, etc., will not be accepted. No notice will be taken of requisitions not accompanied by self-addressed envelopes and Postal Orders.

The duration of the course will be one year.

Dean, Madurai Medical College, Madurai.

No. 75-A.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu "Sealed Tenders" will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Coimbatore-Nilgiris Circle at his office at Coimbatore up to 3-00 p.m. on 29th May 1972 for the work noted below :—

Name of work.—Construction of a Building for one Chest Clinic in Taluk Headquarters Hospital at Erode—E.M.D. Rs. 2,600.

The work is to be carried out on Lump Sum Contract basis within four months.

The tender documents can be had from the Manager, Office of the Executive Engineer, Buildings Division, Coimbatore, on requisition in writing and on payment of the fee, i.e., Rs. 5·18 (inclusive of Sales Tax), which is not refundable in all working days during office hours from 12th May 1972.

Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Coimbatore-Nilgiris Circle, Coimbatore-1.

No. 65-A.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Name of work.—Providing Pile foundations for the proposed construction of a New O.P. block in Government K.G. Hospital, Madras—E.M.D. Rs. 6,250.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders for the above mentioned work will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Madras-Chingleput Circle at his office at Chepauk, Madras-5, upto 3-00 p.m. on 29th May 1972.

Form of agreement is L.S. and period of completion—six months.

Cost of tender documents, viz., Rs. 30 (Rupees thiry only) to be remitted into the Treasury or R.B.I., Madras, under the head "P.W. Remittances III—Other Remittances" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Buildings Division No. I, Chepauk, Madras-5 and Sales tax, viz.,—Re. 1·05 (Rupee one and Paise five only) to be remitted under the same chalan in to the Treasury or R.B.I., Madras, under the head "XII. Sales Tax—I. Receipts under State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax".

Sale of tender documents is from 20th to 28th May 1972 (during office hours) and the date of tender is 29th May 1972.

Further particulars can be had from the office of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Madras-Chingleput Circle, Chepauk, Madras-5, during office hours on any working day. The Superintending Engineer, Madras-Chingleput Circle, reserves to himself the right to reject any or all the tenders without assinging any reasons therefor.

Superintending Engineer, Madras-Chingleput Circle.

No. 76-A.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

TIRUNELVELI ELECTRICITY SYSTEM, TIRUNELVELI.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders Superscribed as "Printing and supply of 35,000 Nos. of T.N.E.B. 25—L.T. Bill Books" are invited by the undersigned up to 4 p.m. after 15 days on publication in the TAMIL ARASU.

Copy of tender forms can be had on payment of Rs. 5·00 (Total Rupees Five—Non-refundable) for each copy of specification either in cash at the counter or by money order to the Chief Accountant, Expenditure, Tirunelveli Electricity System, Tirunelveli-3, mentioning clearly the specification required. The last date for the receipt of money order is 5 days prior to the date of receipt of Tender. The Board is not responsible for any loss in transit or in post. Application for tender specification should be sent enclosing the receipt for payment of cost. The tender specifications are not transferable.

It is not binding on the purchaser to accept the lowest or any tender. The tender will be opened at 4 p.m. on the due date in the presence of such of the tenderers who desire to be present.

Tender set will be available for sale from 20th May 1972.

Superintending Engineer (in-charge) Tirunelveli Electricity System, Tirunelveli.

No. 77-A.

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed scheduled tender will be received by the Divisional Engineer (National Highays), Madurai at his office at P.T. Rajan Road, Madurai-2 up to 3-30 p.m. (Office clock) on 7th June 1972, Wednesday, for the works noted below in item Nos. 1 to 10 and at the office of the Assistant Engineer (National Highways), Tirunelveli at No. 1, Street, Murugan Kurichy, Tirunelveli-2, up to 3-30 p.m. (Office Clock) on 9th June 1972 Friday, for the works noted below in item Nos. 11 to 27 and opened by the Divisional Engineer (N.H.) Madurai, at 3-35 p.m. on the same dates and at the same offices.

Serial number and name of work.	*E.M.D.*	*Availability of tender schedule.*
	Rs.	
1 Widening and strengthening pavements from KM 55 to 59 of N.H.7 Madurai-Kanyakumari Road.	8,850	Office of the Divisional Engineer, (N.H.) Madurai-2.
2 Widening and strengthening pavements from KM 59 to 62 of N.H.7 Madurai-Kanyakumari Road.	8,000	Do.
3 Widening and strengthening pavements from KM 62 to 65 of N.H.7 Madurai-Kanyakumari Road.	8,000	Do.
4 Widening and strengthening pavements from KM 65 to 68 of N.H-7 Madurai-Kanyakumari Road.	8,200	Do.
5 Widening and Strengthening pavements from KM 68 to 71 of N. H. 7 Madurai-Kanyakumari Road.	9,150	Do.
6 Widening and strengthening pavements from KM 71 to 74 of N.H. 7 Madurai-Kanyakumari Road.	7,700	Do.
7 Widening and strengthening pavements from KM 74 to 77 of N.H. 7 Madurai-Kanyakmari Road.	6,500	Do.
8 Widening and strengthening pavements from KM 105 to 108 of N.H.7 Madurai-Kanyakumari Road.	9,350	Do.
9 Widening and strengthening pavements from KM 108 to 111 of N.H.7 Madurai-Kanyakumari Road.	6,800	Do.
10 Widening and strengthening pavements from KM 111 to 115 of N.H.7 Madurai-Kanyakumari Road.	9,350	Office of the Divisional Engineer (N.H.), Madurai-2.
11 Widening and strengthening pavements from KM 134 to 138·8 of N.H. 7 Madurai-Kanyakumari Road.	10,750	Office of the Assistant Engineer (N.H.), Tirunelveli-2.
12 Widening and strengthening pavements from KM 138·8 to 142·8 of N.H. 7 Madurai-Kanyakumari Road.	10,550	Do.
13 Widening and strengthening pavements from KM 142·8 to 146·4 of N. H. 7 Madurai-Kanyakumari Road.	10,000	Do.
14 Widening and strengthening pavements from KM 170 to 173 of N.H. 7 Madurai-Kanyakumari Road.	8,200	Do.
15 Widening and strengthening pavements from KM 173 to 177 of N.H. 7 Madurai-Kanyakumari Road.	9,750	Do.
16 Widening and strengthening pavements from KM 177 to 181 of N.H. 7 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Road.	8,700	Do.
17 Widening and strengthening pavements from KM 183 to 186 of N.H.7 Madurai-Kanyakumari Road.	8,250	Do.
18 Widening and strengthening pavements from KM 186 to 189 of N.H. 7 Madurai-Kanyakumari Road.	9,050	Do.
19 Widening and strengthening pavements from KM 189 to 192 of N.H. 7 Madurai-Kanyakumari Road.	9,950	Do.
20 Widening and strengthening pavements from KM 192 to 195 of N.H. 7 Madurai-Kanyakumari Road.	9,050	Do.
21 Widening and strengthening pavements from KM 195 to 198 of N.H. 7 Madurai-Kanyakumari Road.	6,950	Do.
22 Widening and strengthening pavements from KM 198 to 200 of N.H. 7 Madurai-Kanyakumari road.	6,150	Office of the Assistant Engineer (N.H.), Tirunelveli-2.
23 Widening and strengthening pavements from KM 200 to 203 of N.H. 7 Madurai-Kanyakumari road.	8,050	Do.
24 Widening and strengthening pavements from KM 203 to 216 of N.H. 7 Madurai-Kanyakumari road.	8,500	Do.
25 Widening and strengthening pavements from KM 216 to 219 of N.H. 7 Madurai-Kanyakumari road.	9,500	Do.
26 Widening and strengthening pavements from KM 219 to 221 of N.H. 7 of Madurai-Kanyakumari road.	5,900	Do.
27 Widening and strengthening pavements from KM 221 to 224 of N.H. 7 Madurai-Kanyakumari road.	8,000	Do.

Particulars of tender conditions, prescribed forms, schedules, plans, etc., for the works noted above in item Nos. 1 to 10 can be obtained from the office of the Divisional Engineer (N.H.), Madurai-2, from 1st to 6th June 1972 and for the works noted in item Nos. 11 to 27 above from the office of the Assistant Engineer (N.H.), Tirunelveli-2, from 2nd to 8th June 1972 on all working days during office hours on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 20·70 per set including sales tax (not refundable).

Alternative design proposals will not be entertained. The E.M.D. noted above shall be remitted in any of the Government treasuries within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (N.H.), Madurai, under "Revenue Deposit" and the receipted chalan should be enclosed, with the tender.

Earnest Money Deposit in the shape of 12 Year National Certificate, 10 Year Defence Deposit Certificate, State Government Securities, Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board Bonds, Bank Guarantees, deposit at call receipts and demand drafts issued by scheduled banks will also be accepted. It is informed the guarantees will not be considered unless the concurrence of reserve bank of India to the Bank guarantee is obtained and enclosed with the tender.

Tender without Earnest Money Deposit will be summarily rejected.

Divisional Engineer (N.H.).
Madurai-2.

No. 100-A.

DIRECTORATE OF GROUNDWATER.

TENDER NOTICE.

Name of work.—Supply of casting pipe accessories to the Directorate of Groundwater—Regarding—E.M.D. Rs. 5,000.

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu, *sealed tenders* will be received by the Director of Groundwater, Madras-17, in the above office up to 3-00 p.m. on 12th June 1972 for the above work.

The tenders will be opened by the Director, Groundwater in the above office at 3-30 p.m. on the same day in presence of those tenderers who choose to be present on that date. Period of completion is two months.

The cost of tender documents, viz., Rs. 10·00 (which under no circumstances will be refunded) should be remitted in the Reserve Bank of India or Government Treasury to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Groundwater Division, Madras-17, under the head of account "Public Works Remittances III Other Remittances". The sales tax of Re. 0·40 should be remitted into the Reserve Bank of India or Government Treasury under the head of account "XII Sales Tax—(*b*) Receipts under State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax".

The documents will be supplied only on production of the chalans in the above mentioned office during office hours from 1st May to 7th June 1972.

No. 98-A. *Director of Groundwater, Madras-17.*

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

TENDER NOTIFICATION.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders are invited for the purchase of Ghee from the Central Dairy, Milk Colony, Madhavaram and Milk Project, Madurai. Samples of ghee can be had on payment of cost at the prescribed rates from the Assistant Milk Commissioner (Distribution), Nandanam, Madras-35 and from the Project Manager, Madurai Milk Project, Madurai-20. No samples can be sent to outstations.

Tender schedules together with detailed terms and conditions governing the sale can be obtained from the Assistant Milk Commissioner (Distribution), 24-A, Chamier's Road, Nandanam, Madras-35, on any working days between 11-00 a.m. to 3-00p.m. on payment of Rs. 5 for each set plus S.T. and Surcharge on S.T. The tenders will be received up to 1 p.m. on 25th May 1972 and they will be opened on the same day at 3-00 p.m. in the presence of the tenderers or their authorised representatives.

No. 64-A. *Commissioner.*

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION NOTICE.

The unserviceable vehicle Lorry MSC 9082 of this department will be sold in Public Auction on 19th May 1972 at 3-30 p.m. in the Highways Transport and Machinery Division, Guindy, Madras-25.

The particulars of the vehicle and other details can be had at the office of the undersigned on any working days during office hours.

No. 89-A. *Divisional Engineer (H. & B. W.), T. & M. Division, Madras-25.*

TENDER NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Construction Branch, Industries and Commerce Department from contractors of appropriate class of Construction Branch of Industries Department and other Departments for the following works upto 3 p.m.on the dates noted below. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, Construction Branch, Industries Department, 35/2, Woods Road, Madras-2, in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-10 p.m. on the last date for receipt of tenders as noted below.

Serial number and Name of work.	*Earnest Money Deposit.*	*Cost of Tender Documents.*	*Period of completion.*	*Documents available date.*	*Last date for receipt of Tender.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	RS.	RS.			
1 Construction of 2 Nos. 'G' type workshops at Industrial Estate, Madurai.	4,200	10·40	6 months.	15th May 1972 ..	30th May 1972.
2 Construction of 2 Nos. 'I' type workshops at Industrial Estate, Madurai.	3,000	10·40	6 months.	16th May 1972 ..	31st May 1972.

1. Form of agreement.—Lump sum.

2. Tender documents will be available for sale at the Office of the Executive Engineer (Construction), Madurai Division, Industrial Estate, Madurai, during the Office hours from the dates noted above.

3. The cost of tender documents including Sales Tax on cost of tender documents of Rs. 10·40 (which will under no circumstances be refunded) should be remitted into the treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "XXIX. Industries—Other Receipts to the credit of the Executive Engineer (Construction), Madurai Division, Industrial Estate, Madurai".

4. Earnest money deposit will be accepted only in the shape of chalans, deposit at call receipt and demand drafts on scheduled banks. The demand drafts of scheduled Bank furnished towards Earnest Money Deposit drawn in favour of Executive Engineer (Construction), Madurai Division, only be accepted. State Government securities and Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Bonds will be accepted at 5 per cent below market value. National Savings Certificates will also be accepted only with the knowledge of the Post Office concerned. Bank guarantee of any Nationalised Bank will also be accepted. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

5. Intending tenderers should have at least three years experience in the Construction of Major Building Works.

Madras-2,
No. 24.

C. P. MATHEW,
Superintending Engineer,
Construction Branch.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

AUCTION NOTICE: POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The following condemned Police Lorry will be sold in public auction at 10-30 hours on 25th May 1972 at Thanjavur West District Police Office, Thanjavur.

Particulars of the vehicle.

Registration No. MDO. 3309.

Bed Ford—Open type.

Petrol Driven—1961 Model.

Wheel Base 167".

Capacity 24 in all—Horse-power 29·4.

(2) For further particulars, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Armed Reserve, Thanjavur, may be contacted.

No. 79-A. SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
Thanjavur West.

TAMIL NADU WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD

NOTIFICATION.

Subject.—Dharmapuri Water-Supply Scheme—I stage—Distribution system for High level zone.

Reference.—This Office Chit Tender Notice No. 764/SD2/72, dated 18th March 1972.

The last date for receipt of tenders for the above work is hereby further extended up to 3 p.m. on 26th May 1972 and the same will be opened on the same day at 4-00 p.m.

The period of sale of tender documents is also extended upto 23rd May 1972.

Other conditions of the Chit Tender Notice remain unchanged.

No. 80-A. SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER (TWAD),
Coimbatore-12.

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RECHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of and by order and direction of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Coimbatore for the undermentioned work at his office at Venkataramana road, R.S. Puram,Coimbatore-2 up to 3 p.m. on 24th May 1972 and will be opened at 3-15 p.m. (as per office clock) on the same day.

Name of work.—(1) Widening the bridge across Tirumanimuthar river at mile 1/8 of Salem-Tiruchirppalli road within Salem Municipal limits—E.M.D. Rs. 3,450—Salem Division.

Name of work.—(2) Constructing a bridge at mile 0/2 of Ettimadai Railway feeder road—E.M.D. Rs. 3,485—Coimbatore Division.

Name of work.—(3) Constructing a bridge at mile 5/1 of Madukkarai-Chettipalayam road—E.M.D. Rs. 2,975—Coimbatore Division.

Name of work.—(4) Constructing drains, footpaths and service roads in connection with the construction of an overbridge at mile 328/7 of Salem-Cochin road (N.H. 47) in lieu of the existing level-crossing in Coimbatore Municipal limit—E.M.D. Rs. 6,530—Coimbatore Division.

The particulars of tender, condition of contract with plans, schedules, etc., can be obtained from the Divisional Engineers (Highways and Rural Works) concerned on payment of Rs. 20 plus sales tax (not refundable) on all working days from 17th May 1972 to 23rd May 1972. No application for the issue of tender documents will be entertained on the date of tender.

The earnest money deposit for the work as specified above should be remitted in any of the Government treasuries in the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineers (Highways and Rural Works) concerned under the head of account "Revenue Deposit" on behalf of the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works) concerned and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender. If the bank guarantee is produced towards earnest money deposit, the concurrence of the Reserve Bank of India to the bank guarantee should also be submitted along with the tender failing which the tender will not be considered.

No. 81-A. *Superintending Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Coimbatore-2.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

REGULAR COURSE OF HEALTH VISITORS.

Applications are invited from women candidates for admission to the Regular Health Visitors Course commencing from 1st July 1972.

A stipend of Rs. 50 per mensem will be paid to the selected candidates. The candidates should have obtained a diploma in—

(1) Midwifery and General Sick Nursing or
(2) In Midwifery alone or
(3) In Auxiliary Nurse Midwives Course.

Age.—Must have completed 23 years and below 35 years.

The duration of the course is 18 months. Application forms can be had from the Additional Director of Health Services and Family Planning, Office of the Director of Health Services and Family Planning (P.H. Wing), 81, Mount Road, Madras-6, on a written requisition by the candidates concerned stating the age, and qualification, etc., along with a crossed postal order for 50 paise payable to the Additional Director of Health Services and Family Planning, Madras and also with a self-addressed and adequately stamped envelope up to 5 p.m. on 25th May 1972.

The last date for receipt of application is 31st May 1972.

No. 71-A. *Additional Director of Health Services and Family Planning and Chairman, Board of Examiners, Madras-6.*

TAMIL NADU SLUM CLEARANCE BOARD DIVISION I.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, Sealed Tenders with name of work and tenderer duly superscribed on the cover are invited from the registered contractors by the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division No. 1, 35/37, Jehangir street, Second Line Beach,Madras-1 up to 3 p.m. on 5th June 1972 for the following work. The tenders will be opened by the undersigned at 3·05 p.m. on the same day in the presence of the Tenderers who choose to be present at that time. Cost of tender documents (non-refundable) per set of each work is Rs. 20 plus Sales Tax and form of contract for all works is L.S.

Name of work.—(1) Construction of tenemental blocks, Five Storeyed (40 in 1-2 Blocks), Group I as per T.D. 217/70 in R.S. No. 1277/4 at Kalyanapuram, behind Elephant Gate Police Station—Estimate amount Rs. 4,80,000—E.M.D. Rs. 7,200.

Name of work.—(2) Construction of tenemental blocks, Five storeyed (40 in 1-2 Blocks). Group II as per T.D. No. 217/70 in R.S. No. 1217/4 at Kalyanapuram behind Elephant Gate Police Station—Estimate amount Rs. 4,80,000—E.M.D. Rs. 7,200.

Name of work.—(3) Construction of tenemental blocks, Five storeyed (40 in 1-1 Block and 20 in 1-1 Block), Group III as per T.D. No. 217/70 in R.S. No. 1277/4 at Kalyanapuram, behind Elephant Gate Police Station—Estimate amount Rs. 3,60,000—E.M.D. Rs. 5,400.

Name of work.—(4) Construction of tenemental blocks, Five Storeyed (20 in 1-1 Block and 24 in 1-1 Block). Group IV as per T.D. No. 217/70 in R.S. No. 1277/4 at Kalyanapuram, behind Elephant Gate Police Station—Estimate amount Rs. 2,64,000—E.M.D. Rs. 3,960.

The tender documents can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division No. I, 35/37, Jahangir street, Second Line Beach, Madras-1 on all working days between 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. from 20th May 1972 to 3rd June 1972 and only on production of receipted chalan towards the cost of tender schedules plus sales tax. The cost of tender schedules and S.T. may be remitted into Indian Overseas Bank, Cathedral road, Madras-6 to the head Savings Bank Account of the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division No. I.

Right is reserved to reject one or all the tenders received without assigning any reason therefor.

No. 93-A. *Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division I, Madras-1.*

AUCTION.

Two Royal Enfield 3·5 bullet, 1966 model motor cycles in good running condition will be sold in public auction at 10·00 hrs on 20th May 1972 at the Office of the Superintendent of Police, Kanyakumari at Nagercoil. Further details can be had from the above office on any working day during office hours.

No. 20. *Superintendent of Police, Kanyakumari.*

POLLACHI MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited for the supply of 25' and 28' steel tubular poles by the Municipal Commissioner up to 31st May1972. The tender conditions and specifications can be had from the Municipal Electrical Engineer, Pollachi at request.

No. 19. *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

Admission to Pre-technical course conducted in the Government Polytechnics in the Tamil Nadu during the academic year 1972–73.

1. Applications are invited for admission to the pre-technical course conducted in the following Government Polytechnics :—

(1) Central Polytechnic, Adyar, Madras-20.
(2) Government Polytechnic, Vellore (North Arcot).
(3) Tamil Nadu Polytechnic, Madurai.
(4) Government Polytechnic, Coimbatore-4.
(5) Government Polytechnic, Nagercoil.
(6) Government Polytechnic, Thuvakudi, Tiruchirappalli-15.
(7) Government Polytechnic, Tuticorin-3.
(8) Alagappa Polytechnic, Karaikudi-4.
(9) Srinivasa Subbaraya Polytechnic, Sirkali.

Details of the course.—The course shall be for one full academic year. The subjects of study shall be both theory and practical and shall be in accordance with the syllabus prescribed.

Semester system with internal assessment will be introduced from this academic year 1972–73 for the second year of the diploma courses.

A pass in the Pre-technical course is recognised as equivalent to a pass in the Pre-University course examination of the Madras/Madurai University. The successful candidates who have passed all the subjects of the Pre-technical course will be eligible for admission to.—

(i) Diploma courses in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical Engineering conducted in the Polytechnics mentioned above;

or

(ii) Five year Degree course in Engineering to the Engineering Colleges of this State;

or

(iii) Arts/Science degree courses in the Arts Colleges.

Fee concessions.—Pre-technical course will be free to all students except for the P.U.C. studied candidates who have availed the fee concessions in P.U.C.

2. Application form along with details of instructions for admission to any of the above Polytechnics can be had from the Principals of any of the Polytechnic mentioned above on requisition, accompanied by a Crossed Postal Order for Re. 1 (which should not be dated early than 20th May 1972) drawn in favour of the Principal of the Polytechnic to whom the requisition is made and a self addressed envelope of size 22 cm × 9·5 cm. and stamped to the value of 65 paise plus 5 paise refugee relief stamp.

3. *Courses of study available in the Polytechnics after completion of the Pre-technical course*—

(1) Civil Engineering.
(2) Mechanical Engineering.
(3) Electrical Engineering.

4. *Qualification for admission.*—A pass in the final year examination of the Technical High School course conducted by the State Board of Technical Education and Training, TamilNadu

or

A pass in S.S.L.C. with Algebra and Geometry or Physics or Chemistry or Engineering as an elective subject with eligibility for University courses of study;

or

Any other qualifications recognised as equivalent to the above by the Board of Secondary Education, Tamil Nadu;

or

A pass in the Anglo-Indian Hight School examination with any two electives from Algebra, Trignometry, Geometry, Physics and Chemistry with eligibility for University courses of study;

or

A pass in the Matriculation with Mathematics and Science.

5. *Age-limit.*—No age limit is prescribed for admission to Diploma Courses.

6. *Candidates belonging to Tamil Nadu only will be considered for admission to the above course.*—However, children of Central Government employees and children of persons employed in registered Joint Stock Companies, Private or Public and also in Government recognised Institutions, not domiciled in this State may also apply and complete with other candidates for admission irrespective of their domicile, provided the parent or guardian of the candidate is employed in this State at the time of submission of application, which should be supported by a certificate from the employer of the parent or guardian.

7. Reservation of one seat in each of the following institutions have been made for bonafide repatriates from Burma and Ceylon.

For Burma Repatriates.

(1) Central Polytechnic, Madras.
(2) Tamil Nadu Polytechnic, Madurai.
(3) Government Polytechnic, Coimbatore.
(4) Government Polytechnic, Vellore.
(5) Government Polytechnic, Nagercoil.

For Ceylon Repatriates.

(1) Tamil Nadu Polytechnic, Madurai.
(2) Government Polytechnic, Nagercoil.
(3) Government Polytechnic, Tuticorin.

8. (*a*). The application for admission to any of the Government Polytechnics should be sent only to the *Principal of the Polytechnic*, to which the candidate seeks admission.

(*b*). *The last date for the receipt of applications by the Principals of the Polytechnics is 15th June* 1972. The candidates should submit their applications so as to reach *the Principal of the concerned Polytechnic before 5 p.m. on 15th June* 1972.

No. 18. *Director of Technical Education.*

TIRUCHIRAPPALLI HOUSING UNIT OF TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

Separate sealed tenders with the name of work and tenderers duly superscribed on the cover are invited for the work mentioned below at Tiruchirappalli Neighbourhood area so as to reach the under-signed not later than 3-00 p.m. on 24th May 1972.

Name of the work.—Supply and delivery of street light fittings to Tiruchirappalli Neighbourhood Scheme area.
Approximate value of work.—Rs. 38,000.
E.M.D.—Rs. 600.

Tender documents can be had from the Divisional Accountant on all working days between 11·00 a.m. and 4.00 p.m. on payment of Rs. 5·20 towards the cost of tender documents. If these are to be sent by posts extra postage charge to be remitted. Tender Schedules will be available for sale from 12th to 23rd May 1972.

Tenders received will be opened at 3-15 p.m. on 24th May 1972 in the presence of contractor's who choose to be present.

Executive Engineer and Additional Officer.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Ramanathapuram Circle, at his office at Madurai-1 for the works sanctioned below in separate covers up to 4.00 p.m. on 24th May 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Ramanathapuram Circle, Madurai-1 in the presence of the tenderers who choose to be present at 4-30 p.m. on the same day.

Name of work.—New Tank formation near Thiruvirundalpuram village in Aruppukottai Taluk. E.M.D. Rs. 4,140.

Form of contract is K2.

The cost of tender documents for each set viz Rs. 10·35 is payable under the sub-head "P.W. III. Other Remittances on account of Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Sivaganga Division, Sivaganga." Besides sales tax at 3½ per cent extra which is payable under the head "XII. General Sales Tax".

The cost of tender documents (which will under no circumstances be refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India to the head of account specified above and the chalan produced after which the tender documents will be issued.

The tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Ramanathapuram Circle, Madurai-1 during office hours from 15th May 1972 onwards. The last date for receipt of application for the tender schedules is 22nd May 1972 and the applications received after that date will not be generally considered.

Earnest money deposit will be accepted in the shape of chalans and other authorised mode of payment after due observations of formalities.

The Superintending Engineer reserves the right of rejecting any tender or the whole tender received without assigning any reason.

No. 101-A. *Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department.*

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT).

Madras-Chingleput Circle, Chepauk, Madras-5.

Subject.—*Erratum* to the Release of Advertisement—Chit Tender Notice—Bill for journal for publication—Payment of—Regarding.

Reference.—This office Proceedings No. A.2 5296 72, dated 13th March 1972.

The name of the Division executing the work "Providing pile foundation for the proposed Cancer Block in Government Royapettah Hospital, Madras" may please be corrected as follows :—

For "South Presidency Division", *read* "Buildings No. I Division".

No. 20. *Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Madras-Chingleput Circle.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Chit Tender Notice.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, scaled tenders will be received for the following work by Electrical Engineer, Public Works Department, Tiruchirappalli-1 in his office up to 3 p.m. on *9th June* 1972. The tenders will be opened on the same day at 4.00 p.m.

Name of work.—

1. Supply and erection of Air-conditioning plant for twin operation theatre at E.S.I. Hospital, Madurai.

2. Supply and erection of Air conditioning plant for twin operation theatre at Thanjavur Medical College Hospital, Thanjavur.

Tender schedules can be had from this office till 8th June 1972 on production of the cost, viz., Rs. 10·35 per set of each work only in the shape of chalan remitted under the head of "P.W. III O.R. Electrical Engineer, Public Works Department, Tiruchirappalli-1" or Demand draft of any scheduled bank obtained in the name of the Electrical Engineer, Public Works Department, Tiruchirapalli-1.

No. 22. *Electrical Engineer, Public Works Department, Tiruchirappalli-1.*

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION, MADRAS-25.

NOTIFICATION.

Applications are invited for admission during the year 1972–73 to the Diploma Course in Chemical Technology, so as to reach the Special Officer, Institute of Chemical Technology, Madras-20 before 5 p.m. on 21st June 1972.

2. Candidates belonging to other States may also apply provided they possess the required minimum educational qualification.

3. *Application form and prospectus can be obtained from the Special Officer, Institute of Chemical Technology, Adyar, Madras-20* on a requisition accompanied by a Crossed Postal Order for Re. 1 drawn in favour of the Special Officer Institute of Chemical Technology, Madras (Postal Order, dated not earlier than 15th May 1972) together with a self-addressed envelope of size 22 cm. × 9·5 cm. and stamped to the value of 50 Paise plus 5 Paise refugee relief stamp.

4. *Qualification for admission.*—A pass in S.S.L.C. with Algebra and Geometry or Physics or Chemistry or Engineering as an elective with eligibility for University courses of study

or

Any other qualification recognised as equivalent to the above by the Board of Secondary Education, Tamil Nadu.

5. *Age-limit.*—"No age-limit is prescribed for Admission to this course".

6. *Stipend.*—Stipends will be awarded at the rate of Rs. 20 per mensem to the first year candidates whose parents or guardians annual income does not exceed Rs. 1,500.

7. Candidates applying for admission should be prepared to appear for interview, if required, at their own expense.

8. Applications should be addressed to the Special Officer, Institute of Chemical Technology, Madras-20 by designation and not by name.

No. 20. *Director of Technical Education.*

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

"SALE OF MACHINERIES AND EQUIPMENTS, ETC."

Tender Notice.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, separate sealed tenders superscribed with the specification No. and the due date on the cover are invited by the undersigned up to 3.00 p.m. on the dates noted against each at his office at Kundah Bridge for the purchase of the following surplus Heavy Machineries and Equipments on "as is where is" basis. Tenders will be opened at 4.00 p.m. on the due dates in the presence of such of those tenderers who are present. Due date for the receipt of tender for works items (5) to (9) is 5th June 1972 and for works (1) to (4) 29th May 1972.

Serial number.	*Tender specification.*	*Name of materials.*	*Earnest Money Deposit.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			Rs.
1	KGC/35/72–73 ..	Stone Crushers ..	2,000·00
2	KGC/36/72–73 ..	Russian Dumper ..	1,000·00
3	KGC/37/72–73 ..	Britania Road Marshall Road Roller.	1,500·00
4	KGC/38/72–73 ..	Calf Dozer ..	400·00
5	KGC/39/72–73 ..	Scrap Materials of different categories (M.S. and G.C.I. sheet cut bits, etc.)	500·00
	Do. ..	Sheet doors, windows shutters, etc. (used).	
6	KGC/40/72–73 ..	Steel plates of various sizes and thickness High Tensile TI. Grade.	1,000·00
7	KGC/41/72–73 ..	Steel Flat 2″×3/8″×7′0″..	200.00
8	KGC/42/72–73 ..	Waste Paper (Chiseled).	50·00
9	KGC/43/72–73 ..	Tip Truck Parts, etc.	500·00

Tender form for required specification can be had on remittance of Rs. 2 (rupees two only) for each set on or after 19th May 1972 to the Chief Accountant (Generation) Kundah Birdge Post, Nilgiris district, either in cash or by Money Order. This amount is not refundable.

The tender forms will be sent only by ordinary post. The Electricity Board is not responsible if the tender forms are not delivered properly.

The tender specifications are not transferable. The tenders not submitted before the due date and time will be rejected. The sale of materials will be governed by the conditions detailed in the specifications.

The Earnest Money Depositfixed for each tender specifications must be furnished while submitting the tenders. The tenders received without Earnest Money Deposit will not be considered and will be rejected.

No. 99-A

Superintending Engineer,
Generation, Hydro Stations,
Kundah Bridge Post,
The Nilgiris.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders will be received up to 3 p.m. on 31st May 1972 for the supply of one Semi Offset Proofing Press Machine to the Government Press, Madras. Full particulars may be obtained from the Director of Stationery and Printing, Madras-1.

No. 91-A. *Director.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Name of Work :— (1) Construction of Ward for 28 beds in Cholera Collection Centre for I.D. Hospital, Madurai. E.M.D. Rs. 4,500.

(2) Construction of 4 Nurses Quarters for Cholera Collection centre for I.D. Hospital at Madurai. E.M.D. Rs. 1,500.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Madurai Circle, Madurai-2 for the above work up to 3-00 p.m. on 24th May 1972 and opened at 4-00 p.m. on the same day. The tender documents will be available for sale from 11th to 22nd May 1972. Each work is to be carried out within six months on lump sum contract basis.

The cost of tender documents for each item of work of Rs. 20 (rupees twenty only) not refundable should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "P.W. Remittances– III O.R." to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Buildings Division, Madurai and sales-tax with surcharge of Re. 0·75 for the tender documents for each item under the head "XII. Sales tax (*d*) Miscellaneous" in separate chalans and the chalans produced after which only the tender documents will be issued.

Earnest Money Deposit will be accepted in the shape of chalan, deposit at call receipt or demand drafts of scheduled banks, Government Securities and Bank guarantees of 14 Nationalised Banks, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Bonds and National Savings Certificates will also be accepted at 5 per cent below market value. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

Superintending Engineer,
(Additional Charge), Madurai Circle.

No. 39-A.

TAMIL NADU FOREST DEPARTMENT.

FOREST ENGINEERING DIVISION.

RE-TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited by the "Forest Engineer, Tiruchirappalli" for the following work on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu.

"*Improvement to Konalar-Karunji Road II and III Sections in Kodaikanal Range of Madurai North Division*"— E.M.D. Rs. 688.

Last date for receipt and opening of tenders—19th May 1972 at 3–00 p.m. and 3–05 p.m. respectively.

2. The tender documents can be had from the office of the "Forest Engineer, 1-A, Royal Road, Contonment, Tiruchirappalli-1" on requisition after payment of Rs. 1·04 in cash or by Money Order from 2nd to 18th May 1972 during office hours on all working days.

Forest Engineer.

No. 40-A.

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION, MADRAS-25.

NOTIFICATION.

Admission to the Five-Year Degree course in Engineering.

Applications are invited by the Director of Technical Education, Madras-25 for admission during the year 1972–73 to the first-year of the Five Year Degree course in Engineering in the following Engineering Colleges, affiliated to the University of Madras/Madurai.

Government Colleges.

1 College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras-25.
2 Government College of Technology, Coimbatore.
3 Government College of Engineering, Salem.
4 Alagappa Chettiar College of Engineering and Technology, Karaikudi.

Private Colleges.

1 P.S.G. College of Technology, Coimbatore.
2 Coimbatore Institute of Technology, Coimbatore.
3 Thiagarajar College of Engineering, Madurai.

Regional College.

1 Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirappalli (Tamil Nadu quota of seats only).

2. Application forms for admission to the above Engineering Colleges can be obtained from Principals of any one of the colleges mentioned above on a requisition with a crossed postal order for Re. 1 (which should not be dated earlier than 15th May 1972) drawn in favour of the "*Director of Technical Education, Madras*" and a self addressed stamped (65 paise + 5 paise refugee relief stamp) envelope (size 22 cm. × 9½ cm).

3. *Qualification for admission.*—Candidates for admission to the first year of the Five Year Degree course in Engineering must have passed the:—

(i) Pre-Technical course Examination of the State Board of Technical Education and Training, Tamil Nadu.

OR

(ii) Pre-University Examination of the Madras, Madurai University with Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry under Part III Group "A" or an examination of some other University accepted as equivalent thereto by the Madras/Madurai University.

Candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes should have passed the said examination in not more than three attempts while others should have passed the examination in not more than two attempts.

Those belonging to classes other than the Scheduled Castes and Tribes should moreover have obtained in the Pre-Technical Course or Pre-University course examination.

(i) A minimum of 50 per cent in Mathematics.

(ii) A minimum average of 50 per cent in Physics and Chemistry taken together.

Provided that the total of (i) and (ii) above should not be less than 110 marks.

4 *Age-limit.*—Candidate seeking admission should have completed the age of fifteen years and six months on the fifteenth day of July of the year of admission. The upper age limit shall be 24 years in the case of candidates belonggin to Scheduled Castes and Tribes, repatriates from Burma and Ceylon and Goldsmith community and 21 years in the case of others on the first day of July of the year of admission.

5. (a) *Applicants belonging to Tamilnadu only will be considered for admission.*

However children of Central Government employees, not domiciled in this State may also apply and compete with other candidates for admission irrespective of their domicile provided their parents or guardian are serving in this State at the time of submission of application which should be supported by a certificate from the employer of the parent or guardian.

(*b*) Children of persons (not domiciled in this State) employed in Registered Joint Stock Companies Private or Public and also in Government recognised institutions who are, at the time of submission of application for admission, employed in this State may also apply and compete with other candidates for admission irrespective of their domicile provided a certificate from the management is produced along with the application that the person is a permanent employee of the firm or institution concerned.

(*c*) Candidates who have been educated in other States but whose parents belong to Tamil nadu should produce a certificate to the effect that they belong to Tamil nadu in the prescribed form (annexed to the application form) according to instructions contained therein.

6. *Last date for the receipt of application will be as follows* :—

(A) For those who want to be interviewed at Madras Centre. 5 p.m. on 17th June 1972.

(B) For those who want to be interviewed at Madurai Centre. 18th June 1972.

(C) For those who want to be interviewed at Tiruchirappalli Centre. 18th June 1972.

(D) For those who want to be interviewed at Coimbatore Centre. 19th June 1972.

Candidates are advised to send their applications duly filled in well in advance of the last date for the receipt of application.

Director of Technical Education.

Madras-25.

106-A

PALLAVA TRANSPORT CORPORATION.

AUCTION NOTICE.

Public auctions will be held at 10 a.m. in Central Depots Ayanavaram, Adayar, Madhavaram, Ambathur, Vadapalani and Tondiarpet Depots on 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29 and 30th May, 1972, respectively for the disposal of unserviceable and condemned materials such as tyres, empty barrels, batteries wooden scraps, aluminium scraps, empty tins, tubes and flaps.

Auction conditions and other particulars can be had from the Materials Manager on request during office hours.

for *Managing Director.*

107-A

NOTIFICATION BY THE COLLECTOR, MADURAI

AUCTION SALE OF JEEPS.

The following jeeps (without trailors) in "as is and where is" condition will be sold in public auction by the District Development Officer (West) on Wednesday, 31st May 1972 at the time noted against each :—

1 Jeep Registration No. MSX 2787, 1958 Model. 10 a.m.

2 Jeep Registration No. MSY 2161, 1958 Model. 11 a.m.

3 Jeep Registration No. MSZ 8360, 1952 Model. 3 p.m.

4 Jeep Registration No. MSY 0825, 1954 Model. 4 p.m.

5 Jeep Registration No. MSY 0831, 1954 Model. 5 p.m.

The intending bidders should pay a sum of Rs. 100 as earnest money deposit.

For further particulars, the intending bidders are requested to contact the District Development Officer (West), Madurai Collector's Office, Madurai-20.

Conditions of sale.

1. The jeeps will be sold in public auction in "as is and where is" condition.

2. The jeeps will be available for inspection by the intending bidders in the proposed auction on any working day in the Panchayat Union Office, Madurai (West), Madurai.

3. The auction shall be conducted by the District Development Officer (West), Madurai.

4. Th intending bidders shall attend the auction in person else the person who is deputed to part take in the auction shall produce a power-of-attorney obtained from the intending bidder when demanded.

5. Any person or body intending to bid must deposit a sum of Rs. 100 as earnest money with the selling officer on the date of sale. Such of the persons who have not complied with this condition will not be permitted to bid at the auction.

6. The sale will ordinarily be knocked down to the highest bidder, but the right is reserved to the Officer conducting the sale to reject any bid without assigning reasons therefor.

7. The earnest money deposited by unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them at the close of the sale and that of the successful bidder will be adjusted against the bid amount.

8. The sale will not be considered as completed unless it is confirmed by the competent authority.

9. Immediately after the bid is accepted by the officer conducting the sale, the successful bidder shall deposit on the spot 25 per cent of the total bid amount. The balance 75 per cent shall be remitted within one week from the date of receipt of the order of confirmation of the sale by the competent authority.

10. Sales-tax at the current rate shall be recovered on the total bid amount.

11. The successful bidder will not be permitted to remove any part or parts of the vehicles until the sale is confirmed by the competent authority and until the conditions 1 to 10 above are fulfilled.

12. In the event of failure on the part of the successful bidder to comply with any of the conditions noted above the sale shall stand cancelled and a resale held and the earnest money deposit and other amounts if any paid shall be forfeited. It shall not be incumbent upon the selling officer to give notice of such cancellation or resale, to the defaulting bidder. Resale will be conducted at the risk of the defaulting bidder who will be required to make good the difference between the total amount payable by him and the total amount payable by the successful bidder at the resale.

Collector.

No. 97-A.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

KODAYAR HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME.

TENDER NOTICE—K2 CONTRACT.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and by the order and direction of the Board sealed tenders are invited by the undersigned for the works noted below :—

1. Sealed tenders for the work superscribed with the names of the work noted and with the name of the tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Kodayar Hydro-Electric Scheme, 34-A, Perumalpuram, Tirunelveli-7, Tirunelveli district up to 3 p.m. on 2nd June 1972 and will be opened at 4 p.m. on the same day in the presence of such of those tenderers or thier authorised representatives as may be present. The specification number is KC. 296-A.

Name of work:—*Excavation for foundation between ch. 500 to 640 and Building masonry in Block VI from ch. 504 to ch. 604' up to top of Chinnakuttiar Dam at Kodayar Upper Camp.*

2. Copies of tender specification with schedule, etc., can be had from the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 10·35 (inclusive of sales-tax) per tender set by money order or cash towards the cost of each set. This amount is not refundable under any circumstances.

3. The Earnest Money Deposit of Rs. 16,000 should be paid separately for each work in cash only in advance at the office of the undersigned and receipt thereof enclosed with the tender. Cheques will on no account be accepted. Demand drafts for earnest money should be sent *in advance* and in no case with the tender itself. Tenders received without earnest money deposit in the first instance will be summarily rejected.

4. No late tenders and those not in conformity with our prescribed terms, conditions, specifications or without earnest money or tie up their transactions towards earnest money are entertainable.

5. The Board reserves the right to distribute the work among tenderers or to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reasons therefor.

6. The Board is not responsible for any loss of tender sets during transit if sent by post. The tenders not submitted in the departmental form on due date and time will be summarily rejected. The tender forms are not transferable.

Superintending Engineer,
Kodayar H.E. Scheme,
34-A, Perumalpuram, Tirunelveli-7.

No. 9-A.

NOTIFICATION.

The Madras Medical College, Madras, will re-open for both Clinical and Non-Clinical students on 1st June 1972 after the Summer vacation. All the Clinical and Non-Clinical students should join the College on 1st June 1972 without fail.

PRINCIPAL,
Madras Medical College.

No. 10-A.

TENDER NOTICE.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Sealed tenders are invited by the undersigned upto 1 p.m. on 25th May 1972 for the supply of the following materials.—

Cast Iron Scrap=50 M.T.
Necessary Tender Specification and conditions may be had from P.A. to the undersigned, free of cost, on application.

General Superintendent,
P.W. Workshops and Stores.

No. 11-A

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

ADMISSION TO THE DIPLOMA COURSE IN FISHERIES TECHNOLOGY AND NAVIGATION.

Applications are invited for admission to the diploma course in Fisheries Technology and Navigation conducted at the Central Polytechnic, Madras-20. The course will be of three years duration.

Candidates belonging to Tamil Nadu only will be considered for admission.

Qualification for admission.—

(1) A pass in the final year examination of the Technical High School course conducted by the State Board of Technical Education and Training, Tamil Nadu.

OR

(2) A pass in the S.S.L.C. with eligibility for dmission to University course of study.

OR

(3) Any other qualifications recognised as equivalent thereto by the Board of Secondary Education, Tamil Nadu.

"*No age-limit is prescribed for admission to this Course.*"

Application form together with instructions to candidates can be obtained on a requisition from the Principal, Central Polytechnic, Madras-20 accompanied by a crossed postal order for Re. 1 (which should not be dated earlier than 25th May 1972) drawn in favour of the Principal, Central Polytechnic, Madras and also a self-addressed envelope (size 22 cm.× 9·5 cm.) and stamped to the value of 50 paise and also 5 paise Refugee Relief stamp.

The candidates should submit their applications so as to reach the Principal, Central Polytechnic, Madras on or before 5 p.m. on 21st June 1972.

Director of Technical Education.

No. 14-A.

TAMIL NADU KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD.

DEPARTMENT OF KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited up to 4 p.m. on 14th June 1972, by the Director of Khadi and Village Industries, Madras-48 for the supply of stationery articles for the year 1972–73 to the Department of Khadi and Village Industries and tenders will be opened on 17th June 1972 at 11 a.m.

The conditions of tender and other particulars can be had from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 10 (Rupees ten only) and S.T. by a demand draft or cash payable in favour of the undersigned. The Demand Draft bearing a date earlier than 22nd May 1972 will not be accepted.

Director of Khadi and Village Industries, Madras-4.
No. 2, Sir Desikachari Road.
Madras-4.

No. 15-A

MADURAI HOUSING UNIT.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders in separate covers with the name of the work and the name of the tenderer duly superscribed are invited for the following work so as to reach the undersigned not later than 3 p.m. on 7th June 1972.

Tender schedule, etc., can be had from the Unit Office on any working day between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. from 25th May 1972 to 6th June 1972 on payment of Rs. 15 +3·68 per cent sales-tax only (Fifteen+3·68 per cent sales tax) per set.

Construction of 4 blocks of M.I.G. Building as per T.D. 124/70 at Tallakulam, Madurai.

The approximate value of work is Rs. 3,20,000 and E.M.D. Rs. 5,000.

Tenders will be opened on the same day at 3-30 p.m. on 7th June 1972 by the Executive Engineer and Administrative Officer in the presence of the present contractors or their agent.

Executive Engineer and
Administrative Officer,
Jawahar Street, Extension,
Gandhinagar, Madurai-20.

No. 16-A.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER EXTENSION NOTICE.

Name of Work :—Construction of Harijan Hostel Building for Boys at Ootacamund.

The last date for receipt of tenders for the above work fixed on 26th April 1972 is extended to 24th May 1972 upto 3–00 p.m. The tender documents will be available for sale in the Office of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Buildings Division, Coimbatore up to 22nd May 1972.

The conditions of the original tender notice remain unaltered.

No. 42-A.

Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.,
Coimbatore-Nilgiris Circle, Coimbatore-1.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

AUCTION NOTICE.

One 'CHEVROLET' 1945 Model lorry (MSC 9545) will be disposed off in public auction on 25th May 1972 at 4 p.m. by the Assistant Agricultural Engineer (Inspection), Tirunelveli-7 in his premises.

The vehicle can be inspected in his office premises on any working day during office hours.

The Agricultural Department reserves the right to postpone, cancel or withdraw the auction at any time in the interest of Government.

Further details on terms and conditions of auction can be obtained from the Assistant Agricultural Engineer (I), Tirunelveli-7.

Director of Agriculture.

No. 19-A.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders for the supply of livestock food articles and livestock, etc., during the official year 1972-73 from the date of acceptance of tenders for the livestock farms and institutions noted below will be received by the Director of Animal Husbandry, Central Office Buildings, Block No. II, Madras-6 up to 1 p.m. on Friday the twenty-sixth May 1972 (26th May 1972):—

1. Madras Veterinary College, Madras-7.
2. Food Mixing Officer, Theynampet.
3. Sheep Farm, Kattupakkam-4.
4. Poultry Farm, Kattupakkam.
5. Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet.
6. District Livestock Farm, Hosur.
7. District Livestock Farm, Orathanad and Korukkai.
8. District Livestock Farm, Pudukottai.
9. District Livestock Farm, Chettinad.
10. District Livestock Farm, Abhishekapatti.
11. District Livestock Farm, Ootacamund.
12. Sheep Breeding Research Station, Kamaraj Sagar, Ootacamund.
13. Sheep Farm, Chinnasalem.
14. Sheep Farm, Sattur.
15. Feed Mixing Unit, Erode.

One set of two copies of conditions of tender and tender forms with the schedule of articles required can be had at the office of the Director of Animal Husbandry, Madras, Central Office Buildings, Madras-6, on all working days till 2 p.m. up to 25th May 1972, producing the original chalans covering the remittance of Rs. 50 under the head of account "XXVII. Animal Husbandry—Other Receipts and Rs. 1·75 sales tax plus 0·08 paise surcharge under" the head "XII. Other Taxes and Duties—Sales Tax" at any Government treasury in the State or State Bank of India, Madras.

The amount remitted is not refundable under any circumstances and the forms sold are not transferable.

The tenders will be opened by a Special Committee constituted for that purpose. Finalisation of tenders will be made only on examination of samples.

Director of Animal Husbandry,
Madras.

No. 23-A.

AUCTION NOTICE.

Motor cycle MDH 4066 and MDH 4067 of Chingleput East District will be sold in public auction at the District Police Office, St. Thomas Mount on 26th June 1972 at 11-00 hours subject to the following conditions:—

Serial number, Registration number and make.	*Model.*
1 MDH 4066, Enfield India, 3·46 CC. Bullet ..	1965
1 MDH 4067, Enfield India, 3·46 CC. Bullet ..	1965

2. The sale is subject to confirmation by the Transport Commissioner, Madras.

3. An earnest money deposit of Rs. 100 will be collected from all the intending bidders before the beginning of the auction. The earnest money will be returned to the unsuccessful bidders immediately after the sale is over. Any one who has not paid this deposit will not, under any circumstances, be allowed to participate in the auction.

4. The successful or highest bidder, as the case may be, in whose favour the sale is knocked down, should deposit 25 per cent of the sale amount less the earnest money of Rs. 100 already deposited by him immediately after the sale is knocked down. If he either fails to deposit the amount or backs out, the earnest money of Rs. 100 remitted by him will be forfeited to Government.

5. He should remit the balance amount within one week from the date of receipt of the communication by him of the order confirming the sale, failing which the amount deposited by him will be forfeited to Government and resale held. He is also liable to make good to Government any loss of revenue that might arise in such re-sale of the concerned vehicle.

6. In the event of the sale not being confirmed by the Transport Commissioner, Madras the 25 per cent of the sale amount deposited by the successful bidder will be refunded to him.

7. The motor cycles can be inspected on any working day from 10-30 hours to 17-00 hours at the Armed Reserve Headquarters, St. Thomas Mount with the permission of the Additional Reserve Inspector, Armed Reserve, St. Thomas Mount.

No. 41-A. *Superintendent of Police.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Thanjavur Circle, Thanjavur in his office for the following works upto 3-00 p.m. on 24th May 1972. Form of contract is lump sum and period of completion is eight months.

(1) *Name of work* :—Construction of additional class rooms for parallel medium courses in Rajah Serfoji Government Arts College, Thanjavur. E.M.D. Rs. 3,600.

Cost of tender schedule, viz. Rs. 30 should be remitted in the treasury under the head "P.W.D.—III. Other Remittances" at the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Grand Anicut Canal Division, Thanjavur and sales tax of Rs. ·05 is to be remitted into treasury under the head "XII. Sales tax(*b*)Receipts under State Sales Tax Act "General Sales Tax".

Tender documents will be available for sale from 10th May 1972 onwards.

No. 44-A. *Superintending Engineer, Thanjavur Circle, Thanjavur.*

Edited and Published by the Director of Information and Public Relations, Government of Tamil Nadu and Printed by the Director of Stationery and Printing, Government Press, Madras.



Registered No. M. 8676-A

TAMIL ARAS

LOOK FOR A LAKH!



Ramu, the painter nurses as unconquerable hope of a prize in the Tamil Nadu Raffle
He keeps buying Tamil Nadu Raffle Tickets.

BUY TAMIL NADU RAFFLE TICKETS

(You may win a lakh)

Rs. 10,50,000 *

Total in Prizes for 3 series

Total Prizes: 3198

First Prize: Rs. 1,00,000

(For each series)

DATE OF DRAW: 31-5-1972

Cost Per Ticket Re. 1/- only.

So far, Tamil Nadu Raffle has created 278 Lakhiers!

All correspondence should be addressed to
The Director of Tamil Nadu Raffle, Madras-2.

Advt. Issued by: Director of Information & Public Relations,
Government of Tamil Nadu, Madras-9.

*Subject to issue of 3 series.




Tamil Arasu


All your Needs
Are Available Here
KURALAGAM
Madras-1.
KHADI-KRAFT
PHONE. 20461,
20463, 20
a
REPOSI
HANDI
ARTI

Tamil Arasu

Vol. II 16th JUNE 1972 Issue 24

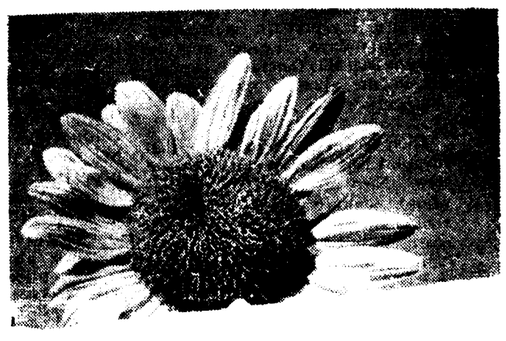
CONTENTS.

	Pages.
Jeyaprakash on Society's Dacoits ..	4—5
All About the Slum Clearance Board's Activities.	6
Crash Programme for eye treatment ..	7—8
Irrigation Research Station at Poondi ..	11—13
Irrigation Schemes in Tamil Nadu ..	14—16
Cooum—the Pride of Madras	17—18
Sunflower	19—20
TANSI Steps out	21
Chief Minister's speech at N.D.C. ..	24—25
The First Indian-built Frigate	27
Truth as depicted in Tiruvalluvar and Kabir.	29—31
New Process of treating Jute	33
Tenders	41—58



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THE CENTRE MUST ASSIST THE STATE FOR SLUM CLEARANCE





Presiding over the function held in connection with the opening of newly-built colony for the slum dwellers at Kotturpuram Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu spoke the following :—

I feel doubly glad to take part in this function ; One is that this colony built for the poor and the down-trodden is being opened by Thiru Jayaprakash Narayanan, the Sarvodaya Leader and the other is that this function is conducted in the area of my assembly constituency.

There is no State in India that Jayaprakash Narayanan has not seen. Nor are there any people whose culture and civilisation are unknown to him. We feel more proud than Jayaprakash Narayanan himself for the fact that such a high and noble persona- over here to sturdy by strenuous work. The people who live in this area belong to that category of society. Though their hands are strong and sturdy, their hearts are soft like the petals of jasmine and rose.

The D.M.K. is associated with the poor and the deprived. We have ourselves engaged in endeavours like this in the resolve that the poor people should not be left to suffer as we had suffered in our early life for being poor.

This colony is near the river Adyar (which in Tamil means that one cannot get to anything). During the last twenty years it had been the condition of the poor that they could not get anything enjoyable in life. To change the run of things for the poor and to ensure that they will hereafter get anything and everything in life, these palatial buildings have been built by the Slum ance d under the able Rama Aran-

have been built for the multi-millionaires. But the creation of the Slum Clearance Board was meant to ensure that such palatial and multi-storeyed buildings should be constructed for the poor within seven years irrespective of the cost whether it is Rs. 40 crores or Rs. 50 Crores.

The Beggars Rehabilitation Scheme, the conducting of free Eye Camps, the construction of six Leprous Beggars Rehabilitation Homes, the creation of Slum Clearance Board and the like are all schemes which have been planned having the welfare of the poor in mind.

Among the leaders of our country who were dear to our hearts, the names of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Subash Chandra Bose and Jayaprakash Narayanan who took part in the liberat ment of the country hav mentioned here. Am was

Taking the clue from the Chief Minister, the great Sarvodaya Leader Thiru Jayaprakash Narayan called for a social and economic revolution which alone could free our society from the clutches of dacoits hidden in our society. He was speaking at a function organised at Kotturpuram in Madras on 11th June 1972 when he declared open the new tenements for slum-dwellers constructed by the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board.

Thiru Jaya Prakash stressed the Government of Tamil Nadu by means of its policies was creating the climate for the social and economic revolution "I do not think that these dacoits can be rid from our society so easily unless we are prepared to a total human revolution. Their hold on society is not merely because of our poverty ; there are far more dangerous dacoits in the affluent society of the west" The Sarvodaya Leader felt very much concerned with the growth of the power of the bureau- e administrative, technocrat, the es were in the much more quickly than ourselves. Today we are merely copying from either the west or the east according to our predilections".

Describing the tenement as a "fine monument to the service of the lowliest sections of our urban-society—the slum-dwellers", Thiru Jaya Prakash Narayan said: "Gandhi, the propounder and practitioner of Sarvodaya, had taught that the building up of the Sarvodaya order must begin with Antyodaya that is, with the uplift of the last and the lowest. Therefore to me, slum clearance is a task that the Father of the Nation would have placed at the top of his nation-building programme.

Tamil Nadu is the first State in this country to have set up a Slum Clearance Board, and, as such, it deserves our sincerest congratulations. While the D.M.K. party would be entitled to claim the credit for this fine achivements, I have been much impressed by

There is no more eloquent commentary on the socialism of which we have heard since at least the Avadi session of the Congress than the proliferation of miserable slums on the one hand and the growth of magnificent residential areas of the newly rich on the other in all our growing cities. I, therefore, consider the work of the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board as one of the most valuable contributions to the building up of a socialist society.

Apart from the physical achievements, what has impressed me most in the planned and scientific manner in which the whole scheme has been and is being tackled. First of all, the Act protects the slum dwellers from being evicted by the landlord or anyone else. Then the work begins with a socio-economic survey which I find to have been very well thought out in meticulous detail. The survey ensures that the right kind of tenement is provided to the slum-dwellers, keeping in mind his particular avocation and needs. It also ensures against fraudulent claims and interlopers, and facilitates the work of the scrutiny and vigilance cells. No one is evicted from a slum area unless a tenement is ready to receive him. The tenement houses or colonies are as far as possible built near their work place so that slum-dwellers are not put to the inconvenience of travelling long distances, which becomes a major problem for them in the absence of public transport. This is one of the serious problems in Delhi also.

The Kotturpuram Scheme in southern Madras, which it is my privilege to inaugurate this evening is Mr. Arangannal's most ambitious and successful schemes to date. Seeing is believing, and what we see before us speaks for itself. This

THE GOOD WORKS DONE BY THE SLUM CLEARANCE BOARD IN MADRAS CITY

Since the formation of the Slum Clearance Board, the clearance of slums and the construction of tenements to the Slum dwellers with all amenities have been started in 35 areas to build about 8,000 tenements and all these works are in progress. During the last financial year (i.e.) for the period ending 31st March 1972, the budget allotment of Rs. 4 crores have completely been spent and the incomplete works are being pushed through besides new works started. We have also schemes prepared for another 45 slum areas and these could be implemented if funds are made available.

As far as this Kotturpuram Scheme is concerned the estimate provides for the construction of 1,848 tenements including provision of roads, water-supply, sanitation etc., at a cost of Rs. 130 lakhs. Out of these, 828 tenements have been completed and the rest are in progress. Even-though the entire scheme has been sanctioned as one, we have to take up works only in stages as we had to distribute our grant in other areas also where we have taken up works.

Each tenement has got one living room, one small lobby-*cum*-room, one kitchen, one bath and one water closet. Each house will be provided with an independent tap for water supply from an overhead tank and also electricity with an independent meter. There is also provision for playground for children, community centre, a primary mini-health centre, run by the Voluntary Health Services, a library and also for shops. The layout is so prepared as to make the entire colony self-sufficient with respective amenities.

Shortage of Steel.

I would like to state one important point here. However anxious we may be to speed up the works and organise our works accordingly we [illegible] handicapped due houseless millions and particularly to the Low Income Group and the poor masses.

As this housing must have a high priority next to food, it would be helpful if housing particularly Low Income Group and slum housing are given an High Priority allotment next to defence in the matter of distribution of steel and this will help us go a long way in speeding up our works.

As stated earlier, we have already prepared a number of schemes which could be implemented immediately if only we get the finance. My humble request is that the allotment for this year (i.e.) 1972-73 may be doubled to that of the grant allotted for the last year.

Projects can be conceived, plans can be drawn and estimates can be prepared and even the finance may be set apart. But one point that I would like to specially mention here is that the type of work the Engineers have to tackle in the clearance of slums is so much different from the work that their counterparts have to achieve in other departments like Public Works, Highways, Railways, etc.

The work involved in the clearance of slums is not merely an engineering but it is an engineering-*cum*-social work. Unless one has a frame of mind with a spirit of dedication to serve the poor and the poor homeless, it is very difficult to achieve success in the slum clearance work. The Engineers have got a special part to play in that and they must learn how to move with the slum dwellers, convince them that we are really interested in helping them to lead a better life in a better home and get their fullest co-operation in the matter of temporary rehabilitation seeing to it that they are given the necessary basic amenities, ev[illegible] temporarily accom[illegible] goodwill and

Eye Treatment Camps Begin Work

The Government of Tamil Nadu have been bestowing considerable attention to the cure of Blindness by arranging for surgery for cataract and treatment of other ailments in the eye camps in rural areas. In Tamil Nadu, about six lakhs of people are blind in both eyes due to cataract and another four lakhs of people are blind in one eye due to cataract. A high percentage of these people are above the age of 50. If their eye sight is restored, nearly 60 per cent of the people can work and earn their livelihood and support their families.

To meet the expenditure of the camps to be organised from June 3, the Birth day of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, a fund designated as "The Chief Minister Eye Camp Fund" has been constituted and the collection for the fund will commence on and from 3rd June. The money thus collected towards this Fund, may either be deposited in a Personal Deposit Account opened in the Reserve Bank of India, Madras, or in such nationalised banks as Government may direct.

The Government also constitute an Advisory Committee to advise the Government in the administration of the above Fund with the following :—

1. Minister for Health—*Chairman.*
2. Secretary, Health and Family Planning Department—*Member.*
3. The Director of Medical Education, Madras—*Member.*
4. The Director of Health Services and Family Planning, Madras—*Member.*
5. The Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department—*Member and Treasurer of the Fund.*
6. The Deputy Secretary to Government (Health), Health and Family Planning Department—*Member-Secretary.*

Four more members will be nominated to the Committee in due course. The above Committee will also suggest ways and means for Collecting Funds. The term of non-official members of the Committee will be for three years. The Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department who has been nominated as a member of the Committee shall also be the Treasurer of the "The Chief Minister Eye Camp Funds" and also issue cheques and maintain the accounts thereof.

The Director of Health Services and Family Planning will be in overall charge of the eye camps. The Director of Medical Education will render necessary assistance for this purpose. A team of medical men headed by the eminent eye specialists, Dr. G. Venkataswamy, Vice-Principal and Professor of Ophthalmology, Madurai Medical



College, Madurai and Dr. J. E. Abraham, Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras will be incharge of organising the Medical relief.

The first of the 100 eye camps to be organised, throughout the state was inaugurated at Anakaputhur near Pallavaram. Nearly 150 cases were treated on the first day. About 100 more persons are to be operated upon for cataract at the three-day camp where the patients are also being provided with food.

The programme envisages medical attention during this year to at least a lakh of people suffering from various types of eye diseases. The project will be implemented by the Health Department with the co-operation of voluntary agencies.

Dr. Karunanidhi received contributions, big and small, for his "Eye Camp Fund" from a stream of visitors, who called on him at his residence from early morning on his birthday and offered their felicitation. Friends and admirers including Partymen who offered garlands to him on the occasion gave a minimum of Rs. 10 each in the cause of providing relief to the poor and the destitute suffering from loss of sight.

Contributions to the Fund made at the residence of the Chief Minister by visitors amounted to Rs. 4 lakhs and this included Rs. 2,02,049 from the temples in Tamil Nadu handed over to the Chief Minister by Thiru M. Kannappan, Minister for Hindu Religious Endowments.

At the public function got up at the University Centenary Hall in the evening to felicitate the Chief Minister, the Sheriff Thiru MAM. Ramaswamy heading a Committee handed over Rs. 5 lakhs which included Rs. 49,000 from State Electricity Board and Rs. 25,000 from Anjuham Pictures for story and dialogues written by the Chief Minister for their latest production *Pillai-yo-Pillai*. This took the total collections on the inaugural day of the Chief Minister Karunanidhi Eye Camp Fund to Rs. 9 lakhs.

Inaugurating a free eye camp of the mobile ophthalmic unit of the Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras at Anakaputhur near Pallavaram, Thiru K. Anbazhagan, Minister for Health, said that a survey had revealed that about five lakh to eight lakh persons over the age of 40 had to be given surgical treatment for cataract in Tamil Nadu. Such eye relief camps giving free treatment would set up in Chingleput, South Arcot and North Arcot districts.

Speaking at the Public function at the University Centenary Hall the Chief Minister expressed his gratitude to all those who contributed to the Eye Camp Fund in response to his appeal. A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs was required to fulfil the Tamil Nadu Government's ambitious Programme to restore vision to one lakh persons this year and he appealed to the committee headed by the Sheriff to continue their efforts vigorously to raise money for the Fund.

The Chief Minister recalled that the people have donated 2½ times the Rs. 40 lakh target fixed by him on the occasion of his last birth day when he raised a fund in order to enlist public participation in the social welfare scheme of Beggary Rehabilitation and he expressed the hope that the people would respond in an abundant measure to any appeal for donations by the present Government which had the welfare of the weaker sections of the people at heart.



At Anakaputhur the first eye-camp was held on 3-6-72 with Health Minister presiding.

Tamil Nadu Khadi & Village Industries Board Training Centre for Pots & Pans, Sevapet, Tirur (P. O.) Chingleput Dt., Tamil Nadu.

Applications are invited for ARTISAN COURSES (FIVE MONTHS) from Potters. Selected candidates should be prepared to remit a caution deposit of Rs. 75 against their mess charge.

Application should reach the Manager, TRAINING CENTRE FOR POTS & PANS, SEVAPET, TIRUR (P.O.), CHINGLEPUT Dt., TAMIL NADU on or before 24-6-72. The training course will be commenced on 1-7-72.

Preference :

1. Preference will be given to those sponsored by Pottery Workers Co-operative Society.
2. Those recommended by Panchayats and Panchayat Unions.

Stipend :

Rs. 75 (Rupees Seventy Five).

Travelling Allowance :

Expense on account of travelling and other incidentals for Journeys to and from their house to the training centre and vice versa will be given to the trainees at the rate prescribed by the Khadi & Village Industries Commission. The original Journey ticket in support of their class should be furnished.

Certificate :

Potters should produce Community Certificate obtained from Revenue Department Officers, not below the rank of Tahsildar and Block Development Officers.

Age :

The candidate should be of age group 18 to 35 years.

Qualification :

Able to read and write.

Form of application :

1. Name of applicant :
2. Full Name Address :
3. Date of birth :
4. General Educational Qualification :
5. Previous experience in Pottery:
6. Name of the Sponsoring Agency :

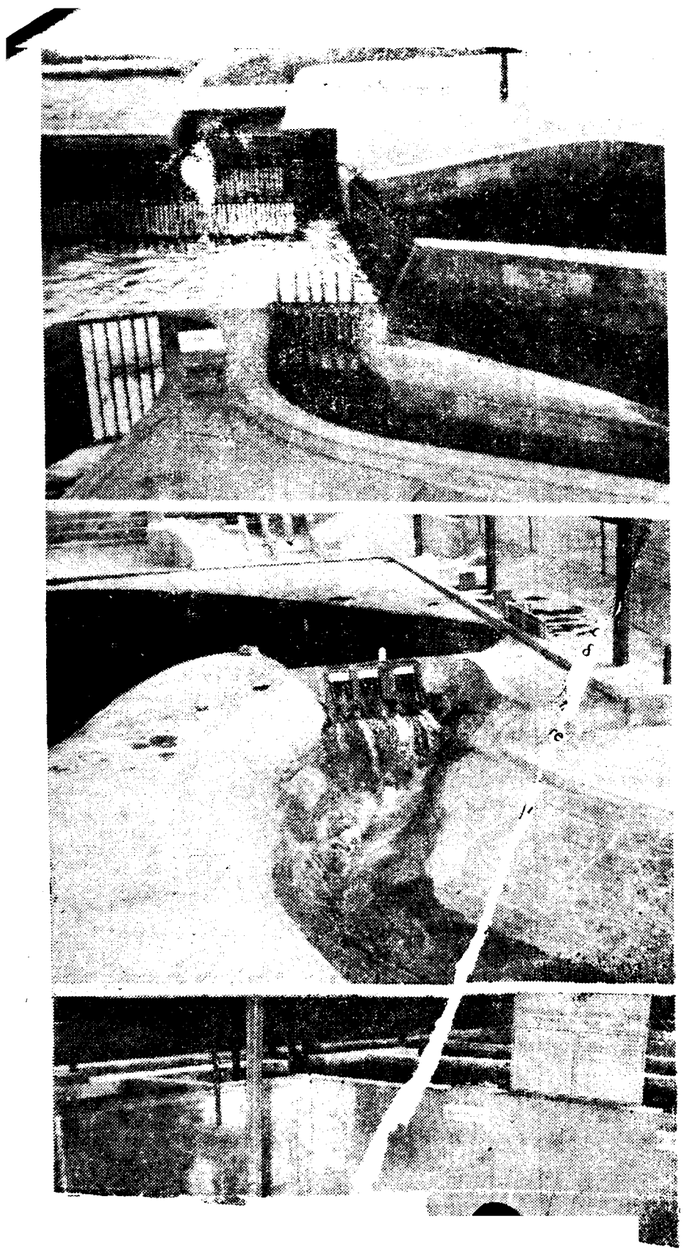
Tamil Nadu Chief Minister welcomes Ganga—Cauvery Link.

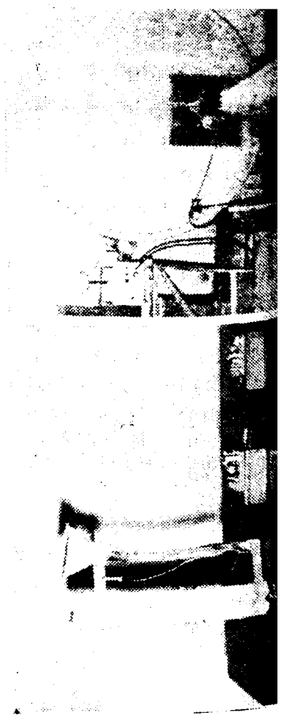
On behalf of the State Government, I have discussed with the Union Planning Minister and the Union Minister for Irrigation the need to take up immediately the massive scheme of linking up the Cauvery with the Ganga. This would ensure that inter-State water disputes do not arise; nay, this would even help to solve the existing ones. This scheme, when implemented, will help to develop the entire area from the Ganga to the Cauvery and would further serve as a great unifying link between the different regions of this vast country of ours. As part of this impressive scheme for connecting the Ganga and the Cauvery, rivers like the Godavari and the Krishna would also get integrated in the grid. This mighty scheme can be implemented in stages, by first linking up the Cauvery with the Godavari and the Krishna and simultaneously linking the Ganga with northern rivers like the Mahanadhi. Completion of this scheme in stages would also rectify regional imbalances in which the spectacle of certain States ravaged by flood and others stricken with drought will disappear. I would earnestly urge the Central Government to initiate preliminary action on this project.

—From Budget Speech.

ATTENTION PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Quality photographs and colour transparancies ... ing to Tamil Nadu are required ... irism, Government of Tamil ...





Gadgets developed at Poondi.

Top : High Presure Tank.

Bottom : Rainfall Sensor. Models at Poondi.

Left Top : Grand Anicut.

Middle : Parappalar Reservoi and
Bottom : Tungabadhra dam.

Problems of Taming Rivers for Irrigation

Field Experiments at Poondy Research Station

By

Er. P. Kumaraswamy, B.E. (Hons.), M.I.A.H.R., M.I.A.S.H., M.C.S.I., F.C.A.E.S., (MIT., USA)., F.A.Sc., Director, Poondi Research Station.

In the wake of the grant of Independence, a large number of Irrigation Projects were taken up for construction in Tamil Nadu. Eventhough the design of dams, sluices, canals and other allied hydraulic structures can be undertaken solely from theoretical considerations, there are a number of imponderables which could be assessed only through hydraulic scale model experiments. For the purpose of conducting systematic hydraulic research for Tamil Nadu the Irrigation Research Station, Poondi was created in the year 1945. Poondi was selected because of its proximity to Madras, and the plentiful water supplies available at the Poondi Reservoir. During the initial years, in addition to hydraulics, problems in Soil Mechanics and Concrete Technology were also studied. After a few years, emphasis was given mainly to hydraulic studies and the latter two subjects were studied in a separate organisation set up at Madras.

Important hydraulic problems that are studied in the Research Station are described below :

Design of Cavitation-free profiles for spillways in Dams.

For every dam a spillway will be provided for passing floods, and unless the surface profile of this spillway is designed on correct lines, vacuum will be developed at every point of change of curvature and a phenomenon known as **Cavitation** will occur. Due to this cavitation, the surface of the spillway will be damaged by pitting by the impact of high velocity air bubbles. In the Research Station studies are made to evolve cavitation-free profiles. A Cavitation Tank is also available in the laboratory, which is utilised for more important studies.

Design of energy dissipation arrangements at the toe of spillways.

When floods pass over spillways they are generally of the heights (100 metres) and fall down model studies suitable energy dissipating devices have been evolved for every spillway.

Design of inlet curves for sluices through dams.

When the water stored up in a reservoir flows through a river sluice or canal sluice located in the body of a dam it has to negotiate a right angled turn, and vacuum is created at the

Design of energy dissipating arrangements at the down-stream end of sluices.

When the river sluice or canal sluice in a dam is opened, a concentrated jet of high velocity water emanates from the down stream portal of the sluice. This jet has very high kinetic energy concentrated within a small space. If this jet is permitted to impinge on the river bed without any treatment, the river bed will be completely washed away. Therefore model studies are made to reduce the intensity of discharge by flattening the jet and then passing it through a suitably designed stilling basin for dissipating energy. The Poondi Research Station has evolved a novel type of exit portal employing a descending roof with flaring sides. Energy dissipating arrangements at the down stream and of sluices in every dam in Tamil Nadu and also in a number of dams in Andhra and Kerala were evolved at Poondi.

Design of vibration-free gate structures for sluices through dams.

When the regulating gates in the sluices through dams are only partially lifted, excessive vibrations are set up in the gates. These vibrations transmit their energy to the body of the dam, and some times these vibratory forces are of the same magnitude as earthquake forces. A tremendous amount of noise is produced and the vibrations tend to loosen up fixed structures in the dam. By properly shaping the lip of the gate, and by providing aeration pipes downstream of the gate these vibrations can be reduced. Poondi undertakes studies of this nature, and for this purpose a High Head Tank in which pressure up to 80 feet head of water can be maintained has been fabricated and electronic equipment to measure and photographically record the vibrations are also available.

Development of surge tanks and other power structures for hydro-electric projects.

hydraulic system, thereby tending to damage the penstocks, unless they are mitigated by these surge tanks. For a number of surge tanks in the Hydro-Electric Power Systems in Tamil Nadu designs have been furnished after conducting model experiments at Poondi.

Evolution of silt excluders and silt ejectors.

Regulators and barrages are built across rivers, and canals take-off from their flanks, to convey water to the fields. In addition to irrigation water, a lot of sand and silt also enter the canals. The bed load is mostly sand which raises the bed levels in the canals thereby reducing their discharge capacity. Invariably for every such structure, arrangements have to be made to avoid silt entry by constructing silt excluders in front of the head-sluices. Similarly, silt ejectors have to be designed and installed at periodical intervals of canals, so that the sand that has entered the canal can be ejected from the canal into natural drains adjoining it. A few studies have been successfully completed at Poondi for the evolution of silt excluders and silt ejectors. Studies for G.A. Canal and Manniaru are two of the important ones currently in progress.

The design of canals.

Canals are the most important conveyance structures to carry water from reservoirs and anicuts to the irrigated fields. The type of canal and its parameters depend upon a number of factors, like the soil over which the canal has to pass, the ground water levels in the vicinity of its alignment, slope of the terrain, the silting and scouring velocities that are permissible, and the seepage and evaporation losses expected. A contour canal has to cut across a number of natural drainages leading to the necessity of designing aqueducts, super-passages, syphons, etc. In the adueducts the inlet and exit transitions have to be carefully designed so as to minimise head loss in these designs of the above nature for a large number of canals have been evolved at Poondi during the last 25 years.

Evolution of High Co-efficient Crests for Anicuts.

Tamil Nadu is famous for its large number of irrigation tanks constructed in the plains and small anicuts across flashy rivers. The crest shape of the surplus works for these tanks and anicuts shall have very high co-efficients of discharge so that floods can be passed over them with minimum heading up. Poondi Research Station has evolved a number of high co-efficient profiles for small anicuts and tank weirs which are now being applied all over India.

Prevention of Bank erosion in rivers and channels.

The rivers in Tamil Nadu are not perennial except one or two. Most of them run dry during a major part of the year, and carry flashy floods lasting for a short duration of three or four days. Such rivers are very complex in their flow mechanism, and while flooding they severely erode their banks in steeply curving reaches, sometimes threatening villages situated on the banks. The Research Station has been requested to solve large number of such bank erosion problems and satisfactory solutions utilising groynes, spurs, etc., have been furnished to the field engineers.

Reduction of Evaporation From Lakes and Reservoirs.

Evaporation from large bodies of water like reservoirs, lakes, etc. diminish the available water-supply to a very great extent. To give an example, the annual evaporation losses from the Poondi lake is estimated to be worth Rs. one crore. One can imagine, then, the amount of such loss for the entire Tamil Nadu from all its reservoirs and lakes considered on the sand pr[illegible]n. Serious research stie fish life and is not injurious to the water plants. Studies at Poondi have revealed that about 30 per cent of the total evaporation losses can be saved by using Helicopters to spary this chemical over the reservoir. This technique will be economical if the chemical, which is now imported, is manufactured at the site of every reservoir. A suggestion has been made to the State Planning Commission to recommend to the Government for setting up one Cetyl Alcohol manufacturing plant at the site of every major reservoir in Tamil Nadu.

Sedimentation Survey in Reservoirs.

The useful life of every reservoir is curtailed [illegible]e to sedimentation which is [illegible] by the deposition of sand and silt carried over by the rivers into the reservoirs. Before contemplating suitable measures to reduce sedimentation a scientific study has to be made on the magnitude and characteristics of the sedimentation problem. For this purpose studies are in progress at the Lower Bhavani Reservoir for the last about 10 years, using Echo-sounding methods for deriving the bed contours of the reservoir periodically. From this, the extent and location of sediment deposition areas can be delineated. This scheme is financed by the Central Board of Irrigation and Power. There is a proposal to take up such studies in more reservoirs in Tamil Nadu during the Fifth Five Year Plan period.

Study of the Littoral Drift Problems along the Tamil Nadu Coast line and removal of sand bars across Sea mouths of rivers.

There are about 50 rivers flowing into the sea through the coast line of Tamil Nadu. These rivers carry sand and silt eroded from their catchments and deposit them in the sea. These deposits are moved along the east coast of Tamil Nadu northwards due to the obliquity of sea waves to the beach [illegible] was constructed in 1880. This problem is being studied at the Poondi Research Station for removing the sand bar in the context of a total study of the littoral drift along the coast.

Design of Breakwaters for Harbours

When artificial harbours have to be formed, breakwaters have to be constructed to form the harbour space. The breakwaters can be of the Rubble-mound type or caisson type. The design of breakwaters is empirical even today, and hydraulic model studies have necessarily to be conducted to evolve suitable designs. Poondi Research Station has done valuable work for the Tuticorin Harbour Project, the Cuddalore Harbour Project and Colachel Harbour, etc. A new technique for assessing the damage done to armour stones of breakwaters has been evolved at Poondi.

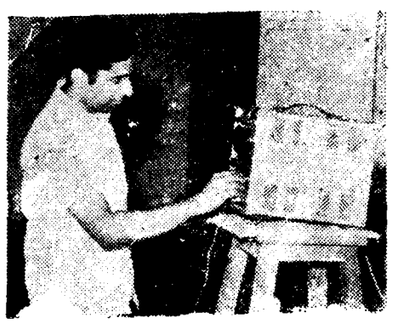
Ground water flow problems including design of wells and Infiltration Galleries.

Tamil Nadu has exhausted all the surface water resources and a large scale programme to tap the ground water potential has been launched during the last five years. Ground Water forms a large reservoir even bigger than all the surface reservoirs put together. Water for drinking is generally taken from river beds through infiltration galleries. Except in the alluvial tracts, water has to be lifted through a number of wells in the hard rock areas. Progress in the theoretical formulation of the ground water flow problems is not very much anywhere in the world. Poondi Research Station has evolved an entirely new approach for the design of Electronic Analogue Computers for simulating ground water flow problems. A number of other research stations in India have expressed a desire to train up their research engineers at Poondi in this new technique. There is a proposal to study the hard rock areas in Tamil Nadu intensively for which the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have come forward with finances.

its Annual Reports as well as in a number of Technical Magazines and Bulletins of the world. Every year all the research workers from the research stations in India and Ceylon confer together in some place in India, for discussing their research problems and arriving at important results for application in future design works. The Central Board of Irrigation and Power are having their 42nd Annual Research Session this time in Tamil Nadu. The Research Session is being inaugurated at Poondi on 22nd June 1972 by Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu under the presidentship of His Excellency the Governor of Tamilnadu. This research session is of historic importance since it coincides with the Silver Jubilee of the Irrigation Research Station, Poondi. In honour of the Silver Jubilee an endowment called the Dr. Visveswaraiyya Memorial Endowment has been instituted with an aim to invite eminent engineers to deliver annual lectures on some topic in hydraulics or hydrology. Dr. K. L. Rao, the Union Minister for Irrigation and Power, has kindly agreed to inaugurate the Endowment.

All over the world, emphasis is now shifting from hydraulic research to hydrologic research. Following this trend a proposal has been submitted to the Tamilnadu Government to upgrade the Irrigation Research Station, Poondi, into an Institute of Hydraulics and Hydrology. The present Director of the Research Station Dr. P. Kumaraswamy was responsible for organising a conference on "Possibilities of Weather Modification experiments in Tamilnadu" in New York in 1968 at the residence of Thiru G. Parthasarathy, the then Indian Ambassador to the United Nations, when the late lamented Dr. C. N. Annadurai was in the United States of America on a private visit. After this conference Dr. Annadurai suggested that serious studies shall be started in weather modification and other hydrological problems like ground w[illegible] exploration, desali-

Poondi is 59 km. from the city of Madras situated in pircturesque surroundings, and it can be reached by a number of State Transport and private buses. Excellent parks have been laid out, which, added to the sylvan surroundings and the pellucid reservoir are attracting increasingly large number of tourists. Recently the State Transport Department have established a Sunday Tourist Bus Service between Madras and Poondi. A *snakarium* called the *Aravamanai*, whose outer wall is in the shape of a 450 feet long Cobra with raised hood will shortly have a large number of live snakes, and is expected to be a great tourist attraction. The laboratory buildings at the Research Station have been made after the engineers who constructed them, the streets in the Officers' Colony named after eminent Hydraulicians of the world, and the official residences named after Tamilnadu Rivers. The Periyar Park which houses the P. V. Manicka Naicker Hall is the venue of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations, and this park is perhaps the only place in the world where monkeys in various resplendent colours (of course artificially coloured by the Research Engineers) roam about its treetops. With a little more assistance from the State Tourist Department, Poondi, can be converted into a Tourist paradise, with possibilities of collecting much revenue for the Government, especially from the large number of cine Film Companies who make it a point to shoot their Love Scenes on the grassy slopes of the Poondi reservoir banks.



IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT IN TAMIL NADU

Irrigation Projects and Schemes are classified as Major, Medium or Minor based on their cost. Projects costing more than Rs. 5,00 lakhs are Major, those costing between Rs. 5,00 lakhs and Rs. 25 lakhs are Medium and those costing less than Rs. 25 lakhs are Minor Irrigation Schemes.

Tamil Nadu had 22·00 lakhs of acres under twenty-four irrigation systems at the beginning of the First Five-Year Plan. During the First Plan, work on nine new irrigation projects was started and an ayacut of 1·32 lakhs of acres was brought under the plough, besides stabilising old irrigation over 1·24 lakhs acres. During the Second Plan, an extent of 1·77 lakhs acres of new ayacut was added and 1·15 lakhs acres of old ayacut was stabilised. The financial outlay during the First and Second Plans was Rs. 20·15 crores and Rs. 14·45 crores respectively.

FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

Thirteen new schemes have been proposed in the Fourth Plan. The following schemes have been sanctioned so far :

1. Palar-Porandalar Scheme.
2. Parappalar Scheme.
3. Chinnar Scheme.
4. Thandarai Anicut Scheme.
5. Restoration of Nandan Channels.
6. Karuppanadhi Scheme.
7. Ponnaniar Scheme.
8. Pilavukkal Scheme.

The details of these Projects, the benefits proposed, etc., are furnished below :

1. Palar-Porandalar Scheme :

The Scheme envisages the construction of a composite dam 7,910 feet long across the rivers Palar and Porandalar which are subtributaries of Shanmuganadhi in Madurai District. There will be a main canal on the left side for a length about 15 miles pro- cost of the scheme is Rs. 281·60 lakhs.

2. Parappalar Scheme :

The Parappalar, otherwise known as Nanganji River is a tributary of the Amaravathi River. The river irrigates 1,422 acres through anicuts and channels. A masonry dam 3,660 feet long to store 167 M.Cft. of water is proposed to be formed at about 6 furlongs above Thalayathu. Falls to stabilise supplies to the above mentioned area and also to extend irrigation facilities under the river by another 890 acres. The existing anicuts will be improved wherever necessary and the existing channels restored to standards. The works are in various stages of progress, and the total estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 39·12 lakhs.

3. Chinnar Scheme :

This scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 118·25 lakhs the Chinnar River in Dharmapuri District with a capacity of 500 M.Cft. This scheme will benefit an extent of 4.500 acres (new area 1,874 acres and old ayacut 2,626 acres). Road works and works on earth dam are in progress. All the buildings are nearing completion.

4. Thandarai Anicut Scheme :

The scheme contemplates construction of an anicut across the Cheyyar River at Thandarai Village of North Arcot District to feed Dusi, Mamandur and 15 other tanks by excavating a lef de channel. and office buildings has been completed. The total expenditure estimated for the completion of this scheme is Rs. 51·81 lakhs.

5. Restoration of Nandan Channel :

This scheme envisages excavation of a supply channel form the existing Keeranoor Anicut across Turinjalar River near Semmandanoor village in Tiruvannamalai Taluk of North Arcot District to feed Paramalai tank and eight other tanks at a cost of Rs. 48 lakhs. The scheme is expected to bridge a gap of 257·42 acres and stabilise the existing cultivation of 4,805 acres under 20 tanks. Detailed investigation has been completed and the works are being taken up.

6. Karuppanadhi Scheme :

This scheme contemplates formation of a reservoir of 185 M.Cft. capacity across Karuppanadhi in Chokkampatti village limits of Tenkasi Taluk of the Tirunelveli District, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.54 lakhs. It aims at giving assured supply to the existing long-term crop of 7,867 acres and the short-term crop of 796 acres under the six anicut systems, besides bridging a gap of 1,647 acres under long-term crop and 1,228 acres under short-term crop. The work has been started and is in progress.

7. Ponnaniar Scheme :

The scheme envisages the formation of a reservoir across Ponnaniar in Kulithalai Taluk in Tiruchirappalli District with a capacity of 175 M. Cft. With two fillings, a quantity of 350 M.Cft. is proposed to be utilised for irrigating a new ayacut of 11,830 acres and for stabilising 271 acres.

The work of construction of the Reservoir has been taken up and is in progress. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 50·75 lakhs.

8. Pilavukkal Scheme :

This scheme comprises the for- 1,315 acres (conversion from dry to wet), (4) bridging a gap of 187 acres and (5) an additional short-term crop of 146 acres under the existing tanks.

The preliminary works are in progress. Earth dam sections for Kovilar and Periyar dams have been finalised and the work is being taken up. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 83·16 lakhs.

The following remaining schemes included in the Fourth Plan are under consideration :—

(1) Modernising Thanjavur Channels.
(2) Improvements to Periyar Channels.
(3) Marudhanadhi Scheme.
(4) Doddahalla Scheme.
(5) Reservoir across Ayyar near Kolli Hills.

Of these, the Marudhanadhi Scheme recently cleared by the Planning Commission will be taken up for execution in the year 1972-73.

PARAMBIKULAM—ALIYAR PROJECT.

The Parambikulam—Aliyar Project is a multi-purpose Project included in the Second Plan, continued through the Third Plan period and carried over to the Fourth Plan period for completion in all respects. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 67·53 crores. It is designed to provide irrigation facilities to an extent of 2·40 lakhs acres in Pollachi, Udumalpet, Palladam and Dharapuram Taluks of Coimbatore District and augment irrigation supplies to the existing old ayacut of about 30,000 acres under the Palar and the Aliyar in Tamil Nadu and Kerala States and also generate power with an installed capacity of 1,85,000K.W. in four Power Houses.

As the project involves harnessing of Inter-State rivers for the mutual benefit of both the States, an agreement with Kerala State is necessary. Thanks to the co-operasite and a tunnel leading therefrom to the Sholayar Valley and dam across the Nirar at a Lower site. for compensating the loss of yield of Thekkadi reservoir and also for diverting 2.500 M.cft. of water to Tamil Nadu from the adjacent Anamalayar Basin which is to be decided by a separate agreement. The Government of Kerala have been informed that Government for a common dam on the Anamalayar without prejudice to the right of Tamil Nadu for having their own diversion arrangements for getting the agreed quantity of 2.500 M.cft. in a well distributed manner. The concurrence of the Government of Kerala is awaited.

The works connected with the construction of the weir across the Nirar and the tunnel to carry water to the adjacent valley are in full swing after the construction of camp buildings. project houses and after the formation of camp roads. Excavation of foundation in the left flank of the weir and masonry work in the right flank are in progress. After completing the work of excavating the leading channel both at the entrance and exit faces of the tunnel, mining works on both sides have been started.

A special feature of this project is that it has been put into operation even during construction by a phased programme for progressive construction and utilisation of the irrigation potential created.

The construction of the Aliyar Dam, the Parambikulam Dam, the Tunacadavu Dam, the Sarkarpathy Power House, the Thirumurthy Dam and the inter connecting water conducting systems and the corresponding irrigation canal systems for distribition, have all been completed. The 345′ high Sholayar Dam (which is the highest dam in Tamil Nadu) has been completed by the middle of last year and water has been allowed from this dam to Kerala Sholayar from 1st July 1971 as per agreeme Water has also been diverte acres of new ayacut as detailed below :—

Besides, irrigation supply was also given to the existing old ayacut under the Aliyar of about 6,400 acres in Tamil Nadu and 20,000 acres in Kerala.

CHITTAR-PATTANAMKAL SCHEME.

This scheme at a total estimated cost of Rs. 684 lakhs contemplates the formation of two small reservoirs across the two Chittars joining the Kodayar below the Pechipara Dam. The full Reservoir level of the existing Pechipara and Perunchani Dams will also be raised to secure extra storage capacity. It is also proposed to excavate a new channel called the Pattanamkal Canal. A branch Canal from the existing Nilapara channel will be excavated to irrigate 17,000 acres of dry lands in Radhapuram subtaluk of Tirunelveli district. The project will benefit a double crop area of 15,000 acres (Gross area 30,000 acres)in Kanyakumari district and 7,000 acres of dry lands in Tirunelveli district.

The works are nearing completion. Water was also allowed for irrigation last year.

MANIMUKTHANADHI PROJECT.

The scheme envisages the formation of a reservoir of 728 M.Cft. capacity across the Manimukthanadhi in the Kallakurichi taluk of South Arcot district and the excavation of a right side canal 7 miles long. It aims at giving an assured supply to the existing irrigation of about 250 acres and to conversion of 4,000 acres of dry lands into wet. This scheme has been completed at a cost of Rs. 106 lakhs and put to beneficial use.

RAMANADHI SCHEME.

This scheme contemplates the formation of a reservoir of 150 M.Cft. capacity on the Ramanadhi, a sub-tributory of Thambaraparani

February season. The scheme was sanctioned in November, 1966. Work on the masonry-spillway and river sluices is nearing completion. Work on the earth dam and non-spillway masonry dam is in progress. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 180 lakhs.

GATANANADHI PROJECT.

This scheme contemplates the formation of a reservoir of 380 M.Cft. capacity on the Gatananadhi, a tributary of Tambaraparani at about 2 miles from Papankulam village of Ambasamudram taluk, Tirunelveli district.

The scheme is intended to stabilise the existing ayacut of 7,112 acres served by the river. Besides, the scheme will bring under irrigation an additional area of 1,000 acres in two seasons. The scheme was sanctioned in 1967. Earth dam, masonry spillway channel head sluices and river sluices are nearing completion. Excavation of the surplus course is in progress. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 190 lakhs. ●

MODERNISING VAIGAI CHANNELS.

The scheme envisages the construction of two regulators across the Vaigai, one at Virahanur and the other at Parthibanur, with common channels on either side of these regulators to feed several existing tanks and channels for stabilising an extent of about 95,882 acres of existing irrigation and also to bridge a gap of 13,900 acres. It an estimated cost of Rs. 433 lakhs.

The construction of the regulator at Parthibanur and excavation of right and left main canals are progressing in full swing. The construction of the regulator at Virahanur will be taken up shortly. ●

MADRAS REFINERIES EARN PROFIT.

the National Iranian Oil Company and Amoco India incorporated, a subsidiary of American International Oil Company, the Madras Refineries Limited earned during 1970—71 a net profit of Rs. 405·01 lakhs. According to the Annual Report of the company for the period 1-7-1970 to 30-6-1971 the Refineries exported 1,35.623 tonnes of Naptha earning foreign exchange of 22,87,540 dollars. ●

ELECTRIC TYPEWRITERS

The Hindustan Teleprinters, a public sector undertaking, has been permitted to manufacture Electric Typewriters. The proposal does not envisage any foreign collaboration but involves import of some capital goods. The company is at present manufacturing teleprinters. In 1971 nearly 43,700 typewriters were produced in the country. The production of duplicators also shot up by nearly 37 per cent, from 3,370 duplicators in 1970 to 4,615 last year. The number of addressing machines produced last year was 837 as against 673 in the previous year.

The production of scooters, motor-cycles, three-wheelers and mopeds has gone up by 10,000 numbers over the past year. The production of scooters alone rose from 59,000 to over 67,000. The jeep production increased from 9,334 in 1970 to over 11,000 last year. The number of passenger cars produced in the country also went up by nearly 3,000 to over 38,000 last year. The number of commercial vehicles produced in 1971 stood at 40,7773. In 1971, the production of automobile ancillaries was valued at nearly Rs. 107 crores as against Rs. 97 crores in the previous year. ●

5,000 TEACHING POST UPGRADED.

The Governme... Sanctioned

All qualified Secondary Grade teachers would be absorbed in the newly converted Secondary Grade posts on the basis of strict seniority irrespective of the date on which such teachers acquired Secondary Grade Training qualification.

The extra cost on account of the conversion of Higher Grade posts into Secondary Grade posts in schools under the control of the corporations of Madras and Madurai, Municipal Councils and Panchayat Union Councils would be met from the Elementary Education Fund of the respective local bodies.

The cost involved in respect of Aided schools in Panchayat Union areas will be borne by the Panchayat Union Councils from their educational fund accounts and will be shared by the Panchayat Union Councils and the Government in accordance with the provisions of the Panchayats Act.

The expenditure in respect of the Aided Schools in non-Panchayat Union areas and in respect of Government schools will be met directly by Government. ●

FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME MAHES HEADWAY.

All States in the country have made increasingly larger use of family planning methods, according to the statistics available up to the end of March 1972. The number of acceptors of various methods has increased to 48·36 lakhs as compared to 37·45 lakhs in the previous year. Kerala, Maharashtra, Assam and Tamil Nadu have exceeded the targets fixed for sterilisations. Over 12·93 million couples in the reproductive age group have been protected against unwanted children Over 10 million births have been averted by now. A total numb... of 2,138,172 sterilisation operations including 542,000 tubectomies, wer...

COOUM—

THE PRIDE

By D. RAMANUJAM, M.A.

Madras is traversed by three water ways. The Buckingham Canal which starts from the Krishna river in Andhra Pradesh passes through the city and ends up in the region around Pondicherry. The Adyar river joins the Bay of Bengal in a beautiful setting between Santhome and Adyar. The Cooum river is the third water way which also joins the Bay of Bengal south of the Fort St. George. The river runs through the centre of the city and criss-crosses it at many points. So many water ways should have added beauty and glory to the city. But largely due to our negligence, these water ways have fouled the city.

Of the three water ways Cooum occupies the pride of place because of its position. The river was developed as an internal water way for commercial purposes even as early as 760 A.D. The Britishers called the river as the Egmore river. The great philonthropist and educationist Pachiyappar used to take his bath daily in this river before going to the Chennamalleeswarar temple for worship! Such a river has fallen into disuse with the passage of time. What is worse, its waters came to be polluted due to the influx of sewages of the city.

Gift of Nature :

The City of Madras has many unique features. It is a peaceful city ; a spacious city and a beautiful city. It also has many monuments and places of interest. The beautiful Marina is the pride of Madras. The Anna Samadhi set amidst beautiful park, the historic Fort St. George, Mylapore the birth place of Thiruvalluvar, Santhome where the mortal remains of St. Thomas lies buried in the San Thome Church and so on.

Yet, these historical richness and ...ty ...h have earn... towards the city. It is our fault that we have not exploited such a rare gift of nature to our advantage.

Kalaignar's initiative :

As soon as the D.M.K. Government took office in March 1967 under the leadership of Anna. the Cooum Improvement Scheme was taken up along with many other important and worth while schemes. The credit goes to the Doctor M. Karunanidhi. the present Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. It was largely due to the initiative of Dr. M. Karunanidhi who was then Minister for Public Works that the scheme was included in the 1967 Budget itself. While referring to the interest taken by him Anna in his inaugural speech of the scheme said " Even while preparing the first budget brother Karunanidhi has urged me to allot funds for this scheme. He was not satisfied even when I said that I have allotted funds for the scheme. He was satisfied only after seeing the budget for himself". That speaks volumes for the interest taken by our present Chief Minister in the implementation of the scheme.

The Coum :

The river Cooum emanates from Satarai Village in Chingleput district and runs to about 62 kms. before it joins the Bay of Bengal at Chepauk. It is a drainage course draining the surplus waters of many tanks with a catchment area of 111·6 square miles. The river runs parallel to the Madras-Arkonam railway line up to Trivellore and parallel to the ...

The average rainfall at the catchment area is 41" per year and the maximum flood discharge is 19,111 cusecs. Great floods have occurred in Cooum in the years 1903, 1913, 1937, 1943 and 1966. The river swells during the North-East Monsoon. But, once the monsoon is over, the flow in the river is reduced and a sand bar is formed in the mouth. This sand bar is cut open every year to keep the river tidal and continues to be so for about a month or two till the mouth gets again closed at the end of the North-East Monsoon as the normal flow in the river after rain is inadequate.

The sewage from some of the pumping stations of the Corporation have been connected to the storm water drains which finally drain into the Cooum and Buckingham Canal which are inter connected. The bad smell of Cooum and the Buckingham Canal is mainly due to this influx of sewage.

High Power Committee :

Various proposals have been considered in the past to improve the river Cooum such as closing the Cooum by farming an earthern dam across it below the railway bridge at Chetput and diverting its waters into the Adyar and filling the lower reaches of the river as far as Wellingdon Bridge with spoils excavated therefrom. But, all these proposals fell through for one reason or other.

A High Power Committee was constituted in 1958 to draw up a comprehensive scheme for the development of Cooum as a clean and tidal river. This Committee

after field investigation and conducting model studies inter alia suggested the following measures :—

1. Channelisation of the Cooum river with a bed width of 150 feet at Napier Bridge tapering to 75 feet at Chetput Railway Bridge. The north arm of the river will be channelised with a bed width of 80 feet at Napier Bridge tapering to 60 feet at the upper stream junction of the Cooum proper.

2. Construction of a tidal weir at the mouth for 320 feet length with a leading canal of 70 feet width the bed of which is to be maintained at 12 by constant dredging.

3. Construction of a boat yard below the Napier Bridge and beautification of the banks of the river.

It is expected that on the implementation of the schemes above the depth of water at the estuary would be maintained at not less than 7 feet at all times which will be sufficient to keep the river tida throughout the year.

The Work involved :

Hence to make the Cooum beautiful the following measures have to be carried out:—

1. Diversion of the city sewage from the Cooum and Buckingham Canal ;

2. Clearance of the slums on the banks of Cooum ;

3. Flushing the Cooum with sufficient and regular water discharge especially during its low water level in summer and

4. The implementation of the recommendations of the High Power Committee ;

After considering all these aspects the Government of Tamil Nadu sanctioned the Cooum Improvement Scheme in July

struction of a jetty for mounting sand pump constitute the first stage. Channelisation of Cooum river from Chetput Railway Bridge to Napier Bridge, channelisation of north arm and beautification of the banks come under the second stage. The rehabilitation of the slum-dwellers on the margin of the Cooum forms the third stage.

As regards the diversion of the sewage the Corporation of Madras had taken up the drainage scheme zonewise by dividing the city into five zones. By the execution of this work the flow of sewage into the Cooum river and the Buckingham has been effectively prevented which has put an end to the most vexatious problem of Cooum namely the foul smell.

For the slum clearance work a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs has been provided in the scheme. The number of families to be rehabilitated are 941, opposite Chintadripet High School 242 fire proof tenements have been completed. The rest of the tenements have been built at Kottur village behind the Engineering College at Guindy and declared open on 11th June 1972. This is the third stage work under the Cooum Improvement Scheme.

Keeping the river tidal :

Even after diverting the sewage it will be desirable to make the Cooum river tidal, so that water may not stagnate within the City limit. Incidentally the Ennore Thermal Plant has provided the way out for this problem. The plant will discharge about 150 cusecs of the coolant waters into Buckingham Canal which is interconnected with the Cooum. This water will help in flushing the Cooum. This has necessitated to modify the weir recommended by the High Power Committee. It has now been decided to have a regulator with gates and a jetty with sand pump to keep the leading canal for the regulator to the sea free from the littoral drift at the mouth of the river. The regulator

has been completed. The sand pump has been received and is being assembled. From the jetty to Napier Bridge the upstream side protection, and the dredging are to be done. The first stage of the work is likely to be completed by the end of this year The deepening of the bed level and lining the slopes of the margins under the second stage have almost been completed.

Pleasure Boats :

Under beautification scheme walking paths are being laid on both sides of the Cooum. Along the walking path coconut groves will come up in due course providing cool shade and a panoramic view of the landscape. Laying of parks and lawns between the War Memorial and the north arm of the Cooum and between Cooum and Anna Square have already been taken up. In the remaining portions also wherever space is available parks and lawns are to be laid out.

Besides parks and lawns, a Boat Club has been constructed on the right bank below the Napier Bridge at a cost of Rs. 4·62 lakhs. There will be a Cafeteria in the first floor and the Boat Club will be in the ground floor of the building. The Boat Club will be operating pleasure boats. It is expected that pleasure boats will float on the river Cooum providing an ideal recreation to the citizens of Madras and its tourists by the middle of 1972. Adjacent to the Boat Club, a swimming pool and a diving pool have also been constructed at a cost of Rs. 12.15 lakhs. The pools are intended to provide recreation facilities for the public and for conducting international acquative events. The change rooms for the pools are now under construction.

Cooum the Beautiful ':

The stinking Cooum will thence forth be 'Cooum the Beautiful'. The City of Madras will have fine water way with parks, lawns, coconut groves and pleasure boats rising in it [illegible] were

TALL, FAIR, SLIM AND WITH A SMILING FACE, COMES THE SUN-FLOWER TO TAMIL NADU

By

R. MANICKAM, B.Sc., (Ag.)

Sunflower is a large flower that belongs to the composite family. It is so named because it has a great, sunlike flower head, with surrounding rays of yellow petals. When cultivated, its flower heads may grow to be a foot in diameter. These heads are flattened discs. The outer circle in each head is a row of large, yellow petals. The other petals are small, tubular flowers which form row after row of circles in the centre of the head. The plant has a rough, hairy stem from 6 to 10 feet high and coarse, heart shaped leaves.

Sunflower is familiar to us as an ornamental plant but is not grown in our country on commercial scale as a source of oil. Sunflower, *Helianthus annus*, is an important oil yielding crop in temperate countries like U.S.S.R., Bulgaria, Rumania, Canada, etc., where it is raised as a spring crop from April-May to September-October. Sunflower oil is edible and its quality is considered to be superior to that of most other oils from the nutritional point of view.

In some parts of Europe, people use the stalks of sunflower as fuel and eat the seeds as nuts. Sunflower seeds are also used as feed to cattle and poultry. The sunflower oil is also used for varnishes and soap.

The current shortage of vegetable oils in India caused by increasing population and higher demand from consumer industries is being met by import of sunflower and soyabean oil. The value of these oils imported during the years 1966-67 to August 1970 amounted to Rs. 59·54 crores. In order to do away with the imports and thus save the country's valuable foreign exchange, the Government of India decided to explore the possibilities of cultivating non-traditional oilseed crops like sunflower.

As it is a multi-purpose crop, the Government of Tamil Nadu is bestowing its attention to introduce and popularise this valuable oilseed [illegible]. The experiments conducted at the Regional Agricultural Research Station, Koilpatti and in the farmers' holdings in Tirunelveli district during the year 1970 and 1971 have shown that sunflower could be cultivated successfully in Tamil Nadu. Results achieved so far in Koilpatti are as follows :

26 exotic varieties were collected from different research centres and studied. Five Russian types and one from Canada showing promise were tested under comparative yield trials at the Regional Agricultural Research Station, Koilpatti during the year 1970 and 1971. Among these, a Russian type E.C. 68414 was found superior to the rest.

The variety [illegible] 2,257 kg. under [illegible] to [illegible]

up to 2.926 kg. per hectare under irrigated conditions in scattered block trials in ryots holdings. The duration of the crop was 74 to 85 days in the case of irrigated crop and 90 to 100 days in the case of rainfed crop. Sunflower seeds contain 46·71 per cent oil by ether extraction process.

The production of oil works out to 307 kg. to 1.044 kg. per hectare for rainfed and irrigated crops respectively. This quantity of oil production is almost twice that of groundnut oil and it is expected that in the not very distant future the same will be stepped up to about 2½ to 3 times by improved agronomic practices and seed improvements.

The Regional Agricultural Research Station, Koilpatti has proposed to release the strain K.1. sunflower soon. This will mean that such of the areas in Tamil Nadu where groundnut has been found to be unsuitable and uneconomical can immediately choose to grow sunflower as a successful oilseed crop. It is also suitable and more rewarding in red soil areas where moisture conditions do not last long and particularly where lack of adequate moisture after the maturity of Groundnut hampers harvests of pods Sunflower can be a better paying crop.

The seed required for sunflower cultivation is 10 to 12 kg. per hectare. But the seed (Kernels) required for groundnut cultivation is 100 kg. per hectare. The duration of the sunflower crop is shorter than groundnut. The oil content in sunflower is more than groundnut. Therefore cultivation of sunflower instead of groundnut will be more economical and profitable.

Four Russian sunflower varieties obtained from U.S.S.R. during August-September 1969, along with an earlier introduction, namely, "sunrise selection" were tried at the Regional Research centre of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Coimbatore. These varieties proved early maturing in Tamil Nadu. At Coimbatore, under irrigated condition during khariff 1970, the yield obtained was of the order of 3.2 tonnes per hectare in 89 days

that it can be sown in Tamil Nadu with advantage in all three seasons, viz.—

1. June to September.
2. October to January.
3. March to May.

Manurial schedules have been worked out tentatively at 40 kg. N, 80 kg. P^2O^5 and 80 kg. K^2O per hectare over a basal dose of 10 tonnes of Farm Yard Manure, as a result of a few manurial trials conducted during the period 1970 and 1971.

Similarly, spacing of 60 cm x 30 cm is found to be optimum for sunflower cultivation. It was also observed that the percentage of well fitted seeds was appreciably higher in the case of irrigated crop indicating that sunflower will be suited for intensive cultivation.

To study the feasibility of raising sunflower, 180 demonstration plots (¼ acre plots) with a subsidy of Rs. 150 were laid in Khariff season of 1971 and 160 demonstration were laid during Rabi season of 1972 in Tamil Nadu. During Khariff season, sunflower has been raised under rainfed condition. The performance of this crop under irrigated condition in Rabi season is being studied.

Prelimanary trials reveal that this crop can be raised in Tamil Nadu both under rainfed and irrigated conditions. As this crop is fit for inclusion in a variety of multi-cropping patterns, further research works are being carried out carefully.

The Department of Agriculture, Government of Tamil Nadu has proposed to cultivate sunflower in 80,000 Hectares during the year 1972-73. This project will be implemented in all districts except in Nilgiris, Kanyakumari and Madras districts.

Based on the trials conducted the following package of practices are being recommended for sunflower:—

Season :

1. June to September.
2. October to January.
3. March to May.

Soil Type.—Sunflower can be grown on a variety of soils provided

Seed bed preparation.—The land should be ploughed two to three times so as to get a fine tilth. Then seed beds of convenient size should be prepared.

Seed rate.—12 kg. of sunflower seeds per hectare.

Seed treatment.—45 grams of organo-mercurial compound should be treated with 12 kg. of seeds.

Spacing.—Optimum spacing is 60 cm (2 foot) between rows and 30 cm (1 foot) between plants.

Sowing.—Seeds should be sown 5 to 7.5 cm. (2 inches to 3 inches) deep depending on the availability of moisture. It is very necessary that, for optimum germination, adequate moisture should be available. If it is feared that adequate moisture is not available then seeds can be kept covered overnight by damp earth before sowing.

Manuring.—Fore best results, sunflower should be fertilised at the rate of 10 tonnes of Farm Yard Manure 40 kg. of Nitrogen, 80 kg. of Phosphoric acid and 80 kg. of potash per hectare as a basal dose.

Interculture.—Atleast 2 intercultures are necessary, one 7 to 10 days after sowing and the second at the 4 to 6 leaf stage.

Irrigation.—Moisture is necessary for germination of seeds and vegetative growth. If the locality receives 70 to 90 millimeters of precipitation during the active period of vegetative growth (first 30 to 45 days), then a pre-sowing irrigation is adequate. Otherwise, 2 to 3 irrigations depending on the moisture in the soil are necessary, the last one being mid-flowering time.

Plant Protection.—Practically three are no serious pests and diseases on sunflower . Damages by birds (sparrows and parrots) at maturity time should be guarded against.

Maturity.—Sunflower crop takes 74 to 85 days for maturity under irrigated conditions and 90 to 100 days in the case of rainfed conditions in Tamil Nadu.

Harvesting.—The harvesting of the sunflower heads should be done when the central part (the younger most) has turned yellowish brown. The heads should be cut and dried in the sun for a few days and then threshed. The seeds should be well dried before storage or oil extraction.

Sunflower cultivation in Tamil Nadu will not only solve the edible oil scarcity, but also bring prosperity to the farmers. Therefore, farmers of Tamil Nadu are requested to try this new potential oil seed crop in their holdings as a trial

THE METTUR CHEMICAL AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION LIMITED

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TAMIL NADU

Manufacturers of :

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POTASSIUM CHLORATE
CALCIUM CHLORIDE
SULPHATE OF ALUMINA
CHEMICAL LIME
PAINT REMOVER
COMMON SALT
VANASPATI
REFINED VEGETABLE OILS AND
SOAPS AND WASHING SOAPS



The Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation has decided to open sales centres in neighbouring States to be in a better position to sell its products and to compete under better conditions in the large scale tenders emanating from the public sector undertakings in those States. The TANSI had a very successful year in 1971–72 bagging large scale steel structural tenders of Vishakapatnam shipyard. The first Sales Centre will however be opened in Bangalore.

The Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation Limited, popularly called TANSI started functioning from 1st December 1965 as a Government Company.

THE TANSI STEPS OUT

The Company has at present 53 production units, one Die and Tool Section and four Sales Centres.

The production of the Corporation has increased from Rs. 150 lakhs in 1965-66 to Rs. 813·25 lakhs in 1971–72. Correspondingly the sales has increased from Rs. 162 lakhs to Rs. 817·31 lakhs. The main lines of production are :

(*a*) Heavy Structurals.

(*b*) Light Structurals.

(*c*) Steel and Wooden Furnitures.

(*d*) Ceramics and Glass Products.

(*e*) Leather and Leather Products.

(*f*) Dies, Tools, Jigs, Pressure Die-castings, etc.

These production units of the company not only meet the needs of the various State Government Departments but also supply the requirement of the public sector undertakings, like Electricity Board, Bharat Heavy Electricals, TIDCO, etc. and also many private concerns.

The sales of the products of the Corporation are done by direct negotiations, by open tenders and through Sales Centres. There are at present four Sales Centres in the following places in Tamil Nadu :—

(1) Tansi Sales Centre, 113, N.S.C. Bose Road, Madras-1.

(2) Tansi Sales Centre, 312, Cross Cut Road, Gandhipuram, Coimbatore.

(3) Tansi Sales Centre, American College Building, Alagar Koil Road, Madurai.

(4) Tansi Sales Centre, 1/141, Anna Salai, Madras-6.

Through the Sales Centres, the products of the Corporation are directly sold to the consumers and in the year 1971–72 the sales through these centres were as follows:—

	(Rs. IN Lakhs)
1 Sales Centre, Madras-1	6·743
2 Sales Centre, Coimbatore.	8·743
3 Sales Centre, Madurai	3·363

The fourth Sales Centre at Annasalai was opened by the Minister for Industries, Thiru S. Madhavan, on 21st April 1972. Thiru V. Karthikeyan, I.A.S., Secretary, Industries Department, presided. This is located in the Central Marketing place in Mount Road and this is expected to serve the requirements of South Madras.

The Thousand Light Show Room was opened by Thiru S. Madhavan, Minister for Industries.



ALL INDIA SEMINAR ON TIRUKKURAL

The All India Seminar on Tirukkural which was held at the Madras University for three days from 27th to 29th May 1972 resolved to constitute an All India Institution Tirukkural studies in order to systematise and elaborate research on Tirukkural.

During the Seminar in two sessions each day discussing three papers read by delegates in each session. Several papers were presented and a comparative study was made regarding Tirukkural translations and commentaries in 12 Indian Languages. An English translation of Tirukkural rendered by Yogi Suddanantha Bharathi and bibliography on Tirukkural, compiled by Thirunavukkarasu were presented to the delegates by the Education Minister.

It was decided that Vice-Chancellor Thiru N. D. Sundaravadivelu is to be the President, Dr.N. Sanjeevi, Head of the Tamil Department, Madras University and Dr. R. K. Sethi from Delhi the joint Secretaries and Thiru K. T. Thirunavukkarasu, the Treasurer of the Institute. It was also proposed that the Vice-Chancellors of Madurai and Annamalai Universities will be the Joint Chairmen of the Institute. It was proposed to request the Prime Minister and the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to be the patrons of this Institute. The Resolution was moved by the Bengali delegate Dr. Mrs. Amirta Das and was seconded by Thiru Sripadh Joshi. It was unanimously approved by the delegates.

The proposed All India Institute on Tirukkural studies will help bring out an authenticated translation of Tirukkural into English (Prose) so as to help produce uniform translations in all the Indian languages, will help render Tirukkural into other Indian Languages in which no translations have been made so far and make an elaborate study so as to highlight the specific features of Tirukkural among all other Indian didactic literature.

SUNDAY WAGES FOR PLANTATION WORKS UNDER STUDY

The following are the terms of the Agreement reached between labour and management of the tea and coffee plantations in Nilgiris, Anamalais and Madurai areas in presence of the Minister for Labour Thiru N. V. Natarajan on 5th May 1972.

Tea and coffee estate workers except those in Sheveroy Hills, will get an increase of 15 Paise per head per day in wages from May 1. Tea workers will get an additional 20 Paise per head from January 1, 1973 onwards.

The additional increase for coffee workers with effect from January 1, 1973, will be settled by mutual negotiations between the parties before the end of this year.

Supervisors and skilled workers in coffee estates will get an increase of 22·5 Paise each from May 1, and an additional 30 Paise per head per day from January 1, 1973 onwards.

In lieu of the wage increase demanded for the first four months of 1972 it was agreed that the coffee and tea estate workers shall be paid Rs. 10 each and supervisors and skilled workers Rs. 11 each at lump sum.

The settlement provides for the payment of 10·5 per cent of the total earnings to tea estate workers and 9·5 per cent of the total earnings for coffee estate workers as bonus for 1971.

The Minister said the question amending the Minimum Wages Act to provide for payment of Sunday wages to estate workers was under the consideration of the Government. In regard to the demand for gratuity he said the State Government was awaiting Central legislation.

As a result of this settlement which will cover about 1·5 lakh plantation workers in the State Rs. 1·20 crores would be disburse by way of enhanced wages and Rs. 85 lakhs by way of increased bonus commitment.

SFDAs BENEFIT 35,000 SMALL FARMERS.

LOANS TOTALLING 26.5 CRORES ADVANCED.

Over 35.000 small farmers have already benefited from the Small Farmers Development Agency projects launched in 46 selected districts of the country two year ago. The assistance provided was mainly in the field of minor irrigation and dairying. According to official figures, minor irrigation works completed upto March 1972 included 11,531 dug wells, 9,481 tubewells and 6,398 motor and pump sets. Besides, about 6,500 farmers were enabled to purchase milk cattle and set up poultry units. The SFDAs helped farmers to secure loans totalling Rs. 26·5 crores from co-operative societies and commercial banks. These included short-term loans of Rs. 16·35 crores, mid-term loans of Rs. 2·5 crores and long-term loans of Rs. 7·7 crores. The SFDAs provided grants amounting to Rs. 76 lakhs to the primary co-operative societies and co-operative banks as risk fund contribution for additional finances given to small farmers.

FIVE-YEAR OIL EXPLORATION PROGRAMME

The Oil and Natural Gas Commission is to draw up concrete operational plans to implement a five-year programme of oil exploration and production beginning from 1973. The rate of production was expected to be raised to 13 million tonnes per year at the end of a further period of a 5 years. The programme, which sought to achieve a proper balance between maximisation of production and addition to reserves, envisaged drilling of 325 wells on-shore and off-shore with a total drilling of 1,310,000 metres. The wells planned to be drilled were mostly in the Cambay and Assam-Arakan Basins. In the Cambay basin 204 wells will be drilled 17 of them off-shore. In the Assam-Arakan Basin it was envisaged to drill 97 wells on land. While determining priorities for exploration of these areas, the study took into account the prospects, logistics and economics involved.

DR. R. K. SETH MET. C.M.

Dr. RAVINDRA KUMAR SETH, M.A., Ph. D., Called on the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu at his residence on 10-6-1972. Dr. Seth presented his book "A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THIRUVALLUVAR AND KABIR" to the Chief Minister and he also explained in detail what his book contains and what he strives to achieve. Chief Minister was all praise for Dr. Seth and his pioneering attempts as it is the first of its kind in the critical field of Hindi Literature.

Dr. Seth also expressed his desire to take up Bharathi Dasan and Dr. M. Karunanidhi's poetry for his future critical work.

NEW TELEPHONE SYSTEM FOR RURAL AREAS — FIELD TRIALS SHOW GREAT PROMISE

A farmer's long repeated, often fruitless treks to the tehsil or district town to seek assistance from public and private agencies, or to seek redress at administrative offices and courts, will in future be less in number and less time consuming when a new telephone communication network links the countryside with the townships.

The farmer would be able to telephone offices and courts from his village and make appointments before starting for the town. The telecommunication revolution, now round the corner, will in fact help avoid wasteful journeys but bring at the villager's door-step the services of technical experts and technologists who could be contacted on telephone. The new facility will enable farmers to get in instant touch with the tractor training centres, irrigation and flood control authorities, seed and fertilizer supply centres and other governmental agencies.

Field trials of this new rural telephone system VHF system—were carried out in a hilly tract between Chandigarh and Morni hills in Haryana. They were successful and, since November last year, a public call office trunk line has been in continuous and commercial operation.

A single speech channel the system, designed by the Telecommunications Research Centre of the P & T Department employs an electronic tube in the output stage, the rest of the equipment being transistorised. It is designed to work on 24 watts car-type battery. It can deliver up to 40 watts of power.

Full ringing and signalling arrangements have been provided in the equipment to enable facilities of trunk call. It can work on the radio link to an automatic or manual telephone exchange. With a suitable antenna and masts, the system can operate over ranges up to 50 Kms in normal terrain. It works in the frequency range of 70 to 80 KW hrs. It is estimated to cost about Rs. 9,000 per terminal.

ANOTHER VERSION

Another new version of the transistorised telephone system has also been designed by the Centre. For this the field trials will begin in Delhi State shortly. It has output up to 10 W in the 150 Mc band. Capable of working on 12 V car battery, this equipment is compact and has all facilities available in the earlier system. The new version is currently undergoing detailed tests at the Centre. The cost of such a set is estimated between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 6,000.

Both the type of systems have full Duplex operation, that is, it can provide simultaneous speak and hear facilities. They are capable of providing satisfactory transmission performance consistent with the needs of telecommunication network.

The new type of link is expected to result in greater reliability, easier operation, maintenance and expeditious installation. The cost of installation and dismantlement, when necessary, would also be considerably lower in hilly and wooded terrain and in areas generally prone to floods or otherwise inaccessible. These links will provide perhaps the only reliable means of communications there.

FIXATION OF FAIR RENT PAYABLE BY THE CULTIVATING TENANTS

SEPARATE RENT COURTS AT TIRUCHIRAPPALLI AND MUSIRI CONSTITUTED.

The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956 (Tamil Nadu Act XXIV of 1956) provides for the fixing of fair rent payable by the cultivating tenants to the land owners. Similar provisions exists in the Tamil Nadu Public Trusts (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Lands) Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 57 of 1961), regarding the fixation of fair rent payable by the tenants to the Public Trusts. In the course of review by the Minister for Food and Revenue of the progress of implementation of Land Reforms in Tiruchirapalli district in February 1972, it has been brought to the notice of the Government that it would facilitate the tenants if separate Rent Courts are sanctioned in particular areas of the district where this work is rather heavy. The Government have examined the suggestion and have sanctioned the constitution of two Rent Courts with Jurisdiction as detailed below with effect from 1st June 1972.

Location of Rent Court.	*Jurisdiction.*
1 Tiruchirappalli.	Tiruchirappalli, Karur and Kulithalai taluks.
2 Musiri ..	Musiri and Lalgudi taluks.

The cases in taluks not covered by the Rent Courts referred to above will continue to be attended to by the concerned Taluk Tahsildars.

THE FUTURE NO LESS THAN THE PRESENT IS OUR SACRED TRUST

I deem it a great privilege to speak on the approach to the Fifth Five-Year Plan. On behalf of the State of Tamil Nadu, I wholeheartedly endorse the emphasis laid in the paper on removal of poverty, the attainment of national minimum norms and the eradication of unemployment. Three years ago, when I spoke before you on the draft of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, I pointed out that after all these years of planning, it was a pity that we could not ensure the minimum needs of food, water, clothing and housing to our people. It is gratifying to all of us that our planners have turned their attention from an exclusive emphasis on per capita incomes and decided to look at basic human needs also. It is no use asking people who have suffered for years to wait indefinitely and to sacrifice for future growth. Growth and development can have meaning only to the extent to which we can wipe the tears from the eyes of the poor and the deprived.

At the same time we should realise that we stand today at a water-shed in the development of our economy. For long, the dominant view has been that the present generation should sacrifice and undergo suffering so that the future can be built up and safeguarded. This is the way followed by some leading nations to economic strength. The other view that is gaining ground as is seen from the paper before us is that the suffering of the present shoud also be reduced and welfare measures introduced. I feel that we should strive to keep a continuous balance, and ensure that neither goal is lost sight of. The future, no less than the present, is our sacred trust.

Banish Unemployment First :

I should like to reiterate the emphasis laid on removal of unemployment in the paper. The highest priority should be given to the schemes which would eradicate both rural unemployment and educated unemployment.

It would not be out of place if I were to point out that in our State, we have already initiated a planning effort based on growth and welfare and started implementing programmes based on this strategy. We have already achieved 94.5 per cent coverage of education in the 6 to 11 group. We are taking steps in the direction of increasing coverage under girls' education also.

We have initiated a programme to electrify all our villages and hamlets within the next two to three years—already our achievement is 90 per cent of our villages and hamlets and 94 per cent in terms of population. We have drawn up a programme costing Rs. 40 crores to give water supply to all villages/hamlets in our State. And we have initiated a plan of action to link to the main road all villages with a population of more than 1,500.

We have started implementing a Rs. 40 crores slum clearance programme to build tenements for the poor and the underpriveleged in Madras City.

We have inaugurated with the help of Government of India a massive nutrition programme covering 1,56,000 children in the age group 0—5 and also 40,000 pregnant and lactating mothers. We have also decided to start with effect from June 1972, 100 nutrition rehabilitation centres to cover 15,000 children with a view to evolving an indigenous based nutrition project.

We have undertaken a massive beggar rehabilitation programme with the help of public contribution and a surcharge on betting tax and have started work on 6 leprosy rehabilitation centres.

We have also commenced a special drive to set up eye camps to restore sight to the blind. Blindness handicaps and impoverishes the already deprived sections of our people. In Tamil Nadu alone, 6,00,000 people are blind *but* their sight can be restored. Our target this year is to tackle 1,00,000 of these unfortunate brethern and set up eye camps in rural areas with voluntary donations in the State to take care of them and restore sight.

Our distribution of 3,23,000 house sites to landless peasants and ryots in our villages is an example of our approach to the problem of rural poverty.

In order to make educational expansion meaningful to the poor and the deprived, we have expanded our scholarship programme from Rs. 185 lakhs in a year in 1966-67 to Rs. 522 lakhs in 1972-73. We have also made education free up to the Pre-University Standard.

We have harnessed the energies of our unemployed educated youth through the setting up of the Youth Corps absorbing about 3,000 young men and women. We have also started various other employment programmes to give employment to 3,000 teachers, 600 engineering degree-holders, 1,000 diploma-holders and 1,000 craftsmen. These are among a few of the many directions in which we are moving forward to eliminate the problem of poverty and social backwardness. We can therefore claim with legitimate pride that we fully share the national consensus on the urgent and imperative need to emphasise employment and minimum welfare goals in our plan.

What Price Consensus ?

I note that the paper placed before us has referred to the homogeneity of the Government in the Centre and most of the States I hope your emphasis on homogen is with reference to common soc and economic goals for progress of the country and in the sense that all of us sh belong to the same political We accept the need for nati consensus but not at the exp of

also like to draw your attention to some additional points of importance.

Welfare measures need resources. They also need steps to ensure stability of prices and availability of essential goods. This in our view means that welfare and socialism are integrally linked. Only if the means of production are increasingly controlled by society can we get hold of their surpluses and use them for welfare. We should move much more rapidly in this direction than we have done so far. As a first step we should nationalise all units now controlled by monopolistic interests.

One important aspect of the plan effort is to ensure effective implementation. Many of the new programmes are likely to get delayed if it is necessary to refer even minor details back and forth to central authorities. Centralisation will definitely hamper development. While I welcome the effort to achieve the national minimum goals, I also hope that there is no accompanying attempt to centralise powers.

Impediments to New Society

Another important problem of implementation relates to the role of judicial review. Constitutional powers of judicial review have tended to delay social and economic change. We must, at the national level, redefine those areas of policy in which judicial review should not be allowed to delay our efforts to bring about a new society.

I do not propose to raise at this juncture the specific grievance of my own State in the matter of unfair distribution of Central taxes and central assistances. The financial difficulties of States in general have arisen primarily because their responsibilities have grown without corresponding expansion of their tax base. Arrangements have to be evolved by which the States can expand their tax base. More tax resources should be placed within the State Government's jurisdiction. I would like to suggest for consideration measures such as a State levy of a surcharge on central excise and on Corporation tax. This will enlarge the States' tax resources without increasing administrative expenditure.

At the same time, I hope the Finance Commission now proposed to be set up will take into account the realities of the State's difficulties both on the revenue and the capital account. I refer to this specially because the last few Finance Commissions had not come to grip with the real problems of State's Finances.

One important problem relates to the pay and allowances of State Government's employees. We do not have the elastic tax resources of the Centre and it is extremely inequitable to expect us to meet on our own these increases of pay and allowances. I would strongly urge that Government of India should adopt a policy of financing the increases in emoluments of the employees in States, whenever Government of India itself sets the pace by increasing the emoluments of its employees.

One more point on State Finance concerns debt rescheduling. The forthcoming Finance Commission should also look into this issue.

Mobilise Resources through Public Sector Units.

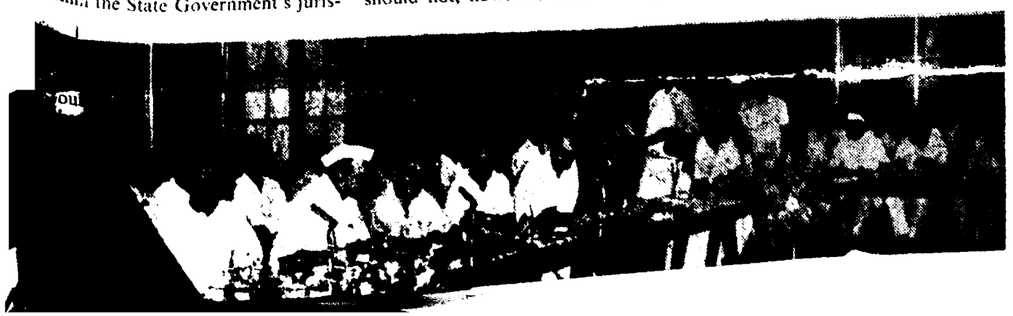
For the Fifth plan, you have suggested additional mobilisation of Rs. 7,500 crores for the country as a whole. We do not have details to know what effect this increase will have on prices and production. At the same time, we should try to increase the non-tax resources of both the Centre and the States by ensuring the more efficient management of our enterprices in the public sector. This is the only way to reduce the burden on the common man.

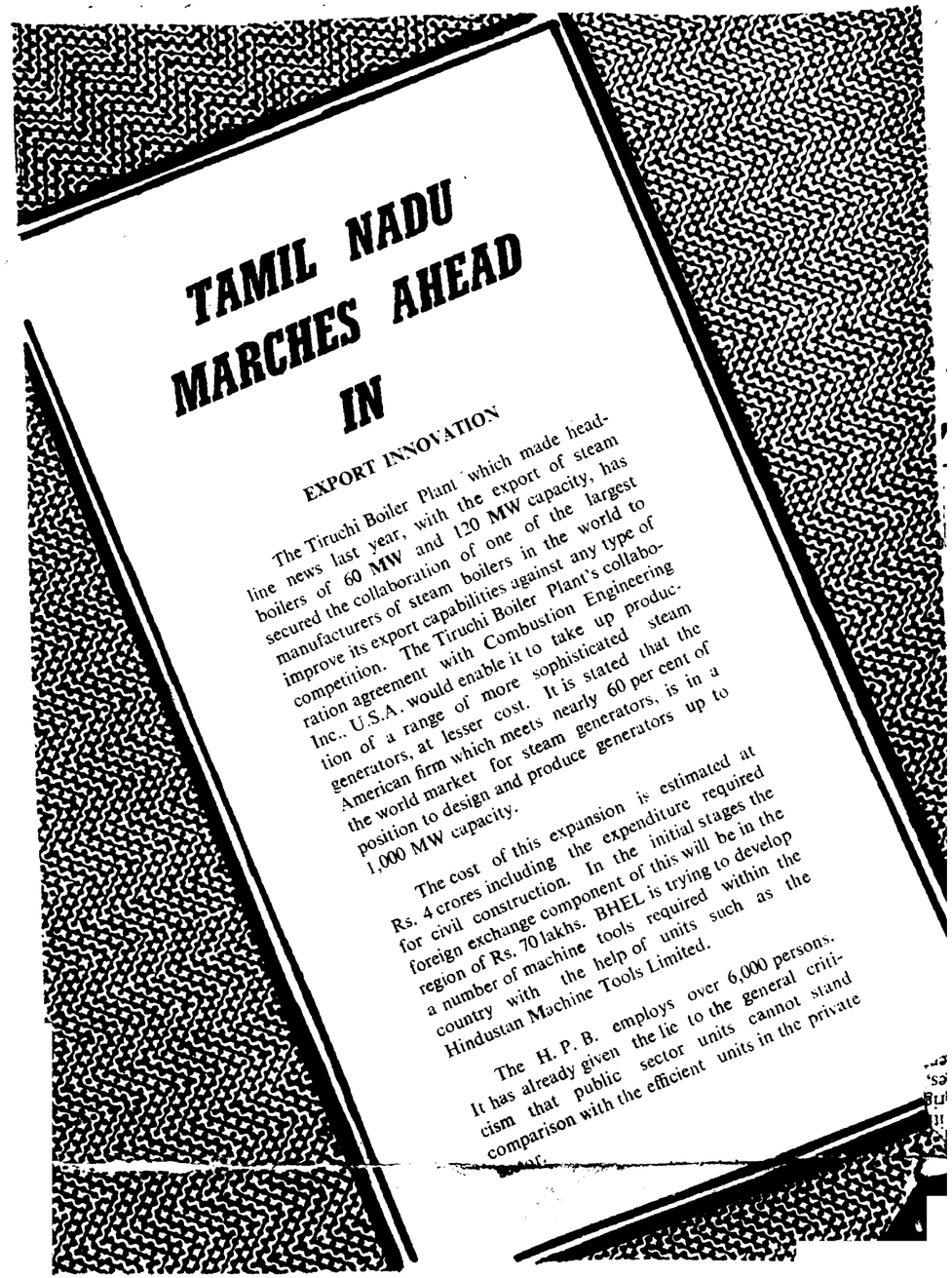
I endorse the approach towards self-reliance spelt out in the paper placed before us. Self-reliance should not, however, mean turning away from new technology. We should be willing to buy the latest technical knowhow from any part of the world. But, in order to avoid multiplication of efforts, there should be a central agency to negotiate and purchase such knowhow. As a first step, units already set up in the country should be compelled to share their knowhow with new units coming up. If such an effort cannot be taken up at the central level State Governments should at least be empowered to negotiate such transmission of knowhow from both existing units in their States and manufacturers abroad.

A national plan involves an effort at the national level to identify priorities and allocate resources. It is at the level of the National Development Council and the Centre that such policies have to be discussed and decided on.

At the same time, implementation of a national plan should also fully involve the State in both the planning and operation of the various schemes at the State level. That is why, we in Tamil Nadu, have set up a State Planning Commission in order to draw up a 10 year Plan. This is being drawn up. Practical experience has shown us that effective implementation of such a plan demands more resources and powers for States. Decentralisation is particularly necessary if a large country like ours is to cope with the problems of a modern economy. It is in this sense that our demand for State autonomy should be understood—as a request for more efficient management of the country's resources, as means to enable the Centre to be strong in areas of vital national concern, as a method of enabling the minimum demands of our people to be met in the quickest time and in the most efficient manner.

(Speech delivered by Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu at the National Development Council Meeting on 30th May 1972 at New Delhi.)





PRIME MINISTER COMMISSIONS FIRST INDIAN-BUILT FRIGATE

Following is the text of the address by the Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, on the occasion of the commissioning of 'INS Nilgiri' in Bombay :—

"This is a proud day for our Navy and a very big day for defence production. A warship built in our own country, by our own technicians is being handed over to the Navy. It is the first such of frigates built at the Mazagon Dock and will add considerably to our defence strength. Bombay has been famous all over the world as a great port.

Strewn around it are many other ports which at one time or another in our long history were great centres of maritime activity. Indian merchant ships had sailed to ancient Babylon in the west and the Chinese Seas in the east and ships of all nations frequented our great ports all along the coast from Kathiawar to Bengal. Until the early part of the last century, we were amongst the great ship builders of the world—merchant ships as well as war ships. Many of our warships were even bought by the British Navy.

Our Warships fought for Nelson

One of them built by Wadi and Sons has the flagship of the British fleet under Nelson's successor. But more than a century and a half had to pass before we could again begin building warships. I am reminded of this history because this year is the 25th year of our freedom and we are still engaged in the task of making up for the opportunities of which we were deprived for a long time. But step by step we are coming into our own.

Our every forward step has strengthened us because our sight has been clearly fixed on the objective of strengthening the nation through the development of our own capabilities. In the recent war, our armed forces gave a wonderful example of their courage and capacity. Every boy and girl, every man and woman, admired the performance of our officers and men on land, on the sea and in the air. Here was an instance when each service vied with the other in defending national interest and demonstrating its quality. The Navy won its share of glory. I have paid tribute to the Navy for its brilliant contribution to our success. I should like to do so once again and specially to the gallant men who went down on the 'Khukri' in the highest traditions of the Navy. The undoubted gallantry and professional ability of our fighting forces was anticipated. But what helped them was the fact that most of our equipment, arms and ammunition is made in our own country. We speak of the three forces. But defence production is the fourth force. And unless the fourth force is strong, [illegible] cannot give of their best and a country

Industry, true base of Military strength

In modern warfare, industry is the true base of military strength. It is our industrial development persued through our four Plans and specially the emphasis we have laid on the basic industry and on machine building that has stood up in such good stead and has gained respect in the eyes of the world. It is this that has enabled us to speak with credibility about self-reliance. A large degree of self-reliance has already been achieved. We can confidently claim that we shall go ahead along the path of self-reliance. Economic Swaraj becomes a reality only when self-reliance has been fully achieved. A vital segment of our industry as I said earlier, is that of defence production. So we must attach particular importance to it, not only in increasing the quantity of our production but see that in effectiveness and quality it is amongst the best.

The growing vitality of our Defence Industries

The 'Nilgiri' which has been commissioned today, is the symbol of the growing vitality of our defence industries. It was built in Bombay and equipped with the help of our own industries, by our own technicians. It is a shining symbol of the growth of our self-reliance. More than 50 per cent of the material that has gone into it was manufactured within our own country. The other frigates, which are now being built in the Mazagon Dock, will have a far greater proportion of Indian-made material. As I was sitting here, my thoughts went back to the day when this beautiful ship was launched. And I am glad that the Navy feels it is a happy ship. Vice Admiral Samson spoke of the obstacles and difficulties and the frustrations which were faced in the building of this frigate. All of us who sit here know that these frustrations or other frustrations are shared by all of us here, and many who are not here. The difficulties and obstacles are a part of life. Whether it is the ship or the crew, or whether it is people in other fields of activity, they are judged by the good humour and grace with which they overcome all these obstacles. I think it is not for nothing that a ship is a "She", if you excuse, and not "It".

Dame good fortune be your company

And I am sure that with a special resilience and endurance and grace of woman, this ship also will overcome any other difficulty which may come in her path. And that all those who serve her, will have the company of the dame good fortune in whatever they do and that the ship will bring greater glory, greater success to the Indian Navy. I am proud of our ship, of our officers and seamen and of the Naval technicians and various other people who have been concerned with the building of this beautiful ship. In formally handing over 'INS Nilgiri' to the Navy I give my best

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TRUTH AS DIPICTED IN TIRUVALLUVAR AND KABIR



By

DR. RAVINDER KUMAR SETH,
M.A., PH.D.

Tamil literature of Sangam Age is unique in content and approach but Tirukkural is a poetical work of unparalleled vigour and beauty. Our national poet Subramania Bharathi said :

" வள்ளுவன் தன்னை உலகிற்கே ஈந்தான்
வான்புகழ் கொண்ட தமிழ்நாடு ".

" Tamil Nadu gave unto the world Valluvar (the author of the Kural) and won thereby great renown ". The sage Tiruvalluvar was a 'rishi' who had the glimpse of real 'truth'. This 'yogin' of Tamil Nadu addressed to the whole community of mankind without taking into account the caste, creed, peoples or belief. The Kural has won appreciation from scholars and thinkers of various nationalities. In the words of Rev. Perceival " Nothing certainly in the whole compass of human language can equal the force and terseness of the sententious distiches in which the author conveys the lessons of wisdom ". Tiruvalluvar is very emphatic in advocating virtue and good conduct. Kural has 'aphoristic brevity' and 'felicity of expression'. Tiruvalluvar was conscious of the validity of his message, hence the Upanishad-like pattern of saying the truth as experienced by the 'rishi'. The poet has got clear insight. He is concerned with building a model society, hence he incorporated Dharma (Aram), Artha (Porul) and Kama (Inbam) in one book. The description of Moksha is not there, a plausible explanation is that if a man lives according to these ideals of Dharma, Artha and Kama, will the Moksha remain behind? It will be a natural outcome for such a man. Sir A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar in the foreword of Hindi Translation of Tirukkural by Dr. S. Shankar Raju Naidu remarked : " It is unfortunate that, while the treasures of the ancient Tamil classics are better known and better appreciated by scholars in western lands, very little attention has been paid to ...ich works by scholars in other ...

Tiruvalluvar and Kabir has been done and Tiruvalluvar has been introduced to Hindi knowing scholars and general public in my own humble way I ernestly feel that Hindi literature has to broaden its horizons, and works of Tamil literature—classic as well as modern—should be made available to Hindi knowing people. To me the study of Tirukkural is an important as the study of Dharma-sastara. I will venture to say that Tirukural is perhaps the only book which can provide knowledge, ideal and practical at the same time and which has survived through the centuries of changing world. The passage of time has enhanced the value of this monumental work.

The society of Tiruvalluvar was uninterrupted by political chaos or corruption, but Kabir lived in a century when there was complete political chaos and idealism had lost its value. Tiruvalluvar was a scholar with a systematic knowledge of his cultural heritage, without which a work like Tirukkural cannot be composed. Kabir lacked proper education, his knowledge emerges from the contacts he had with religious teachers expounding their various doctrines and from the pilgrims from all parts of India. It is because of this that the pattern of Kabir's poetry is quite different from that of Tiruvalluvar. Kabir was always in a fighting mood, Tiruvalluvar is calm and balanced throughout. It was the knowledge of God, and of the things of God, which Kabir sought after with all his heart and mind but his approach is negative. In Tirukkural the approach is throughout positive and practical at the same time, without ...jeopardising the ideals which ...

...ideal. Valluvar's outlook was much more fundamental. In his poetry the concept of universal humanism is the basic point. He is a rishi who helps the society by making the most difficult ideals sound easy so that none is disappointed. He has a penetrating insight about the human psychology and is fully aware of the capabilities and weaknesses of human beings. It is because of this insight that he is able to provide the right path to all those who venture to enter the realm of Tirukkural. He provides the basic fundamental concepts which remain unchanged with the changing times. In this way he is completely practical and makes a synthesis of ideal and practical. Dharma, Artha and Kama—the three 'purusharthas' are taken together to provide a complete sketch of the proper course of action in all times, in all societies, for all human beings.

The main object of this paper is to attempt a comparative study of 'Truth' as depicted by Tiruvalluvar and Kabir. It is possible that such an attempt may appear arbitrary, though truth may indeed appear universal. But it is not so arbitrary, however, when we consider the gap of about fourteen centuries along with the different geographical, social and political backgrounds. These factors are likely to make distinctive the particular aspects of truth, Tiruvalluvar and Kabir gave expression to. The 'weaver of Mylapore' and the '...

moral value and a deeper penetrating depiction of society. As explained earlier Tiruvalluvar was providing an ideal outlook which explains the constructive, positive attitude of his poetry whereas Kabir was struggling to reform a degenerated and diseased society. In spite of this difference of approach there was something common, something which all along has been our inner force, by which we have successfully survived the foreign invasions and assimilated all that was good.

In the preface to his famous translation of Tirukkural Dr. V.V.S. Aiyar aptly remarked. 'Very few in the world outside of the Tamil country have heard the name of the poet whose work is presented here in a new English garb. And yet he is one of those seers whose message is intended not merely for their own age or country but for all times and for all mankind. This was 1916, and today in 1972. inspite of various translations in various languages, Indian thought, as depicted in Tirukkural, is yet to reach effectively the people of this nation. Prof. T. P. Meenakshisundaram said about 'Kural', The work is universal in its appeal, emphasising the truths of life which remain true in all ages and in all lands.....Giving as he does, his poetic vision of moral principles, his epigrams cease to be merely didactic, lifeless platitudes and become inspired poetry. My humble submission is that a comparative study of this 'inspired poetry' with the sayings of poets and saints of north-India will give us a wider understanding and a better perspective of the various aspects of Indian thought. Kabir, the great reformer and 'aepostle of unity' of faiths in 'higher plane of true knowledge' represents religious revival of northern India. This religious revival was brought from South to the North by Ramananda. 'A hater of religious exclusivism, and seeking above all things to initiate men into the liberty of the children of God' Kabir gave us 'spontaneous expression of his vision and love'.

How Tiruvalluvar and Kabir come closer to each other in this study of truth may be better appreciated in the light of the various commentaries of truth, we discover in various scriptures and epics of our land. We take here only a few of them. In Mundaka Upanishad the rishi says, "Truth alone conquers, not untruth. By truth is laid out the path leading to the Gods by which the sages who have their desires fulfilled travel to where is that supreme abode of truth. Manu says, 'One should speak truth and speak (what is) pleasant, one should not speak unplesant truth; one should not speak pleasant falsehood'. In the light of the above, the saying of Rama in Valmiki Ramayana seems a continuation of the same idea. He says, "The Gods and sages esteem truth as the highest principle. He who utters truth attains the supreme state. Men fear a liar as they do a venomous serpent, truth is the root of all felicity and the support not only of this world but the best means of attaining heaven." Tiruvalluvar defines truth as 'the speaking of that which is free from even the slightest taint of evil. To further elaborate this he maintains, 'Even falsehood is of the nature of truth if it bringeth forth unmixed good. Parimal Azhagar's commentary elucidates it, "To state a fact which produces no harm and to state that which is not a fact but which is productive of good to others are truth : similarly to state a non-fact unproductive of good and to state a fact which produces harm are falsehood." We find this in close resembalance with 'satya' of Samkhya-yoga ethics where 'The criterion of truth is that it must do good to others and should not hurt them. Any statement which injures others is a sin, even though it may correspond to facts, and only has a seeming semblance to virtue whereby it leads to greatest misery'.

Truth can be seen from two angles—the supreme reality and truthfulness in the society. Tiruvalluvar has exaplined both in two different chapters. In the Chapter titled (வாய்மை) 'Vaymai' he defines truthfulness. In (மெய்யுணர்தல்) 'Meyyunartal' he exaplains the

In the chapter (மெய்யுணர்தல்) 'Realisation of truth' Tiruvalluvar says, 'Behold the man who is freed from delusion and who hath an unclouded vision : darkness ceaseth for him and joy cometh unto him. Kabir's realisation of truth implies freedom from bondage of delusion which is possible with knowledge. Freedom from unnecessary brckering indulging in systematic search for Truth is the way of attaining Him. He is so forceful about the search of the Real that he says, "If a son has not indulged in seeking the Truth, why did his mother not become a widow before giving birth to him". The conception of 'Mukti' i.e., freedom from bondage has been invoked by Tiruvalluvar to explain the realisation of knowledge of truth. "Behold the man who hath studied and that realised the Truth : he shall enter the path leadeth not again into this world." In the next Kural, he again stresses the very same ieda by saying. 'Verilly those that have mediated upon and attained to the Truth need not think at all of future incarnations.' Tiruvalluvar has indicated studies and mediation as the means of realising truth. In Kabir the studies are not given much importance. He recognised that scriptures were valuable but was not willing to attach undue importance to them. He was a believer in 'quite reflection' as a means of apporach to God. He says "Let me make self reflection my saddle, and put my foot in the stirrup of divine love. They are good riders who keep themselves aloof from the Vedas and the Kuran" Kabir has indicated the need of Guru, for realising truth. The true Guru has been given a higher status than God Himself. Sometimes in his verses he uses the word 'Guru' to mean God. According to him great care must be taken in choosing a Guru, so that a false Guru be avoided.

"When his guru is blind, what can be the disciple do ?"

The blind urges on the blind, both fall into the wall. He was against all cremonies and rituals. Kabir condemns those who

those who fail to seize this opportunity are really foolish. This idea is not now, many great saints and philosophers of this country have said this earlier, but the absolute faith, passinate appeal and original way of putting these ideas is a real achievement of Kabir. Importance must be attached to his fearlessness. frank disposition in the context of opposition from all those whose interests were being harmed. These were mainly Muhammadam mullas and Hindu pandits : who with their vain knowledge were proud of their learning and whose gains emerged from ceremonies and rituals. Tiruvalluvar was not involved in such pre-occupations. He was producing a treatise of ethical, moral codes uninterrupted by any such social struggle. He depicted both the house-holder and ascetic, as both the orders were prevalent in his society, although importance of the house-holder was definitely much more than that of the ascetic. In Tiruvalluvar the way of knowledge of truth includes conquering all attachments and desires, leaving anger and delusion. Kabir has stressed high moral values and detachment from worldly belongings. He asks people to avoid envy and greed, anger and harsh words, as this is the way of acquiring righteousness. He says 'those who do not strive to know the truth, suffer in the end'. That is why he indicates, 'Do only that is true, do not indulge in any thing useless otherwise you will repent'. All doubts should be eliminated as it is a big hindrance in the path of truth. On receiving that light there remains no worldly pain, one is free from the bondage of reincarnation. One attains the highest bliss and achieves immortality. Tiruvalluvar was not discussing truth with any particular philosophical outlook, which necessarily limited the treatment of the subject. Kabir on the other hand, was trying to assimilate various philosophical and religious (Vedanta, Bhakti, Islam, Sufism, etc.) outlooks. After assimilation, he was trying to put the ideas in a form acceptable to people of all religious and faiths.

In Kabir, 'purity of heart' and 'truth', are intermingled. "To

Kabir was conscious of his society giving respect to falsehood. "Milk, etc., is difficult to sell. whereas wine is being sold easily" in Kabir. truth gets the supernatural meaning. Here 'Truth is God', it is the same as Allah, Ram or Hari. He, the omnipotent, omnipresent, omniscient is the truth in Kabir. Kabir wants people to speak the truth, to believe in Him, the greatest 'Truth'. "Speaking truth is the highest Tapa". He resides in the hearts of the pure hearted.

According to Tiruvalluvar purity of heart is proved by truthfulness. The idea of Tapa is present in Kural 296 wherein the poet says, 'There is no greater renown for a man than the renown that he is a stranger into falsehood, such a man obtaineth every blessing without mortifying the body'. Kabir as indicated earlier was struggling to reform a society which was deeply involved with external religious observances, sects, religious garbs, pilgrimages, etc. Hence he stresses forcefully the purity of mind and purity of heart in the context of real 'Dharma'. He says "Truth resides within the heart and is revealed in love, in strength, in compassion". Tiruvalluvar was not facing such social phenomenon, but he was poetical and ethical at the same time. All that he was saying was to mould the characters and guide the lives of innumerable people.

Both Valluvar and Kabir attach so much importance to Truth (Satyam) that it becomes the highest ideal of life. Kural 300 says 'Many things have I seen in this world : but of all the things that I have seen, there is nothing that is higher than truth'. The same echo can be heard in Kabir when he says, "No act of devotion can equal truth, no crime is so heinous as falsehood, in the heart where truth abides, there is my abode". (1) Kabir had what he calls 'thirst for the Infinite' which explains his real truth. "It is in the kingdom of truth, contentment and purity, that this battle is raging : and the sword that rings forth most loudly is the sword of His Name". (2) The fight of the truth-seeker is a hard fight 'for the vow of the truth-seeker is more hard than that of the worrior' but in spite of all difficulties the 'truth-seekers's battle goes on day and night, as long as life lasts it never ceases'. (3) This question of truth and God has been a subject of discussion for philosophers, social reformers and all thinking men. Tiruvalluvar's version of truth is influenced by the principle of non-injury, 'Ahimsa'. He maintains "If a man can live without ever uttering a falsehood, all other virtue is superfluous unto him". Kabir has also maintained the principle of 'Ahimsa' throughout his sayings, although he attaches special importance to 'ultimate truth.' In various 'sakhis' he exhorts people to speak the truth, but his tendency of denining God as truth is uppermost. Mahatma Gandhi when asked to define God said, "But now a days nothing to completely describe by God as Truth. Denial of God we have known. Denial of Truth we have not known." Today when we are passing through a period uncertainty and 'spjritual chaos' the need of this 'truth' need not be emphasized.

Author with State Education Minister Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhian.



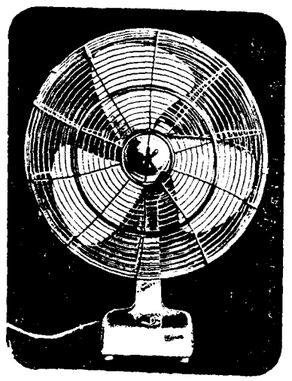
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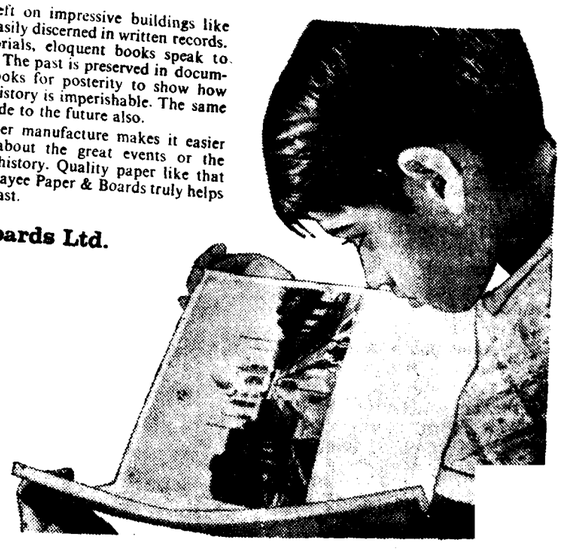
the living past

The imprint of Time left on impressive buildings like the Taj Mahal is more easily discerned in written records. In place of mute memorials, eloquent books speak to one and all. The past is preserved in documents and books for posterity to show how and where history is imperishable. The same can be a guide to the future also.

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New Process of Treating Jute Imports Improved Lightfastness

Jute has traditionally been used in the manufacture of coarse, loosely woven fabrics, both hessian and sacking, employed extensively for diverse packaging needs. The Indian exports of jute in the form of conventional products have been steadily declining over the past several years owing to loss of markets primarily to Pakistan and partly due to synthetics having come up as a major competitor of jute. Effective diversification of speciality products appears to be an important corrective step towards saving the jute industry from this critical phase. In the fifties, for instance, introduction of carpet packing enabled the industry to maintain its export to a satisfactory level. Further diversification of jute in the decorative field is felt essential to face up to the competition in the international markets, particularly in the U.S.A. Although jute fabric has characteristic texture with an asthetic appeal, its use in the decorative field has so far been rather limited. This is mainly because of the extreme susceptibility of jute, bleached or unbleached, to light, leading to development of yellow to brown colour. Owing to yellowing of back ground, the bleached and dyed fabric also suffers a marked fading in colour. Another drawback of jute fabric is its unattractive fuzzy appearance caused by the presence of surface hair with high fibre [illegible] hedding potential.

[illegible] Fabric [illegible] Jute

Improved te[illegible] chnology of fibre conversion has made it possible in recent years to spin finer jute yarns for product[illegible] ion of relatively fine fabric. A novel chemical process developed by Dr. A. M. Sen Gupta and Dr. S. K. Majumdar of Indian Jute Ind[illegible] istries Research Association (IJIR[illegible] A), Calcutta, [illegible] proved light-fastness [illegible] fabric surface drapery and upholstery. In recognition of their inventive ingenuity, the Inventions Promotion Board has awarded Rs. 1,500 each to Dr. Sen Gupta and Dr. Majumdar.

Lignin, one of the major components of jute, undergoes photochemical degradation by the action of light leading to formation of coloured products. An appreciable improvement in lightfastness will occur if most of the lignin (over 90 per cent) is removed, but the treatment required adversely affects the strength of the material, particularly in the wet state, and it tends to disintegrate during washing.

The process developed at IJIRA is based on preferential removal of lignin from surface layers of jute fabric, without appreciably affecting the major portion of it occurring in the inner region, so that the strength of the material is maintained at a satisfactory level. This has been achieved by treating the fabric in a closed jigger with controlled supply of chlorine or its derivative, just adequate for reaction at the surface layers only. The chlorinated products are then removed from the fabric by extraction with a suitable alkaline reagent. The material now having its surface practically free from lignin acquires a high degree of lightfastness—about four-fold over the material bleached by conventional method.

The treated fabric is brown in colour, which can be bleached to a desired shade by the conventional hydrogen peroxide or hypochlorite method without affecting its lightfastness. Due to drastic delignification at the surface region, the protruding fibres constituting the hairiness become very weak and are eliminated during processing, thereby making the fabric surface very smooth with reduced fibre-shedding potential. The bleached

The strength of the fabric is quite satisfactory for use as a decorative material.

Large Market for Jute Fabrics

There exists a large market for decorative fabrics particularly in North America and Europe. The market survey so far made indicates the possibility that decorative fabrics made from jute treated by the IJIRA process can capture at least 10 per cent of the total U.S. market for decorative fabrics within the next 5 years, which will amout to an earning of about Rs. 30 crores in foreign exchange per annum. If the European markets are also taken into account the foreign exchange earning will be much higher.

The new process has already been patented in a number of countries including U.K., U.S.A., Canada and Switzerland. Ten Indian mills and one firm in U.K. have become licensees of the process. A corporate body called 'Nujute Inc.' has been set up in U.S.A. as a wholly owned subsidiary of IJIRA to look after the technical and commercial aspects of promotion of jute decorative fabrics. Some licensees in India have been supplying home and foreign markets for the last two years with decorative jute materials manufactured by the IJIRA process.

For police, the tear gas gun is a very useful tool for dispersing violent mobs in a non-violent way by firing tear gas shells.

Till recently tear gas guns were imported from U.S.A. The indigenous gas gun is the development of Shri Gurcharan Singh, Proprietor, Royal Mechancial Works, Ludhiana. It is manufactured as per the design specifications of the Federal 1½ calibre gas gun and incorporates the same loading, firing and aiming mechanisms. It can fire both short range and long range shells and its performance is comparable to the imported gas gun.

The indigenous tear gas gun has been approved by the Ministry of Home Affairs. It costs about Rs. 600. This development is expected to save foreign exchange worth Rs. 2 lakhs annually.

The Board on Awards for Im-

The Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corpn., Ltd.

The Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation is sponsored by the Government of Tamil Nadu to provide all types of financial assistance to industrial units in the State of Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry. The financial assistance is given to all types of units including proprietory, partnership and Joint-stock companies. Special schemes have been framed to help Technocrats and Rural Medical and Veterinary Practitioners. Concessional terms have also been offered to backward areas and backward districts.

The terms and conditions of assistance

Minimum: Rs. 1.00.000 (for small-scale industries : Rs. 25,000).
For Technocrats and Rural Medical Practitioners : Rs. 10,000.
Maximum: Rs. 25,00.000 (Rs. 2 lakhs and Rs. 1 lakh in the case of Technocrats and Rural Medical Practitioners respectively).

Rate of Interest

9·75 per cent in the case of major and medium-scale industries.
7 per cent in the case of units in backward areas and for Technocrats and Rural Medical and Veterinary Practitioners.
8½ per cent in the case of other small-scale industries.

Initial repayment holiday

2 years in the case of ordinary industries.
Up to 4 years in the case of units in backward districts.

Amortisation period

Ranging from 8 to 10 years.
Special concessional terms are available to small-scale industries, technocrats, rural medical and veterinary practitioners.

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6/37, RACE COURSE ROAD, COIMBATORE-18.

TENDER NOTICE.

Tenders are invited for printing the following book in Tamil:-

Name of the Book -Police Standing Order Book, Volume III (Tamil).

Size of binding.- Full Calico.

Approximate number of copies.—2,500.

Number of pages in the existing edition—436.

Size of the book- Royal 8 Vo.- $6\frac{1}{4}'' \times 10''$

TENDER FORM.

	RS.	P.
1. Composition (28 × 48 cms.)- Rate per page. (Irrespective of size of type to be used.)		
2. Striking- 2,500 copies - Rate per form of 8 pages and 4 pages.		
For the first 1,000 copies.		
Subsequent 1,000 copies.		
Subsequent 500 copies.		
3. Binding in full Calico with printed letter.—		
Rate per book (436 pages).		

2. Quotations for printing the above mentioned book may be furnished in the specimen Tender Form given above specifying the probable period by which the work can be completed.

3. The tender should be sent in a sealed cover addressed to Thiru K. Sreekumara Menon, I.P.S., A.I.G. of Police-II, Madras-4 and superscribed as "Tender for printing Police Standing Order Book, Volume III in Tamil". The tender should reach the Assistant Inspector-General of Police-II not later than 3 p.m. on 30th June 1972.

4. The specimen of the book and the manuscript of the new edition to be printed (roughly 486 pages) can be inspected in my office on any working day between 10-30 a.m. and 3-00 p.m.

5. The quantity of paper required for the work will be supplied by the Department with two per cent wastage.

No. 8. *Assistant Inspector-General of Police-II.*

TENDER NOTICE.

Tenders are invited for printing the following book in Tamil:—

Name of the book —Police Standing Order Book. Volume II (Tamil)

Size of binding.—Full calico.

Approximate number of copies—2,500.

Number of pages in the existing edition—888.

Size of the book—Royal 8 Vo—$6\frac{1}{4}'' \times 10''$.

TENDER FORM.

	RS.	P.
1. Composition (28 × 28 cms.)		
(*a*) Solid matter— Rate per page—10 pt. type		
Do. —8 pt. type		
(*b*) Extra rate for marginal notes—per page		
2. Striking 2,500 copies- Rate per form of 8 pages and 4 pages -		
For the first 1,000 copies.		
Subsequent 1,000 copies.		
Subsequent 500 copies.		
3. Binding in Full Calico with printed letters -		
Rate per book (888 pages).		

2. Quotations for printing the above mentioned book may be furnished in the specimen Tender Form given above specifying the probable period by which the work can be completed.

3. The tender should be sent in a sealed cover addressed to Thiru K. Sreekumara Menon, I.P.S., A.I.G. of Police-II, [illegible] as "Tender for printing Police

4. The specimen of the book and the manuscript of the new edition to be printed (roughly 1,462 pages) can be inspected in my office on any working day between 10-30 a.m. and 3-00 p.m.

5. The quantity of paper required for the work will be supplied by the Department with two per cent wastage.

Assistant Inspector-General of Police II.

No. 9.

AUCTION NOTICE.

The following condemned Police Van (MDH 3304) of the Government Care Camp, Melpakkam will be sold in public auction at the District Police Office Compound, St. Thomas Mount, *on 19th July* 1972 *at* 11 *hours* subject to the following conditions :—

(*a*) Registration Number : MDH 3304.
(*b*) Class of vehicle—Police Van.
(*c*) Type of body : Closed.
(*d*) Year of manufacture : 1960.
(*e*) Horse power : 28.35.
(*f*) Wheel Base : 165" W. B.
(*g*) Maker's name : Fargo (Petrol driven).

Conditions.

1. The sale of the condemend vehilee is subject confirmation by the Transport Commissioner, Madras.

2. An earnest money deposit of Rs.100 (Rupees one hundred only) will be collected from all the intending bidders before the beginning of the auction. The earnest money will be refunded to the unsuccessful bidders immediately after the sale is over. Anyone who has not paid this deposit, will *not*, under any circumstances, be allowed to participate in the auction.

3. The successful or highest bidder, as the case may be, in whose favour the sale is knocked down, should deposit 25 per cent of the sale amount less the earnest money of Rs. 100 already deposited by him immediately after the sale is knocked down. If he either fails to depsoit the amount or backs out, the earnest money of Rs. 100 (Rupees one hundered only) deposited by him will be forfeited to Government.

4. He should remit the balance amount plus sales tax at 15 per cent on the sale amount within one week form the date of receipt of the communication by him of the order confirming the sale, failing which the amount deposited by him will be forfeited to Government and resale held. He will also be liable to make good to Government any loss of revenue that might arise, in such re-sale of the veilche.

5. In the event of the sale not being confirmed by the Transport Commissioner, Madras, 25 per cent of the sale amount deposited by the successful bidder will be refunded to him.

6. The vehicle can be inspected on any working day from 10-30 hrs. to 17-00 hrs. at the Armed Reserve Headquarters, St. Thomas Mount with the permission of the Additional R.I.A.R. St. Thomas Mount.

No. 35-A. *Superintendent of Police.*

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited by the Director of Fisheries, Madras up to 2-00 p.m. on 30th June 1972 for the construction of 30' and 32' Mechanised Fishing Boats.

Detailed specifications, drawings and conditions of tender can be had from the Director of Fisheries, Madras-6 on production of Treasury Chalan for Rs. 50 (Rupees fifty only) remitted under "XXV. Agriculture—b. Fisheries—Miscellaneous Receipts—Cost of Tender Forms" and another Chalan for Rs. 1·75 under "XII. Taxes and other duties—Sales Tax (M.S.T.)".

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed schedule Tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (NH), Madurai at his office at No. 11, Avviyar Street, Narimedu, Madurai-2 up to 3.30 p.m. (Office clock) on 28th June 1972 (Wednesday) for the works noted below and opened at 3.35 p.m. on the same date.

Name of works—

1. Improvement to Geometrics in KM 21/0 to 21/4, KM. 22/6 to 22/6 and 42/6 to 43/4 of N.H. 49—E.M.D.—Rs. 4,300.

2. Construction of a bridge at KM. 11/0 (M. 6/7) of Thondis and Irapandiapattinam—E.M.D.—Rs. 9,300.

3. Constructing a bridge at KM. 23/4 (M.14/5) Thondi-Thiruppalakudi road—E.M.D.—Rs. 9,500.

Particulars of tender conditions, prescribed forms, schedules plans, etc., can be obtained from the office of the Divisional Engineer (NH) I Division, Tiruchirappalli-1 on requisition in writting and on payment of Rs. 20·70 per set including sales tax (not refundable) on all working days during working hours from 21st June to 27th June 1972.

Alternative design proposals will not be entertained. The noted above shall be remitted in any of the Government Treasuries within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (NH) Madurai-2, Tiruchirappalli-II Division Tiruchirappalli-I under "Revenue Deposit" and the receipted chalans should be enclosed with the Tender.

Earnest Money Deposit in the shape of 12 years National Defence Certificates, 10 years Defence Deposit Certificates, State Government Securities, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Bonds, Bank Guarantees. Deposit at Call receipts, Demand Draft issued on Schedule Banks will also be accepted. It is informed that Bank Guarantees will not be considered unless the concurrence of Reserve Bank of India to the Bank Guarantee is obtained and enclosed with the tender.

Tender without Earnest Money Deposit will be summarily rejected.

Superintending Engineer (NH),
Madurai-2.

No. 98A.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu, Sealed Tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Thanjavur Circle for the following work up to 3-00 p.m. on 28th June 1972.

Name of work—Construction of additional sheds for parallel medium section for Government Arts College (Women) at Kumbakonam.—E.M.D. Rs. 3,400.

Form of agreement is lumpsum and period of completion eight months.

Cost of Tender documents is Rs. 30 which is to be remitted into the Treasury under the head of "P.W Remittance—iii O.R. to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Buildings Division, Tiruvarur" and sales tax of Rs. 1·05 to be remitted into the Treasury under the head of "XII. Sales Tax—b. Receipt under the Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax.

Tender documents will be available for sale from 7th June 1972 onwards.

DIRECTOR OF TOURISM.

Fort St. George, Madras-9.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed Tenders will be received from leading offset printers by the Director of Tourism in the above office for the following work up to 3 p.m on 30th June 1972.

"Printing of 8 different multicoloured tourist posters in 20"x30" size using colour transparencies for display in foreign Countries."

The Tenders will be opened by the Director of Tourism at V. S. T. Motor Buildings, 34, Mount Road, Madras-2 in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-30 p.m. on the same day.

Tender documents and other particulars can be had by the undersigned in his office above between 10 a.m. to 4-30 p.m. on all working days. The undersigned reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders without assigning reasons.

No. 29. *Director of Tourism.*

NOTIFICATION.

Award of Scholarships (State) by the Department of Backward Classes, Government of Tamil Nadu for 1972-73.

It is hereby notified that the Director of Backward Classes, Madras the District Welfare Officers of all Districts including Madras City and the Special Deputy Collector (Kallar Reclamation) Madurai will sanction scholarships under the State Scholarship Schemes implemented by the Department of Backward Classes for the various courses of study to the students belonging to Backward Classes including Most Backward Classes and Denotified Tribes of Tamil Nadu, according to the rules and regulations contained in the *State Scholarship Notification for 1972-73*. Only students belonging to Backward Classes Most Backward Classes and Denotified Tribes whose parents'/Guardians' annual income does not exceed Rs. 2,000 are eligible for award of State Scholarships from this Department. Those with annual income beyond this limit need not apply.

The authorities to whom scholarship applications should be submitted will be found in the scholarship application forms supplied by this Department for 1972-73.

The last date for the receipt of applications from students of Pre-Matric Courses for fresh scholarships in the offices of the District Welfare Officers including Madras City and Special Deputy Collector, Kallar Reclamation, Madurai is 1st July 1972 and that for the receipt of application forms from students for all Post Matric Courses including Professional Industrial and Technical Courses, is 15th July 1972. The applications of the students who join the College after the above dates will also be accepted with in 15 days after the admission in the institutions concerned.

The Heads of institutions in the mofussil can obtain application forms from the District Welfare Officers concerned both for Pre-Matric and Post-matric Courses. The applications of prematric Courses in Madras City can be had from the District Welfare Officer, Madras City attached to the Madras Collectorate (1st Line Beach Madras-1). All the Post-Matric Institutions in Madras City can obtain their requirements from the Director of Backward Classes, "EZHILAGAM" (Administrative Office Buildings), Chepauk, Madras-5.

Individual requests accompained by stamped self addressed envelope in 9" x 4" oblong affixing 40 Paise stamp (including refugee stamp) will also be complied with by the Director of Backward Classes in the Madras City and the District Welfare Officer's concerned in the Mofussil.

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS FOR THE CHILDREN OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Award under 1972-73 Scheme.

It is notified for general information that, as in the previous years, the Ministry of Education, Government of India, will award scholarships to the Children of working teachers of (i) Pre-Primary, Primary, Middle and Secondary Schools; (ii) Institutions of the handicapped, training schools and (iii) to the children of civilian teachers employed in schools run by the Ministry of Defence.

2. *Eligibility.* Children who obtain a first class with at least 60 per cent marks in the School-Leaving or Pre-University Examinations held in March/April, 1972, and children who obtain at least 60 marks in the Anglo-Indian High School Certificate Examination held in December, 1971 are eligible for these scholarships. Candidates who took Indian School Certificate Examination in December, 1971 are also eligible.

Children of Inspecting Officers or other officers employed in administrative posts are not eligible.

3. Applications neatly hand-written or typed on white sheet and giving correct and complete information may be submitted.

No application forms will be supplied by the Directorate of Collegiate Education, Madras.

Form of application

1 Name and date of birth (a recent passport size photograph to be attached).

2 Nationality .. .. ..

3 Full postal address .. ..

4 Father's name (Mother's name, if mother is teacher).

5 Name of the school in which father/mother is employed.

6 Total yearly income during 1971-72 of both the parents from all sources.

7 (a) Examination passed in March—April, 1972 December, 1971 giving obtained, aggregate marks (attested copy of marks sheet to be attached).

(b) Name of the School/College from which passed (with name of place District and State where located) and

Whether the candidate is in receipt of any other scholarship; if so, the full particulars.

Signature of applicant.

5. This advertisement is being issued so that all eligible and meritorious children of the school teachers who have passed the School Leaving/Pre-University Examinations to compete for these scholarships. The scholarships will be awarded in the order of merit as determined by the percentage of marks in the aggregate from among those who apply.

6. Candidates who have passed the examination, mentioned in paragraph (2) above in the Tamil Nadu State are required to submit their applications to the *Director of Collegiate Education, Madras-6*, direct on or before 5th August 1972.

7. The applications should not be sent to the Ministry of Education, Government of India, New Delhi.

8. Applications received after 5th August 1972, will not be considered.

9. Only scholars selected for this award will be intimated of their selection.

No. 16-A. *Director of Collegiate Education.*

TAMIL NADU STATE TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT OF AUCTIONEERS.

Sealed tenders are invited by the Director, Tamil Nadu State Transport Department, Madras-2 up to 30th June 1972 from recognized auctioneers for appointment as authorised auctioneers for conducting auction of old and condemned vehicles, unserviceable stores, etc., belonging to this department in the depots like Transport House Depot in Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Salem, Coimbatore, Kuzhithurai, Ranithottam and Meenakshipuram and Depots in Madras City and Chingleput under the control of Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, during the period from 15th July 1972 to 15th July 1973. Copies of tender conditions can be had from the Superintending Engineer (T), Tamil Nadu State Transport Department, Madras-2 free of cost duing Office hours.

No. 17-A. *Director,*
Tamil Nadu State Transport
Department, Madras-2.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

TENDER NOTICE.

1. For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders are invited for the removal of the following unserviceable articles. The tender period prescribed is up to and inclusive of 31st March 1973. Intending participants may offer their rates either for all the articles or for a single article.

2. Tender schedules together with the detailed terms and conditions and specification can be had from the office of the Commissioner for Milk Production and Dairy Development, Madhavaram Milk Colony, Madras-51 on any working day on payment of Rs. 10·37 (including S. T. and S. C.) in Cash for each set. Each set of Tender form covers all the articles intended to be disposed of. The Tenders will be received up to 11 a.m. on 26th June 1972 and opened at 11-15 a.m. on the same day in the presence of the Tenderers or their authorised representatives.

3. The articles can be inspected between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. on any working day.

1. Empty Barrels of 200 litres capacity.
2. Empty and Torn Gunny bags assorted.
3. Empty Milk Powder paper bags.
4. Butter oil cartoons (Card Board).
5. Butter oil empty tins—Big size.
6. Butter oil empty tins—small size.
7. Aluminium foil scraps.
8. Broken Milk Bottle Scraps.
9. Polythine Liner in used Milk powder bags.
10. Empty used ghee tins.
11. Used Barrels 200 litres capacity with waste oil.
12. Empty Barrels 200 litres capacity used for Molasses.

COLLEGE OF KARNATAKA MUSIC.

NOTIFICATION.

Admission for 1972–73.

Applications are invited for admission to the following courses of studies in this college during 1972–73 :—

(1) Two-year Sangeetha Vidwan Title course [Vocal. Veena and Violin are offered as Main and Subsidiary subjects. Mridangam and Musicology (Special) are also taught as Subsidiary].

(2) One year Diploma course in Music Teaching.

(3) Three-year Vadya Visharada Title Certificate course in Flute and Mridangam.

(4) Three-year Natya Visharada Title Certificate course in Bharathanatyam.

1. *Sangeetha Vidwan Title Course.*—(*a*) S.S.L.C. or its equivalent.

(*b*) A degree or diploma in Karnataka Music of any University or the Sangeetha Sironmani Title of the Annamalai University or the Gayaka Examination of the Swathi Tirunal Academy of Music, Trivandrum. Relaxation of educational qualification will be considered in special and deserving cases. Those who do not possess sufficient qualification to join the above course will be admitted in limited numbers to a preliminary course of one year duration if they are found otherwise fit.

2. *Diploma in Music Teaching.*—General educational qualification : S.S.L.C. Holders of Sangeetha Vidwan Title Certificate of the College of Karnataka Music, Madras and a few graduates in Music and Diploma Holders in Music will be admitted to the course. No tuition fee will be charged for this course.

3. *Flute, Mridangam and Bharathanatyam course.* Applicants seeking admission to courses (1), (3)and(4)should have attained some proficiency in the subjects and raw candidates need not apply.

4. *Age as on 1st July* 1972. –Between 18 and 35 in the case of (1). (2) and (3) and between18 and 25 in the case of (4).

Relaxation from age and possession of general educational qualification will be granted in special and deserving cases of candidates having greater aptitude in the subject of their choice.

Fees per annum. –Rs. 75 tuition fee, Rs. 15 special fees, Rs. 10 caution deposit (refundable).

Separate hostel facilities are available for women students only.

Application forms and prospectus can be had on remitting 0·50 paise in cash or by M.O. to the Principal enclosing a self-addressed stamped cover(0·20 and 0·05 refugeestamp) completed applications along with attested copies of certificates (and a registration fee of Re. 1 to be sent by M.O.) should be submitted so as to reach the Principal not later than 25th June 1972.

(True copy)

No. 61-A. *Principal.*

TAMILNAD CEMENTS.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited up to 6th July 1972 for the Mining of Gypsum from the Gypsum Mine of Tamilnad Cements to be opened at Odhiyam village, Perambalur taluk, Tiruchirappalli district and transporting the same to the factory site at Alangulam. The approximate quantity of Gypsum to be raised and transported during the period of one year will be 14,000 tonnes.

The detailed specification tender from and other particulars can be had from The General Manager, Tamilnad Cements, Tamilnad Cements P.O. (via) Rajapalayam, Ramanathapuram district on payment by Money Order of Rs.20·70 (Rupees

TAMIL NADU WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders (in the prescribed form) will be invited by the Superintending Engineer, T.W.S. & D.B., Veeranam Project Circle, Chepauk, Madras-5., from the registered Public Works Department contractors of the appropriate Class for the work of

Construction of a road culvert at Ch. 94682 km. of Wandiwash-Pondy Road crossing near Tindivanam in South Arcot district— E.M.D. Rs. 1,930.

Tenders will be received up to 3-00 p.m. on 28th June 1972.

Form of contract is lumpsum and period of completion two months.

Cost of tender documents, viz., Rs.10, is to be remitted under T.W.A.D. Funds V.P. III. O.R. in Government Treasury chalan to the credit of Executive Engineer, Veeranam Project Division, Tindivanam and Sales Tax of Re. 0·40 as in force to be paid under XII. d. Sales Tax Miscellaneous.

Availability of tender documents is from 15th to 27th June 1972.

Detailed chit tendor notice stipulating the conditions for obtaining tender schedule and other particulars may be had at the office of the undersigned during office hours.

No. 64-A. *Superintending Engineer, T.W.S. & D.B., Veeranam Project Circle, Madras-5.*

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders are invited for the supply of the following items of cattle feed for this Department for the period from 1st July to 31st December 1972 :—

Items—

TENDER No. I.

1. Groundnut Oil Cake (Expeller).
2. Gingelly Oil Cake (Expeller).
3. Rice Bran-Raw/Boiled.
4. Bengalgram Rusk-Raw/Roasted.
5. Wheat Bran-Fine/Flakes.
6. Tapioca Tippi.
7. Red Gram Dust.
8. Cotton Seed Oil Cake.
9. Gaar Meal.

TENDER No. II.

1. Paddy straw.

The tender schedules together with the detailed terms and conditions for the contract can be had from the office of the Commissioner for Milk Production and Dairy Development, Madhavaram Milk Colony, Madras-51, on any working day on payment of Rs. 3 (Rupees three only) in cash per set plus sales-tax at 3·5 per cent plus surcharge 5 per cent for each tender.

The tenders will be received up to 11 a.m. on 24th June 1972 and will be opened at 11-30 a.m. on the same day.

TENDER NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR THE BINDING OF THE OLD RECORDS OF THE REGISTRATION OFFICERS IN TAMIL NADU.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders in duplicate for the binding of the old records of the eight Registration Districts in the State noted hereunder will be received on or before the 30th June 1972 by the respective District Registrar at their headquarters stations. No notice will be taken of tenders received after the aboveasaid date. Tender should be sent in sealed covers superscribed " Tender for the binding of old records of.....(Name of District) " District and addressed to the District Registrars concerned.

2. The rate at which the tenderer is prepared to undertake the work should be quoted against each kind of record.

3. The successful tenderer will subject to approval of the Director of Stationery and Printing, Madras, be required to execute the necessary agreement at his own cost.

4. The District Registrars reserve to themselves the right to reject any tender without assigning reasons for doing so.

5. Tenderers may at any time before submitting the tender apply to the District Registrars concerned for any information with regard to number and nature of the records to be bound, the nature of binding, etc.

6. The form of tender and the form of agreement to be executed into can also be inspected at the office of the District Registrars concerned.

Designation of the Officers with their Headquarters.

1. District Registrar of Assurances, Madras, Madras.
2. District Registrar of Assurances, Madurai, Madurai.
3. District Registrar of Assurances, Nagapattinam, Nagapattinam.
4. District Registrar of Assurances, Palayamkottai, Palayamkottai.
5. District Registrar of Assurances, Pudukottai, Pudukottai.
6. District Registrar of Assurances, Ramanathapuram East at Sivaganga.
7. District Registrar of Assurances, Ramanathapuram West : Virudhunagar.
8. District Registrar of Assurances, Salem, Salem.

Inspector-General of Registration for and on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu.

No. 14A.

DIRECTOR OF TOURISM, FORT ST. GEORGE. MADRAS-9.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received from leading offset printers by the Director of Tourism in the above office for the following work up to 3 p.m. on 30th June 1972.

"Printing of 8 different multicoloured tourist posters in 20" × 30" size using colour transparencies for display in foreign countries."

The tenders will be opened by the Director of Tourism at 5.S.T. Motor Buildings, 34, Mount Road, Madras-2. in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3·30 p.m. on the same day.

Tender documents and other particulars can be had by the

NOTIFICATION.

With a view to facilitate undertaking repairs and periodical servicing for Motor Vehicles in various Departments stationed in various places in the State, a list of private Automobile Workshops had been drawn up and the present list is current only up to 31st August 1972. A fresh list will be drawn up for a period of two years from 1st September 1972. In this connection, applications are invited from the private Automobile Workshops by the undersigned. Applications will be received up to 3 p.m. on 24th June 1972.

Copies of the form in which the applications should be sent with required particulars, etc., can be obtained on payment of Rs. 3 (Rupees three only) by Money Order payable to the Administrative Assistant-*cum*-Accounts Officer, Tamil Nadu State Transport Department (Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation), 24E, Chamiers Road, Nandanam, Madras-35.

Director,
Tamil Nadu State Transport
No. 24A. *Department (M.V.M.O.), Madras-35.*

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

PUBLIC NOTICE.

This is to notify all concerned that the recognition granted by the Department of Employment and Training, Government of Tamil Nadu to the Sadhu Samrakshanidhi Industrial School, Kanjirakode, Martandam P.O., Kanyakumari district to conduct Weaving Course has been withdrawn from the school year 1970–71.

No. 42A. *Director of Employment and Training, Madras-5.*

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu Sealed Tenders (in the prescribed form) will be invited by the Superintending Engineer, T.W.S. & D.B., Veeranam Project Circle, Chepauk, Madras-5, from the registered Public Works Department contractors of the appropriate Class for the work of

Providing Mossaic Tiles Pavement Around Swimming Pool on the right Bank of Cooum River at Madras-5. E.M.D. Rs. 2,400.

Tenders will be received up to 3-00 p.m. on 29th June 1972, and tender documents will be available for sale from 20th June 1972 to 28th June 1972.

Cost of tender documents is Rs. 5, which is to be remitted under P. W. III. O.R. in Government Treasury chalan to the credit of Executive Engineer, Cooum Improvements Division, Chepauk, Madras, and Sales Tax of Re. 0-40 as in force to be paid under XII. d. Sales Tax Miscellaneous.

The work is to be carried out on lump sum contract basis.

Detailed Chit Tender Notice stipulating the conditions for obtaining tender schedule and other particulars may be had at the office of the undersigned during office hours.

No. 57A. *Superintending Engineer, T.W.S. & D. B., Veeranam Project Circle, Madras-5.*

NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Coimbatore up to 3-00 p.m. on 28th June 1972 for the purchase of Ebonite Rollers and Semi-Automatic dyeing jiggers. The tenders received will be opened at 29th June 1972 at 11.00 a.m. The sealed tenders should be submitted in the prescribed form which can be had on payment of Rs. 5 +S.T. and the tenders should accompany with an earnest money deposit chalan for Rs. 1,400. Furtner particulars pertaining to this

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU.
HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.
NATIONAL HIGHWAYS WORKS MADURAI N.H. DIVISION.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed scheduled tenders will be received by the Divisional Engineer (National Highways) Madurai at his office at P.T. Rajan Road, Madurai-2 upto 3-30 p.m. (Office Clock) on 21st June 1972 Wednesday for the works noted below in item Nos. 1to13 and at the Office of the Assistant Engineer (National Highways), Tirunelveli at No. 1, Anbu Street, Murugankurichy, Tirunelveli-2 upto 3-30 p.m. (Office Clock) on 23rd June 1972 Friday for the works noted below in item Nos. 14 to 24 and opened by the Divisional Engineer (N.H.), Madurai at 3-35 p.m. on the same dates and at the same offices.

Serial number and name of work.	*E.M.D.*	*Availability of tender Schedule.*
	Rs.	
1 Widening and strengthening pavements from K.M.37/6 to 41/6 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Road N.H.7.	10,800	Office of the Divisional Engineer (National Highways), Madurai-2.
2 Widening and strengthening pavements from KM. 41/6 to 12/0 and 46/8 to 50/0 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Road N.H. 7.	10,600	Do.
3 Widening and strengthening of pavements from KM 50/0 to 55/0 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Road N.H. 7.	10,750	Do.
4 Widening and strengthening of pavements from KM. 77 to 80 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Road N.H. 7.	8,350	Do.
5 Widening and strengthening pavements from KM. 80 to 83 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Road N.H. 7.	8,500	Do.
6 Widening and strengthening pavements from KM. 83 to 86 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Road N.H. 7.	6,650	Do.
7 Widening and strengthening pavements from KM. 86 to 88/4 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Road N.H. 7.	7,150	Do.
8 Widening and strengthening pavements from KM. 95 to 98 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Road N.H. 7	7,800	Do.
9 Widening and strengthening of pavements from KM 98 to 101 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Road N.H 7.	8,000	Do.
10 Widening and strengthening of pavements from KM. 101 to 105 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Road, N.H. 7.	10,100	Do.
11 Widening and strengthening of pavements from KM. 115 to 118 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Road N.H. 7.	8,000	Do.
12 Widening and strengthening of pavements from KM. 118 to 121 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Road N.H. 7.	9,050	Do.
13 Widening and strengthening of pavements from KM. 121 to 125 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Road N.H. 7.	10,800	Do.
14 Widening and strengthening of pavements from KM. 125 to 129/0 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Road N.H. 7.	8,350	Office of the Assistant Engineer, National Highways, Tirunelveli-2.
15 Widening and strengthening of pavements from KM. 129/0 to 134 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Road N.H.7.	10,650	Do.
16 Widening and strengthening of pavements from KM. 157 to 161 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Road N.H. 7.	9,650	Do.
17 Widening and strengthening of roads from KM. 161 to 166 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Road N.H. 7.	10,300	Do.
18 Widening and strengthening of pavements from KM. 166 to 170 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Road N.H. 7.	8,950	Do.
19 Widening and strengthening of pavements from KM. 203 to 208 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Road N.H 7.	6,800	Do.
20 Widening and strengthening of pavements from KM.208 to 211 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Road N.H. 7.	7,000	Do.
21 Widening and strengthening of pavements from KM. 211 to 213 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Road N.H. 7.	6,000	Do.
22 Widening and strengthening of pavements from KM. 224 to 227 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Road N.H. 7.	8,250	Do.
23 Widening and strengthening of pavements from KM. 227 to 229 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Road N.H. 7.	5,700	Do.
24 Widening and strengthening of pavements from KM. 229 to 231·6 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Road N.H. 7.	8,000	Do.

Particulars of tender conditions, prescribed forms, schedules, Plans, etc., for the works noted above in item Nos. 1 to 1 can be obtained from the Office of the Divisional Engineer (National Highways), Madurai-2 from 12th June 1972 to 20th June 1972 and for the works noted in item Nos. 14 to 24 above from the Office of the Assistant Engineer (National Highways), Tirunelveli-2 from 15th June 1972 to 22nd June 1972 on all working days during office hours on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 20·70 per set including sales tax (not refundable).

Alternative design proposals will not be entertained. The E.M.D. noted above shall be remitted in any of the Government Treasuries within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (National Highways), Madurai under "Revenue Deposit" and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender.

Earnest Money Deposit in the shape of 12 year National Certificate 10 years Defence Deposit Certificate, State Government securities, Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board Bonds, Bank Guarantees, deposit at call receipts and demand drafts issued by scheduled banks will also be accepted. It is informed that the guarantees will not be considered unless the concurrence of P

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Chit Tender Notice.

1. For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Projects Circle, Palayamcottai for the following works separately for each work up to 3.00 p.m. on 12th July 1972. The tenders will be opened at 4.00 p.m. on the same day. Form of contract for all works is K2. The work (1) is to be carried out in four months period, work (2) in seven months period and works (3) to (5) in six months period each.

Name of work.—

(1) Manufacturing precast cement concrete slabs to line the North Main channel of Srivaikuntam Anicut from L.S. 3.40 Km. to 4.00 Km.—E.M.D. Rs. 2,105.

(2) Manufacturing precast cement concrete slabs to line the North Main channel of Srivaikuntam Anicut from L.S 7.00 Km. to 8.00 Km.—E.M.D. Rs. 3,605.

(3) Manufacturing precast cement concrete slabs to line the North Main channel of Srivaikuntam Anicut from L.S. 9.40 Km. to 10.20 Km.—E.M.D. Rs. 2,725.

(4) Manufacturing precast cement concrete slabs to line the North Main channel of Srivaikuntam Anicut from L.S. 12.40 Km. to 13.20 Km.—E.M.D. Rs. 2,630.

(5) Manufacturing precast cement concrete slabs to line the North Main channel of Srivaikuntam Anicut from L.S. 15.40 Km. to 16.20 Km.—E.M.D. Rs. 2,610.

2. The cost of tender documents, viz., Rs. 10 per set of each work (which will not be refunded under any circumstances) is to be remitted in any Treasury under the Head "P.W. III O.R. receipt on account of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Srivaikuntam Division, Srivaikuntam" and the Sales-tax Re.0.35 per set of each work under the head XII. Sales tax (b) receipts under the State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax.

3. Tender schedules and other documents can be had either by post or in person from the office of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Projects Circle, Palayamcottai, Tirunelveli during office hours on all working days from 26th June 1972 to 3rd July 1972 on application to the Manager with the receipted chalans towards the cost of tender documents and Sales Tax. Applications received after that date will not generally be considered.

4. Further particulars can be had from this Office during office hours on all working days.

No. 55-A. *Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Projects Circle, Tirunelveli-2.*

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

Tender Notice.

Sealed tenders superscribed "Tender for the purchase of condemned vehicles" are invited by the undersigned up to 12 noon on 10th July 1972 for the sale of the following :—

(1) Condemned lorries—3 Nos.
(2) Condemned van—2 Nos.
(3) Condemned tractor and trailor—1 in each.
(4) Condemned jeep—1 No.

Detailed specification No. SS/T-4/72-73 and conditions of sale can be had on payment of Rs. 5 (non-refundable) either in cash or money order to the "Chief Accountant, Expenditure, A.E.S., Villupuram" mentioning clearly the specification No. SS/T-4/72-73 from 26th June 1972 up to 7th July 1972. The tender forms will be sent only by ordinary post. The tenders will be opened at 3 p.m. on 10th July 1972 in the presence of such of those tenderers as may be present.

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

Chit Tender Notice.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders (in the prescribed form) will be invited by the Superintending Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Veeranam Project Circle, Chepauk, Madras-5 from the registered Public Works Department contractors of the appropriate Class for the work of conveyance of cement from Panruti R.S. to V.P. Factory site at Panikuppam near Panruti in South Arcot District.

Form of contract is K2 and period of contract—Twelve months.

Earnest Money Deposit is Rs. 1,850.

Cost of tender documents, viz. Rs. 5 is to be remitted under Funds, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board—III. O.R. in Government Treasury chalan to the credit of Executive Engineer, Veeranam Project Division, Panruti and sales-tax under XII. d. Sales-tax—Miscellaneous.

Tender documents will be available for sales from 15th June 1972 to 1st July 1972 and the tenders will be received up to 3.00 p.m. on 3rd July 1972.

Detailed chit tender notice stipulating the conditions for obtaining tender schedule and other particulars may be had at the office of the undersigned during office hours.

No. 92 A. *Superintending Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Veeranam Project Circle, Madras-5.*

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

Tender Notice.

Sealed tenders superscribed "Tender for purchase of Condemned Vehicles and other Scrap Materials" are invited by the undersigned up to 1.00 p.m. on 5th July 1972 for purchasing one condemned lorry MDU 5157, two Nos. condemned Tippers MDE 3509 and 3508 and other miscellaneous scrap items available at Central Stores, Paramakudi.

Tender sets will be available for sale at Central Office, Ramnad Electricity System, K. Puthur (P.O.), Madurai-7 on any working day from 15th June 1972 to 3rd July 1972.

An earnest money deposit of Rs. 500 (Rupees five hundred only) is to be remitted in favour of Chief Accountant, Ramnad Electricity System (Exp.), Madurai-7 either by cash or by demand draft and cash receipt of draft attached with the Tender. The tenders without the earnest money deposit will be rejected.

The tenders will be opened at 2 p.m. on the same day (i.e.), on 5th July 1972 at Paramakudi in the presence of such of the tenderers who may be present on the day at the time of opening. Copy of Tender forms with detailed tender conditions and detailed list of various items of scrap with approximate quantity can be had on payment of Rs. 5 (Rupees five only)(not refundable) in cash or by money order to the Chief Accountant, Ramnad Electricity System (Exp.), Madurai-7. The tender forms will be sent to the applicant only by ordinary post and the Board is not responsible for any loss of the same in transit by post.

The scrap materials and condemned vehicles can be inspected at Central Stores, Paramakudi during working hours on any working day.

The tender forms are not transferable.

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Applications are invited up to 5 p.m. on 6th July 1972 for the undermentioned temporary posts in the Government Polytechnics for Women in the Technical Education Department in the Tamil Nadu Educational Service.

Post.	*Number of appointments.*
Principal	3
Head of section in Commercial Practice	3
Head of section in Electronics	2
Head of section in Costume Designing and Dress-making.	1
	9

Qualification :

Principal.

(i) A Bachelor's degree in any branch of Engineering.

(ii) Not less than 7 years' experience in design, construction, production or teaching in the branch of Engineering in which the degree is taken of which 3 years' experience should be in a position not below the rank of Head of section in a Women Polytechnic or Lecturer in Government Polytechnic for men.

Head of Section in Commercial Practice.

(i) A first or second class Master's degree in Commerce ; and (ii) Not less than 3 years' teaching experience in a position not below the rank of Lecturer in a Women's Polytechnic or equivalent grades in other institutions,

Head of Section in Electronics.

(a) (i) A Bachelor's Degree in Electronics and or Communication Engineering ; and

(ii) Not less than 3 years' experience in production or teaching in a position not below the rank of Lecturer (non-gazetted) in a Women's Polytechnic or Associate Lecturer in Government Polytechnic for Men.

Or

(b) (i) A first or second class Master's degree in Physics with Electronics as a subject of study ; and

(ii) Not less than three years experience in teaching the subject of Electronics in a position not below the rank of Lecturer in a Polytechnic for Women or Associate Lecturer in a Government Polytechnic for Men.

Head of Section in Costume Designing and Dress Making.

(i) A First or Second Class Bachelor's Degree in Textile Technology or a Master's Degree in Home Science with the subject of Clothing and Textiles ; and

(ii) Not less than three years' experience in teaching or production in a position not below the rank of Lecturer (non-gazetted) in a Women Polytechnic or on equivalent grade in other institutions.

Age.—Below 45 years on 1st July 1972 for the posts of Principal and 40 years for the posts of Head of Section in Commercial Practice and the Costume Designing and Dress-making.

Below 40 years on 1st July 1972 for the post of Head of Sections in Electronics.

In the case of men candidates for the post of Principal and for the post of Head of section in Electronics the upper age-limit is below 40 years and 30 years respectively on 1st July 1972.

6 [illegible] candida[illegible] for appointm[illegible]

Pay.—Principal—Rs. 1,000—50—1,400 per mensem.

Head of Section.—Rs. 600—40—1,000 per mensem.

No age limit for members of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes. Goldsmith affected by the Gold Control Order, their sons and unmarried daughters and Ex.N.C.C Cadets who were employed as Under Officer Instructors or Sergeant Major Instructors on whole time basis on or after 1st January 1963 are allowed concessions in the matter of age-limit. Qualifications including age-limit relaxable in the case of persons demobilised from the Army, Navy or Air Force who will below 40 years of age on 1st July 1972, displaced persons from East Pakistan who migrated to India on or after 1st January 1964 and repatriates from Ceylon and Burma.

Particulars and form of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-3 *on requisition in writing specifying the name of the post and accompanied by a self addressed and stamped (Thirty-five Paise and Refugee Relief Stamp of 5 paise envelope of at least 23 cm., in length superscribed as "Book-Post."*

No. 34-A.

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders in the proper departmental form will be received from the registered contractors of appropriate class of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Public Works Department, (Highways and Rural Works) or any other similar Government departments by the Superintending Engineer (Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board) at his office at No. 17, Sir P.T. Rajan Road, Madurai-2, up to 3.00 p.m. on 28th June 1972 (Wednesday) and they will be opened on the same date at 3.30 p.m. The work is to be carried out within nine months on K2 contract basis.

Name of work.—Conveyance of C.I. Pipes from Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, section stores at Tiruchirapalli to various places within the jurisdiction of Madurai Execution Circle. E.M.D. Rs. 7,500.

E.M.D. amount has to be deposited with the tender in the shape of a Treasury Chalan or Demand Draft or Bank Guarantee from any nationalised Bank payable on par to the credit of the Executive Engineer (Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board) Execution Division, Tiruchirappalli.

Cost of tender documents is Rs. 15·53 (including sales-tax).

Tender documents can be obtained from the Executive Engineer (Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board) Execution Division, B-15, Thillainagar Main Road, Tiruchirappalli-3 (up to 5·00 p.m. on 24th June 1972).

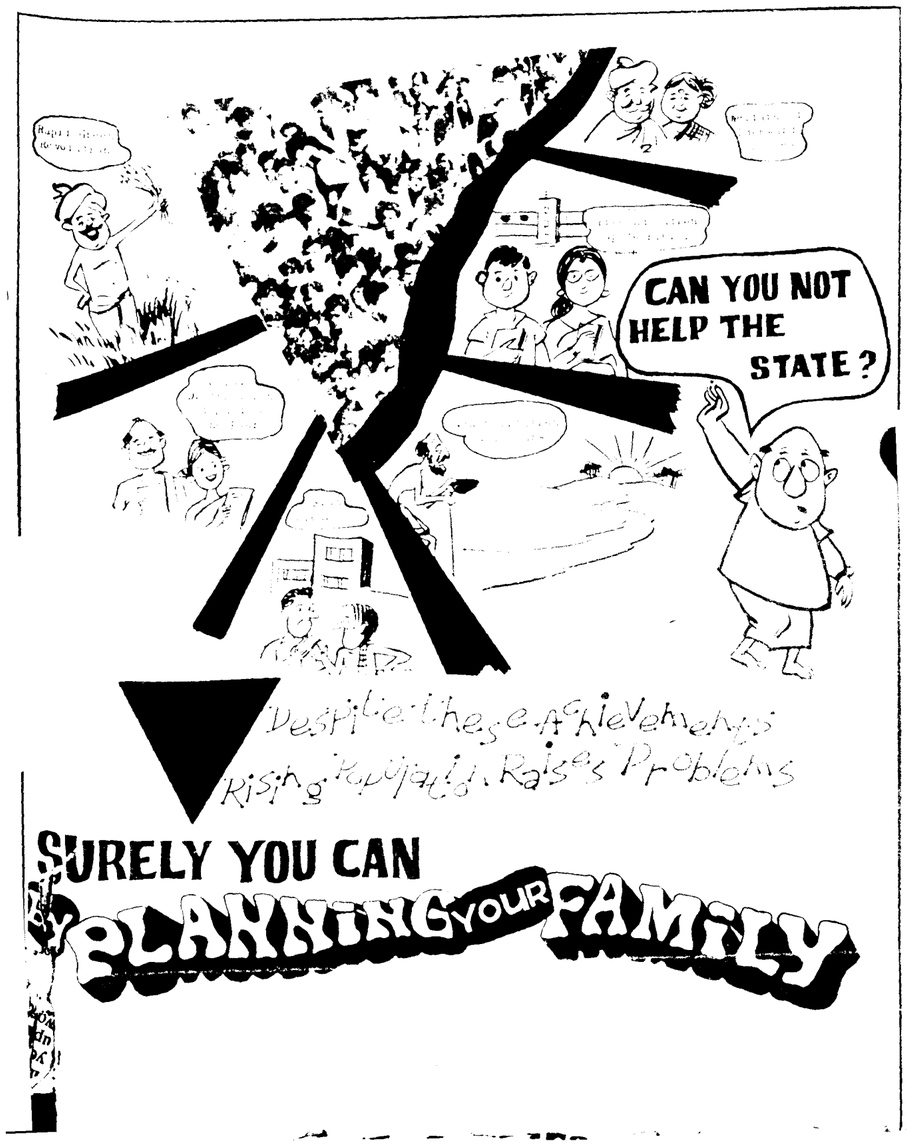
No. 95-A.

Superintending Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Madurai-2.

CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu the Assistant Commissioner of Civil Supplies (Storage) or an Officer authorised by him will sell in public auction about 17 (seventeen) tonnes of rice on the 26th June 1972 at the Government godown in E. T. Mills Compound, Choolai, Madras-7.

The details of the quantities and the variety of rice offered for sale along with the terms and conditions can be obtained from the Office of the Assistant Commissioner of Civil Supplies (Storage), Madras-7 on payment of Rs. 5·20 which is also refundable.



Registered No. M. 8676 — A

BUY TAMILNADU RAFFLE TICKETS

TAKE TURN FOR THE BETTER!

A happy turn of events might bring Anwar a fortune of Rs. 1 lakh through the Tamil Nadu Raffle ticket.
Your chances of winning may turn like the wheel he holds. *

Rs. 10,50,000 Total in Prizes for 3 series

Total Prizes: 3198

First Prize:
Rs. 1,00,000 (For each series)

DATE OF DRAW: 30-6-1972

Cost Per Ticket Re. 1/- only.

So far Tamil Nadu Raffle has created 287 lakhiers!



All correspondence should be addressed to
The Director of Tamil Nadu Raffle, Madras-2.
Advt. issued by: Director of Information & Public Relations,
Government of Tamil Nadu, Madras-9.
*Subject to issue of 3 series.



DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION, GUINDY, MADRAS-25.

NOTIFICATION.

ADMISSION TO DEGREE COURSE IN ENGINEERING AGAINST THE RESERVED SEATS FOR CANDIDATES BELONGING TO TAMIL NADU IN THE ANDHRA PRADESH AND MYSORE STATE—APPLICATIONS CALLED FOR.

A total number of 8 seats (Five seats in Andhra Pradesh and 3 seats in Mysore State) are reserved on reciprocal basis in the Engineering Colleges of the two Southern States of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore State for the bonafide candidates belonging to the Tamil Nadu. Such candidates belonging to Tamil Nadu who desire to seek admission to the degree course in Engineering in any of the Engineering Colleges in the Andhra Pradesh or Mysore State, against the reserved seats (which are to be filled after selection on merit basis) are advised to submit their applications addressed to "The Director of Technical Education, Guindy, Madras-25" (by designation only and not by name) so as to reach him on or before 21st June 1972 for scrutiny and onword transmission of she applications of suitable candidates to the Director of Technical Education of the States concerned for selection and admission.

Application forms and other relevant particulars may be obtained directly on requisition from—

(i) The Director of Technical Education, Mysore State at Bangalore (For admission to Engineering Colleges in Mysore State).

OR

(ii) The Principal, College of Engineering, Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh (For admission to Engineering Colleges in Andhra Pradesh).

The requisition should be accompanied by a postal order for Re. 1 and a self addressed stamped envelope (22 cm. × 9·5 cm.) to the value of 65 paise plus 5 paise refugee relief stamp.

Director of Technical Education.

No. 1.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board sealed tenders with the Specification No. E1578, and due date superscribed on the cover are invited by the undersigned for the supply of the following materials on *quick delivery basis* upto 12-00 noon on 27th June 1972. Approximate quantity required is 15,000 numbers.

Description of material—Supply of hammer tips for coal pulveriser mills—E.M.D. Rs. 1,000—Cost of specification is Rs.10.

The tenders will be opened in the presence of such of those tenderers who may be present at 3-00 p.m. on the due date. Tenders received after the due date will not be considered. Copy of the specification can be obtained by remitting either by cash or M.O. the amount noted to the Accounts Officer, M.E.S. (Distribution), 157, Mount Road, Madras-2 noting the specification number and sending the cash receipt or M.O. receipt as the case may be to the undersigned with requisition furnishing the complete postal address. The Board reserves the right not to accept the lowest or any tender. The Board also reserves the right to split the tenders, revise the quantity and place orders for the supply covered by this specification on one or more tenderers.

The tenders received after the due date will be summarily rejected.

Superintending Engineer, Technical (Electrical).

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

...re invited in the prescribed form from candi... the requisite qualifications for the award of ... Government Research Fellowships" in Econo... 1972–73. Each candidate on selection would ...y stipend of Rs. 250 in addition to a non... ...t exceeding Rs. 3,000.

Qualification.—Post graduate degree in Economics or Econometrics or Statistics with a minimum of 'B' grade in the final examination. Candidates who have taken the Examination in 1972 and are awaiting publication of results may also apply. They will have to send their grade certificates as soon as they are made available by the Universities.

Age.—Candidates must have been born after 1st July 1947. Age restriction is relaxable by five years in the case of Scheduled Castes and Tribes and Backward Classes.

The last date for the receipt of application is 25th June 1972. Prescribed application form and prospectus can be had from the undersigned on requisition accompanied by a self addressed envelope of size 23 cms. × 10 cms. and stamped to the value of 50 paise plus 5 paise refugee relief stamp.

Research Officer, Finance (Economic Analysis and Research) Department, IV Floor, Kuralagam, Madras-1.

No. 3.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders are invited by the undersigned upto 3-00 p.m. on 20th June 1972 for the supply of Spares for "V" power "C" Pull Westinghouse Model Tournapull Scraper.

The tender specifications can be had from the undersigned on production of treasury chalans for Rs. 2·08 towards its cost and its sales tax and surcharge on sales tax. The cost of tender specification of Rs. 2·00 should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "P.W. III O.R. to the credit of the Executive Engineer, D.C.R. Division, Madras-17" and sales tax and surcharge on sales tax should be remitted separately under the head "XII. A Sales Tax.—*d.* Miscellaneous Receipts under the State Sales Tax Act".

Executive Engineer, P.W.D., D.C.R. Division, Madras-17.

No. 4.

AUCTION NOTICE.

The condemned 1957 Model, Fargo Pick-up van of MDE 156 will be sold in public auction on 25th July 1972 at 11 a.m. by the Commercial Tax Officer, Thanjavur at his Office.

CONDITIONS.

1. The sale of the above vehicle is subject to confirmation by the Transport Commissioner, Madras.

2. An earnest money deposit of not less than Rs. 100 will be collected from all the intending bidders before beginning the auction. The earnest money will be returned to the unsuccessful bidders immediately after the sale is knocked down in favour of the highest bidder. Any one who has not paid this deposit will not under any circumstances be allowed to participate in the auction.

3. The successful or the highest bidder as the case may be in whose favour the sale is knocked down should deposit 25 per cent of the sale amount less the earnest money of Rs. 100 already deposited by him immediately after the sale is knocked down. If he either fails to deposit the amount or backs out, the earnest money of Rs. 100 remitted by him will be forfeited to Government.

4. He should remit the balance amount plus sales tax after communication of order confirming the sales failing which the amount deposited by him will be forfeited to Government and resale held. The loss resulting from such a resale should be made good by the successful bidder who failed to remit the balance amount of the first sale.

5. In the event of the sale being not confirmed by the Transport Commissioner, the 25 per cent of the sale amount deposited by the successful bidder will be refunded to him.

Commercial Tax Officer, Thanjavur.

No. 5.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

AUCTION NOTICE.

One condemned Willys Station Wagon (1959 make) bearing Registration No. MSX 7203 will be sold by public auction on 'as is where is' basis by the Administrative Officer, Industrial Estate, Guindy, Madras-32 at his office at 3-00 p.m. on 28th June 1972. The Administrative Officer, Industrial Estate, Guindy, Madras-32 may be contacted for further details.

Director of Industries and Commerce.

No. 10-A.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TENDER NOTICE.

Name of work—

Buildings—Construction of Building for Government Secondary and Basic Training School for Women at Gudiyatham, North Arcot district—E.M.D. Rs. 8,100.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superindending Engineer, P.W.D. Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore from contractors of appropriate class of P.W.D. or other Government Departments for the above work up to 3-00 p.m. on 5th July 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-15 p.m. on the same day. The work is to be completed within ten months on lump sum contract basis.

Tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle Vellore during office hours from 19th June to 3rd July 1972.

The cost of tender documents of Rs. 50-00 (which will under no circumstances be refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "P.W. Remittances III-Other Remittances" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Building Division at Kancheepuram.

The Sales Tax of Rs. 1-75 can be remitted in the same chalan under the head of XII. Sales Tax. B. Receipts under State Sales Tax Act, General Sales Tax. The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalan.

Earnest Money deposit will be accepted only in the shape of chalans, deposit at call receipts and demand drafts of Scheduled Banks. The demand drafts at Scheduled banks furnished towards Earnest Money Deposit drawn in favour of Executive Engineer P.W.D., Buildings Division at Kancheepuram will only be accepted. State Government Securities and Madras State Electricity Board Bonds will be accepted at 5 per cent below market value. National Savings Certificate will also be accepted only with the knowledge of the post office concerned. No other mode of payment will be accepted. Intending tenderers should have at least three years experience in the construction of major buildings works.

Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.,
Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore.

No. 11-A.

DIRECTORATE OF GROUND-WATER.

TENDER NOTICE.

Name of work—

Supply of Geological equipments.—Drawing instrument boxes—Brunton compasses—Clinometer compasses—Pocket lenses—Pocket magnets—Geological hammers, etc.—E.M.D. Rs. 800.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by Director of Ground-water, Madras-17 at his office referred above, up to 4-00 p.m. on 1st July 1972 for the above work.

The tenders will be opened by the Director, Ground Water in the above office at 4-30 p.m. in the presence those tenderers who choose to be present at that time. Period of completion is two months.

Documents are sold at the above office during office hours from 20th May 1972 to 30th June 1972.

The cost of tender documents of Rs. 15 (non-refundable) should be remitted into the Reserve Bank of India or Government Treasury through a chalan to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Ground-Water Division, Madras-17, under the head "Public Works Remittances III Other Remittances".

Th Sales Tax of Re. 0-60 should be remitted into the Reserve Bank of India or Government Treasury through a chalan under the head "XII. Sales Tax (b) receipts under State Sales Tax Act General Sales Tax".

Documents will be sold against the chalans only, no other form of payment is acceptable.

Director of Ground Water.

No. 13-A.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TENDER POSTPONEMENT NOTICE.

Name of work—

Construction of Additional three floors over the third floor of the Surgical block in Government, Kilpauk Medical College Hospital, Kilpauk, Madras.

The last date of receipt of tenders for the above work stands postponed from 20th May 1972 to 3-00 p.m. on 29th June 1972. Tender documents for the above work will be available for sale in this office from 19th to 28th June 1972. All other conditions remain unaltered.

Superintending Engineer,
Madras-Chingleput Circle, Madras.

No. 15-A.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, sealed tenders superscribed "Tenders for the Purchase of Condemned Vehicles" from Salem Construction Stores are invited by the undersigned for the purchase of condemned vehicles up to 2-00 p.m. on 26th June 1972.

Detailed specification and conditions of sale can be had on payment of Rs. 5-00 (Non-refundable) either in cash in this office counter or by M.O. addressed to Chief Accountant/Expenditure, Mettur Electricity System, Mettur Dam mentioning clearly the specification.

The last date for receipt of M.O. is 21st June 1972. The tender conditions and tender forms will be sent to the applicants only by ordinary post under certificate of postings and the Board will not be responsible for loss of tender documents in transit or for delay or non-delivery, etc. The tender form is not transferable. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reasons therefor.

A sum of Rs. 500 (rupees five hundred only) should be remitted by the tenderer either by cash at this office cash counter or by demand draft on any of the scheduled banks and enclosed the cash receipt or demand draft (as the case may be) along with the tender. Tenders not accompanied by proof of earnest money deposit will be rejected. The tenders will be opened at 3-00 p.m. on 26th June 1972 in the presence of tenderer who may desire to be present.

Superintending Engineer,
Mettur Electricity System, Mettur Dam-1.

No. 18-A.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited by the undersigned for the supply of Tools for the following Trade up to 3.00 p.m. on 5th July 1972.

(1) Blacksmithy.
(2) Fitting.
(3) Fabrication of sheet metal.

Details can be had from the undersigned on request.

Director of Backward Classes.

No. 27-A.

TENDER NOTIFICATION.

Sealed tenders are invited up to 10th July 1972, 10-30 a by the undersigned (by name) for sale of 1781. Sales Tax at 15 per cent on the sale a collected from the tenderer. Interested parties Reserve Inspector of Police, Armed Reserve, Sal

Description of Vehicles.

Registration Number	..	MDH 1781
Make	..	Stude Baker—Con
Model	..	1955
Type	..	Station Wagon.

Superintendent of

No. 29-A.

PALLAVA TRANSPORT CORPORATION LIMITED.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Pallava Transport Corporation sealed schedule tenders will be received by the Manager (Technical), Pallava Transport Corporation, at his office at Transport House, Mount Road, Madras-2 up to 3 p.m. on 28-6-1972 for the works noted below :—

Name of work—

1. Providing internal electrification to the depot at Anna Nagar. E.M.D. Rs. 200.

2. Providing electrification external and maintenance shed at Anna Nagar Depot. E.M.D. Rs. 160.

Cost of tender documents per set including sales tax is Rs. 5.20 for work (1) and Rs. 20.80 for work (2).

Form of contract is lumpsum and period of completion for each work is one month.

Tenders will be opened on the same day, i.e., on 28-6-1972 at 3-15 p.m. by the Manager (Technical), Pallava Transport Corporation, Transport House, Madras-2.

Particulars of tender conditions, forms, schedules and plans can be obtained from the office of the Executive Engineer (Civil), Transport House, Madras-2 on requisition in writing and on payment of amount noted as above on all working days during office hours from 11-6-1972 to 27-6-1972. This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

The earnest money noted above should be remitted in account branch in favour of the Financial Controller of Pallava Transport Corporation, Transport House, Madras-2 and the receipt should be enclosed with the tender.

Tenders received without the prescribed earnest money deposit will not be considered.

Manager (Technical),
Pallava Transport Corporation Limited,
Madras-2.

No. 21-A.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Ramanathapuram Circle, at his office at Madurai-1 for the works noted below in separate covers up to 4-00 p.m. on 21-6-1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Ramanathapuram Circle, Madurai-1 in the presence of the tenderers who choose to be present at 4-30 p.m. on the same day.

Name of works—

1. Construction of river sluice in Periyar Dam of Piluvakkal Project in Srivilliputhur taluk. E.M.D. Rs. 8,750.

2. Construction of left side vent, abutment and wings, etc., in spillway of Periyar Dam of Piluvakkal Project in Srivilliputhur taluk. E.M.D. Rs. 7,500.

3. Construction of right side vent, abutment and wings, etc., in spillway of Periyar Dam of Piluvakkal Project in Srivilliputhur taluk. E.M.D. Rs. 7,500.

4. Construction of canal sluice in the central pier of spillway of Periyar Dam of Piluvakkal Project in Srivilliputhur taluk. E.M.D. Rs. 5,000.

The tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Ramnad Circle, Madurai-1 during office hours from 12-6-1972 to 19-6-1972. The last date for receipt of application for the tender schedules is 19-6-1972 and the applications received after that date will not be generally considered.

Earnest money deposit will be accepted in the shape of chalans and other authorised mode of payment.

The Superintending Engineer reserves the right of rejecting any tender or the whole tender received without assigning any reasons.

Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.,
Ramanathapuram Circle, Madurai.

No. 22-A.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

Suruliar Hydro Electricity Project—Supply of Junglewood Planks and Scantlings at Periyar Lower Camp Stores to Specification No. PS SUR 3.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and by the order and direction of the Board sealed tenders superscribed as above, and with the name of the tenderer will be received by the undersigned or his authorised representative at his office up to 3.00 p.m. on 6-7-1972 and will be opened at 4.00 p.m. on the same day in the presence of tenderers or their authorised representatives as may be present.

2. Copies of tender specification with schedule, etc., can be had from the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2.10 (Rupees two and paise ten only) including sales-tax by money order or cash towards the cost of each tender set. This amount is not refundable in any circumstances.

3. The earnest money deposit of Rs. 1,500 (Rupees one thousand and five hundred only) should be paid in cash only in advance at the office of the undersigned and receipt thereof enclosed with the tender. Cheques will not be accepted on any account. Demand drafts for earnest money deposit should be sent in advance and in no case with the tender itself. Tenders received without earnest money deposit in the first instance will be summarily rejected.

4. The earnest money will be retained in the case of successful tenderer/tenderers and will not carry any interest. It will be dealt with as provided in the tender. When the tender is accepted, the successful tenderer should furnish a security deposit for an amount which together with the earnest money deposit already paid by the tenderer will amount to 5 per cent of the contract value. This security deposit should be furnished within the time specified in the purchase order issued by this office. This security deposit will not bear any interest. The security deposit together with the earnest money deposit will be retained as security for the due fulfilment of the contract. If the tenderer do not remit the security deposit within the specified time or if he withdraws his tender after acceptance, the earnest money deposit will be forfeited.

5. No late tenders and those not in conformity with our prescribed terms conditions, specifications or without earnest money or tie up other transactions towards earnest money are entertainable.

6. The Board reserves the right to distribute the contract for the supply of materials among tenderers or to reject any [illegible] reasons therefor.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer P.W.D., Ramanathapuram Circle, at his office at Madurai-1 for the work noted below up to 4.p.m. on 29—6—1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Ramanathapuram Circle, Madurai-1 in the presence of the tenderers who choose to be present at 4.30 p.m. on the same day. Form of contract is K2.

Name of work.

1. Construction of an anicut across Sarugani River at the off take of Thirani supply channel and special repairs to the tanks (1) Thirani Kanmoi (2) Manchikatti kanmoi and (3) Pukkudy tank.—E.M.D. Rs. 3,710.

The cost of tender documents for each set viz, Rs. 20 is payable under the sub-head "P.W. III. Other remittances" on account of Executive Engineer, Devakottai Division, Devakottai. Besides Sales tax of Re. 0.70 extra which is payable under the head "XII. General Sales Tax".

The cost of tender documents (which will under no circumstance be refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India to the head of account specified above and the chalan produced after which the tender documents will be issued.

The tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Ramnad Circle, Madurai-1 during office hours from 20—6—1972 to 27—6—1972.

The last date for receipt of application for the tender schedules, is 27—6—1972 and the applications received after that date will not be generally considered.

Earnest money deposit will be accepted in the shape of chalans and other authorised mode of payment.

The Superintending Engineer reserves the right of rejecting any tender or the whole tenders received without assigning any reasons.

Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.
Ramanathapuram Circle, Madurai.

No. 19-A

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Buildings Division, Tirunelveli-2 for the work mentioned below up to 4.00 p.m. on 20—6—1972. The Tenders will be opened at 4.30 p.m. on the same day.

Name of work.

Supply and erection of one number electrically driven turbine pumpset for the borewell near the staff quarters in Tirunelveli Medical College at Palayamkottai in Tirunelveli District. E.M.D. Rs. 250.

Form of Contract is K2 and period of completion is one month.

The cost of tender documents of Rs. 5 (which will not be refunded under any circumstances) is to be remitted into any treasury under the head "P.W. III or" on account of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Buildings Division, Palayamkottai and the sales tax of Re. 0·18 under the head "XII S.T.(c) Receipts under the State sales tax general sales tax in a single chalan".

Tender schedule and other documents can be had either by post or in person from the office of the Executive Engi-

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NOTIFICATION.

Sealed tenders are invited for the supply of Deep X-Ray Therapy Unit by the Director of Medical Education up to 3 p.m. on 5th July 1972. A copy of each of the conditions of tender, details of equipment with specifications and tender form can be had from the Director of Medical Education, Chepauk, Madras-5 on application, on payment of Rs. 10 plus sales tax at 3 per cent by way of chalan.

Quotations should be sent in sealed cover addressed to the Director of Medical Education, Madras-5 and superscribed as "Quotation for the supply of Deep X-Ray Therapy Unit due on 5th July 1972".

Quotations received after the due date and time and not superscribed as above will be rejected.

Further particulars if any required may be obtained from the Director of Medical Education, Madras-5.

No. 18 *Director of Medical Education.*

TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited up to 3 p.m. on 28th June 1972 for appointment of Transport Contractor for TANSI Structural Works, Ambattur and TANSI Structural and Galvanising Works, Mettur Dam, for the period of one year from July 1972.

Prescribed form of tender with schedule and "Instructions to Tenderers" may be obtained from the Deputy Manager (Structurals), TANSI Corporation Limited, 35/2, Woods Road Madras-2 on payment of Rs. 5·50 (inclusive of sales tax), either in cash or money order to the Senior Accounts Officer (Cash) of this office. Tenders superscribed "For Transport Contract for the TANSI Structural Works, Ambattur and TANSI Structural and Galvanizing Works, Mettur Dam" due on 28th June 1972, should be sent in the sealed cover. Tenders will be opened at 4 p.m. on 28th June 1972.

No. 17. *Managing Director.*

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders are invited for the supply of the following items of cattle feed for this Department for the period from 1st July 1972 to 31st December 1972.

Items.

Tender No. I—

1 Groundnut Oil Cake (Expeller).
2 Gingelly Oil Cake (Expeller).
3 Rice Bran-Raw/Boiled.
4 Bengalgram Husk—Raw/Roasted.
5 Wheat Bran—Fine/Flakes.
6 Tapioca Tippi.
7 Red Gram Dust.
8 Cotton Seed Oil Cake.
9 Guar Meal.

Tender No. II—

1 Paddy Straw.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited by the undersigned up to 1 p.m. on 26th June 1972 for the following works for a period of one year from the date of acceptance of the tender:—

(1) Transport Departmental materials (including R.C.C. poles) by road from one departmental stores to another of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.

(2) Handling and transport of Departmental materials by road through carts or lorries from Paramakudi Railway Station and Lorry sheds at Paramakudi to Central Stores at Paramakudi and vice versa.

(3) Clearance and transport of cement (and iron and steel materials in respect of Virudhunagar stores only) by road through carts or lorries from the following Rail heads to the places noted against each including loading, unloading and stocking, etc.—

Rail head.	*Place to which transported.*	*Distance in K.Ms.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
(i) Virudhunagar Railway Station.	Virudhunagar stores ..	0–8
(ii) Srivilliputtur Railway Station.	Srivilliputtur stores ..	4–0
(iii) Rajapalayam Railway Station.	Rajapalayam stores ..	3–0
(iv) Karaikudi Railway Station.	Kanadukathan yard ..	20–0
(v) Sivaganga Railway Station.	Nattarasankottai stores ..	7–0
(vi) Aruppukottai Railway Station.	Kalloorani yard	13–0

Separate tenders should be submitted for items (1), (2) and (3). Copies of tender specifications can be had from Chief Accountant/Ramnad Electricity System/Exp./Madurai-7, on application giving clear postal address stating the above works and payment of Rs. 5 (Rupees five only) for each tender set (not refundable) in cash or by money order to him.

The Tender forms will be sent to the applicant only by Ordinary post and the Board is not responsible for any loss of the same in transit. The tender form is not transferable. The tenders will be opened at 2 p.m. on 26th June 1972 in the presence of the tenderers who may be present.

The tender specifications will be available for sale from 12th to 24th June 1972.

Superintending Engineer,
Ramanathapuram Electricity System.

No. 60-A.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited by the Director of Fisheries, Madras-6, up to 3 p.m. on 30th June 1972 for the disposal of fish catches landed by the trawlers, further particulars can be had from the Director of Fisheries, Madras-6.

No. 58-A. *Director of Fisheries.*

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Particulars of tender conditions, schedules, forms and plans can be obtained from the Office of the Divisional Engineer Gemini Fly Over, Madras-25, on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 25·90 (including Sales-tax) on all working days from 13th to 20th June 1972 during office hours. This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

The E.M.D. amount noted against the work should be remitted into any of the Government Treasury within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (H), Gemini Fly Over Division, Madras-25, under the head 'Revenue Deposit' to the credit of the Divisional Engineer (H), Gemini Fly Over Division, Madras-25 and the receipted chalan shluld be attached with the tender.

If the E.M.D. amount is furnished in the form of Bank guarantee obtained from scheduled banks the guarantee should be accompanied by the Reserve Bank of India concurrence.

Tenders based on alternate design will not be considered.

Tenders received without the prescribed E.M.D. will not be considered.

Superintending Engineer (H).

No. 52-A.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICTY BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

1. For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board sealed tenders superscribed "Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, Ennore Thermal Scheme—Sale of scrap and surplus materials Specification No. SE/ETS/–5/72–73 and the name of the Tenderer" will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Ennore Thermal Scheme (Construction), Ennore, Madras-57, at his office upto 3–30 p.m. on 30th June 1972 and will be opened at 4–00 p.m. on the same date in the presence of such of those tenderers who are present.

2. *Materials available for disposal :—*

Rusted M.S. rod cut bits, M. S. scrap, structural scrap, Deal wood scrap, cast iron scrap, G.I. scrap, copper scrap, brass scrap, aluminium scrap, lead scrap, auto scrap, empty cement gunnies, gunny scrap, asbestos sheet scrap, empty containers, etc.

3. Copies of tender set can be had from the Office of the Superintending Engineer (Construction), Ennore Thermal Scheme, Ennore, Madras-57 on payment of Rs. 5 (Rupees five only) in cash (not refundable under any circumstances). If the tender set is required by post, extra Re. 1 should be paid in addition to the above cost of tender set.

The earnest money payable should be paid in advance specified in the tender set.

5. Tenders not submitted in the departmental form and on due date will be rejected. The Superintending Engineer (Construction), Ennore Thermal Scheme, reserves the right to distribute the sale amount the tenderers or reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reasons therefor.

6. The Electricity Board is not responsible, either for any loss of tender set during transit or delay in receipt if sent by post. The tender forms are not transferable.

Superintending Engineer (Construction),
No. 53-A. *Ennore Thermal Scheme, Ennore, Madras-57.*

CHIT TENDER EXTENSION NOTICE.

Name of work.—Construction of additional buildings for B.Sc. (Botony) and B.A. (English) courses in Government Arts College at Ariyalur, Tiruchirappalli District.

Last date and time of receipt of tenders is extended up to 3-00 p.m. on 22nd June 1972.

Tenders documents will be availalbe for sale up to 12th June 1972.

Tenders will be opened in the presence of the Contractors who choose to be present up to 3-30 p.m. on 22nd June 1972.

All other conditions referred to in Rc. D2/9798/72-50, dated 18th April 1972 remain unaltered.

Superintending Engineer (P.W.D.),
No. 56-A. *Tiruchirappalli Circle, Tiruchirappalli-1.*

TAMIL NADU WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board sealed tenders in the proper Departmental form Superscribing the name of work on the cover will be received by the Superintending Engineer (T.W.A.D.) Board, at his office, at No. 17, P.T.Rajan Road, Madurai-2 up to 3-00 p.m. as per his office clock on 10th July 1972 (Monday) and they will be opened on the same day at 3-30 p.m. in the presence of the tenderers who choose to be present at that time.

Name of work.—Palani Water-Supply Scheme—IV Stage (Final)—Construction of a summer storage tank at Palani.

Earnest Money Deposit: Viz., Rs. 37,000 has to be deposited along with the tender, only in the shape of a treasury chalan or Demand Draft or Bank Guarantee from any Nationalised Bank payable on par to the credit of the Executive Engineer, T.W.A.D. Board, Execution Division, Madurai-2.

Cost of Tender Documents is Rs. 25·88 (inclusive of Sales tax and not refundable).

Tender documents can be had form the Executive Engineer, (T.W.A.D. Board) Division, 14, Ramamoorthy Street, Madurai-2 (up to 5-00 p.m. on 6th July 1972 (Thursday).

Superintending Engineer (T.W.A.D.),
No. 62-A. *Madurai.*

TUTICORIN PORT TRUST.

Sealed tenders are invited by the Chairman, Port Turst up to 4-00 p.m. on 1st July 1972 for the work of "PAVING R.C.C. SLABS IN THE NORTH" (Approximate value of Contract—Rs. 23,500). If any of the tender other than that of the Registered Contractor of Tuticorin Port Trust is accepted he should get his name registered in Port Trust adopting all the formalities within 30 days from the date of provisional work order. If not, the work order will be cancelled and the earnest money remitted by him will also be forefeited. Tender documents can be had from the undersigned up to 28th June 1972 on payment of Rs. 10 per set which will not be refunded.

State Port Officer, Madras
No. 59-A. *(In additional Charge Tuticorin Port).*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER EXTENSION NOTICE.

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PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER EXTENSION NOTICE.

Name of work.—Construction of Harijan Hostel Buildings for Boys at Ootacamund.

The last date for receipt of tenders for the above work fixed on 24—5—1972 is extended to 26—6—1972 up to 3·00 p.m. The tender documents will be available for sale in the office of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Buildings Division, Coimbatore up to 24—6—1972.

The conditions of the original tender notice remain unaltered.

Superintending Engineer, P.WD.,
No. 22. *Coimbatore-Nilgiris Circle, Coimbatore.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

POSTPONEMENT OF CHIT TENDER.

Name of work.—Construction of a third floor with A.C. sheet roof over the existing second floor of the Nurses quarters in the Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai.

The last date for receipt of tenders for the above work is extended up to 3 p.m. on 21—6—1972. The tender documents will be available for sale from 14—6—1972 to 19—6—1972.

The other conditions of the original tender notice remain unaltered.

Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.,
No. 21. *Madurai Circle, Madurai.*

APPLICATION FOR SENIOR INSPECTORS OF COIR—INVITED.

Applications with attested copies of testimonials are invited from qualified candidates for appointment to the posts of Senior Inspectors of Coir in the development of Coir Industry in Kanyakumari and in the office of the Director of Industries and Commerce, Chepauk, Madras on a pay scale of Rs. 325—15—475—20—575—35—650 plus allowances admissible under the rules. The candidates possessing the following qualifications only need apply :—

1. (i) B.A. or B.Sc., degree of any University recognised by University Grants Commission for the purpose of its grants and

(ii) Practical experience for a period not less than three years in Coir Industry in any factory or Institution.

OR

2. (i) Minimum General Educational qualifications prescribed in the schedule to the General Rules and

(ii) Practical experience for a period of not less than Six years in Coir Industry in any factory or Institutions.

AGE.—35 years (should not have completed 35 years of age as on 1st July 1972).

TEST.—Must pass Account Test for Subordinate Officers Part I within his period of probation of 2 years.

(i) Language Test (Tamil) during the period of probation if the applicant does not possess adequate knowledge of Tamil

[illegible]

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

Admission to Post Diploma Course in Medical Equipment Technology at the Central Polytechnic, Adyar, Madras-20.

Applications are invited from qualified candidates for admission to this course.

Qualification for admission.

Candidates should possess a recognised Degree in Electrical Engineering or Electronics or a Diploma in Electronics or Electrical Engineering with Electronics as Elective Subject.

Details of the course.

The course consists of three semesters of six months duration each.

Course objective.—The object of this course is to train the students in the use, maintenance and repairs of the Electro-Medical and Mechanical equipments used in Hospitals.

Tuition fees.

A tuition fee of Rs. 90 per semester and a special fee of Rs. 20 per semester will be collected for the course. A caution deposit of Rs. 25 towards loss or damage to tools and equipments should also be paid at the time of admission.

Candidates seeking admission to the above mentioned courses should apply in the prescribed application forms along with a crossed Indian Postal Order for Rs. 10 towards registration fees which should not be dated earlier than 1-6-1972. The application forms will be issued at the office of the Principal, Central Polytechnic, Adyar, Madras-20 on payment of one rupee by crossed postal order which should not be dated earlier than 1—5—1972. The applications should reach the Principal, Central Polytechnic Adyar, Madras-20 on or before 30—6—1972.

Director of Technical Education.
No. 19.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed Tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari Circle, Tirunelveli-2, for the work mentioned below upto 3-00 p.m. on 30th June 1972. The tenders will be opened at 3-30 p.m. on the same day.

Name of work.—Construction of Buildings for the Government Junior Basic School (Weavers Street), Vadasery, Nagercoil. E.M.D.—Rs. 7,750.

Form of Contract is lump-sum and period of completion nine months.

The cost of tender documents, viz. Rs. 20 (which will not be refunded under any circumstances) is to be remitted in any treasury under the head "P.W. III—O.R. Receipt" on account of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D. Buildings Division, Palayamkottai, Tirunelveli District and the sales-tax of Re. 0.70 under the head "XII. S.T. (b) Receipt under the State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax".

Tender schedules and other documents can be had either

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed scheduled tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (H), Special Circle for N.H. Works, Madras-1, at his office at Kuralagam Buildings, IV Floor, Madras-1, up to 3-00 p.m. on 21st June 1972 for the works noted below :

Name of works.—(1) Reconstructing the minor bridge at K.M. 33/2 in Sub-Section I of Mysore Border, Krishnagiri-Salem Section of N.H. 7—E.M.D. Rs. 2,020.

(2) Reconstructing the minor bridge at K.M. 38/6 in Sub-Section I of Mysore Border, Krishnagiri-Salem Section of N.H. 7—E.M.D. Rs. 3,610.

(3) Reconstructing the minor bridge at K.M.40/2 in Sub-Section I of Mysore Border, Krishnagiri-Salem Section of N.H. 7—E.M.D. Rs. 1,350.

(4) Reconstructing the minor bridge at K.M. 52/2 in Sub-Section I of Mysore Border, Krishnagiri-Salem Section of N.H. 7—E.M.D. Rs. 4,380.

(5) Reconstructing the minor bridge at K.M. 55/0 in Sub-Section I of Mysore Border, Krishnagiri-Salem Section of N.H. 7—E.M.D. Rs. 3,050.

The tender will be opened on the same day (i.e.) on 21st June 1972 at 3-15 p.m. by the Superintending Engineer (H), Special Circle for N.H. Works, Madras-1.

Particulars of tender conditions schedule forms and plans can be obtained from the Office of the Divisional Engineer (N.H.), N. H. Division I, Madras-1 at Second Floor, Kuralagam Buildings, Madras-1, from 14th to 20th June 1972, on payment of Rs. 25.88 (including sales tax) on all working days during office hours. This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances. No application of issue of tender documents will be entertained on the date of tender.

The E.M.D. noted above should be remitted in any of the Government Treasuries within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (N.H.), N.H. Division I, Madras-1, under the head of account "Revenue Deposit" on behalf of the Divisional Engineer (N.H.), N.H. Division I, Madras-1 and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with tender. If the Bank guarantee is produced towards Earnest Money Deposit, it should be in the form prescribed by the Government. The concurrence of Reserve Bank of India to the Bank guarantee should also be submitted along with the tender. The tender received without prescribed earnest money deposit will not be considered.

No. 33-A. *Superintending Engineer (Highways).*

TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED.

35/2, *Woods Road, Madras-2.*

TENDER NOTICE No. F4/48080/72.

Sealed tenders are invited up to 3 p.m. on 24th June 1972 for the disposal of surplus Iron and Steel Raw Materials, Loose Tools and Finished Goods available in one of the units of this corporation. Full details can be had from this office on payment of Rs. 10·30 either in cash or in the shape of Indian Postal Order in favour of Senior Accounts Officer (Cash) of this office.

No. 13. *Managing Director.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TENDER POSTPONEMENT NOTICE.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TENDER EXTENSION NOTICE.

Construction of separate buildings to house the District Munsif's Court and Sub-Court at Sivaganga in Ramanathapuram district.

Tender Notice No. Roc. 8991/72/17/D3/4th April 1972.

Sealed tenders for the above work will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Ramanthapuram Circle at Madurai at his office for and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu upto 4-00 p.m. on 29th June 1972. The tender documents will be available for sale from 20th June 1972 to 27th June 1972. The sealed tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Ramanathapuram Circle, Madurai-1 in the presence of those who choose to be present at 4-30 p.m. in the Superintending Engineer's Office, Madurai.

2. The other conditions mentioned in original tender notice issued in the above reference will remain unchanged.

Superintending Engineer,
P.W.D., Ramanathapuram Circle, Madurai.

No. 11.

TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(An undertaking of Government of Tamil Nadu) 35/2, Woods Road, Mount Road, Madras-2.

TENDER

Sealed tenders are invited for the supply of Automatic Welding machine for the unit of this Corporation, upto 2 p.m. on 28th June 1972. The tenders will be opened on the same day at 3 p.m.

Detailed specification and conditions of tender can be had from the Deputy Manager (Purchase) of this corporation on payment of Rs. 5·25 inclusive of sales-tax (non-refundable) only by cash or money order in favour of the Senior Accounts Officer, (cash) of this Corporation.

Managing Director.

No. 10.

TAMIL NADU WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

CRIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board sealed tenders in the prescribed departmental forms will be received by the managing Director, Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board, No. 1, Club House Road, Madras-2 at his office upto 2 p.m. on 26th June 1972.

The tenders will be opened after 2-30 p.m. on the same day by the Managing Director or any Officer deputed by him in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present at the time of opening. Form of contract is lumpsum.

Name of the work—Supply and delivery of Stationery articles—E.M.D. Rs. 2,500.

E.M.D. amount must be in the form of Treasury chalan, demand draft or Bank guarantee or in any one of the accepted form of deposits as prescribed in the tender schedule). Tenders received without the Earnest Money Deposit will be summarily rejected.

The cost of tender documents Rs. 20·70 inclusive of sales tax, is not refundable under any circumstances. The tender documents can be had from the office of the Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board, No. 1 Club House Road, Madras-2.

Period of completion ... within fifteen days from ...

CRIT TENDER NOTICE.

Poonamallee Water-Supply—Scheme I. Stage—Distribution System—Laying and jointing of C.I. pipes for East Zone E.M.D. Rs. 1,410.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders in the prescribed Departmental Form will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.H. Engineering Circle, Madras at his Office at No. 52, Gengu Reddy Road, Egmore, Madras-8 for the above work upto 3-00 p.m. on 30th June 1972 from the Registered Contractors of appropriate class of this Departmental and/or similar Government organisation. The tender will be opened after 3-30 p.m. on the same day by the Superintending Engineer, P.H. Engg. Circle, Madras in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present at the time of opening.

Form of contract is K2 and Period of completion six months. E.M.D. should be in the Form of Treasury Chalan or in any one of the acceptable forms of deposits as prescribed in the Tender Schedule.

Cost of Tender Documents, viz. Rs. 10·35 is to be remitted to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.H., Engg., Division, Thanjavur—"T. Deposits and Advances—I. Deposits bearing interest—Other Deposits—T.W.A.D. Board—Funds—I.Receipts—G. (iii) Other Remittances and for Sales Tax Sales—D. Misc. I—General Sales Tax in separate chalans".

Tender documents can be had from on application to the Executive Engineer (P.H.E),P.H. Engg. Divn., T.W.A.D.Board No. 1/14, Edward Elliots Road, Madras-4.

(With the cost of Tender documents sent by cash or by Money Order.)

Superintending Engineer,
Public Health Engineering Circle, Madras-8.

No. 27.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TENDER NOTICE.

On behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu, Sealed Tenders are invited by the undersigned upto 1 p.m. on 26th June 1972 for the supply of the following materials:—

(i) Diesel Engine Driven concrete mixer 10/7 cu. ft. capacity—6 Nos.

(ii) Electric driven concrete mixer 14/10 cu. ft. capacity—2 Nos.

Necessary tender specification and conditions may be had from the head clerk of this office between 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. from 24th May 1972 to 24th June 1972 on production of challan for Rs. 2 and 10Ps. (Rupees Two and Paise Ten only) remitted into Reserve Bank of India, Madras or into any Government treasury under the head of "P.W. III OR Receipts on account of General Superintendent, P. W. Workshops and Stores, Madras" or by MONEY ORDER.

The Cost of the tender Schedules will not be refunded under any circumstances.

Payment towards cost of tender schedule may be made direct to the Head Clerk P. W. Workshops and Stores, Madras or may be sent by MONEY ORDER to the Address of the (Gener.) Superintendent P. W. Workshops and Stores, Madras

LIBERAL RURAL PRACTICE LOAN FOR UNEMPLOYED DOCTORS

To assist medical practitioners to set up practice in the rural areas and to encourage the unemployed doctors to go to rural areas into gainful self-employment, the Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation is prepared to give loans up to Rs. 1 lakh' to each doctor.

Areas which come under a Panchayat Board or Panchayat Union but not under a Municipality or Corporation will be deemed to be a "Rural Area" for the purpose of the Scheme. Physicians. Surgeons, Dentists and Veterinary practitioners are eligible to avail the loan under the scheme, on condition that the Medical Practitioner is willing to set up practice in a rural area. The following norms have been worked out :

If a physician wants to start a dispensary, he may need Rs. 10,000. If he wants to have a laboratory which will be able to give the minimum biochemical facilities, he may need Rs. 20,000.

It is calculated that Surgeons may need a minimum sum of Rs. 15,000. But if he wants to have an X-ray plant, he may require another sum of Rs. 20,000.

The minimum requirement to start a dental clinic is worked out to be about Rs. 10,000.

In addition to the above norms the Corporation may also disburse loans for purchase of Refrigerators and purchase of vehicles (Cycle, motor-cycle, car, van).

If the Corporation finances purchase of vehicle to a doctor, registration of vehicle must be in the name of the Corporation, and the vehicle must be duly insured with any one of the approved insurance companies.

It is realised that in most of the rural areas the physician or surgeon who can give a prescription cannot expect a patient to go to a chemist another 20 or 30 miles away. Similarly in the case of a surgeon, he can not ask the patients to buy their own dressing materials. Loan provisions are available for stocking these so that the doctor can supply them and collect the cost from the patient. In the same way, a Dentist may require a minimum of Rs. 10,000 if he has to buy all the equipments except X-ray plant. If he needs, X-ray plants, he will need another sum of Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 extra.

As regards the doctors (including Lady Doctors) to start maternity wards in rural areas, they may need the same financial aid as the Surgeon, viz., Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000 since in most of the cases the doctors may have to do minor surgical work on their patients (after confinement a minor tear may occur. and then will have to be repaired). If any new constructions of buildings have to be done, then the cost may go up depending upon the size of the building and amenities provided in the building like flush-out, lavatory with septic tank and a theatre. Such a construction is a need to a surgeon and a lady doctor, it is realised and due provisions will be made for them.

As regards the wards, the quantum of assistance depends upon whether it is completely private ward or semi-private ward or general ward. If each patient is going to be given a separate room, with an attached bathroom, the cost will be more. If it is a semi-private ward where 6 or 8 patients can be accommodated in one room, each patient need not have a separate toilet and cost will be reduced proportionately. Cases may arise where residential-*cum*-hospital is planned where the Doctor has to reside within the compound of the hospital, such cases will also be financed adequately.

Terms of Assistance :

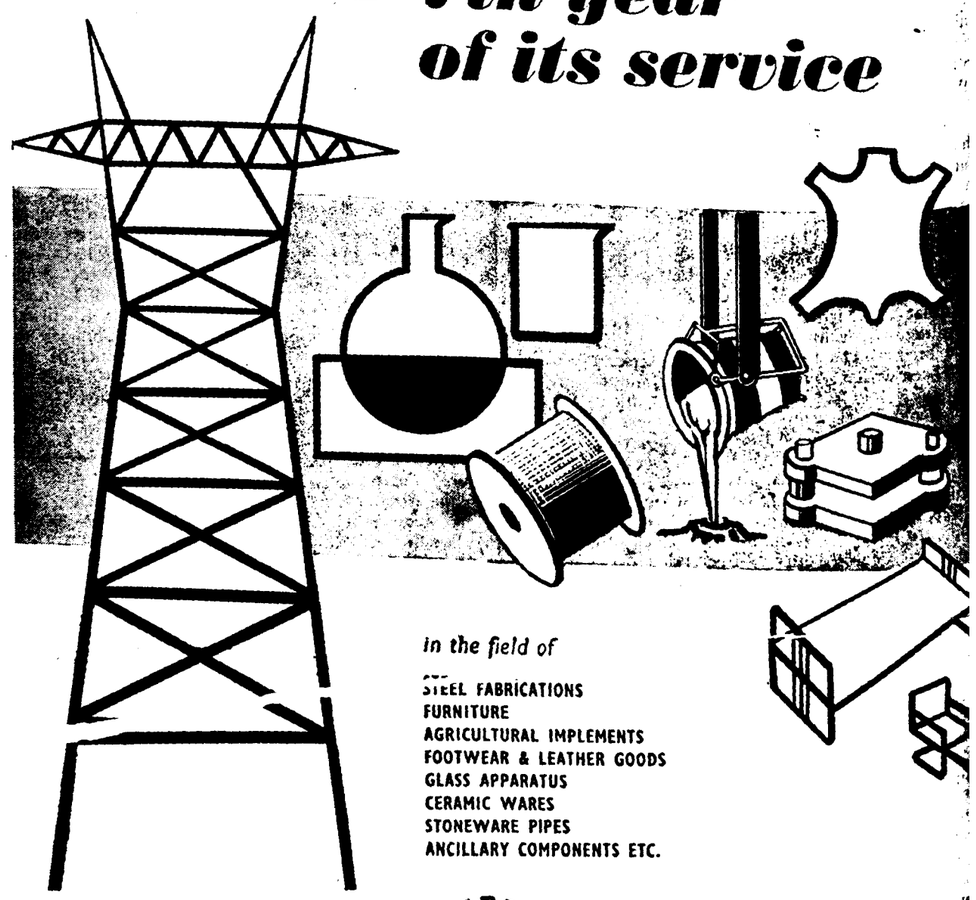
Thus the minimum loan amount may be fixed at Rs. 10,000 and the maximum amount may be fixed at Rs. 1,00.000.

Advance will be given to an extent of 90 per cent of assessed needs by the Corporation. The rate of interest will be 7 per cent per annum. A penalty of 1 per cent per annum will be levied in addition in case of default. The applicant should pay a fee of 0.5 per cent of the loan applied for with a minimum of Rs. 100 and a maximum of Rs. 250. If doctor finds it difficult to remit this fee initially, the amount may be allowed to be a recovered within a period of two to three years. A Committee of doctors has been constituted to screen the applications. The loan will be made repayable in eight annual instalments with a repayment holiday of two years. The instalments in the initial period may be less and in the later years can be more.

SIZEABLE ADDITION TO ROAD SYSTEM IN 1971-72

About 22,000 kilometres of roads were added to the road-system of the country during 1971-72 raising the total to about 12,54,000 kilometres. According to latest information the Centre has already sanctioned schemes worth about Rs. 210 crores for the construction of roads on National Highways against the Plan provision of Rs. 418 crores. In addition, estimates of about Rs. 52 crores are in the pipeline. The final allotment during 1971-72 for the construction of roads in the Centre sector amounted to Rs. 40.02 crores. Bareilly-Amingaon road will be ready by the end of next month. The 73 crore rupee project is almost complete except the bridge over the river Gandak at Dumaria Ghat in Bihar including its approaches and some isolated work in U.P. and West Bengal and a few works in Assam. Initiated in 1964, the project is intended to provide an arterial road along the Indo-Nepalese border from Banbasa in Uttar Pradesh to Amingaon in Assam through Bihar and West Bengal.

TANSI *enters the 7th year of its service*



in the field of

STEEL FABRICATIONS
FURNITURE
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
FOOTWEAR & LEATHER GOODS
GLASS APPARATUS
CERAMIC WARES
STONEWARE PIPES
ANCILLARY COMPONENTS ETC.

TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION

(GOVT. OF TAMIL NADU UNDERTAKING)
35/2, Woods Road, Madras-2.

ITS 32 UNITS CONSTITUTE A STRONG NET-WORK OF INDUSTRIES.

EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND

In the modern era, social security has come to be regarded as an indispensable part of any progressive country and it constitutes an important weapon in the battle against poverty, unemployment and disease. An ideal system of social security aims at protection of the individual against the incidence of employment injury, sickness, unemployment, old age and invalidity, besides providing protection to the family in the case of death of the bread-winner.

The Government of India has enacted several legislations in the field of social security. The Employees' Provident Fund and Family Pension Fund Act, 1972 is one of the important enactments in this direction.

Coverage of the Act.

The Act as it stood prior to 1st March 1971, when family pension benefit was introduced, provided for only the compulsory contributory provident fund benefits to the employees. With the modest beginning with six organised industries in 1952, the scope of the Act has been gradually extended with the result that it now applies to 126 industries and classes of establishments and has over 61 lakhs of provident fund subscribers in over 51,000 establishments.

The act applies to every establishment falling in one of the scheduled industries and classes of establishments employing 20 or more persons. If the establishment employs 50 or more persons, the Act applies after 3 years from the date the establishment is set up. In case of smaller etablishments between 20 to 49 persons, the Act applies after 5 the date it has been set case of co-operatives out the aid of power, only if the employ- 50 or more. Every employee of a covered establishment drawing pay up to Rs. 1,000 per mensem and who has put in one year's continuous service or 240 days' actual work during the period of 12 months or less is required to be given benefit of contributory provident fund.

Establishments having their own provident fund, pension or gratuity schemes are allowed to administer their own scheme and are exempted from the provisions of the Statutory Provident Fund Scheme provided the quantum of benefits under the private scheme is not less than that under the Statutory Scheme.

Payment of Contributions.

The rate of provident fund contribution is 6¼ per cent of pay, i.e., basic wages, dearness allowance and cash value of food concession including retaining allowance. In case of establishments falling in specified industries or classes of establishments and employing 50 or more persons, however, the rate is 8 per cent. An equal amount is added by the employer.

The establishments are expected to remit the provident fund contributions monthly with the State Bank of India or its subsidiaries and if they fail to do so, they render themselves liable to prosecution and damages. The provident fund contribution in arrear is also realised as arrears of land revenue. The magnitude of the work can be assessed from the fact that over 2,000 crores of rupees were collected by the 31st December, 1971. There are, however, always some unscrupulous employers or financially weak establishments who fail to remit the provident fund contributions. In their cases, prosecutions are launched and recovery proceedings for recovery of arrears as land revenue, under the Revenue Recovery Acts are initiated. As many as 44,941 prosecutions were launched and 58,975 recovery proceedings were initiated by 31st December, 1971. The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation has been able to realise about two to three crores a year through revenue recovery proceedings. Despite these penal actions and levy of damages up to 25 per cent of the amount due in case of default, an amount of Rs. 18·6 crores of provident fund contributions remained outstanding from the establishments covered under the Act. As the provident fund is an important source on which a worker or his family in the case of his premature death can draw upon in case of need the employers have got to be compelled to pay the contributions regularly. The existing penal provisions have been found inadequate in this behalf and Government has been considering bringing a bill in the Parliament to amend the Act so as to make the penal provisions more deterrent and stringent.

FACILITIES.

Under the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, various facilities for advances as well as final payments are provided. In order to deter the employees from withdrawing their provident fund prematurely, a provision of forfeiture of the employer's share from 75 per cent to 15 per cent is made if a member withdraws the provident fund before 15 years' membership in the circumstances like resignation, dismissal or termination of employment. The amount forfeited is not refunded to the employers but is kept in a separate fund which is utilised for the common welfare of the members and their families. At present, the forfeited amount is utilised for assuring the employees at all times, the refund of their share of provident fund contribution deducted from their wages irrespective of whether it is paid to the fund by the employers or not. Besides, a minimum payment of Rs. 750 is assured to the members of the family in every case of death irrespective of the contribution of the employees.

The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation has been making annually final payments of about Rs. 28 crores in about 2·5 lakhs of cases and has been granting advances of about 4·5 crores in 1·4 lakhs of cases.

FAMILY PENSION SCHEME.

The benefits provided by the Fund were not found adequate in the case of pre-mature death of the member. Government therefore introduced the family pension-*cum*-life assurance scheme with effect from 1st March 1971. Under this scheme, a mem- ber contributes at the rate of ¼ per

cent of his pay, an equal amount being contributed by the employer and the Government. The employees and employers share of contributions are drawn from their provident fund contributions. Under the Family Pension Scheme, a family pension ranging from Rs. 40 to Rs. 150 per month is granted to the members of the family of the deceased depending upon the age at the time of his membership of the family pension fund and the period of contribution. In the case of death after 7 years' membership, family pension at an enhanced rate of 50 per cent of the pay last drawn by the member, subject to a maximum of double the normal family pension is allowed up to 7 years. There are also provisions for life assurance benefit up to Rs. 1,000 and retirement and withdrawal benefits up to Rs. 4,000. There were 8·55 lakhs of subscribers of the family pension scheme on 31st March 1972.

ORGANISATION

The Employees' Provident Fund Act and the Scheme are administered by the Central Board of Trustees. Central Provident Fund Commissioner is the chief executive officer and is assisted by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners functioning in various States. The organisation employs about 5,000 persons. The organisation has provided these employees, who used to receive scales of pay in the respective State Governments, pay and conditions of employment similar to those available to the Central Government employees from 1960. The system of direct recruitment to the non-gazetted posts above the cadre of Lower Division Clerk has been abolished and substituted by departmental promotions only. Promotional opportunities have been opened up to even unqualified Class IV employees to the cadre of Lower Division Clerk and above. Recently the Central Board of Trustees agreed to the revision of ratio of the posts of Lower Division Clerk and Upper Division Clerk so as to provide for gradual upgradation of over 1,000 posts to the cadre of Upper Division Clerks. All posts of Accounts Officers hitherto filled up by deputationist officers, have been made available of departmental men after passing an Accounts Service Examination. The organisation has also embarked upon an ambitious building programme for office buildings and staff quarters which would eventually cost it over Rs. 7 crores.

NEW PROPOSALS.

The Central Government already have under consideration a proposal for extension of social security programmes. The recommendation of the National Commission on Labour suggesting enhancement of the rate of provident fund contribution from 6 per cent to 8 per cent and 8 per cent to 10 per cent is already under their consideration. A second recommendation of the Commission before Government is the extension of the Employees' Provident Funds Act to establishments employing 10 persons or more. The National Commission also recommended the integration of social security organisations and working towards a comprehensive social security scheme. This matter is also receiving the attention of the Government.

IMPROVED PERFORMANCE OF IDPL.

The Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., a public sector undertaking engaged in the production of drugs and surgical instruments was for the first time expected to show a gross profit of Rs. 1·60 crores for the year 1971-72. According to the Annual Report of the Company the total sales, shot up significantly in 1971-72 to Rs. 23.23 crores. With increased turnover, the Company was able to reduce its losses substantially. All the three operating units—the Antibiotics plant at Rishikesh, the Synthetic Drugs plant at Hyderabad and the Surgical Instruments plant at Madras continued to improve substantially their production performance. The Antibiotics plant, produced 1,17,000 milliards of antibiotics during 1971-72.

The Synthetic Drugs plant also increased its production to 1,039 tonnes during 1971-72. The Surgical Instrument Plant produced 5,65,123 instruments valued at Rs. 46 lakhs as against 4,23,212 instruments valued at Rs. 43 lakhs produced during 1970-71. The IDPL was now implementing programmas (a) for expansion of production in the Synthetic Drugs Plant (b) for stabilisation and improvement of production in the antibiotics Plant at a total cost of Rs. 6,23 crores.

ZERO ENERGY FAST REACTOR GOES INTO OPERATION

A Zero Energy Fast Reactor a forerunner to the Fast Breeder Reactors—Went into operation on May 22 at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre at Trombay. The Fast Reactor Critical Facility is the first reactor of the type in the country and is entirely fuelled by man-made element 'Plutonium' produced at Trombay.

The decision for the construction of this sophisticated reactor was taken in 1969 and was completed in a period of three years. The design, development and construction was wholly done by a team of BARC scientists and engineers led by Dr. P. K. Iyengar. Commissioning of this reactor, marks the ushering in of a new erain the programme of development of nuclear technology for peaceful purpose in the country. The instrumentation and all the components including the fuel elements have been fabricated at Trombay. This has given a fillip to undertake bigger projects-wholly Indian-in the country.

Unique feature of this reactor is that it contains no moderator to slow down the neutrons unlike any other research and power reactors in the country. The chain reaction is sustained entirely by the fast neutrons. Fast Breeder Reactor development at this stage, leads to the utilisation of the vast reserves of Thorium available in the country. With this prospect in view, the Reactor Research Centre, now taking shape at Kalpakkam near Madras will have a 15 MW electrical sodium cooled Fast Breeder Test Reactor (FBTR). Further, a pulsed fast reactor (PFR) which will be a unique facility providing source of pulsed neutro search in physics and sciences is also plan Reactor Research Cen

RS. 5 LAKHS SANCTIONED FOR SCIENCE EQUIPMENT TO ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

The Government have sanctioned an expenditure not exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs during 1972-73 for payment of grant to 1,000 Primary (Lower Elementary or Junior Basic) schools and 200 Upper Primary (Middle Higher Elementary or Senior Basic) of both Government and Non-Government schools in the districts of Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari for the purchase of science equipments. Accordingly each Primary school is to be provided with a grant of Rs. 300 and each Upper Primary school with a grant of Rs. 1,000. This sanction will not expire at the end of financial year, but will be available till spent.

Among the 1,000 Primary schools and 200 Upper Primary schools 870 Primary schools and 142 Upper Primary schools are to be selected from among the schools of both Panchayat UnionElementary schools and Aided Elementary schools located in the Panchayat Union areas and the rest are to be selected from among the schools situated in Non-panchayat Union areas such as Aided schools (55 & 19), Municipal or Corporation or Township schools (65 & 34) and Government Schools (10 & 5).

The 870 Primary schools and 142 Upper Primary schools including schools in Panchayat Union areas are to be selected on the following basis :

Two hundred and fourteen Primary schools are to be selected at the rate of two schools each from 113 'A' class Panchayat Unions and 109 'B' class Panchayat Unions. and the balance of 426 Primary schools and 142 Upper Primary schools are to be selected at the rate of 3 Primary schools, and 1 Upper Primary school each from 142 'C' and 'D' class Pancha at. But, these selections are, subject to minor modifi f necessary, at the hands Director of Rural Develop-

Nature of Grant :

The grant under the scheme is on *full cost* basis for all schools. Schools selected in earlier years for science equipment grant are not eligible for grant for a second time. Expenditure should be incurred only in respect of the schools selected for the year under the scheme.

The authorities concerned are authorised to select some other school later in 1972-73 in case the management of school selected originally in 1972-73 is not willing to avail itself of the opportunity during 1972-73.

Sanctioning authority :

The District Educational Officers will select aided schools in Non-panchayat Union areas and Municipal/Corporation/Township schools. They will sanction grants to Aided schools only after the schools purchase the articles and prefer a proper claim.

The District Educational Officers are empowered to select Municipal/ Corporation/Township schools n consultations with the executive authorities concerned. They are authorised to release on or after 1st October 1972 to the concerned Municipality/Corporation/ Township the grant under this scheme in advance which are later to be adjusted with reference to audited figures of actual expenditure. The Municipal Councils, etc., should get the amounts credited to their respective Elementary Education Fund accounts before 31st March 1972. (The expenditure may be incurred after 1972-73 also if necessary.)

The Director of Rural Development will look after the implementation of the scheme in Panchayat Union areas. The Panchayat Union Commissioners are to select both the Panchayat Union schools and the Aided schools in Panchayat Union areas in consultation with the Deputy Inspectors of Schools. In managements of Aided scho will get reimbursement from the Panchayat Union Commissioners on post execution basis. The Government authorise the Collectors to release on or after 1st October 1972 in advance to the concerned Panchayat Union Councils the grant due to each Council. The grants released will be subject to adjustment later with reference to audited figure of actual expenditure. The Panchayat Union Councils shall get the amounts adjusted to the Credit of their Education Fund Accounts immediately after the advance grant are released. The expenditure on the purpose for which the grant is sanctioned may be incurred beyond 1972-73 also and not necessarily before 31st March 1973.

The Government schools shall be selected by the District Educational Officers. The selected Government schools are authorised to incur expenditure on equipment at Rs. 1.000 or Rs. 300 as the case may be, during 1972-73.

Mode of Purchase :

The schools receiving the equipment grant should purchase glassware articles only from the Scientific Glassware unit of the Industries development, irrespective of the price. The Director of Rural Development is authorised to place a consolidated indent in respect of Panchayat Union schools.

C. M.'s Budget Promise Recalled.

"The outlay for Education, which was of the order of Rs. 53·56 crores in 1967-68 has been increased to Rs. 89·85 crores in 1972-73. I wish to announce on this occasion the decision of Government to constitute an expert committee to explore possibilities of improving the quality of education in our schools. This committee will, I hope, take advantage of modern developments in this field in the educational institutions abroad" said the Chief Minister in his Budget Speech.

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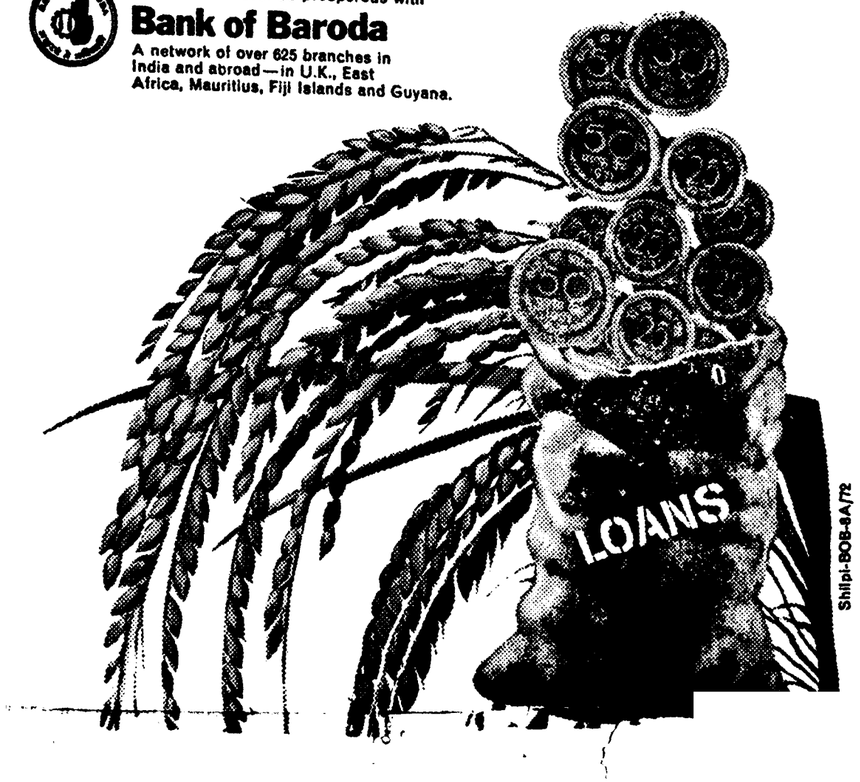
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HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

SHORT CRIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed scheduled tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (H.), Special Investigation Circle for Pamban Bridge Works at the office of the Special Divisional Engineer (H. & R.W.), Thirumanur bridge works at Thanjavur up to 3-00 p.m. on 28th June 1972 for the works noted below.

Name of work.

1. Constructing a bridge at K.M. 69.0 (M. 43.1) of Muthupet-Mimisal Road—E.M.D.- Rs. 17,500.

2. Constructing a bridge at K.M. 60.2 (M. 37.5) of Muthupet-Mimisal Road—E.M.D.- Rs. 8,500.

Tenders will be opened on the same day (i.e.) on 28th June 1972 at 3-30 p.m. by the Superintending Engineer (H.) Special Investigation Circle for Pamban Bridge Works at the Office of the Special Divisional Engineer (H.), Thirumanur Bridge Works, Thanjavur.

Particulars of tender conditions, schedules, forms and plans can be obtained from the Office of the Special Divisional Engineer (H), Thirumanur Bridge Works at Thanjavur on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 51·75 (including sales tax) for the work as found in item No. 1 and Rs. 25·90 (including sales-tax) for the work as found in item No. 2 on all working days from 20th June 1972 to 27th June 1972 during office hours. This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

The earnest money deposit noted against each work should be remitted into any of the Government Treasuries within the jurisdiction of the Special Divisional Engineer (H.) Thirumanur Bridge works at Thanjavur under the head of "Revenue Deposit" to the credit of the Special Divisional Engineer (H), Thirumanur Bridge Works at Thanjavur and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender. If the earnest money deposit is furnished in the form of Bank Guarantee obtained from banks the guarantee should be accompanied by Reserve Bank of India concurrence.

Tenders based on alternate design will not be considered.

Tenders received without the earnest money deposit prescribed will not be considered.

No. 96-A. *Superintending Engineer (H.).*

TIRUCHIRAPPALLI HOUSING UNIT.

TENDER NOTICE.

Separate sealed tenders for each group with the name of work and tenderers duly superscribed on the cover are invited for the work of "construction of individual houses for Last Grade Government Servants at Duraiswamipuram in Tiruchirapalli Town" so as to reach the undersigned not later than 3-00 p.m. on 22nd June 1972.

Group number.	*Approximate value of each group.*	*E.M.D. for each group.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Rs.	Rs.
I	34,500	520
II	34,500	520
III	34,500	520
IV	34,500	520

The tender documents, plans, etc., can be had from the Divisional Accountant on payment of Rs. 5·20 for each group (non-refundable) from 13th June 1972 to 21st June 1972 on all working days.

Tenders received will be opened at 3-15 p.m. on 22nd June [illegible] who choose to be present.

TAMIL NADU SLUM CLEARANCE BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board sealed tenders with the name of work and tender duly superscribed on the cover are invited from the registered contractors by the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division IV in his office at Ashok Nagar, Madras-83 (near Ashok Pillar) up to 3-00 p.m. on 21st June 1972 for the work noted below. The tenders will be opened by the undersigned at 3-15 p.m. on the same day in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present at that time.

Name of work :—Construction of additional floor over the first floor of existing 4 blocks of 8 in 1 tenements in Ramakamathpuram Scheme area at Ramakamathpuram. E.M.D.—Rs. 1,300.

Form of contract is L.S. and period of completion three months. Approximate value of work is Rs. 86,000.

The tender documents can be had from the Office of the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division No. IV, Ashok Nagar, Madras-83 (near Ashoka Pillar) on all working days between 11-00 a.m. and 3 p.m. from 15th June 1972 only on production of receipted chalan towards the cost of tender schedules plus sales tax i.e., Rs. 15 plus sales-tax the cost of tender schedule may be remitted to this credit of the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division No. IV under the head "T. Deposits and advances Part—I—Deposits bearing interest (B)—Other deposits-Deposits of Slum Clearance Tax Board. The sales-tax may be remitted under the head "XII, Sales-tax—B. receipts under State Sales tax Act-General Sles-tax".

Right is reserved to reject any or all tenders received without assigning any reason therefor.

Executive Engineer,
Slum Clearance Board,
Division IV, Madras-83.

No. 63-A.

NOTIFICATION.

Applications are invited for the appointment of one Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade II in Ramanathapuram District in the time scale of pay of Rs. 400—15—475—20—575—25—650.

1. The applicant must be a citizen of India.

2. He must be of a good character.

3. He must be free from bodily deformity which will render him unfit for Government service.

4. The applicant must not have completed or will not complete 34 years of age on 1st August 1972.

5. Must be a member of the bar and have not less than two years of active practice in criminal courts.

(*a*) Each application should contain particulars of date of birth, native place and district educational qualification, period of active service in criminal courts and should be accompanied by

(i) copies of certificate of character and conduct;
(ii) evidence of date of birth.
(iii) evidence of proof of the educational qualification; and
(iv) evidence of proof that he is a member of the Bar Association.

(*b*) An applicant will be disqualified if he attempts to canvass or bring influence to bear on the District Collector of the other officers concerned.

(*c*) Applications should reach the Ramanathapuram Collector's Office at Madurai on or before 30th June 1972.

(*d*) The application should be accompanied with a chalan for Rs. 10 remitted after 20th May 1972 under the head "XXI. A.J. Misc. Application Fee". The chalans remitted prior to 20th May 1972 will not be accepted.

(*e*) Applications which not contain the above particulars will be rejected summar

(f) The [illegible]

TENDER NOTICE.

On and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders (in the prescribed form) will be invited by the Superintending Engineer, T.W.S. & D.B., Veeranam Project Circle, Chepauk, Madras-5, from the registered Public Works Department contractors of the appropriate Class for the work of–

Providing Mossaic Tiles Pavement Alround Swimming Pool on the right Bank of Cooum River at Madras-5.—E.M.D. Rs. 2,400.

Tenders will be received upto 3-00 p.m. on 29th June 1972, and tender documents will be available for sale from 20th to 28th June 1972.

Cost of tender documents is Rs. 5, which is to be remitted, under P. W. III. O.R. in Government Treasury chalan to the credit of Executive Engineer, Cooum Improvements Division, Chepauk, Madras-5, and Sales Tax of Re. 0·40 as in force to be paid under XII. d. Sales Tax Miscellaneous.

The work is to be carried out on lump-sum contract basis.

Detailed chit tender notice stipulating the conditions for obtaining tender schedule and other particulars may be had at the office of the undersigned during office hours.

Superintending Engineer, T.W.S. & D.B.,
Veeranam Project Circle, Madras-5.

No. 57-A.

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders (in the prescribed form) will be invited by the Superintending Engineer, T.W.S. & D.B., Veeranam Project Circle, Chepauk, Madras-5, from the registered Public Works Department contractors of the appropriate Class for the work of.

Construction of a road culvert at Ch. 94682 *km. of Wandiwash Pandy Road crosing near Tindivanam in South Arcot district.—E.M.D. Rs.* 1,930.

Tenders will be received up to 3-00 p.m. on 28th June 1972.

Form of contract is lump-sum and period of completion two months.

Cost of tender documents viz. Rs. 105, is to be remitted under T.W.A.D. Funds V.P. III. O.R. in Government Treasury chalan to the credit of Executive Engineer, Veeranam Project Division, Tindivanam and Sales Tax of Re. 0·40 as in force to be paid under XII. d. Sales Tax Miscellaneous.

Availability of tender documents is from 15th to 27th June 1972.

Detailed chit tender notice stipulating the conditions for obtaining tender schedule and other particulars may be had at the office of the undersigned during office hours.

Superintending Engineer, T.W.S. & D.B.,
Veeranam Project Circle, Madras-5.

No. 64-A.

NOTIFICATION.

Sealed tenders for the supply of Revenue Survey Stones o Tirukoilur Revenue Division South Arcot district are nvited by the Deputy Directo ey and Land Records, Cuddalore, so as to reach him fore 4-30 p.m. on 28th

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TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders (in the prescribed form) will be invited by the Superintending Engineer, T.W.S. & D.B., Veeranam Project Circle, Chepauk, Madras-5, from the registered Public Works Department contractors of the appropriate Class for the work of–

Quarrying and Supplying Fine Aggregate (Sand) for manufacture of P.S.C. pipes at factory site at Tirukalikundram in Chingleput district.—E.M.D. Rs. 19,000.

Tenders will be received upto 3-00 p.m. on 5th July 1972.

Cost of tender documents Rs. 10·00 is to be remitted under funds—T.W.A.D. Board 'G' Remittance in Government Treasury chalan to the credit of Executive Engineer, Veeranam Veeranam Project Division, Chingleput and Sales Tax of Re. 0·40 as in force to be paid under XII. d. Sales Tax Miscellaneous.

The work is to be carried out within eighteen months on lump-sum contract basis.

Availability of tender documents is from 15th to 4th July 1972.

Detailed chit tender notice stipulating the conditions for obtaining tender schedule and other particulars may be had at the office of the undersigned during office hours.

Superintending Engineer, T.W.S. & D.B.,
Veeranam Project Circle, Madras-5.

No. 66-A.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders are invited by the Director of Fisheries for the supply of machineries to the Assistant Director (Inshore Fishing Station), Rameswaram. The tenders should reach the Director of Fisheries, Madras-6 before 2-00 p.m. on 10th July 1972.

Detailed specifications and conditions of tender, etc., can be had from the Director of Fisheries, Madras on production of Postal Order of Rs. 5 (Rupees five only).

Director of Fisheries,
Central Office Buildings, Madras-6.

No. 16.

TENDER NOTICE.

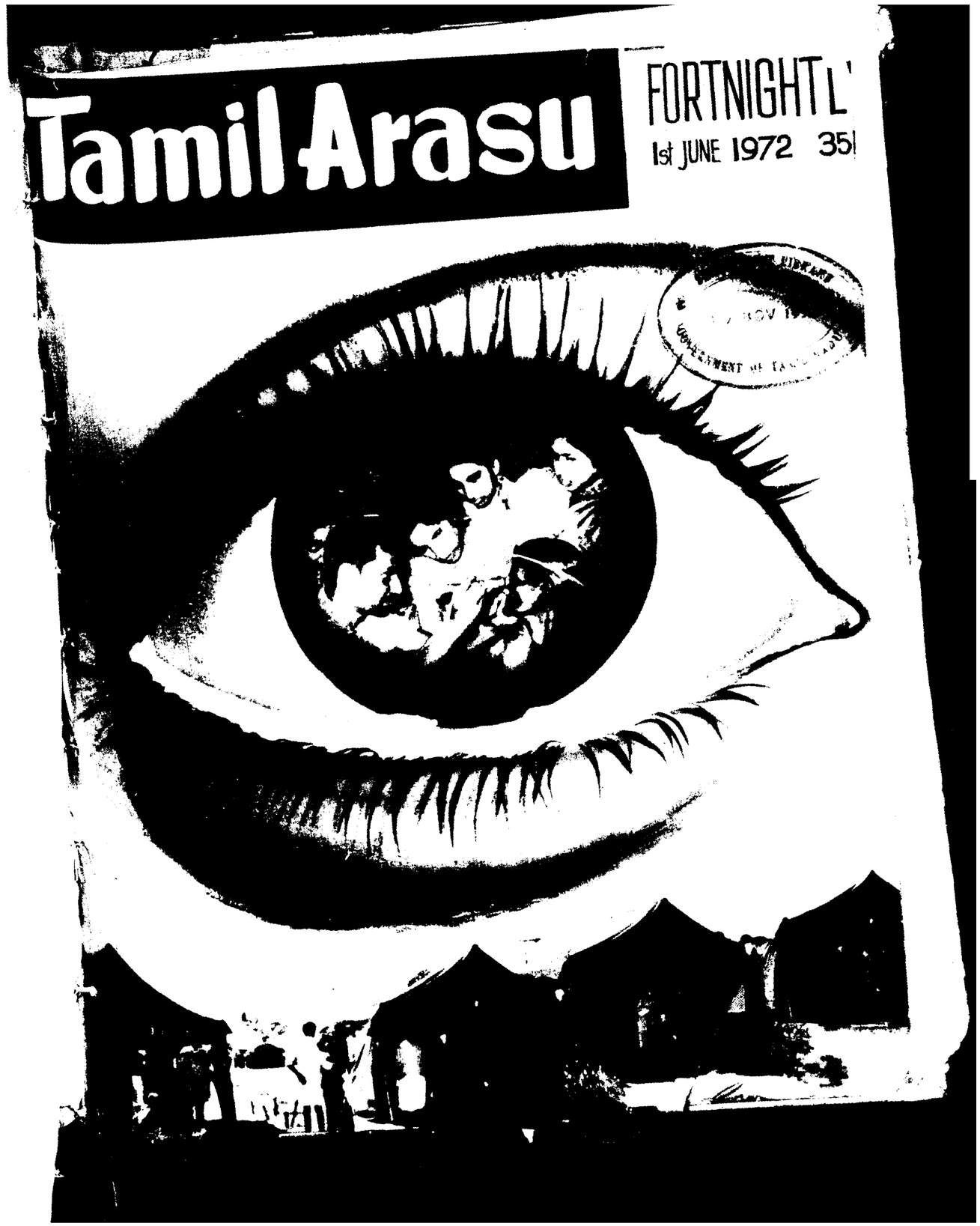
Sealed tenders are invited by the Managing Director, The Tamil Nadu Agro Industries Corporation Limited, "Agro House", Industrial Estate, Guindy, Madras-32. for slotting 6" and 8" dia steel pipes so as to reach him on or before 19th June 1972. Tender forms can be obtained from the above office on payment of Rs. 2·08 in cash. Earnest Money Rs. 200

Managing Director.

No. 26.

AUCTION NOTICE.

One Forgo Ambulance (Closed Type) petrol Driven 1954 Model 127, Wheel Base—Registeration No. MDN. 4067 of this office will be sold in public auction in as is where is condition at 10-30 a.m. on 27th June 1972 at the office of the District Medical Officer, The Nilgiris, Ootacamund. Intending bidder may inspect the Ambulance Van at the said premises during office hours. Conditions


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Tamil Arasu

Vol. II JUNE 1, 1972 Issue 23

CONTENTS.

	Pages.
Chief Minister's Birthday appeal ..	4— 5
Health Minister's appeal for Donations ..	6
Governor's speech at Island Ground ..	7— 8
Chief Minister's speech at Island Ground	9
Prime Minister's speech at Island Ground	10 — 11
Dr. Nedunchezhiyan at Tirukkural Seminar.	15—16
The Message of Tiruvalluvar	17—18
Valluvar's Concept of Democracy ..	19—20
Work of State Archaeology Department ..	21—22
Revised list of the Backward Classes ..	23—25
The Big Heart in Housing	27—29
Public Health in Tamil Nadu	31—32
Madras State Museum	34—37
Tenders	38—66

NATION PAYS HOMAGE TO NEHRU

The nation paid homage to the memory of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the occasion of his 8th death anniversary on May 27, 1972.

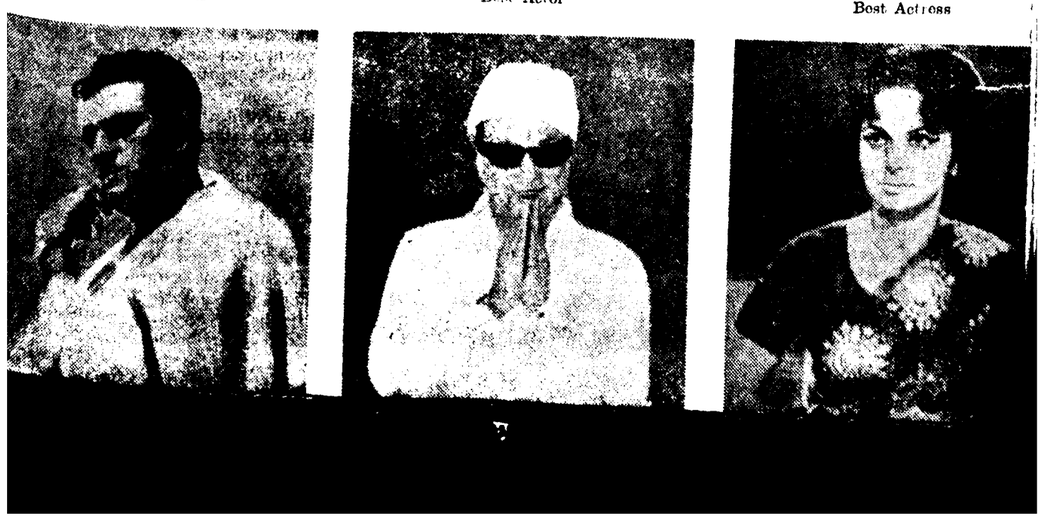
As part of the Memorial Service, the Prime Minister embedded a commemorative capsule containing an account of the major events after his death as well as a film covering important events in his life and other related articles thereto, near his Samadhi on the occasion.

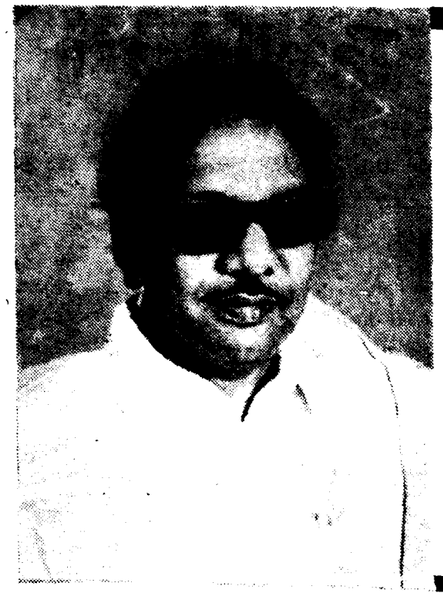
Adjudged by the 19th National Awards for films of 1971.

Best Director

Best Actor

Best Actress





A MASSIVE PROGRAMME FOR EYE-RELIEF

CHIEF MINISTER'S APPEAL TO HELP THE BLIND

"There are in Tamil Nadu 10 lakhs people who suffer from blindness. Of these, 6 lakhs are blind in both eyes. The number of those who have blindness in one eye is 4 lakhs. As these people are living in remote villages, they are unable to approach hospitals and are resigned to their lot in the belief that their blindness is due to their ill fate.

"A programme has been evolved to help them all recover sight within a period of five years. A treatment campaign has been arranged to treat I lakh of these people this year. To help this scheme succeed, I request the public to donate liberally on my birthday in response to the appeal made by the Hon'ble Health Minister Thiru Anbazhagan.

Contributing to help the poor people recover sight is the best way of expressing your Best Wishes on my Birth-day", says the Chief Minister in a message on the eve of his Birth-day, i.e., 3rd June 1972.

In the developed countries progress in eye relief has contributed to an increase in efficiency of the population and a decrease in the incidence of blindness.

A patient who is blinded by cataract, loses his job and has to depend upon others for support and help for his daily activities. If he is operated on for cataract he regains his vision and again becomes an earning member, ceasing to be a burden to others. If a person has defective vision he can be made to see better with glasses. Several people become blind due to causes like glaucoma, malnutrition and other eye diseases which can be easily prevented. So money spent on eye relief will benefit the community economically and socially.

Cataract is the most common cause of blindness in old age. Several surveys in India show that nearly 0·5 per cent of the population lose their eye sight every year through cataract. In the State of Tamil Nadu alone nearly lakhs of people are getting blind every year due to cataract. In addition, there are several children suffering from cataract. At present only 25 per cent of these people are getting operated for cataract. The remaining bulk of the people stay blind for life without getting treatment.

The old people blinded by cataract do not live long because of poverty and want of help. Once they get operated, they regain their sight and live for some more years as earning members in the community. Steps should be taken to have all persons with cataract operated and sight restored.

Surveys show that 2 per cent of the population over 40 years of age suffer from glaucoma. This would mean that nearly about 2 lakhs people in Tamil Nadu alone suffer from glaucoma. Most of the cases are not detected in the early stages. By the time they come to the hospital the disease is in an advanced state with considerable loss of vision. Nearly 28 per cent of the blindness in Tamil Nadu is due to glaucoma.

Though trachoma is not a major problem in many parts of the State, a recent survey of school children in Keelakarai of the Ramanathapuram district showed high incidence of trachoma in that area. Disease in the cornea resulting in corneal blindness account for nearly 25 per cent of all blindness. Whenever a villager suffers an injury to his eye, he usually applies local remedies or irritants making the condition worse. Malnutrition is responsible for high percentage of blindness in children. Surveys of the blind schools in Tamil Nadu reveal that more than 50 per cent of the children in these schools had been blinded due to malnutrition.

A sizeable number of graduates are found unfit for several jobs because of eye defects. School children must therefore be screened periodically for eye defects and treatment given. Schools are the ideal places where children must be educated on the need for adequate and proper care of their eyes and they should be taught also the benefits of proper nutrition in the matter of health and vision.

At present nearly 2·1 per cent of the population is blind in Tamil Nadu. This can be reduced to 0·2 per cent with better facilities for eye relief. It is a burden to society to look after the blind who cannot be cured. A good programme of rehabilitation will enable even blind men to work and earn for themselves along with sighted people. They can lead an almost normal life with proper training. Money invested on this can be recouped in one or two years by the work done by the blind. Also the burden of the blind on families and on society will get reduced considerably. Hence the large-scale programme instituted by the Health Minister on the occasion of my Birth Day."

At the instance of the Health Minister the Chief Minister has consented to his birth day celebration this year being made useful for initiating another public welfare scheme to provide for the treatment of two to three per cent of our population suffering from various kinds of eye ailments. There are about 10 lakhs of people who are deprived of sight totally or partially or have some trouble with their eyes.



SCENE OF AN EYE CAMP



Health Minister at an Eye Camp

HEALTH MINISTER'S APPEAL FOR LIBERAL DONATION

The 49th birthday of the Chief Minister Thiru M. Karunanidhi which falls on June 3, will be celebrated by starting about 100 eye camps in the State as the first phase of a programme for the year 1972-73 which envisages to treat at least one lakh eye patients in the early stages of their ailment when there is a good chance of cure.

Announcing this on May 21, the Health Minister Thiru K. Anbazhagan said each of these eye camps with 500 to 800 patients would cost about Rs. 25,000.

The Chief Minister on the occasion of his last birthday raised a public fund in order to enlist public participation in his social welfare scheme of Beggar Rehabilitation. The people have donated 2½ times the Rs. 40 lakh-target fixed by him for the year and as the first stage three rehabilitation centres for beggers ailing from leprosy have already been set up at Paranur, Ulundurpet and Bargur. The Government has also decided to implement earnestly other schemes to offer a new life to them, so that the begging bowl can be totally banished from this State.

In the past few years and this year in particular the Public Health Department has successfully conducted "eye camps" at various centres with the co-operation of expert surgeons like Dr. Venkatasamy and others.

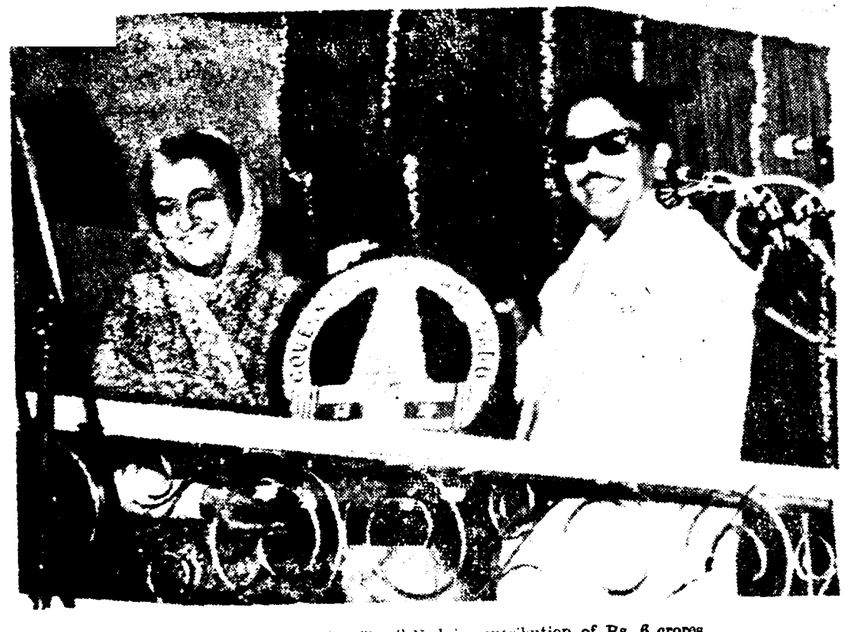
Last year the eye camps started with assistance from the Government had undertaken 10,000 cases of surgical treatment and the people were also supplied with spectacles. The Health Minister said the target for the next year would be at least one lakh persons.

These "Chief Minister Karunanidhi Eye Camps" will be conducted by the Public Health Department with the guidance of an expert panel to be headed by Dr. Venkatasamy and Dr. Abraham.

In his statement the Health Minister has said a Fund will be started on the occasion of the Chief Minister's birthday which will be called the "Chief Minister Karunanidhi Eye Camps Fund" and he appealed for liberal public donations in the cause of helping the poor and the destitute suffering from loss of sight.

THE PROUDEST DAY FOR ALL IN TAMIL NADU

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH



Prime Minister receiving Tamil Nadu's contribution of Rs. 6 crores.

"To-day is the proudest day not only for me but for my Chief Minister and his cabinet colleagues, the leaders of all political parties and the greateful people of Tamil Nadu to have the previlege of welcoming you and expressing our greateful thanks for changing the course of history, for fighting the forces of reaction-internal and external-for ushering in a glorious era of self-confidence and prosperity and for securing for India her legitimate, permanent position in the comity of nations, in the interest of teeming millions all over the world.

"Immediately after your massive victory in March 1971 and before you had time to shake off the strains of a strenuous election tour, the country faced the most dangerous post-independence period on account of ruthless repression and cruelest genocide in Bangla Desh. Every ounce of your energy, every particle of your ability, wisdom and sobriety were put to the severest test. The dynamic vision and statesmanship with which you led the country and inspired our armed forces is a rare performance and unique achievement in the annals of history. Neither the pressure of events nor the cunningly drawn schemes of wily politicians could pressurise you to take a step which the circumstances and realism of the situation did not warrant. History will record with pride that the impatience of the people was diverted into defensive channels and converted into heroic achievements. Enemies were either kept guessing or sent on wild hunt. Neither superiority of arms nor treacherous move could deter the devotion of the people or the morale of our forces. In a record time the laboriously drawn up strategy of the enemy was amashed, thanks to the epoch making glorious achievements of our armed forces.

All enemies foiled.

I remember when India was partitioned, it was fondly hoped that some day democracy would take roots in India and Pakistan and the tremendous damage done by partition, which was bound to be exploited by those interested in balance of power, would be undone. The stormy period, through which India passed during the last 25 years, will be recorded as a period of unbearable pressures to which India was subjected by reactionary forces. Not only India. progress was retarded, but efforts were made to dent her self-respect. Generations will acclaim with gratitude that it was Indira Gandhiji who fought the evil effects of partition, converted handicaps into opportunities, sustained struggling masses against barbarous atrocities of dictators and foiled the designs of enemies of India. The dynamic way in which the war was carried on, the exquisite way in which the ceasefire was ordered and the ablest way in which it was made possible for the refugees to go back, will be recorded in history in golden letters and will prove that

neither differences of religion not pulls and pressures of enemies of masses could hamper the onward march of forces of peace, progress and democratic socialism. Even the worst critics will have to admit that India, under the able leadership of Thirumati Indira Gandhi, fought for values and had neither territorial designs nor presumptuous ambitions. A more superb demonstration of sincere bona fides of India could not have been provided. It has encouraged the forces of peace and weakened the powers and machinations of reactionaries. It has laid to rest the myth that values have no place in international affairs.

The historic Indo-Soviet treaty could not have been better-timed. Every word of the treaty demonstrates a mature mindedness and sound judgment. When some of the major powers succeeded in getting a resolution passed in the United Nations that hostilities must cease, armies should go back to their frontiers and conditions be created for refugees to go back, nobody ever realised how the resolution could be effective without the army in Bangla Desh being compelled to surrender or evacuate. The pioneers of the resolution seem to have been oblivious of the fact that millions of refugees were obliged to seek shelter in India when there were no hostilities as they were subjected to cruelest barbarism by armed marauders of Pakistan. Little did they know that Indira Gandhi alone had the ability to execute the resolution by forcing the Pakistan marauders to surrender so that conditions could be created for refugees to go back and for ordering the cease-fire. The heroic struggle put up by the army and the invaluable dedication to duty exhibited by our armed forces will always be remembered with pride and gratitude and I have no doubt even the armed forces will take pride in acknowledging that it was the leadership of Indiraji which made it possible for them to function so effectively.

Vital concern of Tamil Nadu.

"It may be that others may not realise how vitally concerned Tamil Nadu was about the events from March 1971 to December 1971. Tamil Nadu knew that the southern coast, the vital life line was in danger. Their joy knew no bounds when the job was neatly executed in a record time. May I have the previlege of conveying, on behalf of the people of Tamil Nadu, their pride and privilege in having a leader of your calibre, ability and dynamism and to assure you on their behalf that in preserving the unity of the country and in the defence of the borders of India, they will always be in the fore-front and will be second to none and will sacrifice anything. In fact, this collection of Rs. 6 crores is a proof positive, if ever a proof was needed. In those days when the nation's prestige was at stake, all differences of opinion and party lines disappeared and people exhibited rare solidarity. I will be failing in my duty if I were not to acknowledge with gratitude the whole-hearted support extended by the labour and industry, college students, high school students, ladies' organisations and other institutions who contributed their maximum in spite of their meagre resources and swelled the Defence Fund. The Chief Minister, before the hostility started, had already collected a large amount for the Beggar Relief Fund. But when the time for collection for National Defence Fund came, he gave an inspiring lead by announcing that the first contribution of Tamil Nadu to National Defence Fund would be Rs. 10 crores. Hardly had he collected about a crore of rupees, the hostilities ceased. Thanks to the initiative of the Chief Minister his colleagues and the people of Tamil Nadu, the enthusiasm generated by the unique victory of our armed forces and the wise and sober leadership of Indira Gandhi was wisely availed of and he is able to hand over to-day a cheque for Rs. 6 crores as a token of our affection, love and loyalty to the cause to which you have dedicated your life."

"In the defence of the borders of India, Tamil Nadu will always be in the fore-front."—Governor K. K. Shah.



Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, in the course of his welcome speech while presenting the Prime Minister a cheque for Rs. 6 crores being the contribution of Tamil Nadu towards the National Defence Fund, said :

"When India raised the banner of war under the leadership of Thirumathi Indhira Gandhi to defend India, to maintain the democratic rights and to liberate Bangla Desh, the people of Tamil Nadu did not lag behind others and responded so well to the call of the nation as to prove that they were next to none in patriotism.

Prime Minister Indhira Gandhi made a whirlwind tour of countries all over the world to project the justness of the Bangla Desh struggle and the democratic nature of Mujibur Rehman's demands and she successfully secured the sympathies of the peoples of those countries in favour of a fair solution that she advocated. Failing to find such a happy solution, but with the support of the peoples of the world, and the help of countries like the U.S.S.R. she marshalled the spontaneous and spectacular solidarity of the people of this country behind the willingness for any sacrifice of the valiant jawans to achieve India's resounding victory.

As the people of India stood as one man at the time of war, an all-party committee was formed in Tamil Nadu and the Committee with the support of all the political parties in Tamil Nadu along with the help of employees and employers, Women's Association and Government servants, teachers and students and people belonging to all walks of life in Tamil Nadu resolved to collect and contribute a considerable amount to the National Defence Fund.

More than two hundred great warriors from Tamil Nadu had been killed in the recent war. Among them three Jawans were awarded Maha Vir Chakra, 10 Jawans Vir Chakra, 22 Jawans Sena Medal and 46 others were mentioned in dispatches for gallantry. Among these martyrs Gunner Arumugam was like a, pearl in the Crown of fame martyrs. Gunner Arumugam died in the battlefield at Srinagar, shooting down an enemy plane, while he himself was bleeding to death from a head injury. His wife gave birth to a daughter very soon after his death ; the proud mother named her daughter after Indhira Gandhi.

The heroic death of Gunner Arumugam is a shining example of the fine qualities of Tamil Nadu, the deep sense of gratitude, the willing sacrifice for the sake of country and the continuous, unwavering spirit of martyrdom.

Having come to know that Tamil Nadu was going to contribute a considerable amount for the National Defence Fund. people belonging to all walks o life -rich and poor, employees ar employers. students and teach and young and old contrib their milte very generously e the midst of innumerable d:

WE SUCCEED IN ALL GOOD SCHEMES

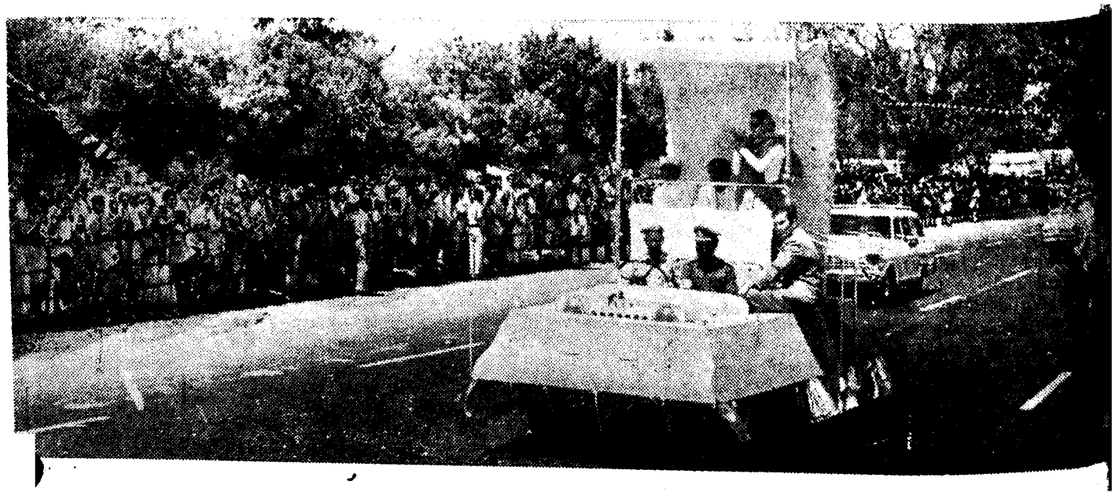
—C.M.

Just as there were troubles during the collection for the National Defence Fund, so also there were troubles at the time of giving the amount to the Prime Minister. After taking part in a conference at Ootacamund, I and other Ministers got into the train last night, but the train was held up at Tiruppur due to some dislocation in the rail track. (Don't think that for this incident I am blaming the Centre). We continued our journey by cars throughout night so that we may be able to reach Madras airport in time to receive the Prime Minister.

Only the Prime Minister knows whether there were any overt or covert troubles for her to take part in this function. But there were overt obstacles like the train incident for us. This is ample demonstration of the fact that whatever be the obstacles or difficulties, we are capable of seeing to the successful fulfilment of our deep thought-out resolutions.

Though we have announced in advance that only Rs. 5½ crores would be handed over to the Prime Minister, now we are in a position to contribute Rs. 6 crores, with the generous support received from the public. So far, the collection and contribution for the National Defence Fund from all over India works out to Rs. 25 crores, out of which, Tamil Nadu has contributed Rs. 6 crores. We feel proud of this fact.

Tamil Nadu is a small state compared with Uttar Pradesh where our Prime Minister Uttar Pradesh has got members of Parliam Tamil Nadu has members in the P indeed ter whe h



Receiving a cheque for Rs. 6 crores for the National Defence Fund from the Chief Minister, Dr. M. Karunanidhi, at a public function in the Island Grounds, the Prime Minister said :

"LET US WORK TOGETHER"

"I thank the Chief Minister, the Governor and the people of Tamil Nadu, for having donated so generously to the Defence Fund.

"The Chief Minister has been kind enough to refer to my own State. It is true Uttar Pradesh is a big State not only in size but even more so in population. But it is a very poor State, certainly the poorest in our country. In the last war, Uttar Pradesh had the largest number of martyrs and also seriously wounded jawans and other officers in the various hospitals in



. But they have also made ry major effort for collecting ney and they have given about s. 5 crores or a littlemore".

"There is no harm in having friendly competition in such matters among States to vie with each other as to who can help the nation more and who can strengthen the nation more.

"As the Chief Minister has very rightly stated, during last year not only the actual fighting part, but before that the stresses and strains were so big as to constitute a trial for India's unity and India's capacity to get things done. We passed through this with flying colours and all over India, whether a State was small or big, whether it was among the so-called backward or advanced State, we found that the Government and the people showed a rare sense or unity and solidarity and all sections of the people were willing to serve and to sacrifice to the extent possible—it was a matter for pride and satisfaction that in our defence forces and other organisations, which were bearing the burden of this strain and of the actual fighting, people of all States had an equal stake.

"For ten years now, I have been visiting all our borders and trying to see the border posts and understand the difficulties under which our defence forces have to live and function. After the war I have been to some of the big hospitals where large numbers of wounded jawans are receiving treatment in the snow and ice of Ladakh in the rains of jungles of the Eastern border and in the hospitals everywhere. I have seen a number of young officers and jawans from Tamil Nadu as indeed from other Southern States of India.

"So if today India is united and strong and respected by the world it is because of the courage, fortitude, spirit of unity and patriotism of these young, brave people.



The Prime Minister was decorated with Floral Crown and Ponnadai at Meenambakkam Air-port.

"I should like, on this occasion, to pay homage once more to all those who have sacrificed their lives, and give my deepest sympathy and good wishes to those who lost their limbs and have to make life afresh ;

"And I wish to pledge on behalf of all of us who are not in uniform we will fight to make this country also economically strong that is to remove those things from our society, whether they are economic or social disparities and superstitions or outmoded ideas and thoughts which had been an obstacle to our progress", she declared.

"We are all one big family. We have shared the joys when there has been occasion for joys and we have shared our sorrows and hardships when occasion for that has arisen. Let us all work together so that the hardships faced by the country will be reduced and we shall march ahead from strength to strength. This can only be done if there is a spirit of co-operation, a spirt of helping all those who are less strong all those who are less privileged, all those, who have for centuries to bear special difficulties and disadvantages.

"The Chief Minister had referred to the difficulties he had to face in reaching here. He and I know that the difficulties are there onl to be overcome. He has shown h could overcome the difficulties th faced him last night and similar this whole nation is difficulties and we determin in and be new so the Go the gr have g the diff peace alway cause o

The Prime her speech v "Vanakkam



MARATHI
Thiru Shivpad B. *Joshi*, Poona.



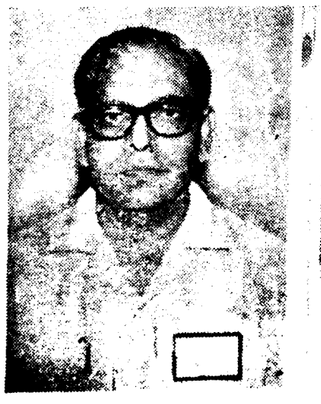
MYTHILI
Dr. Subhadra Jha, Principal, Jogada College, Ranchi, Bihar.



BENGALI
Dr. (Mrs.) Amirdha Das, Ph. D.



TAMIL
Prof. Alalasundaram, Christian College, Madras.



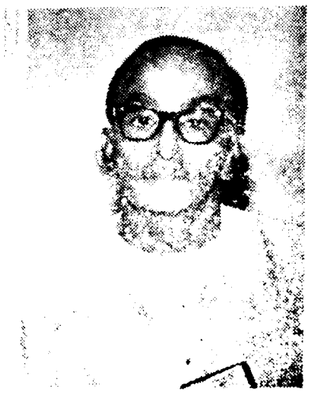
GUJARATHI
Dr. R. C. Shaw, Head of the Dept. of Gujarati, University of Bombay.



TAMIL
Dr. T. Murugaratnam, Madurai University.



TELUGU
Prof. Veda Venkataraya Sastri.



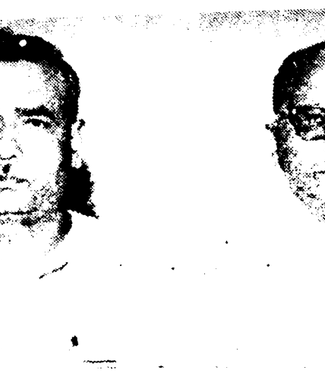
KANARESE
Prof. M. M. Bhat.



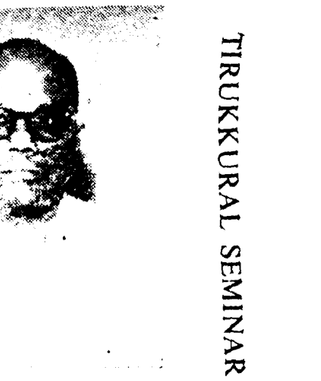
TAMIL
K. S. Mahalevan, B.Sc., M.A., Director of Tamil Development.



TAMIL
Dr. N. Sanjeevi, Head of the Dept. of Tamil, University of Madras.



ASSAMESE
Dr. Upendranath Gowswami, Reader in Assamese.



TAMIL
Dr. V. Sp. Manickam, Professor of Tamil, Annamalai University.



TAMIL
Dr. C. Balasubramanian, University of Madras.



PANJABI
Dr. Harnam Singh Shan, Punjab University.



TAMIL
Dr. M. Govindaswami, Annamalai University.

First Seminar on Tirukkural Studies

The literati from all the Universities in India gathered in Madras for a 3-day All India Seminar on Tirukkural Studies. The Seminar was organised by the University of Madras with aid from the Universities Grants Commission. The inauguration programme which was held in the examination hall of the University of Madras on the Marina was attended by a large and learned gathering. Dr. V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Education Minister in his capacity as pro-Chancellor of the Madras University, delivered the Inaugural Address (published elsewhere in this issue). The key-note address was delivered by Padma Sri Thiru Ma. Po. Sivagnanam, Dy. Chairman, Tamil Nadu Legislative Council. The Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University Thiru N. D. Sundaravadivelu presided, giving at the same time a brief account of the research work on Tirukkural done at the Madras University with the Rs. 3 lakhs endowment made for the purpose by the Second International Tamil Conference. Dr. N. Sanjeevi, Head of the Department of Tamil in the University of Madras, welcomed the gathering.

The participants at the first ever such All India seminar on Tirukkural Studies were drawn from 10 Indian languages apart from Tamil scholars of the three Universities in Tamil Nadu. Excerpts from the papers read by a few of the scholars on Tirukkural, are given below :

GUJARATHI

Dr. Ramanlal C. Shaw, said, "Oh Poet Thiruvalluvar! Oh Prophet Tiruvalluvar! We are greatly indebted to you for your literary gem Tirukkural. Let us have your blessings to practice in life what you have said with so much kindness to us."

MALAYALAM

Dr. K. M. George said, "Kural has lived and inspired generations for over 20 centuries and it will live as long as human beings continue as human beings."

MARATHI

Shri Shivapad Joshi said, "In its essence Tirukkural is a treatise **par excellence** on the art of living. Kural is not a mere book of aphorisms. It is a work linked with the life of the people in all its aspects."

MORE PARTICIPANTS



HINDI
Dr. R. K. Sethi, Head of the Dept. of Hindi, D.A.V. College, New Delhi.





TAMIL
M. Shanmukham Pillai, Univ[illegible] sity of Madras.

BETWEEN SOCIAL VIRTUE AND SOCIAL VICE

TIRUVALLUVAR'S CONCEPT OF INDIVIDUAL



The Pro-Chancellor, Madras University, released a research book on Tirukkural.

Though this ancient classic of Tamil literature is fairly well-known in many foreign countries, within India itself, it has not spread as widely as it ought to have been. No doubt, there has been translations of Tirukkural in other Indian languages, but its study has not been adequately popularised amongst the several languages of India. I hope that seminars of this kind will help spread the message of Kural throughout our country.

"The Kural is the masterpiece of Tamil literature—one of the highest and purest expressions of human thought"—so says M. Ariel. Indeed Tirukkural is one of the highest and purest expressions of human thought. It is the voice of humanity that expressed itself in the land and language that were then eminently suitable for such expression.

Many of the ancient classics when traced from the cudgeon leaves were found to have variations here and there. But, we have got Tirukkural in fact. This is solely because the construction of this classics has been such that it did not allow any kind of variation. So, Rev. Dr. J. Lazarus observes that "the Kural cannot be improved nor its plan made more perfect. It has a perfect mosaic in itself. The slightest change in the size, shape or colour of a single stone would mar the beauty of the whole".

Literature is the product of civilisation. The literature reflects the age and culture whose fruit it is. But the unique feature of Tirukkural is that it transcends the age in which it was produced. From the historic point of view, the author of Kural was a revolutionary both in his outlook and approach towards life. Perhaps the pristine principles of ethics of the earlier times were clouded by spurious and superstitious doctrines gathered during the course of time, and the author in his attempt to ward off these clouds, had made a remarkable contribution to the world literature that has withstood the test of time.

What is virtue ?

A deep study of the work of Thiruvalluvar will show that even in this modern age, we have not attained the sagacity to understand and adopt, in our public and private life certain fundamentals that he has advocated in his work Kural. Much of our thinking even to-day is based on the assumption that ethics and morals aim at the refinement of the individual. No doubt it is so. But the refinement of the individual is not an end in itself. It is only a means to an end. So, the author of Tirukkural while defining justice or virtue (அறம்) says that 'Aram' is that which produces happiness, not happiness of the individual but social happiness.

"[illegible]"

According to Tiruvalluvar, whatever yields social happiness, it is justice—it is அறம். On this criterion, Valluvar describes all the

social virtues as அறம். Family life (இல்லறம்), sweetness of words (இன்சொல்), power of speech (சொல்வன்மை), reverence for life (கொல்லாமை)—all these are described as virtues.

Justice—Not a Divine Mystery !

When Greek Philosophers like Plato and Aristotle and those who came after them were saying that 'Justice' could not be defined and that it was a divine mystery, Valluvar was positive that one need not go to any divine origin to understand the concept of justice. According to Valluvar, "Justice dwells in the minds of those who have knowledge of the standard of right and wrong ; so too deceipt dwells in the minds which breed fraud".

"வினைவலர்தார் நெஞ்சதனு லரப்போலதிதும்
களவறிந்தார் நெஞ்சி லுள".

In the religious scriptures of those days, அறம் or தர்மம் was considered as a divine virtue that would ensure the state of bliss in the next world. But this concept of அறம் was never acceptable to the genius of the Tamils. A poet of the Sangam age by name Mudamosiar, while praising his patron King called Aai sings :

இமையச் செதுக்கிய பாவைபோல் நின்
அறவிலை பகர்ந்த ஆய் [illegible]; பிறரும்
சான்றோர் சென்ற திசை நனி,
ஆன்றோர் படர்ந்த அகன்கண் வானமே.
(புறம் 134)

The ancient Tamils thought that adhering to அறம் with a view to secure bliss in the life hereafter is nothing but a mercenary mentality. The author of Tirukkural who represents this noble tradition of the Tamil culture, has unequivocally describes justice not as any spiritual observance but as a way of life, a way of harmonious living that leads to social happiness.

The opposite of the word virtue as used by Valluvar is பழி, that is social vice.

"செயற்பாலதோரு மறிவே முயற்பாலது
உற்பால தோரும் பழி".

Thus social vice is social vice and அறம் is social virtue.

The touchstone adopted by Valluvar in judging an act as virtuous or not is to find out if it leads to social good. Having this basic principle in mind, Valluvar defines many of the virtues. According to him, Truth (வாய்மை) is not mere speaking the truth but speaking in such a manner as not to cause any harm to others :

"[illegible] யாதெனின்
தீமை இலாத சொல்".

Similar examples can be multiplied to show that Valluvar had always the society in his mind when defining virtues. This is a very important aspect which one could not afford to forget in assessing the relevancy of Tirukkural to the modern world.

As I have already pointed out, Valluvar was a revolutionary. When he found the society divided into castes and creeds, when he found man being given a place in society according to his birth, Valluvar revolted against it and said "all are equal by birth though they may be different by their deeds and achievements."

"பிறப்பொக்கு மெல்லா வுயிர்க்கும்
சிறப்பொவ்வா செய்தொழிலா னவ".

Valluvar could not conceive the creation of the world if any one has to eke out his livelihood on the charity of another :

"இரந்தும் உயிர்வாழ்தலை வேண்டி பாரது
இரந்தும் உலகியற்றியான".

Thus a spirit of secular humanism pervades throughout the work of Tirukkural.

As is well-known, Valluvar has divided his monumental work into three major parts, namely, Virtue, Wealth and Love. He has covered almost all aspects of life in his work. So much so, we find in Tirukkural gems of modern jurisprudence, politics, economics, State-craft and love.

In my opinion, the third division காமத்துப்பால் has not yet been subjected to detailed scholarly study. Kamathupal which is pure in its sentiments and refined and decorous and dignified in its expression, deserves a more careful and closer study than has been bestowed till now.

At the end of the Second World Tamil Conference held at Madras in 1968, three endowments of three lakh rupees each had been created in the three Universities of Tamil Nadu with a view to stimulate study and research of Tirukkural. Under the auspices of these endowments, much useful work is being done by the scholars.

But inter-University Seminars of this kind will definitely pave the way for the wider understanding of this great Tamil Classic.

Rev. Dr. Lazarus has said that "it is refreshing to think that a nation which has produced so great a man as Valluvar and so unique a work as Tirukkural cannot be a hopeless race. The morality he preached could not have grown except on an essentially moral soil. To those, therefore, who labour for the salvation of the Tamil People, the Kural must be a work of peculiar, nay, intense, interest."

For all of us who work for the uplift of our Indian nation, Tirukkural, which represents the Indian spirit in its truest form, has great relevancy not only for the present but also for the future.

Dr. B. Natarajan has rightly said that Kural shows the way to life's poise depicting its simple graces and innocent pleasures with delicate touches of pleasing poetry and persuasive reasoning. Its philosophy is perennial ; its coverage is universal; its wisdom is profound ; its humanism is pervasive ; its brevity is masterly ; its orderliness is amazing and its poetry is exalting.



Tirukkural is the finest flower that has blossomed in the garden of Tamil Culture. The illustrious Kural is at once the pride of Tamil Nadu and the unfailing treasure of wisdom to humanity. It is easily the best read Tamil work among the Tamils themselves ; it also appears to be the best-known and most oft-translated Tamil work in the various other languages of India and the world.

Tiruvalluvar, the great master who has been acclaimed as "one of the great geniuses of the world" by Dr. G. U. Pope, was a poet and scholar, a sage and seer, and an idealist and realist at once. He produced a body of doctrines that is not only matchless as a work of synthesis in the entire literature of the world, but has also acquired a position, unique in transcending time and space.

Tirukkural deals with the essentials of human nature. It is a book on life—of the whole of the life. Chapters on ethics, politics, economics and human enjoyment are all actuated by one underlying purpose—*viz.*, the development of the human personality in terms of love and compassion. Tirukkural is remarkable for its range of ideas and variety. It is well-known to the world for its outspoken Universalism and attractive modernism. It expresses the lofty world encompassing ideals of the Tamils. This didactic literature reveals originality in ideas, imagery and technique. The poet breaks the rigidity of poetic conventions, by the skillful manipulation of simple innovations and imagery.

Words and Images

Of the 1,330 Kurals composed by the author, nearly five hundred maxims reach the unscaled heights of human thought, summarised in the fittest possible words to stand as guides to life. In a couple of hundred verses the poet achieves poetic excellence where experience and expression meet. The great-book of Tiruvalluvar is known as Tirukkural, i.e., the 'Sacred Kural'. 'Kural' is one of the metres very rarely used in Tamil poems. This metre is distinguished for its brevity. Brevity in poetry is not poverty ; an abundance of detail and complexity of thought can be compressed into a simple metrical pattern. The stanzas of Kural may be compared to the miniature paintings. Profusion is forced into a miniature mould ; the mould is expanded by exploiting the suggestive overtone of words and images. Words and images rich with connotations are used in Kural which illusminate the depth of experience and enhance the suggestiveness of the poem.

K. D. Thirunavukkarasu,
Lecturer.
Tirukkural Research Centre,
University of Madras,

Though the 'Kural' is all comprehensive the central, concept around which every other concepts used to revolve is ARAM(Righteousness). Tirukkural, the first and the foremost didactic literature in Tamil, pronounces the three supreme ends of life, viz ; ARAM, PORUL (Socio-polity), INPAM (Enjoyment) in three parts. The first is concerned with the ways and means for a good life whether it may be a domestic life or the life of the ascetics. Porutpal deals with the acquisition, preservation and extension of worldly power. Kamattupal is concerned with sensibility and its satisfaction. With these three phases blended together, Tirukkural emphasises the ultimate goal of life, i.e., the self-realization of man. In other words, the section on righteousness is concerned with the morality or the conduct of the individual ; the section on socio-polity is devoted to morals in relation to society ; and the section on enjoyment is interested in love.

No dreamy idealist

Valluvar was not a dreamy idealist but a practical visionary. He recognises the material requirement for good conduct in this world. The second chapter on the 'Excellence of Rain' bears ample testimony to this fact. Without rain, no food can be produced. Alike to ascetics and to men of the world, food is necessary. If there is no rain, there will be neither the giving of properly acquired wealth to those who need it, nor deeds of penance. He makes specific references to rain in other contexts also, to bring home the truth that the rain is the common economic requirement for the good conduct of human beings.

We can cite another example for his practical vision. Truth and non-killing are considered an absolute necessity for the survival of civilization. But these two ideals appear to be too lofty for practical pursuit. Tiruvalluvar was aware of the difficulties in pursuing these ideals. He answers the question, 'what is truth?' by saying that it is

' to speak nothing that is harmful'. He goes to the extent of saying that even ' falsehood takes the place of truth if it confers a benefit that is free from blemish'. He thinks that truth is not a mere academic matter but a live practical issue.

The World Needs Kural.

The Universalism and modernity of Tirukkural are enshrined in the unique message of Tiruvalluvar to mankind. The teachings of Valluvar are fresh and apposite in the present context also. His message to the world are dignified in their sobriety and lofty in their simplicity. The world needs them more than ever. He carefully avoids the two extreme attitudes towards life. He lays stress on the ' middle way ' which is the golden mean for a happy and prosperous life.

The dignity of family life finds a new form and shape in the message of Valluvar. He considers the householder's state as a supreme one. He extols that family life is the only way for the righteous living :

" If love and virtue in the household reign

This is of life the perfect grace and gain ".

(K. 45)

" What will he who lives virtuously in the domestic state gain by going into other state ? "

(K. 46)

Thus, he exalt the dignity of family life. He believes the household life can serve as a basis to cultivate the spirit of ' Universal Brotherhood of Man '. So, he insists greatly on the love of mankind in a number of verses. He believes that " the seat of life is in love " (K. 80). He expresses clearly that love and forgiveness alone would serve as a panacea to the ills of mankind.

" Forgiving trespasses is good always ;

Forgetting them hath even higher praise ".

(K. 152)

" The joy of revenge lasteth but a day ; but the glory of him who forgiveth endureth for ever ".

(K. 156)

" The punishment to those who have done evil is to put them to shame by showing them kindness in return and to forget both the evil and the good done on both sides ".

(K. 314)

In these verses, Valluvar not only persuades us to forgive and forget the wrong doing of others but also gives us the clue to acquiremental equipoise.

Tiruvalluvar's views on learning is very modern in outlook. In various ways he emphasises the need for learning. In a single verse, he expresses the aim of all educational activity with brevity and comprehensiveness :

" Learn without faults what needs to be learnt ; thereafter conduct yourself in a manner worthy of your learning ".

(K. 391)

Masterpiece of Tamil Literature.

Tiruvalluvar's conception of society and of the individual is very appealing. He wants a society in which there will be employment opportunities for all to make a honest and dignified living. But, if life has to be maintained by begging, then Valluvar calls down a curse on the very creator of the world.

" If He that shaped the world desires that men should begging go,

Through life's long course, let Him a wanderer be and perish so! "

(K. 1062)

This righteous indignation of Valluvar recalls his humanitarian out look. He condemns begging Turning to those who are forced to beg by the conditions of society, he makes a personal appeal :

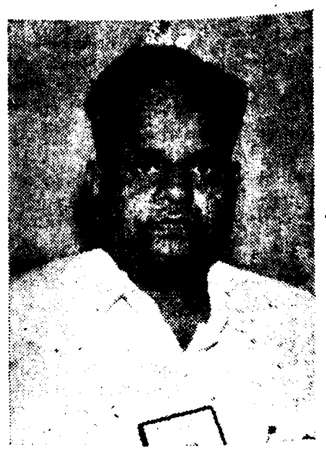
" One thing I beg of beggars all, If beg Ye may

Of those who hide their wealth, beg not I pray ".

(K. 1067)

He persuades people to earn their bread by strenuous labour. In this context, he exhorts that " although fate may maketh one's labour vain, yet the reward may be proportionate at least to the extent of one's bodily exertion " (K. 619). This Kural has been acclaimed as one of the finest gems of Tirukkural by Albert Schweitzer. He says maxims like this, " about joy in activity, such as one would not expect from Indian lips, bear witness to the strength of world and life affirmation present in the Kural. "

Besides these significant features of humane ideals which are equally precious to the people all over the world, of all periods and countries, there are some artistic merits which enhance the greatness of Tirukkural to be considered as " the masterpiece of Tamil literature and one of the highest and purest expressions of human thought. "



Thiru K. J. Thirunavukkarasu.

THIRUVALLUVAR'S CONCEPT OF DEMOCRACY

—By S. Thirugnana, Kumbakonam.

Thiruvalluvar who has given the quintessence of refined human thought about 2,000 years back advanced several sublime principles of democracy which can be given semantic application to fully suit the modern times. An impartial logical analysis of Thirukkural will definitely reveal the fact that Thiruvalluvar had an advanced and precise idea of democracy.

Though the age of Thiruvalluvar has witnessed the existence of monarchy alone in the Tamil Country (perhaps the world over), he did not hesitate to emphasise and expound democratic doctrines in his monumental work, Thirukkural. One of the fundamental principles of democracy acknowledged by all political scientists is the freedom of speech and expression. Thiruvalluvar has not only referred to this maxim but in fact clarified its role in a democracy.

The Council of Ministers who represent the citizens have full liberty to express their views in the presence of the king, the supreme authority of the land. Though the suggestion, advice and criticism propounded by the Ministers prove to be very harsh in their form and not pleasing to the ear, it is a royal etiquette and culture on the part of a king to listen to them with a deep sense of patience. The sense of tolerance and an open mindedness to receive healthy suggestions on the part of the monarch are the very basis of the Government.

" [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] "

(Kural 389)

The Ministers, though elected by the people practically functioned as their true representatives and could go to extent of pointing out the shortcomings of the Government in the very presence of the king. They had freedom to advance severe and constructive criticism and a king who does not have a cabinet of Ministers of this type will definitely ruin himself in course of time :

" [illegible]
[illegible] "

(Kural 447)

" [illegible]
[illegible] "

(Kural 448)

So, it is crystal clear that the seed of the concept of opposition party is found in Thirukkural.

The next vital democratic tenet is the freedom from fear. Every citizen should be given sufficient security so that he may not experience any fear on any account. In fact, understanding the importance of military force and its vital role in defending the country from the foreign aggression, Thiruvalluvar has given the first place to military force when enumerating the six agencies of the Government. It is the duty of the ruler to boldly face the foreign aggression and at the same time to see that the enmity that exists between his government and the neighbouring land is dispelled. It is also his important duty to suppress the various destructive elements that exist in his own land and maintain national peace and solidarity. A true country is that

Exhibition of Tirukkural Translations published all over the world.



which has no destructive forces and where there is no civil war.

" படைகுடிகூழ் அமைச்சு நட்பாணி ஆறும்
உடையான் அரசருள் ஏறு "

(Kural 381)

" பல்குழுவும் பாழ்செய்யும் உட்பகையும்
வேந்தற்கேதம்
கொல் குறும்பும் இல்லது நாடு "

(Kural 735)

These points clearly emphasise the importance of freedom from fear in a real democracy.

The third factor which is related to the economic aspect of the country is the freedom from want. The economic status of every citizen should be decent and appreciable. The existence of chill penury is a great blow to a democracy.

" உறுபசியும் ஓவாப் பிணியும் செறுபகையும்
சேரா இயல்வது நாடு "

(Kural 734)

Creating various new sources, receiving income from the preservation of the wealth and equal distribution for the national construction and welfare of the citizens at large are the four main facets of the national economy clearly depicted by Thiruvalluvar.

" இயற்றலும் ஈட்டலும் காத்தலும் காத்த
வகுத்தலும் வல்ல தரசு "

(Kural 385)

The reference to the fact that wealthy citizens should flourish in a country implies that the author had strong faith in private enterprise and individual economic liberty. As a matter of fact he has clearly portrayed the necessity of agricultural production in abundance, and increasing national resources in many of his distiches. These bear ample testimony to the fact that Thiruvalluvar has considered that economically to lead a decent life is a fundamental right of every citizen in a democratic country.

Freedom of religion and worship is another human right enjoyed by everyone in a democratic government. The author who has versified ten invocatory distiches in the opening chapter of his book maintains perfect silence regarding religion and worship throughout the second part of the book, which mainly deals with state craft. This itself indicates that he did not wish to amalgamate the religion with the government. Religion is not a matter to be taught by caveat. The problem whether a man is religious, non-religious or irreligious is not the concern of the government but an individual affair. Though Thiruvalluvar was a perfect theist of a very high calibre he considered religion as a matter connected with the private communion of the individual rather than the government. It can be safely concluded that he was of the opinion that religion has nothing to do with the government and vice versa. The government envisaged was secular in character. So, according to him religion and worship are purely private affairs of the individuals.

Thiruvalluvar championed the cause of democratization of education. As a matter of fact he propounds that instruction should be imparted to all the people irrespective of their faith, community, caste, language, religion and sex. The existence of an illiterate mass is a great threat to a democracy.

" கல்லாரும் கைகூடும் காலுங்கோல் அது பெலைத்து
இல்லை நிலைக்குப் பொறை "

(Kural 570)

The significant role of education in a democracy and the importance of learning and acquiring knowledge on the part of the people have been rightly clarified by the author in the poetic style in many of his distiches.

The milk of human kindness is the connecting link that should exist between the ruler and the ruled.

" குடிதழீஇக் கோலோச்சும் மாநில மனைவி
அடிதழீஇ நிற்கும் உலகு "

(Kural 544)

Impartial judgment, human love, sympathy, benevolent attitude, respect for the public opinion, eradication of illiteracy, establishment of emotional integrity and national solidarity and above all a high sense of universality and royal justice at every stage are the vital pinciples involved in the form of Government championed by Thiruvalluvar. That recruitment of the employees for the Government services should be made on the basis of merit alone, is the most vital theme powerfully expressed by the author.

" தகுதி எனஒன்று இலனொருவன் செய்குற்ற
பகுதியான் ஆகை அரிது "

(Kural 517)

The democracy envisaged by Thiruvalluvar does not permit people entering the public services through the back door. Sound health, wealth, production, happiness and security (Protection) are the five specific characteristics of a good country.

" பிணிஇன்மை செல்வம் விளைபயன் ஏமம்
அணிஎன்ப நாட்டிற்கு இவைந்து "

(Kural 738)

From the above it can be safely concluded that the advanced democratic doctrines of the modern age were not unknown to the Tamils of yore.

Tirukkural in so many tongues

Tirukkural, the Book of Mankind, that is literally rocketing the glory of Tamil Nadu, has been, so far, translated into 20 languages, and is being translated into many other languages. It has been translated into 9 Indian Languages, 5 Asian languages and 6 European languages. No other poet has the credit of his work being translated into so many languages as Tiruvalluvar.

There are at present 478 publications in Tamil in the form of commentaries, annotations, elucidations etc., bringing out the varied splendour of the Kural and the profound knowledge, the wisdom and the poetic genius of Thiruvalluvar. Seventy five books have been published in the European languages in the form of translations and commentaries on the Tirukkural. Of these, 53 books are in English.

The Asian languages in which the Kural has been translated are Burmese, Chinese, Malay, Sinhalese and Fiji.

The number of books on the Tirukkural in the Indian, European and Asian languages is 583 at present.



CULTURE AND HISTORY SHOULD BE PRESERVED FOR POSTERITY.

—C.M.

Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, presiding over the concluding session of the summer course on Archaeology conducted by the Department of Archaeology at Rajaji Hall on 22nd May 1972 said :

"I saw at the entrance some pictures of some temples such as Sadaiyar Temple, the Koolampandal Temple, etc., which have been renovated recently by the State Department of Archaeology. Pictures taken before renovation and after renovation have been kept at the entrance. I looked at them in a serious and sincere mood to identify whether their antiquity has been spoiled anywhere in the renovated works. But as a result of my looking, the question occurred to me whether the antiquity of the temple would get spoiled when renovated by the State and not get spoiled when the same is done by the Union Government.

In Tamil Nadu about 12,000 temples are under the State Government control, out of which 5,000 temples are of ancient type which are in need of renovation as they were built in ancient times by the kings of that time or with their help. Those temples contain fine sculptures by renowned artists. But only about 120 temples such as Gangaikonda Solecharam Temple, Tanjore Temple, the idolless Vellore Temple are under the control and maintenance of the Centre. We have requested the Centre to hand over those temples to the State Government for the purpose of renovation-*cum*-maintenance. If the maintenance of the Tanjore Temple and the Gangaikonda Solecharam Temple were in the hands of the State Government, they would have been renovated and their appearances before and after renovation would have been picturised five years ago as has been done in the case of temples under the control of State Government.

While the State Government has taken steps to preserve the ancient temples under its control, the Tanjore Big Temple which is under the maintenance of the Centre has been allowed to grow grass. Why such sorry state of things is obtaining in the temples under the control of the Union Government?



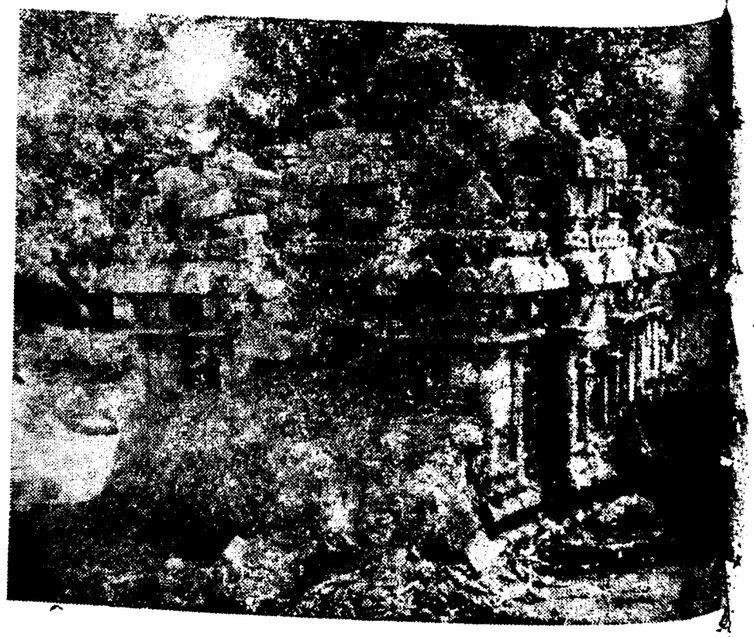
When the State Government could take care of as many as 12,000 temples, why the remaining 120 odd temples now under the control of the Centre, should not be entrusted to it? The State Government is more interested in the preservation of purity and antiquity of ancient monuments, and is in a better position to maintain them.

We are next to none in the preservation of the antiquity of the ancient monuments. When I visited Alagarcoil near Madurai I found that some of the sculptures there had been given a new coat of painting. And immediately I issued instructions to remove the paint layers as they detracted the craftsmanship and purity of those sculptures.

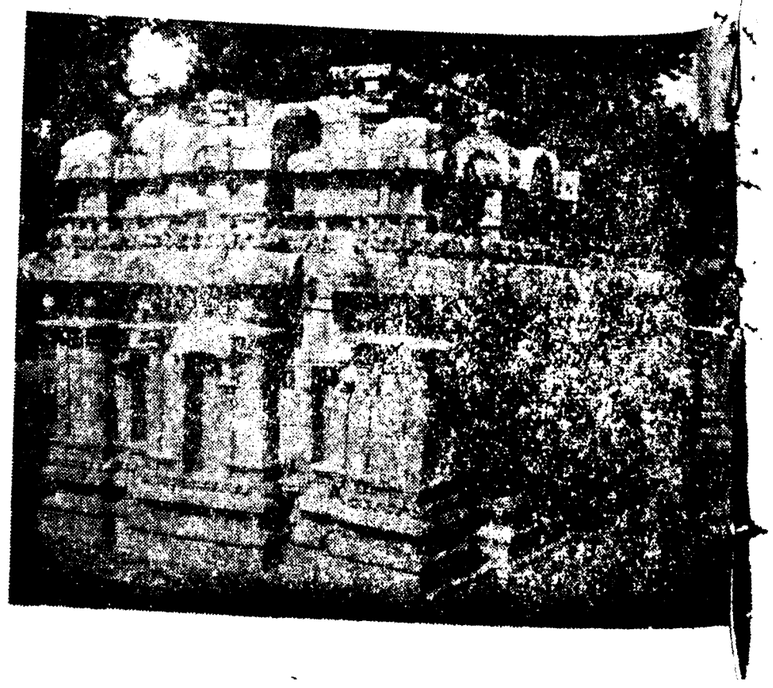
Thiru Kannappan, Minister for Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments, who released another book "Inscriptions of Kanyakumari district" said "the Government wants to get all the ancient inscriptions in the State transcribed and published to enable the people to understand the history and culture of the people. Steps have been taken to trace the idols stolen from temples and to prevent theft of valuable idols from the temples in the State, and a special Police cell has been set up for the purpose".

Thiru M.P. Sivagnanam, Deputy Chairman, Legislative Council delivering the valedictory address, said "they have lost many valuable inscriptions and palm leaves. Steps have to be taken to preserve at least those available to us now. An authentic history of each temple in the State should be published".

Thiru R. Nagaswami, Director of Archaeology, welcoming the gathering earlier, said "40 trainees including a Deputy Superintendent of Police K. Chandramouli attended the three-week course being organised for the second year in succession".



The sadayar temple before and after renovation.



Revised List of the Backward Classes in Tamil Nadu

The Backward Classes Commission has observed that at present there are three lists relating to Backward Classes and there are a number of inconsistencies among them. The existing three lists are those (1) maintained by the Backward Classes Department for the award of scholarships, (2) by the Education Department for the award of fee concessions under rule 92, Madras Educational Rules and (3) by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission for recruitment to public services. The Commission has prepared a revised list of Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and a list of Backward Classes for Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district after:

(1) deleting the communities which are figuring in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(2) deleting communities which are not found in the State of Tamil Nadu;

(3) removing redundancies and repetitions and giving alternative descriptions of certain communities;

(4) amplyfying the description of certain communities; and

(5) clubbing together certain allied communities.

After careful consideration the Government have approved the revised list and directed the inclusion of thirteen communities in the list on the recommendations of the Backward Classes Commission. The revised list appended to this order will be adopted in the place of the existing lists with effect from the academic year, 1971-72 for the award of educational concessions including scholarships and reservation of seats in educational institutions and with effect from the date of the order for the purpose of recruitment to public services.

Government have also directed that the following communities be treated as Backward Classes only for the purpose of reservation of seats in educational institutions and in public services:—(i) Paravan Christian in Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district, (ii) Lattin Catholics (iii) Krishnavaka and (iv) C.S.I. formerly S.I.U.C.

The inclusion of the following communities in the list of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes with the approval of the Government of India is under consideration of the Government separately:—

(1) Malayan; (2) Male; (3) Koracha; (4) Yerukula and (5) Narikoravan.

These communities will be retained in the Backward Classes list till they are included in the list of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes.

The Education Department will continue to extend the educational concessions under rule 92, Madras Educational Rules to the Most Backward Classes communities listed in Annexture III.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have declared the communities specified in Annextures I and II to this order to be socially and educationally backward classes of citizens within the meaning and for the purposes of Article 15 (4) of the Constitution.

ANNEXURE I.

List of Backward Classes.

Throughout the State of Tamil Nadu.

1 (*a*) Agamudayar of Southern Tamil districts belonging to Mukkulathors.

(*b*) Agamudayar of Northern Tamil districts.

(*c*) Thozhu or Thuluva vellala.

2 Ambalakarar.
3 Andipandaram.
4 Archakarai Vellala.
5 Badagar.
6 Bestha, Siviar.

7 Bhatraju (other than Kshtriya Raju).
8 Billava.
9 Bondil.
10 Boyar, Oddar.
11 Dasari.
12 Dommara.
13 Devangar (Sedan).
14 Dudekula.
15 Enadi.
16 Eravallar.
17 Gangavar.
18 Gavarai (Kavarai) and Vadugan (Vaduvan)—other than Kamma, Kapu, Balija and Reddi.
19 Gowda (including Gammala, Kalali).
20 Converts to Christianity from Scheduled Castes.—

(i) Only persons who are themselves converts; for the purpose of reservation of seats in educational institutions and for posts in public services.

(ii) Converts to Christianity from Scheduled Castes for the purpose of award of fee concessions and scholarships.

21 Hegde.
22 Idiga.
23 Illathu Pillaimar.
24 Isaivellalar, Melakarar.
25 Tambuvanodai.
26 Jangam.
27 Jhetty.
28 Jogi.
29 Kabbora.
30 Kambar.
31 Kadupattan (Malabar).
32 Kaikolar, Sengunthar.
33 Kalingi.
34 Kallar.
35 Kalveli Gounder.
36 Kammalan or Viswakarma and Viswakarmala (including Thattan or Porkollan, Kannar, Karuman or Kollan, Thachen and Kalthacher).
37 Kani or Kanisu or Kaniyar Panickkar.
38 Kannada Saineegar, Kannadiyar.
39 Katesan or Pattamkatti.
40 Kavuthiyan.
41 Kerala Mudali.
42 Kharvi.
43 Khatri.
44 Kengu Chettiar (Coimbatore District).
45 Koppalavelama.
46 Koracha.
47 Koteyar.
48 Kulala including Kuyavar and Kumbaran.
49 Kunchidigar.
50 Kunnuvar Mannadi.
51 Kurumba.
52 Kurihini Chetty.
53 Labbai.
54 Lambadi.
55 Mahratta (Non-Brahmin) including Namdev Mahratta.
56 Malayan.
57 Mapilla.
58 Male.
59 Maravar.
60 Maruthuvar, Navithar, Mangala, Velakattalavan, Velakatalanair and pronopakari.
61 Moniagar.
62 Moundadan Chetty.
63 Mahendra, Medara.
64 Mukkuvan or Mukayan.
65 Mutlakampatti.
66 Muthuraja (Muthuracha, Muttiriyar and Muthiriyar).
67 Nadar, Shanan and Gramani.
68 Nagaram.
69 Narikoravan
70 Nokkar.
71 Odiya.
72 Ovachar.
73 Pamulu.
74 Panan.
75 Pannayar.
76 Paravan.
77 Paravan Christians (in Kanyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli District).
78 Parkavakulam (Surithiman, Malayaman, Nathaman).
79 Meenavar (Parvatharajakulam, Pattanavan, Sembadavan).
80 Perike.
81 Poraya.
82 Pulluvan.
83 Punnan Vettuva Gounder.
84 Pusala.
85 Rajapuri (South Kanara).
86 Reddy (Ganjam).
87 Sadhu Chetty (including Telugu Chetty, Telegu Patty Chetty, 24 Manai Telegu Chetty).
88 Saliyar (Padmasaliyar, Pattusaliyar, Pattariyar, Adhaviyar)
89 Sathatha Srivaishnava (including Sathani).
90 Senaithalaivar, Senaikudiyar and Illaivaniar.
91 Sourashtra (Patnulkarar).
92 Sozhia Chetty.
93 Srisayan.
94 Thiyya of Ponnani (Palghat, Walluvanad and Ernad Taluks of Malabar).
95 Thogata Veerakshatriya.
96 Tholuva Naicker and Vetalakara Naicker.
97 Thoriyan.
98 Thottiya Naicker (including Rajakambalam, Gollavar, Sillavar, Thockalavar and Tholuva Naicker).
99 Thondaman.
100 Uppara.
101 Urali Gounder (through out the State, Orudaya Gounder in Madurai, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli Districts).
102 Valaiyar.
103 Valmiki.
104 Vaniyar, Vania Chettiar (including Gandla, Ganika, Telikula and Chekkalar).
105 Vannan (Salavai Thozhilalar).
106 Vanniyakula Kshtriya, including Vanniya, Vanniyar, Vannia Gounder, Gounder or Kander, Padayachi, Palli.
107 Vedan.
108 Vellan Chettiar..
109 Vettaikaran.
110 Vettuva Gounder.
111 Virakodi Vellala (in old Pudukkottai State, Thanjavur Taluk and Tiruchirappalli Taluk) excluding Panisaivan or Panisavan.
112 Vokkaligar (including Vakkaligar, Okkaligar, Kappiliyar, Kappiliya, Okkaliya Gowdar, Okkaliya Gounder, Okkaliya Gowda).
113 Wynad Chetty of the Nilgiris District.
114 Yadava (including Idaiyar, Telugu speaking Idaiyar known as Vaduga Ayan or Vaduga Idaiyar or Golla, Mond Golla, Asthanthra Golla).
115 Yogeeswarar.
116 Yerukula.

ANNEXURE II.

List of Backward Classes in Kanyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli District.

1 Alwar
2 Arayan (Nulayan)
3 Aryavathi
4 Chavalakkarans
5 Chettu or Chetty including Kottar Chetty, Elur Chetty, Pathira Chetty, Valayal Chetty, (Pudukkadai Chetty).
6 Ezhuthachan
7 Ezhavathy
8 Ezhav
9 Kalari Krup (Kalari Panicker)
10 Kudumbi
11 Naikkan
12 Odan
13 Perumkollan
14 Sakkaravar (Kavathi)
15 Tholkollan
16 Veerasaiva
17 Veluthedathu Nair
18 Krishnavaka
19 Latin Catholics
20 C.S.I. formerly S.I.U.C.

Note.—The following communities are treated as Backward Classes only for the purpose of Reservation of seats in educational institutions and for the posts in public services.

(i) Paravan Christian in Kanyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli District.
(ii) Latin Catholics.
(iii) Krishnavaka.
(iv) C.S.I. formerly S.I.V.C.

ANNEXURE III.

List of Most Backward Classes throughout the State of Tamil Nadu.

1 Ambalakarar
2 Andipandaram
3 Bestha, Siviar
4 Bhatraju (other than Kshatriya Raju)
5 Boyar, Oddar
6 Dasari
7 Dommara
8 Eravallar
9 Isaivellalar, Melakkarar of Thanjavur District.
10 Jambuvanodai
11 Jangam
12 Jogi
13 Kongu Chettiar (Coimbatore District)
14 Koracha
15 Kulala including Kuyavar and Kumbaran
16 Kunnuvar Mannadi
17 Kurumba
18 Kuruhini Chetty
19 Maruthuvar, Navithar, Mangala, Velakattalavan, Velakatalanair and Pronopakari
20 Mond Golla
21 Moundadan Chetty
22 Mahendra, Medara
23 Mutlakampatti
24 Narikoravan
25 Nokkar
26 Vanniakula Kshatriya, including Vanniya, Vanniyar, Vannia Gounder, Gounder or Kander, Padayachi, Palli.
27 Paravan
28 Meenavar (Parvatharajakulam, Pattanavam, Sembadavan)
29 Punnan Vettuva Gounder
30 Sathatha Srivaishnava (including Sathani)
31 Sozhia Chetty
32 Telugupatty Chetty
33 Thottia Naicker (including Rajakambalam Gollavar, Sillavar, Thockalavar and Tholuva Naicker).
34 Thondaman
35 Valaiyar
36 Vannan (Salavai Thozhilalar)
37 Vettaikaran
38 Vettuva Gounder
39 Yogeswarar

HOUSE SURGEONS' DEMANDS MET

The representatives of the Tamil Nadu House Surgeons' Association met the Chief Minister and made certain representations. The Chief Minister has announced that, after consultations with the Health Minister on the representations of the House Surgeons, the Government have ordered :—

The Stipend paid to House Surgeons will be raised from Rs. 175 to Rs. 200 per mensem. He has also given orders for creation of 102 additional posts of Assistant Surgeons and 45 posts of additional Resident Internees during this year.

The important representation of the House Surgeons is that persons who have completed their House Surgeoncy training in January 1972 remain unemployed. 230 persons who have completed the House Surgeoncy training in January, 1972 have registered their names seeking employment with Government. They will be given employment against 104 posts already vacant. Taking into account the 102 posts now sanctioned, 206 persons will be given employment immediately. In addition 40 persons will be employed as Health Officers. 45 persons will also get employment as Resident Internees. Thus Government have provided employment opportunities to all the 230 persons who have completed their training in January 1972 and registered their names for employment under the Government.

Government have accepted the request that the words "Public Health" in the House Surgeoncy Certificate should be changed as "Social and Preventive Medicine"

Acting on another representation it has been decided to have a separate set up in the Directorate of Health Services and Family Planning as an exclusive Employment Bureau for medical graduates. Thus the most important requests of the House Surgeons like increase of stipend and sanction of additional posts have been accepted by Government and orders have been issued.

SOPHISTICATED AMMUNITION FOR DEFENCE FORCES

All the three services of India's Armed Forces are supplied with bombs and ammunition carrying variable time fuses. This major research achievement of last year was the result of collaboration between Defence Research and Atomic Research Establishments in India. This type of fuse is extensively used by the three Services with ammunition and bombs to cause their detonation in close proximity of a target. The variable time fuses developed for the field and mountain guns have given reasonably satisfactory performance and further development work to bring them fully to the expectations of the Army is in progress.

The Avadi-built Vijayanta Tank which struck terror in enemy tanks during the last war in day light operations will become more fearsome when its drivers are equipped with infra-red binoculars so that the Tank can also be operated during nights. It will be deadly to enemy movements during nights. The infra-red binoculars are under production. Also awaiting production are star shell and armour piercing shots, for our mountain guns, as also muzzle bore sights for artillery and tank guns. The Defence Research Establishment has also perfected an improved tear gas grenade and triple chaser for the Police Forces.

The Defence Research and Development Organisation comes up with scientific solutions to all operational problems of the Three Defence Services and thus promotes their combat efficiency and fire power. It also provides scientific support to the Services in solving the physiological, psychological, food and other problems of the jawans. The Organisation has on its rolls nearly 2,000 Scientists/Engineers besides other cadres of Scientific Assistants engaged on as many as 1,100 different research and development project-studies. The budget of the Organisation has progressively increased from 1958. The rate of growth has been particularly rapid since 1962-63 and the increase has been more than four times from a figure of Rs. 5·2 crores in 1962-63 to Rs. 22·1 crores in 1971-72.

The research and development effort in the missile field is being considerably strengthened by building up of range and propellant test facilities and by some augmentation of man-power.

Some of the items in the advanced stages of development are the time and percussion fuses for the field and mountain guns, indigenous propellants for a variety of artillery and tank ammunition, night aiming devices for Ichapore rifle and the machine gun. Some of the seat ejection and canopy jettisoning cartridges developed for service aircraft are being produced on pilot plant scale at one of the Establishments and development of a few other types is in progress.

The Hindustan Aircrafts Limited is also engaged in conducting preliminary studies for the design and development work on an Advanced Strike Aircraft incorporating the latest technology to meet the operational requirements of the Air Force in 1980.

The ordnance factories also effected innovations and met the demands of the Services for unconventional items. The Ammunition Factory, Kirkee turned out for the Navy an under-water charge which kept the enemy frogmen and midget sub-marines away from our fleet and harbours. The high Explosive Factory, Kirkee produced a special kind of aviation fuel with very stringent, specifications of the Air Force.

LAND, LOAN AND GOLD MEDAL TOO

The Government of Tamil Nadu considered that creation of Casteless Society can be achieved by encouraging inter-caste marriages between Harijans and non-Harijans. As a first step towards achieving this objective, the Government introduced, in the year 1968, a scheme of award of gold medals to inter-caste married couples among Hindus. Either the bride or the bridegroom should belong to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe Community.

With a view to giving additional incentives to inter-caste married couples, the Government have extended to them the Petty Trade Loan Scheme applicable to Scheduled Castes. The Scheduled Caste Member of the inter-caste married couple is eligible to apply for interest-free loan ranging from Rs. 250 to Rs. 10,000 depending on the nature of the trade under the above Scheme for starting trades, such as, cycle-shop, tea-shop, hotels, etc.

The Government have also ordered that 3 Cents of house-sites for each inter-caste married couple may be provided in an area already acquired for house-sites for Harijans under the existing scheme of provision of house-sites to Scheduled Castes subject to the conditions that the inter-caste married couple do not own a house-site already and also that the couple do not resort to the dissolution of the marriage after the assignment is made. Only the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe member of the inter-caste married couple is eligible for this concession. The non-Harijan member of the couple is *not* eligible for this concession.

THE BIG HEART IN HOUSING

An All-India Seminar on "Housing in National Development", held under the auspices of the Government of India at Ooty early in May started with the premise that "Housing has had a raw deal at the hands of traditional economists". And yet, by the time the Seminar was over, Thiru Gujral, Union Minister of State for Works and Housing, who presided over the Seminar, was all praise for the enormous lee-way made in Tamil Nadu in respect of all types of housing schemes.

How is it that Tamil Nadu managed to be far ahead of the traditional economists? It looks as if, the mere fact that the men at the helm of affairs are imbued with a human approach is enough to take us one step ahead of the economists and Planners. It was during one of the worst years of recession in India that the late Dr. Anna happened to be Chief Minister in Tamil Nadu. Endowed as he was with an abundane of empathy with the masses, he defied all economists and devised the scheme for fire-proof dwellings for slum-dwellers and later Dr. Karunanidhi devised the composite Slum Clearance Scheme which aimed at building new houses for slum-dwellers in their existing habitations. For this purpose the Slum-dwellers were moved to temporary accommodation, and the new houses were built in record time and the slum-dwellers were allotted their new houses in their old location, giving them full emotional satisfaction. It should be stressed here that unless the Slum-dwellers had the utmost confidence in the slum clearing Agency, no force on earth would have made them so readily move from their slums to the temporary accommodation.

It is again an extraordinary coincidence to observe that the steps taken by an administration with human approach runs so much ahead of the theories expounded by economists. For in our Slum Clearance Scheme we see how our policy runs close to what Harold Macmillan propounded: "It is not sufficient simply to build houses, but we must try to see that they are in the right place and that people can live where the work and the amenities and the services they need are reasonably close at hand" The human approach which prompted the Slum Clearance Board to provide amenities like common cattle shed and poultry shelter for the erstwhile slum dwellers in their new multi-storey flats is remarkably like what Harld Macmillan had in mind.

The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board—was established in September 1970. This was followed up by the enactment of The Tamil Nadu Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1971 giving powers to the Board to clear old slums and prevent the growth of new slums. Forcible eviction of slum dwellers without providing alternate accommodation was prevented even by the City Corporation or Collector or Police Authorities. They have to approach the Slum Board for any such action. The old fear that existed in the minds of slum dwellers that they would be evicted forcibly and thrown on the streets has vanished. Instead, they have acquired faith and confidence in the welfare mission of the Slum Clearance Board, and in the message of hope it brings with it.

Set up of the Board

The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board has the distinction of being the first agency to be formed for this work in India. The Board consists of a non-official Chairman, who is also a member of the Legislative Assembly. He has been chosen to head the Board in view of his vast experience and service to the slum-dwellers as the Founder President of the Slum Dwellers Association. The members of the Board include Senior Secretaries to Government Connected with the departments of Labour, Rural Development and Local Administration Revenue, Social Welfare and Health and Family Planning. The Commissioner of Corporation of Madras, Director of Town. Planning and the Chairman, Tamil Nadu Housing

Board are also members, as also a reputed architect. Members of Parliament of North and South Madras constituencies, and important local leaders are also associated with the Board as members. At the cabinet level the portfolio is directly held by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, a testimony to the importance attached to it by the State Government.

Objectives of the Board

The objectives of the Board are :

(1) The Board should give protection to slum dwellers during any eviction. Whenever a slum area has to be evicted by any department or local body, the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board should be informed. The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board undertakes to give alternate temporary accommodation, till such time as new tenements could be constructed.

(2) The Board aims at guarding against the creation of new slums.

(3) Platform dwellers and squatters are to be rehabited by paying them Rs. 50 to erect their own sheds on a temporary site to be points in some other part or in the outskirts of the city.

Preparation of Layout and Design of Tenements

There is a separate Planning Division headed by an Executive Engineer and a team of Engineers and Architects for preparing modern layouts with all the requisites needed for comfortable living in healthy surroundings. All the schemes of the Board are examined in detail and processed by this Division under the Executive Engineer, Planning. The tenements are usually constructed as multi-storeyed buildings in order to save valuable land, as land in the City is very scarce. The original prescribed carpet area for a slum tenement as approved by the Government of India is 232 square feet. Considering the scarcity of funds and also the huge number of families to be rehabilitated in the same area and the amenities required for comfortable living of the families, different designs have been prepared by the Board. Such designs range from a carept area of 197 to 215 square feet. Generally there is one living-*cum*-bed room, kitchen place with a lobby which can also be used for dining and sleeping, a bath and a water closet attached to the tenements. There will be an overhead tank in the area for the colony, the source of water-supply being generally from a well in the area in the absence of availability of adequate corporation water-supply to be drawn in a pump. There will be one tap for every tenement. provision of electric lights is also made. The complete sewerage system in the colony will be connected to the main sewage of the Corporation. While preparing the layout provision is invariably made in every area for space for school, playground, community hall, balwadi, a clinic and a marketing place. In many slums the slum dwellers own cattle and keep the place in unhygienic and insanitary condition. While there is a proposal to shift all the cattle from the City area to outskirts, a separate cattle shed is provided each colony till such shifting materialises. Provision for this is made in the layout at one end of the colony with all modern amenities and for this a nominal rent will be recovered from the owner of the cattle. Likewise, provision is made for weavers shed, and for dhobykhana wherever people belonging to these Communities are accommodated.



The Vyasarpadi Tenements built by Slum Clearance Board.

Source of Fund

Funds are provided by the State Government under 50 per cent grant and 50 per cent loan repayable with interest in equal instalments in 30 years.

Plan Achievement

Number of houses—3,849 tenements.

Constructed during second and third plans—7,332 open developed plots.

Amount utilised during second and third plans—Rs. 380·16 lakhs.

Number of houses—4,746 tenements.

Constructed during Annual Plans 1966-67 to 1968-69—5,938 open developed plots.

Amount spent during 1966-67 to 1968-69—Rs. 2,95·64 lakhs.

Fourth Plan

Allocation for Fourth Plan—Rs. 8,00·00 lakhs.

Target for Fourth Plan—15,000 tenements.

Number of houses constructed during 1969-70—1,800 tenements.

Amount spent during 1969-70—Rs. 83·29 lakhs.

Number of houses constructed during 1970-71—1,400 tenements.

Amount spent during 1970-71—Rs. 99·67 lakhs.

Number of houses constructed during 1971-72—6,837 tenements.

Budget estimate for 1971-72—Rs. 3,65·00 lakhs.

Amount spent during 1971-72—Rs. 3,99·46 lakhs.

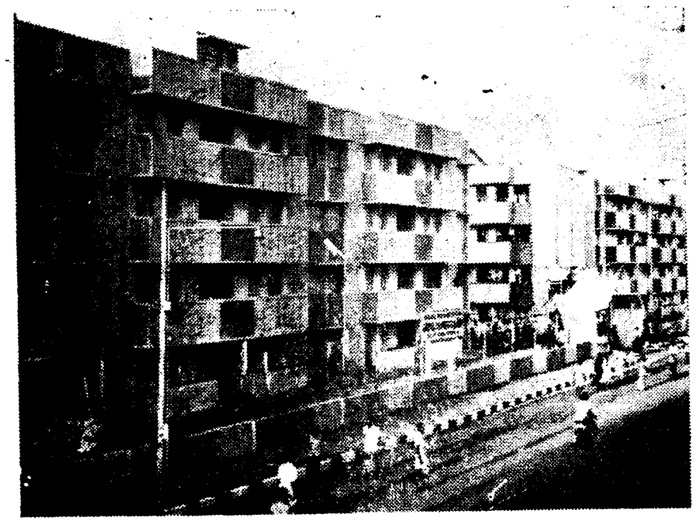
Budget estimate for 1972-73—Rs. 3,62 lakhs.

Physical target for 1972-73—6,000 tenements.

Maintenance of Tenements

Apart from the Engineering Staff for construction of tenements, a separate set of staff is there to look after (1) prompt rent collection, (2) eviction of unauthorised occupants and huts and platform dwellers and (3) maintenance. For maintenance, Estate Managers are posted to each estate. The bill collectors are in-charge of collection of rents. The above staff works under the direct control of an Estate Officer. The Madras City is divided into 6 zones and one Estate Officer is in-charge of each zone.

The Tamil Nadu Housing Board was established in April, 1961 with three mufassal Housing Units, one at Tiruchirappalli, another at Madurai and the third at Coimbatore each with jurisdiction over three and more districts besides, the one at Madras-City. The Board being a statutory body with members from various departments, is able to plan and co-ordinate the housing activities in the State and ensure expeditious and efficient implementation of the Housing programme. The Co-operative Housing wing, formerly under the control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, has now been attached to the Tamil Nadu Housing Board. Besides the Schemes mentioned above, a number of schemes like Middle Income, Land Acquisition and Development and Tamil Nadu Government Servants' Rental Housing Scheme were also taken up with financial assistance from Life Insurance Corporation of India.



Housing Board's Rental Flats, Peters Road, Madras.

The following are the major housing schemes which are now implemented through the Tamil Nadu Housing Board :—

1. Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.

2. Low Income Group Housing Scheme.

3. Land Acquisition and Development Scheme.

4. Middle Income Group Scheme.

5. Tamil Nadu Government Servants' Rental Housing Scheme.

6. Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers.

Village Housing Project Scheme is implemented through the Rural Housing Cell of the Highways Department.

The following additional schemes are also being implemented by the Tamil Nadu Housing Board :—

1. Mini cottages in hill areas.

2. Residence-*cum*-clinic for Doctors in rural areas.

3. Houses for persons retiring from Government Service.

4. Houses for Non-Gazetted Government Officers.

5. Own your House Scheme.

6. Save a Rupee a Day Scheme.

7. Houses for Burma Repatriates.



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"TANSI" stands for Reliable Products at Reasonable Cost.

High Doctor Ratio and large per capita expenditure for health in Tamil Nadu

Next to education, public health receives much attention at the hands of the Government in Tamil Nadu. In view of the indisputable fact that the progress in health of the people is indispensable for the development and well-being of a nation, this Government, since its inception, has been attaching the greatest importance to the maintenance of sound health of the people. In respect of the average per capita expenditure on the maintenance of public health, Tamil Nadu is in the forefront among the States in India. Similarly in respect of number of doctors available per thousand of population also, Tamil Nadu is in the lead. These facts have been appreciated and commented upon by the Chairman of the All-India Medical Council.

As far as public health is concerned, the policy is to make available to all the citizens of the State nutritious food and a satisfactory method of health care within as short a period as possible. In the meantime all efforts are being made to provide an effective base for health services in rural areas so as to be within the easy reach of the common man. Simultaneous and equal attention is also paid to the proportionate expansion of Medical and Nursing Services by giving proper and increased attention to Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research and by training enough Para—Medical personnel to meet the minimum technical manpower requirements.

Whether it is public health, or eradication of Malaria or prevention of tuberculosis or any other scheme, as the Minister for Public Health observed, the Government can accompolish only five per cent of the total task on its own account and the success of the schemes call for-public co-operation to the extent of 95 percent. If people understand this truth and their responsibility thereon the problem will be over. The Government has announced that if philonthropists come forward with donations, new hospitals will be opened in their names and maintained by the Government. Even for smaller donations for additional beds and the like the Government is prepared to put up tablets bearing the names of donors.

PLAN OUTLAY.

The Plan outlay on Medical Services and Medical Education during the First Five-year Plan was Rs. 248 lakhs; it was Rs. 459 lakhs in the Second Plan period and during the Third Five-Year Plan, it shot up to Rs. 644 lakhs. In the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the outlay has been stepped upto Rs. 823 lakhs for Hospitals and Dispensaries. It may be seen that there is a progressive increase in the total outlay on Medical Services and Medical Education in respect of Plan Schemes.

BUDGET PROVISION

The amount alloted for Medical Education and Medical Services and Indigenous Medicine during 1971–72 and 1972–73 (which include both plan and Non-Plan Schemes) are as follows :—

	1971–72 Rs.	1972–73. Rs.
Medical Education.	10,78,19,200	11,17,69,000
Medical Services.	10,00,84,400	10,93,06,400
Indigenous Medicine.	8,08,900	12,74,000

It may be observed that the Provision made for Indigenous Medicine in the year 1972-73 is substantially higher than the provision made for the previous year by more than 50 per cent.

There are 20 Medical Institutions which are attached to the Government Medical Colleges and are functioning under the control of the Director of Medical Education. The total bed strength of these institutions is 12,056. The noteworthy achievements of the Medical Education wing are the construction of the seven storeyed Cardiology Block and the seven storeyed Neurology Block in the Government General Hospital, Madras and the Centenary Celebrations of the Government Mental Hospital, Madras.

CARDIOLOGY BLOCK

The seven storeyed Cardiology Block in the Government General Hospital has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 36 lakhs. It was originally envisaged as an outpatient and investigatory, operative and post operative block. Subsequently, it was decided to convert it into a full-fledged department with 120 beds so as to make it a self-contained Institute of Cardiology with facilities for treatment of inpatients. This block is equipped with the latest available, high sophisticated instruments. The importance of this block cannot be over-emphasised in the context of the need to provide facilities to attend to diseases of the heart.

NEUROLOGY BLOCK

The seven storeyed Neurology Block in the Government General Hospital, Madras was constructed at a cost of Rs. 23.20 lakhs. This block consists of an O.P. Block, Operation Theatres, Post-Operative Ward, an X-Ray Unit, Laboratory, Auditorium, Library Museum, Lecture Gallery, an Administrative Section, E.E.G., E.M.G., and in-patient facilities. The operation theatres, post-operative ward and the room wherein the Television,

X-Ray equipment is lodged have been air-conditioned. The wards have been provided with the latest method of lighting to prevent hurting of the eyes of the seriously ill-patients. This block was inaugurated by the President of India on 19th February 1972 under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

LEPROSY.

Control of Leprosy is an importtant welfare measure of this State. Leprosy is an age-old disease handed over from generation to generation and has been in existence in India from time immemorial. To control the spread of Leprosy, the Government have launched a Leprosy Control Programme as one of the constructive programmes of this Government. Under this National Programme, the Government have started several Control Units, for the control of Leprosy. During the year 1971-72, three control units were started by this Government and six subsidiary centres have been upgraded into full-fledged control units. 170 lakhs of people are being covered by the National Leprosy Control Programme either by Government or BY VOLUNTARY organisations. Almost all the population ofChingleput, South Arcot and North Arcot have been covered. Except for one or two taluks in Tiruchirappalli district and Salem district, rest of the taluks in these districts have been covered. It is estimated that there may be about 7·5 lakhs of Leprosy cases in the State and that about 3·7 lakhs have already been brought under the programme. Thus 50 per cent of the estimated number are already under treatment.

Capitation grants at the rate of Rs. 25 per mensem per adult and Rs. 12 per child per month are being given to those institutions which are maintaining leprosy cases declared as bacteriologically positive and even those cases declared negative if they are admitted for reconstructive sugery.

An annual grant of Rs. 3 lakhs is being paid as contribution of the Government of Tamil Nadu to the Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute, Tirumani in Chingleput district which is managed by Central Government.

During the Third Five-Year Plan period, the Government sanctioned three training centres under the training programme—One at Thirukoilur in South Arcot, another in Polampakkam in Chingleput district and the third at Chethuputin North Arcot for training in all 110 para-Medical workers per year.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The Government have been bestowing considerable attention to the control of the communicable diseases of T.B. through the Tuberculosis Control Programme which is in existence for a long number of years. The objective of this programme is to diagnose and treat as many T.B. cases as possible and thus prevent transmission of infection amongst children by giving prophylactic vaccination in a systematic manner. Based on figures obtained from field units and sample surveys conducted it is roughly estimated that in Tamil Nadu there are about 7 lakhs of T.B. patients. For the efficient and speedy implementation of the T.B. control programme, a whole time senior T.B. specialist appointed in the State in the year 1965 is functioning. Under this programme, since the year 1963 over 3½ lakhs of T.B. patients have been diagnosed and registered. They have all been offered free diagnostic and domiciliary treatment facilities. Out of this, about 1 lakh cases are found to be highly infectious cases. The programme is being implemented through the district centres. There is also a Tuberculosis Specialist in-charge of the district programme. Free diagnostic and treatment facilities are provided in the centres conducted under the District T.B. Control Programme. There are 13 District T.B. Centres and five chest clinics in Tamil Nadu. In the City, the T.B. Demonstration and Training Centres at Chetput is looking after the T.B. Control Programme in the City. The five chest clinics are situated at Dindigul, Tiruvannamalai, Pudukottai, Palayamkottai and Aruppukottai. A chest clinic at Erode is proposed to be opened shortly. Sanatorium treatment is generally given only for special groups. For in-patient treatment, Government Sanatoria and Hospitals and five private Sanatoria are available in Tamil Nadu with a total bed strength of 3,358. Preventive measure B.C.G. Vaccination Programme, is being carried out throughout the State and forms part of Tuberculosis Control Programme. So far 5,360,097 persons have been given B.C.G. vaccination and among them 353,361 are new born babies. With a view to give publicity and propaganda, two publicity units are working with headquarters at Madras and Madurai covering the entire State.

During the Fourth Five-Year-Plan, the Government of India have agreed to the opening of Isolation wards in Government institutions with 25 beds each for treatment of T.B. patients. The Government of India are meeting the expenditure on the establishment of these wards at the rate of Rs. 4,000 per bed non-recurring and Rs. 3,000 per bed recurring. The Government have already sanctioned the opening of Isolation wards in the Government Headquarters Hospitals at Ramanathapuram and Tuticorin. During the year 1972-73, it is proposed to sanction the opening of Isolation wards at the Government Headquarters Hospital, Nagapattinam, and at the Government Hospital, Krishnagiri, at a cost of Rs. 3·07 lakhs.

An article on MEDICAL SERVICE IN TAMIL NADU will appear in the next issue.

POULTRY FARMERS IN ASTHINAPURAM

M. A. PILLAI,
Agent, State Bank of India, Tambaram.

ASTHINAPURAM IS a small hamlet situated about eight kilometres from the State Bank, Tambaram, near Madras. About 100 families stay in the village. Most of them maintain small poultry farms.

To obtain feed at competitive prices and also for proper marketing, the villagers have formed themselves into a Co-operative Society. Since 1964 most of them have been maintaining poultry farms of 100 to 200 birds each. The farms were previously financed by the Government through the department of Animal Husbandry.

Things were working out fine till came the cyclone on a dark day of November in 1965. Almost all the poultry sheds were damaged and the birds killed. Since then the farmers had been managing with very few birds. This was proving uneconomical. The farmers then approached the Bank for help to buy new birds and replacement of old ones.

The loans for farmers were disbursed in stages as under :—

	RS.
(*a*) Advance on placing orders with the suppliers (Payment by draft).	450·00
(*b*) Payment when advice is received from suppliers that the birds are ready for delivery (Payment by draft).	450·00
(*c*) Payment on receipt of chicks to meet cost of feed for 3 months and transport from Railway Station by cash.	325·00
(*d*) Payment to meet cost of feed for 3 months after receipt of chicks.	275·00
Total ..	1,500·00

The advances were made available to those farmers, who were already having poultry sheds costing about Rs. 2,000 and after obtaining technical reports from the Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, Chitlapakkam Panchayat Union, under whose jurisdiction the village of Asthinapuram is situated. The Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry has also assured the Bank that he would give necessary technical and medical assistance to the Poultry Farms whenever required.

The poultry keepers could choose any of the high-yielding strain such as High Lines, Unichicks, and Rani-shavers in consultation with the Technical Advisor. The farmers of Asthinapuram went in for High Line and Unichick strains.

The birds were obtained from recognised suppliers. The initial advance of Rs. 1,500 for 200 birds was later enhanced to Rs. 1,750 to help the farmers meet the additional expenses for meeting the cost of medicines.

Security :

The villagers were unable to offer their houses as security as the pattas had not yet been issued in their names. The advances were granted as Cash Credit Hypothecation-*cum*-Guarantee loans. Hypothecation of the birds on a special hypothecation agreement form was taken. The advances were further covered under Group Guarantee. Each group consists of five or more individuals and the advance of each member is mutually guaranteed by the other members of the group. For instance, if the group consists of individuals ABCD and E.A.'s loan is guaranteed by B.C.D. and E.B's loan by A.C.D. and E and so on.

Interest is now being charged at one and a half per cent over the State Bank of India Advance Rate Minimum of 10 per cent per annum.

Repayment :

The repayment of the loans started at the close of the 7th month after the first disbursement of the loan, that is when the birds started laying. The monthly instalment has been fixed at Rs. 175. The amounts are being collected by the Asthinapuram Poultry Breeders Co-operative Society and remitted in weekly intervals into the Savings Bank Accounts opened in the names of the farmers. The instalments are then deducted in monthly intervals on the due dates from the Savings Bank Accounts and credited to the individuals Cash Credit Accounts. Farmers are paying the instalment regularly.

Future Plan :

The birds that have been purchased by the farmers are of high yielding strains and the average, laying capacity is 60 per cent. This is maintained for one year since the commencement of laying and will drop down to 45 to 50 per cent after one year. It will be uneconomical to maintain the farm and the birds would be culled. The birds are then sold as meat. To help the farmers buy the stock for replacement, the State Bank is considering the grant of second loan after the sixth instalment is paid.

This way the Bank helps the poultry farmers of Asthinapuram in supplementing their income and improving their standard of living.

THE MADRAS MUSEUM REPOSITORY OF OUR ART, CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Madras Government Museum is the largest and oldest among the State Museums in India and it is to-day internationally well-known. It was founded in 1851 with a collection of geological specimens as the nucleus and has steadily grown and expanded into a large multipurpose museum with a vast variety of objects of art and natural history covering archaeology, ethnology, prehistory, Botany, Geology and Zoology. Its first officer in-charge was Surgeon-General Edward Green Balfour who launched on intensive collection compaign in order to build up the collections in the various sections of the Museum ; and he was followed by a succession of devoted directors who kept up its steady pace of development into a prestigious institution of what it is to-day.

In 1951, the Museum celebrated its centenary on its successful completion of one hundred years of fruitful service to the public as a pioneer educational institution in the State. The Centenary celebrations were inaugurated by the then Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru on November 27, 1951. The occasion was marked by the opening of the National Art Gallery.

With the merger of the Pudukkottai State into the Madras State, the Pudukkottai Museum was administratively annexed to the Madras Government Museum, and this proved to be a starting point for the establishment of a network of regional museums all over the State.

The Madras Museum is a large multipurpose museum and its collections cover a wide range of subjects which are organized into the following systamatic sections

Art and Archaeology,
Anthroplogy,
Numismatics,
Zoology,
Botany and
Geology.

In addition to these, there is a well-equipped Chemical Laboratory for the conservation of the objects in the Museum collections and an Educational Services sections for widening and intensifying the educational activities of the Museum. Each of these sections is in-charge of a qualified Curator who is a specialist in his own field. These sections contain extensive collections illustrating mostly the past History, Culture and Natural history of South India. Part of the collections are displayed in the public galleries and the rest of it is kept in reserve for study and reference purposes in accordance with modern museum practice.

The brief notes that follow about the outstanding objects of the collections in each section and the various activities of the Museum would indicate the importance of this Museum in reflecting the art, culture and natural history of this region.

BY
S. T. SATYAMURTI
Director of Museum, Tamil Nadu.

Archaeology.

The Archaeological section of the Museum is the chief centre of attraction, particularly to foreign visitors and tourists. It deals with the acquisition, preservation, study and display of sculptures, antiquities and allied objects pertaining to the various periods of South Indian History. The exhibits in this section consist of sculptures in stone and metal, inscriptions on stone and metal, architectural pieces, paintings, wood-carvings, metalwares and a few original manuscripts. The most ancient antiquities of the historical period of South India consist mainly of the Buddhist relics from Andhradesa of which the beautiful Bhattiprolu crystal reliquaries and the inscribed stone caskets which contained them deserve special mention. The Buddhist sculptures from Amaravati which adorn an entire gallery in this Museum constitute by far the most interesting and important record not only of the development of the artistic activities of South India during the five centuries from about 200 B.C. to about 300 A.D. but also about the social life of the people of those times as the period is not attested by any indisputably authentic written records. The gallaeries devoted to South Indian bronzes constitute another remarkable part of this section. The Museum possesses one of the world's richest collection of bronzes, many of which are superb specimens of South Indian Art. Of these the most notable ones are the series of images depicting the Dance of Siva (Nataraja) and groups consisting of Rama, Lakshmana, Sita and Hanuman. In the whole world this Museum may be said to be the only institution where the widest possible range of icons in bronze from a limited area are available for study under a single roof. The Museum's rich collection of bronzes is now displayed in a spacious three-storeyed building —the bronze gallery which was newly constructed and thrown open in September 1963.

Anthropology.

The Madras Museum is among the earliest of institutions in India and aborad where Ethnology and prehistoric Archaeology are represented as Museum subjects. The first palaeolith in India from Attirampakkam, Chingleput district, discovered in 1863 by Bruce Foote, and housed in this Museum is one of a large collection of prehistoric antiquities possessed by this Museum. An earlier collection acquired in 1878 from J. W. Breeks from the Nilgiris consists of exotic-looking pottery, beads, ornaments, iron implements and bronze vases. The Museum also possesses large collections of iron-age pottery, iron tools, bronze utensils and gold ornaments excavated at Adichanallur in Tirunelveli district and Perumbair in Chingleput district, and the stone age collections made later by Mr. F. P. Manley and others have considerably augumented the Museum's reserves so that the prehistoric antiquities of this Museum constitute one of the richest collections in the world today. Besides, the Museum possesses a large ethnographic collection representative of the tribal and rural cultures of the people of Southern India. This includes tribal dwellings, utensils and implements used by tribal folk, and their dress, weapons and ornaments. These have been recently augmented by such interesting additions as the Kathakali figures representing the Dance Drama of Kerala, shadow play figures of Malabar and Andhra, models of Lambadi and Gadaba women depicting their dresses and other objects pertaining to the material culture of these picturesque tribes. These exhibits have now been attractively displayed in modernised, built-in-illuminated cases.



AMA-VADAKKUPPAYANUR.
entury A.D. in the Archaeology section of the Museum.

Numismatics.

The Madras Museum is noted for its large and unique collection of coins, particularly of South Indian and Mughal Periods, but for reasons of security, only plaster cast impressions of some of the more important types of coins have been displayed in the public galleries. The Gupta coins are specially interesting, being mostly of gold and bearing inscriptions in classical Sanskrit which appear for the first time on Indian coinage. A very rare find recently acquired by the Madras Museum is a hoard from Dowlaishwaram, a place near Rajamundry, consisting of 127 gold coins, 49 of which belong to the Eastern Chalukyan ruler, Raja Raja I and the rest to his son, Kulothunga Chola. This section also has a good collections of historical documents, seals and medals.

Natural History.

The Natural History collections of the Museum are very extensive and are displayed in its vast Zoological, Botanical and Geological Galleries, which extend over several halls.



ARDHANARISVARA-TIRUVENGADU
10-th Century A.D. in the Archaeology section of the Museum.

The Zoological section is one of the largest sections in the Museum, handling the collection, preservation, storage and display of all types of animal forms from the lowly organized one called protozoan to the gigantic whale. Although its scope is mainly limited to South Indian fauna, a few interesting specimens of foreign animals and birds, especially a few beautiful birds of remarkably brilliant plumage such as the Mandarin Duck, Macaw Parrot, Tragopan, Monal and the Golden Pheasant, have been added in recent years to enrich the collections. A part of the Bird gallery is now housed in the ground floor of the New Natural History Block to facilitate the modernization of the main Bird Gallery in the old buildings now in progress.

The Botanical galleries include systematic, ecological and economic sections. In the gallery of economic products, a large number of vegetable raw materials, forest products, timbers, indigenous medicinal herbs and cottage industry products are exhibited. The Economic Products Gallery has been thoroughly modernised during the last two years with the installation of built-in illuminated cases.

The Geological gallery is a veritable treasure house of Indian minerals and has been recently rearranged so as to present the layman with a fairly complete picture of stratigaphy and the range and variety of the mineral wealth of India. Some exhibits which specially attract the attention of visitors in this gallery are the stones, gold ores, building stones, meteorites and a gigantic fossil Ammonite (which is allied to the living Cuttlefish.).

CHILDREN'S GALLERY.

A newly organized gallery—the Children's Gallery—was recently thrown open to the public in the Madras Museum on the mezzanine floor above the Geology Gallery and with the construction of the new



The two faces of a medal issued in 1791-92 A.D. for Services in Mysore.



Natural History Block, the Children's gallery has since been re-arrangedand accommodated in the mezzanine floor of this new building leaving the mezzanine floor of the geology gallery free for the expansion of the latter. The Children's gallery is a particularly attractive one consisting of modern illuminated show-cases containing exhibits of special appeal to children. By suitable arrangements a certain amount of continuity has been achieved in the sequence of exhibits. Theexhibits on display begin with an instructive portrayal of the story of the origin of the earth followed by a case illustrating the mineral wealth of India, and a series of dioramas illustrating prehistoric animals in miniature, set against attractive case backgrounds depicting their natural haunts, the story of primitive man and his tools and the variety of animal life on this earth. Models illustrating the various organ systems of man and other animals, the story of human transport, etc.,are also graphically exhibited in suitable settings.

CHEMICAL CONSERVATION.

The Museum possesses a well-equipped chemical laboratory which has been recently expanded with financial assistance from the Government of India. This laboratory deals with the treatment and conservation of valuable antiquitier and works of art received by the museum from time to time by means of modern chemical and electrolytic methods.

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS.

Research has always been a dominant feature of the activities of this Museum. The results of the researches carried on in the various sections have been published from time to time, in the Bulletins of the Madras Government Museum, which have raised the prestige of the institution considerably in the eyes of scholars everywhere and have brought in several foreign periodicals by way of exchange. The Museum has to its credit a commendable series of Bulletins both on Natural History and Archaeology. Most of these publications are valuable monographs and serve as standard reference works on the respective subjects, but apart from these scholarly monographs, several popular Guide books and Handbooks have also been brought out recently. The Museum also issues a Half-yearly Newsletter outlining its latest additions and programmes of educational activities.



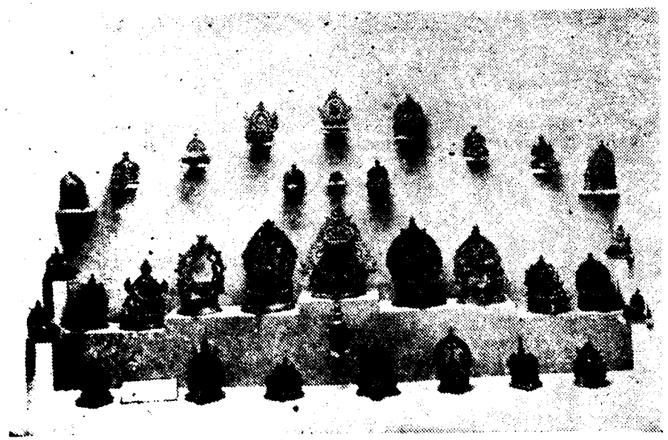
Court Scene Amaravathi (Andhra Pradesh) in the Archaeology section of the Museum.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES.

Museums which are mere show places are things of the past. There is now a growing awareness all over the world of the vital role that museum can play in the education of the child and the adult, the literate and the illiterate, the able and the handicapped. In keeping with this modern trend, the Madras Museum has expanded its educational activities considerably during recent years. A separate section in charge of the Educational Officer has been set up from last year (1971) for intensifying the educational services of the museum. Monthly film shows and popular lectures, periodical special exhibitions and guided gallery tours are regularly organised and announced before hand in the Half-Yearly Newsletter of the Museum prepared by this section. Apart from this, the museum has picture post-cards, photographs, guide booklets and replicas of coins and bronze coins on sale to the public for stimulating interest in art and natural history through a better appreciation of the museum objects. More and more liason is being established with schools and colleges to encourage museum awareness among teachers as well as the taught. A few original paintings and educational films are also available on loan to schools and colleges. In such a way, the museum is attempting to make itself more meaningful and enjoyable to the lay public.

REORGANISATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE MUSEUM.

In recent years, with the increased tempo of the museum movement in India, new schemes of modernization and expansion of the Madras museum were taken up for execution, thanks to the generous financial assistance received from the Government of India in the recent years. Several galleries have been modernized by the installation of up-to-date built-in show cases and dioramas with concealed internal fluorescent lighting, and the constructions of three major extensions to the museum buildings was completed, namely, the Bronze gallery, the Natural History Wing and an extension to the Chemical Conservation Laboratory. The opening of these new extensions by His Excellency Thiru Bishnuram Medhi, Governor of Madras, in September 1963, is a memorable landmark in the history of this museum. More recently, a new gallery of Buddhist antiquities and a Philatelic gallery containing a collection of more than 43,000 stamps from all countries of the world were organized and thrown open to the public.



View of Hand Lamps in Metalware Gallery.

Accepting the recommendations of the Second Tamil Nadu Pay Commission, the Government of Tamil Nadu direct that Washing Allowance and Uniform Allowance be paid to the various categories of staff in the Health Services and Family Planning Department and the Medical Education Department at revised rates as detailed below :

WASHING ALLOWANCE.

Department.	*Posts.*	*Existing rate.*	*Revised rate.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		Rs.	Rs.
Health Services and Family Planning Department.	(i) Auxiliary Nurse Midwives; Lecturer in Physiotherapy; Nursing Superintendents, Grades I and II; Nursing Tutors—Grades I and II, Head Nurses and Nurses.	5·00 per mensem each.	7·00 per mensem each.
	(ii) Health visitors and Physiotherapists—Grades I and II.	3·00 per mensem each	5·00 per mensem each.
	(iii) House-keepers—Grades I and II	1·50 per mensem each.	3·00 per mensem each.
	(iv) Maternity Assistants	1·75 per mensem each.	3·00 per mensem each.
Medical Education Department.	(i) Nursing Superintendents—Grade II, Head Nurses and Nurses.	5·00 per mensem each.	7·00 per mensem each.
	(ii) House-Keepers—Grade I	1·50 per mensem each.	3·00 per mensem each.
	(iii) Physiotherapists—Grades I and II	3·00 per mensem each.	5·00 per mensem each.
	(iv) Maternity Assistants	1·75 per mensem each.	3·00 per mensem each.

UNIFORM ALLOWANCES.

Department.	*Posts.*	*Existing rate.*	*Revised rate.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		Rs.	Rs.
Health Services and Family Planning Department.	(i) Nursing Superintendent, Grades I and II, Nursing Tutor—Grades I and II; Head Nurses; Lecturer in Physiotherapy—Grade I.	100 per annum	No change.
	(ii) Nurses, Auxiliary Nurse Midwives	75 per annum	No change.
	(iii) Maternity Assistant	40 per annum	50 per annum.
	(iv) Health Visitor	50 per annum.	No change.
	(v) House-keeper, Grades I and II	25 per annum.	30 per annum.
Medical Education Department.	(i) Nursing Superintendent, Grade I; Head Nurse; Physiotherapist, Grade I.	100 per annum.	No change.
	(ii) Physiotherapist—Grade II and Nurses ..	75 per annum.	No change.
	(iii) Maternity Assistant	40 per annum.	50 per annum.
	(iv) House-Keeper—Grades I and II	25 per annum.	30 per annum.
	(v) Tailor, Carpenter and Blacksmithy	5 per annum.	10 per annum.

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD

AUCTION NOTICE.

Sub :—Special plots on auction at Korattur on 18—6—1972

An auction will be conducted by the Tamil Nadu Housing Board at 10 a.m. on the 18th of June 1972 in Korattur Scheme area for the disposal of 22 numbers of well laid out plots of about two grounds each. Interested persons are requested to apply in the prescribed form which can be had from the TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD OFFICE on payment of Rs. 5 per copy. Last date for receipt of application with the Earnest Money Deposit of Rs. 750 is 17th June 1972. The highest bidder shall pay the cost of the site as follows :—

(i) 15 per cent to be paid in cash on the spot immediately after the auction.

(ii) 10 per cent to be paid within a week from the date of confirmation of the sale.

(iii) Remaining 75 per cent to be paid within three years in half-yearly instalments with interest at 8½ per cent.

Chairman,
No. 94A. *Tamil Nadu Housing Board.*

GOVERNMENT GENERAL HOSPITAL

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited up to 16-6-1972 for printing and supply of 1,22,10,000 Prescription Chits for use of certain Hospitals in this state.

Tender should be addressed to the "Superintendent Government General Hospital, Madras-3" and sent in a sealed cover superscribed as "Tender for printing and supply of prescription chits for Hospitals due on 16-6-1972."

The specimen and terms and conditions are in the Stationery department of this hospital, which can be perused on all working days between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

No. 93A. *Superintendent.*

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Construction Branch, Industries and Commerce Department from Contractors of appropriate class of Construction Branch of Industries Department and other Departments for the following works up to 3-00 p.m. on 13—6—1972 for work (1) and 14-6-1972 for work (2). The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, Construction Branch, Industries Department, 35,2 Woods Road, Madras-2 in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-10 p.m. on the last date for receipt of tenders as noted above. Form of agreement for both works is lump sum and period of completion for each work is eight months.

Name of work.—1. *Tender No.* 1.—Construction of 2 Nos. Type I, Workshops at Electronic Industrial Estate, Adyar—EMD. Rs. 1,900.

2. *Tender No.* 2.—Construction of 3 Nos. Type II, workshops at Electronic Industrial Estate, Adyar—EMD. Rs. 3, 300.

1. Tender documents will be available for sale at the Office of the Executive Engineer (Construction) Administrative Office, North Division, Industrial Estate, Guindy, Madras-32 during the office hours from the date of 30—5—1972.

2. The cost of tender documents including sales tax on cost of tender documents of Rs. 40 per set of each work (which will under no circumstances be refunded) should be remitted in to the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "XXIX. Industries—Other Receipts to the credit of the Executive Engineer (Construction), North Division, Industrial Estate Guindy, Madras-32.

3. Earnest money deposit will be accepted only in the shape of chalans deposit at call receipt and demand drafts on scheduled banks. The demand drafts of scheduled bank furnished towards Earnest Money Deposit drawn in favour of Executive Engineer (Construction), North Division, Industrial Estate, Guindy, Madras-32 only be accepted. State Government securities and Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Bonds will be accepted at 5 per cent below market value. National Savings certificates will also be accepted only with the knowledge of the Post Office concerned. Bank guarantee of any Nationalised Bank will also be accepted. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

4. Intending tenderers should have atleast three years experience in the construction of major building works.

No. 55A. *Superintending Engineer (Construction Branch).*

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

PARAMBIKULAM-ALIYAR HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME.

TENDER NOTICE.

1. For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board following sealed tenders are invited by the undersigned for disposal of materials as detailed below :—

Tender number and quantity.	Description of materials, etc.,
(1)	(2)
Specn. PS/PAL/14, dated 4th May 1972 and Quantity required 270·901 Tonnes at M/s. Giovanola Binny Ltd., Cochin.	Imported, tested quality-Laminated M.S. and H.T. Plates, off cuts M.S. Structurals, etc., etc., available at Penstock Factory of M/s Giovanola Binny Ltd., Cochin.
Specn. PS/PAL/15, dated 4th May 1972 and Quantity required 122 items at TNEB Pillur Dam Sub-Stores.	Second hand construction equipment and Machineries such as Air Compressors concrete Mixers stone crushers Dumpers, DIESEL LOCOS, Wagon Drills, Core Drills, JEEP Trailer Tractor Trailor, other small Tools, etc., etc.

2. The tender sets will be available at this office on any working day after 25—5—1972, on payment of Rs. 5 per set (not refundable) either in cash or by M.O. to this office.

3. Earnest Money Deposit of 10 per cent of the Tendered Value is to remitted in cash or by D.D. on Syndicate Bank, Pollachi and Cash receipt or D.D. attached to the tender. The Tenderers without remittance of EMD. will be summarily rejected.

4. The tender sets will be sent to the applicant only in ordinary post and Board will not be responsible for any loss in transit.

5. Tender forms are not transferable.

6. Due date for work (1) is 3-30 p.m. on 12—6—1972 and for work (2) 3-30 p.m. on 16—6—1972.

No. 67A. *Superintending Engineer, Parambikulam-Aliyar H. E. Scheme.*

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES.
SHORT TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders are invited by the Director of Fisheries up to 2-00 p.m. on 15th June 1972 for the supply of the following materials to the Departmental Boat Building Yards for 1972–73.

1. Brass materials.
2. Hardwares.
3. Paints and oils.
4. Outfits.
5. Electrical items.
6. Aluminium, Zinc and Allied Materials.

Detailed tender conditions and specifications of the materials can be had on requisition from the office of the Director of Fisheries, Administrative Office Buildings, Madras-6 on all working days.

No. 31. *Director of Fisheries, Madras-6.*

SRIVILLIPUTTUR MUNICIPALITY.
TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 4-00 p.m. on 15th June 1972 for the supply of the following materials. Each tender should be accompanied by a tender deposit of Rs. 640. Further particulars can be had from this office on requisition.

1. 80 M.M. A.C. Pressure pipe Class III conforming to I.S.S. and in standard length of 4 metres. The pipe should with stand a working pressure of 7 kg./O.C.M. or 100 lbs./0"... 635 Metres.
2. 80 M.M. C.I. detachable joint suitable for the above pipe including M.S. bolts and nuts and pair of rubber rings – 190 Nos.
3. 5" × 5" × 3" C.I. Plain ended Tee conforming to I.S.S.— 2 Nos.
4. 5" C.I. Collars conforming to I.S.S. 4 Nos.
5. 80 M.M. 90° C.I. Plain ended bend conforming to I.S.S. 1 No.

No. 30. *Commissioner.*

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.
CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board sealed tenders will be received up to 3-00 p.m. on 25th July 1972 by the Superintending Engineer, T.W.A.D. Board, Coimbatore Circle at this office at 25-1, 3rd street, Tatabad, Coimbatore-12. Tenders will be opened on the same day by 4-00 p.m. either by the Superintending Engineer (or) by any authorised officer before the tenderers who choose to be present at that time. Form of contract is L.S.

Name of work.—Sirumugai Water Supply Scheme—1 stage construction and initial maintenance of water treatment plan to treat 28·60 lakhs litres in 20 hours per day complete with Civil works. E.M.D. Rs. 7,000.

The tender schedules can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, T.W.A.D. Board, Coimbatore Division, 11/8, Bashyagaralu Road, R.S. Puram, Coimbatore-2 by remitting the cost of tender documents Rs. 20-70 (including S.T.) either by cash (or) by money order till 22nd July 1972.

The E.M.D. should be remitted in the form of demand draft (or) Bank guarantee obtained from any of the nationalised banks drawn in favour of Executive Engineer, Coimbatore-1. E.M.D. may also be remitted in the treasury (within the Executive Engineer's jurisdiction) under the head of account "P.W. III O.R. credit adjusted to the Executive Engineer, Salem-5." Tenders received without E.M.D. are liable to be rejected.

The Superintending Engineer, Coimbatore Circle, reserves the right to reject any (or) all the tenderers without assigning reasons therefor.

No. 32. *Superintending Engineer, T.W.A.D. Board, Coimbatore-12.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Name of work.—(1) Construction of front wing of the combined Court building at Krishnagiri.
(2) Construction of rear wing of the combined court buildings at Krishnagiri.

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Salem-Dharmapuri Circle, Salem-4, for the above works upto 3-00 p.m. on 5th July 1972.

Tenders will be opened at 3-15 p.m. on the same day in the presence of those who choose to be present at the time of opening of the tender. Each work is to be completed within twelve months on a lump sum contract basis.

Earnest money deposit of Rs. 10,000 per each work will be accepted in the shape of chalan or National Savings Certificates or deposit at call receipts of schedule banks or demand drafts of schedule banks or State Government Securities or by Madras State Electricity Board Bonds.

Cost of tender documents for each work *viz* is Rs. 30 is to be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "P.W. Remittance. III. Other Remittance" to the Executive Engineer, P.W.D. Buildings Division, Salem-5 and Sales tax of Rs. 1·05 per set is to be remitted under the head "XII. Sales tax (d) Miscellaneous."

Rates from and up to which tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Salem-Dharmapuri Circle, Salem-4 for both works is from 16th June to 1st July 1972.

(State Government securities and Madras State Electricity Board Bonds will be accepted at 25 per cent below face value.)

Deposits at call receipts and fixed deposit receipts will be accepted as earnest money deposit subject to realisation deciding the tenders.

No. 53-A. *Superintending Engineer, Salem Dharmapuri Circle, Salem-4.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Thanjavur Circle for the following works upto 3-00 p.m. on 12th July 1972. Each work is to be executed within twelve months on lump sum contract basis.

Name of work: —(1) Construction of Government Arts College (Women), Mayuram. E.M.D. Rs. 25,000.

(2) Construction of Government Arts College (Men), Mannargudi. E.M.D. Rs. 25,000.

Earnest money deposit (in the shape of chalan) is accepted.

Cost of tender documents, *viz.* Rs. 50 per set of each work is to be remitted into Treasury under the Head, "P.W. III. Other remittance to the credit of the Executive Engineer (Buildings Division), Tiruvarur" and Sales tax of Rs. 1·75 per set of each work is to be remitted into the Treasury under the head "XII. Sales Tax and receipts under State Sales Tax Act General Sales Tax."

Tender documents will be available for sale from 21st June 1972 for both works.

No. 69-A. ***Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Thanjavur Circle, Thanjavur.***

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU.
PUBLIC (INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS) DEPARTMENT, MADRAS.

NOTIFICATION.

Admission to the Institute of Film Technology, Adyar, Madras-20.

Applications are invited for admission during 1972–73 to the First Year of the following regular courses conducted at the Institute of Film Technology, Madras-20.

Courses.	*Minimum Educational qualification required.*	*Duration of the courses.*
I. Diploma Courses.		
1. Direction ..	Degree in Arts or Science or Diploma in Motion Picture, Photography, Sound Engineering and Sound Recording and Film Editing of the Institute of Film Technology or its equivalent.	3 years.
2. Screen Play Writing.	Do.	Do.
3. Cinematography.	Pass in Pre-University Examination with Physics and Chemistry (Physical Science) or equivalent. *or* Pass in the Pre-technical Examination of the State Board of Technical Education and Training, Tamil Nadu.	Do.
4. Sound Recording and Sound Engineering.	Do.	Do.
5. Film Processing.	Do.	Do.
6. Editing ..	Pass in Pre-University Arts or Science or its equivalent.	2 years.
7. Acting ..	S.S.L.C.	Do.

NOTE.—Admission of candidates who have passed their qualifying examinations outside Tamilnadu will be confirmed only after getting the approval of their qualifications. Students seeking admission to Direction, Acting and Screen play Writing courses should have a working knowledge of Tamil.

APPLICATIONS AND PROSPECTUS.

The required application forms together with the Prospectus can be obtained from the Principal, Institute of Film Technology, Adyar, Madras-20 on requisition with a self addressed envelope (size 22 cm. × 9·5 cm.) and stamped to the value of 50 paise, accompanied by a crossed postal order for Re. 1 drawn in favour of the Principal of the above institute. The Postal Order should not be dated earlier than 25-5-1972.

ADMISSION:

Candidates will have to appear for an interview at Madras at their own expenses.

FEES:

(*a*) Tuition fee is Rs. 180 per annum payable in two instalments.

(*b*) A special fee of Rs. 40 is to be paid at the time of admission.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND STIPENDS:

(*a*) Stipend at Rs. 40 per mensem each will be given to 50 per cent of the students.

(*b*) The students will also be eligible for the usual scholarships available to the student of Polytechnics.

(*c*) The Tamil Nadu State Sangeetha Nataka Sangam has Instituted four scholarships tenable for three years of training to the most deserving students from among those admitted to the first year course.

Completed applications for admission should reach the Principal, Institute of Film Technology, Adyar, Madras-20, on or before 5-00 p.m. on 18-6-1972.

No. 44-A. *Director, Public (Information and Public Relations) Department.*

THE TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD.
TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders with the name of work and the tenderers duly superscribed on the cover are invited separately for each plots for the construction of 4 Nos. of individual houses under middle income group for a total value of Rs. 1,33,000 at Arignar Anna Nagar so as to reach the undersigned not later than 2-30 p.m. on 7-6-1972 (Plot Nos. 4995, 2952, 4057 and 3619). The tenders received will be opened at 2-35 p.m. on the same day in the presence of the tenderers who choose to be present.

Further particulars, tender schedules, etc., can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Madras North Division, Tamil Nadu Housing Board, between 11-30 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. on all working days on or after 15-5-1972.

No. 44. *Executive Engineer (MN).*

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU.
CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Name of work :—Modernising Vaigai Channels Scheme.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu Tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Madurai Circle, Madurai-2 for the following works under K-2 contract up to 3-00 p.m. on 28th June 1972 and opened at 4-00 p.m. on the same day. The tender documents will be available for sale from 22nd to 26th June 1972.

Name of work.—

1. Construction of left bank head-sluice in the regulator across Vaigai near Virahanur in Madurai taluk, Madurai district.—E.M.D. Rs. 7,500.
2. Construction of blocks 10, 11 and 12 of the regulator across Vaigai near Virahanur in Madurai taluk, Madurai district.—E.M.D. Rs. 12,000.
3. Construction of blocks 13, 14 and 15 of the regulator across Vaigai near Virahanur in Madurai taluk, Madurai district.—E.M.D. Rs. 12,000.
4. Construction of blocks 16, 17 and 18 of the regulator across Vaigai near Virahanur in Madurai taluk, Madurai district—E.M.D. Rs. 12,000.

The cost of tender schedules for each item will be Rupees twenty (Rs. 20) (non-refundable) and the same should be remitted under "P.W. III O.R." to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Vaigai Modernisation Division, Madurai-20 and sales-tax for each item 75 paise is to be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "XII—Sales-tax (*d*) Miscellaneous". The application for the tender schedule shall be accompanied with the above chalan in original.

The earnest money will be accepted in the shape of chalan, deposit at call receipt or demand drafts of scheduled banks, Government securities, Bank guarantee of 14 Nationalised Banks, Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board Bonds at 5 per cent below market value. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

No. 90-A. *Superintending Engineer (additional charge), Madurai Circle.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders are invited by the undersigned up to 3·00 p.m. on 15th June 1972 for retreading of the following sizes of tyres for the financial year 1972-73.—

(1) 12·00 × 20.
(2) 14·00 × 20.
(3) 14·00 × 24.
(4) 21·00 × 25.
(5) 24·00 × 25.
(6) 24·00 × 29.

The tender specifications can be had from the undersigned on production of a treasury chalans for Rs. 2·08 towards its cost and its sales tax and surcharge on sales tax. The cost of tender specification of Rs. 2 should be remitted into the treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "P.W.—III. O.R. to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, D.C.R. Division, Madras" and sales tax and surcharge on sales tax of 0·08 should be remitted separately under the head "XII.*b*. Sales Tax *d*. Miscellaneous Receipts" under the State Sales Tax Act.

Executive Engineer,
Public Works Department,
D.C.R. Division, Madras-17.

No. 41.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, sealed tenders with the Specification No. THC-7 and due date of superscribed on the cover are invited by the undersigned for the supply of the following items :

Particulars.

Supply of coal to Ennore Thermal Power Station and Basin Bridge Power Station. E.M.D. Rs. 2,000.

Due date for the receipt of tender is up to 3.00 p.m. on 12th June 1972.

The tenders will be opened in the presence of such of those tenderers who may be present at 3.00 p.m. on the due date. Tenders received after the due date will not be considered. Copy of the specifications can be obtained by remitting either by cash or by Money Order, the amount of Rs. 5 to the *Accounts Officer*, Madras Electricity System (Distribution), 1/155, Anna Salai, Madras-2 noting the specification number and sending the cash receipt or Money Order receipt as the case may be, to the undersigned with a requisition, furnishing complete postal orders. The Board reserves the right not to accept the lowest or any tender. The Board also reserves the right to split the tenders and place orders for supply covered by this specification on one or more tenderers.

Tenders received after the due date will be summarily rejected.

Superintending Engineer,
Thermal Cell.

No. 40.

TENDER NOTICE. 101X102

Sealed tenders will be received by the Director of Fisheries, Madras-6, up to 2.00 p.m. on 30th June 1972 for the lease of the Freezing Plant at Tuticorin. Details can be had from Director of Fisheries, Madras-6.

Director of Fisheries.

No. 86-A.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TENDER EXTENSION NOTICE.

Name of work—Construction of Hostel Building for Girls at Chingleput.

The last date of receipt of tenders for the above work is extended up to 14th June 1972. Tenders will be received up to 3.00 p.m. on 14th June 1972 and will be opened at 3-15 p.m. on the same day.

Tender documents will be available for sale during office hours from 30th May 1972 to 12th June 1972. All other conditions remain unaltered.

Superintending Engineer,
Public Works Department,
Chingleput-North Arcot Circle.

No. 79-A.

TAMIL NADU FOREST DEPARTMENT.

FOREST ENGINEERING DIVISION.

Re-Tender Notice.

Sealed tenders are invited by the "Forest Engineer, Tiruchirappalli" for the following work on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu.

"Formation of Kalakad—Sengaltheri road 2·481 K.M. in Nanguneri Range of Tirunelveli South Division"

E.M.D. Rs. 3,475.

Last date of receipt and opening of tenders on 5th June 1972 at 3·00 p.m. and 3·05 p.m. respectively.

2. Tender documents can be had from the office of the "Forest Engineer, I-A, Royal Road Cantonment, Tiruchirappalli-1" on requisition after payment of Rs. 1·04 in cash or by Money Order from 22nd May 1972 to 3rd June 1972 during office hours on all working days.

Forest Engineer.

No. 80-A.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TENDER EXTENSION NOTICE.

Name of work—Construction of 'L' shaped buildings and Family planning buildings attached to the Women and Children Hospital in Chingleput Medical College, Chingleput.

The last date of receipt of tenders for the above work is extended up to 23rd June 1972. Tenders will be received up to 3.00 p.m. on 23rd June 1972 and will be opened at 3·15 p.m. on the same day.

Tender document will be available for sale during office hours from 7th June 1972 to 21st June 1972. All other conditions remained unaltered.

Superintending Engineer,
Public Works Department,
Chingleput North Arcot Circle,
Vellore.

No. 81-A.

THE TAMIL NADU AGRO INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED.

(A Government of Tamil Nadu Undertaking.)

Madras		*Requires.*
1 Accounts Assistants	..	Number of Posts 2 (Two).
Qualification and experience.		B.Com. degree with two years experience preferably in fertiliser marketing.
Scale of pay	.. ..	Rs. 275—10—375—15—450 with other usual allowances.
Age	.. .. ..	Below 25 years as on 1st July 1972.
2 Technical Assistants	..	Number of Posts—2 (Two).
Qualification and experience.		B.Sc. (Ag.) degree.
Scale of pay	.. ..	Rs. 375—15—495—20—575—25—650 with other usual allowances.
Age	.. .. ..	Below 27 years as on 1st July 1972.
3 Assistants	.. ..	Number of posts— 2 (Two).
Qualification and experience.		A degree in B.A., B.Sc. or B.Com with two years experience in fertiliser marketing concern.
Scale of pay	.. ..	Rs. 275—10—375—15—450 with other usual allowances.
Age	.. .. ..	25 years as on 1st July 1972.
In Districts.		
4 District Manager	..	Number of posts— 2 (Two).
Qualification and experience.		A degree in B.A., B.Sc. or B.Com. with three years experience in fertiliser Marketing.
Scale of pay	.. ..	Rs. 575—25—600—40—1,000 with other usual allowances.
Age	.. .. ..	Below 35 years as on 1st July 1972.
5 Sales man	.. ..	Number of posts—4 (Four).
Qualification and experience.		A degree in B.A., B.Sc. or B. Com. with one year experience in fertiliser sales.
Scale of pay	.. ..	Rs. 375—15—495—20—575—25—650 with other usual allowances.
Age	.. .. ..	27 years as on 1st July 1972.
6 Godown Keeper	..	Number of posts— 2 (Two).
Qualification and experience.		A degree in B.A., B.Sc. or B.Com. with two years experience in fertiliser trade.
Scale of pay	.. ..	Rs. 250—10—400 with other usual allowances.
Age	.. .. ..	Below 25 years as on 1st July 1972.
7 Accounts Assistants	..	Number of post—2 (Two).
Qualification and experience.		B.Com. degree with two years experience in a fertiliser marketing concern.
Scale of pay	.. ..	Rs. 250—10—400 with usual other allowances.
Age	.. .. ..	Below 25 years as on 1st July 1972.

Applications for the above posts should be sent along with copies of certificates in support of qualifications, experience and age addressed to the Managing Director, The Tamil Nadu Agro Industries Corporation Limited, "Agro House", Industrial Estate, Guindy, Madras-32 so as to reach him on or before 10th June 1972.

Managing Director.

No. 26

TIRUCHI HOUSING UNIT.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders with the names of the work and tenderers duly superscribed on the cover are invited so as to reach the undersigned not later than 3·00 p.m. on 8—6—1972 for the work of Laying Black topping surface over the water bound macadam roads at Neighbourhood Area, Tiruchirappalli.

	Rs.
Approximate value of work	1,44,300
Earnest money deposit	2,200

Tender documents can be had from the Divisional Accountant on payment of Rs. 10·40 during office hours from 19-5-72 to 8—6—1972.

The tenders received will be opened at 3·15 p.m. on 9—6—72 in the presence of contractor who choose to be present.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER & ADDITIONAL OFFICER.

No. 16.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamilnadu "SEALED TENDERS" will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Coimbatore-Nilgiris Circle at his Office at Coimbatore up to 3 p.m. on 16th June 1972. Form of contract is lump sum and period of completion six months.

Name of work —
Construction of additional buildings to accommodate III Year Degree Class students at Government Arts College, Tiruppur—E.M.D. Rs. 12,000.

The tender documents can be obtained from the Manager, Office of the Executive Engineer, Buildings Division, Coimbatore on requisition in writing and on payment of the fee of Rs 20·70 which is not refundable in all working days during office hours from 25th May 1972.

Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.,
Coimbatore, Nilgiris Circle.
Coimbatore-1.

No. 56-A

Tender Notice.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board separate sealed tenders with the tender notice number and the due date superscribed on the cover are invited by the undersigned for the supply of 100 tonnes of the following up to 2.00 noon on 15th June 1972 :—

Description of materials—

1. Forged steel balls 60 mm diametre of strength 90 kg/2mm made out of EN 44 steel with surface hardness of finished balls 250 BHN Min and dimensional tolerance dia. 60 ± 1·5 mm—EMD Rs. 1,000.

Prices :

The prices should be firm for delivery for Ennore and shall be inclusive of Transit insurance and excise duty but exclusive of sales tax and other duties.

The exact amount of excise duty if any included in the prices should be indicated.

Terms of Payment :

(*a*) 90 per cent will be paid on receipt of the material at site in good condition.

(*b*) Balance 10 per cent payment will be made within 3 months of receipt of materials at site in good condition and after the approval of test certificates whichever is later.

Delivery :

The materials offered shall be either from stock or to be supplied on quick delivery basis.

Penalty :

The delivery of the materials shall be guaranteed under penalty of ½ per cent per week subject to a maximum of 10 per cent of the delayed portion.

Security Deposit :

The successful tenderers will have to furnish a security deposit of 10 per cent of the contract value in cash or in the form of a demand draft, which will be refunded after satisfactory fulfilment of the contract.

Validity :

The tenders shall be kept valid for 90 days from the date of opening.

There are no other separate tender forms or detailed specifications.

The tenders should be addressed to Chief Engineer for Electricity, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, 157, Anna Salai, Madras-2, and must be sent in a sealed envelope addressed to Superintending Engineer, Thermal Cell, 1/155 Anna Salai, Madras-2, so as to reach him not later than the due date and time mentioned above.

The tenders will be opened in the presence of such of those tenderers who may be present at 3.00 p.m. on the due date. Tenders received after the due date will not be considered. The Board reserves the right not to accept the lowest or any tender. The Board also reserves the right to split the tenders and place order for supply covered by the specification on one or more tenderers.

A demand draft in favour of the Accounts Officer, Madras Electricity System (Distribution), No. 1/155 Anna Salai, Madras-2 for the amount specified shall be submitted with the tender towards the earnest money deposit, failing which the tenders are liable to be rejected. Cheques will not be accepted. Alternatively earnest money deposit may be paid in cash to the above Officer and the cash receipt enclosed to the tender.

Superintending Engineer,
Thermal Cell.

No. 24.

PALLAVA TRANSPORT CORPORATION LIMITED.

Tender Notice.

Sealed quotations for the supply of Aluminium Rivets are invited by the undersigned up to 2 p.m. on 8th June 1972. Detailed conditions of tender and other particulars can be had free of cost from the Purchase Officer, Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, Madras-2, on any working day.

Managing Director,
Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, Madras-2.

No. *Nil.*

NOTIFICATION.

A refresher course in Psychiatry of three days duration for Medical Officers who are employed in Medical and Health Institutions and General Medical Practitioners of Tamil Nadu will be conducted at Government Mental Hospital, Madras-10, from 26th to 28th June 1972 (both days inclusive).

No fee will be collected for the course. The selected candidates will be eligible to draw travelling allowance and daily allowance Those who satisfactorily undergo the Course will be given a Certificate at the end of the Course.

Applications from intending candidtes should reach the Superintendent, Government Mental Hospital, Madras, through the proper channel (with advance copy direct) on or before 8th June 1972.

There is no prescribed application form. Candidates may apply furnishing information regarding their name, address, age, qualifications, present occupation, length of service, whether in Government service or not and the district in which they are working. Those who have already undergone this course previously need not apply.

Superintendent,
Government Mental Hospital, Madras-10.

No. 17.

PALLAVA TRANSPORT CORPORATION LIMITED.

Tender Notice.

Sealed quotations for the supply of Adhesive Solution are invited by the undersigned up to 2 p.m. on 15th June 1972. Detailed conditions of tender and other particulars can be had for cost from the Financial Controller, Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, Madras-2, on any working day.

Materials Manager,
Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, Madras-2.

No. 25.

NOTIFICATION.

A refresher course in Psychiatry of three days duration for Medical Officers who are employed in Medical and Health Institutions and General Medical Practitioners of Tamil Nadu will be conducted at Government Mental Hospital, Madras-10 from 26—6—1972 to 28—6—1972 (Both days inclusive).

No fee will be collected for the course. The selected candidates will be eligible to draw travelling allowance and daily allowance. Those who satisfactorily undergo the Course will be given a Certificate at the end of the Course.

Applications from intending candidates should reach the Superintendent, Government Mental Hospital, Madras through the proper channel (with advance copy direct) on or before 15—6—1972.

There is no prescribed application form. Candidates may apply furnishing information regarding their name, address, age, qualifications, present occupation, length of service whether in Government Service or not and the district in which they are working. Those who have already undergone this course previously need not apply.

SUPERINTENDENT,
Government Mental Hospital, Madras-10.

No. 14.

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE

For and on behalf of T.W.A.D. Board, sealed tenders for the following work will be received upto 3·00 p.m. on 15—6—1972 by the Superintending Engineer, T.W.A.D. Board, at his office at 25-1, Third Street, Tatabad, Coimbatore-12. Tenders received will be opened on the same day either by the Superintending Engineer or by any authorised officer in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present at that time. Form of contract is K2 (Piece-Work).

Name of Work.

Kangayam W.S.S.—II Stage—conveying main—laying and jointing of C.I. and R.C.C. pipes and allied civil works E.M.D. Rs. 5,260.

The tender documents can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, 18, Swamiappa Gounder Street, Thirunagar Colony, Erode-3 by remitting the cost of tender documents either by cash or by money order to the value of Rs. 10·35 per set (inclusive of S.T.). Tender documents will be available for sale upto 13—6—1972.

The E.M.D. should be in the form of Demand Draft or bank guarantee obtained from any one of the nationalised banks payable at par with Executive Engineer, Erode-3. The E.M.D. may also be remitted into the treasury (within Executive Engineer's jurisdiction) under the head of Account "P.W.III O.R. credit adjusted the Executive Engineer, Erode-3. The tenders received without E.M.D. are liable to be rejected.

The Superintending Engineer, T.W.A.D. Board, Coimbatore Circle reserves the right to reject one or all the tenders without assigning reasons therefor.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
T.W.A.D. Board, Coimbatore-12.

No. 10-A.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE

SPECIFICATION No. SEG. BB. 54.

I acting for and on behalf of and by the order and direction of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board invite sealed tenders complete with all particulars and other details superscribed with the Specification No. 54, the due date and the name of the tenderer on the cover up to 1·00 p.m. on 12—6—1972 for "Purchase of scrap materials such as M.S.G.I. Rubber scrap, C.I. scrap steel scrap empty gunnies, empty containers, etc. and surplus stock of Electrical spares for 'A' Station at Basin Bridge Power House".

Copies of tender sets can be had on payment of Rs. 5 (Rupees five only) (non-refundable) either in cash at the office of the undersigned or by money order addressed to the Deputy Chief Accountant (Generation), Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, Basin Bridge Power-House, Madras-12 mentioning clearly the Specification No. 54. The tender set will be sent only by ordinary post under certificate of posting. The Board will not be responsible for any loss of tender document in transit, or for delay, non-delivery, etc. The Tender Form is not transferable. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reasons therefor.

A sum of Rs. 1,500 (Rupees one thousand five hundred only) towards earnest money deposit should be remitted by the tenderer in cash at the office of the undersigned and cash receipt enclosed along with the tender. Tenders not accompanied by the cash receipt and those not submitted in the departmental form on or before the due date and time will be rejected. The tenders will be opened at 4·00 p.m. on 12—6—1972 in the presence of the tenderers who may be present.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
M.E.S. (GENERATION) (IN-CHARGE).
BASIN BRIDGE POWER HOUSE, MADRAS-12.

No. 58-A.

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Name of work.—Supply of Rotary Rig Special Tools (Down the-hole hammer bits)—E.M.D. Rs. 15,000.

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received at the above office for the above work up to 3·00 p.m. on 30—6—1972. The tenders will be opened by the Director, Ground Water, in the above office at 3·30 p.m. on the same day, in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present.

Tender documents will be sold at the above office during office hours from 10—5—1972 to 26—6—1972 and period of completion is three months.

The cost of tender documents, viz. Rs. 10 (which under no circumstances will be refunded) should be remitted into the Government Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head of account "Public Works—Remittances III Other remittances to the credit of Executive Engineer, Ground Water Division, Madras-17". The sales tax should be remitted into Government Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head of account "XII. Sales Tax (b) Receipts under State Sales Tax Act, General Sales Tax".

The tender documents will be issued only after producing the challans.

No other form of payment will be entertained.

No. 57-A

DIRECTOR OF GROUND WATER,
MADRAS-17.

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU.

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

Admission to Two Year Part-time Diploma Courses in (i) Metallurgy and (ii) Tool Design at the Central Polytechnic, Adyar, Madras-20.

Applications are invited from Degree or Diploma holders in Mechanical Engineering for admission to the following Part-time Diploma Courses (evening programmes).

1. Diploma in Metallurgy.

2. Diploma in Tool Design.

The courses will be of two years duration and the classes will be conducted twice a week in the evenings at the Central Polytechnic, Adyar, Madras-20. Final Year Engineering Degree students of the Mechanical Branch may also apply. No age limit is prescribed for the course.

Objective of the Course.

1. *Diploma in Metallurgy.*—To train the practising Industrial Metallurgists and Mechanical Engineers as well as Graduate Mechanical Engineers, in the field of Physical and Mechanical Metallurgy.

Diploma in Tool Design.—To train and instruct Drafts. men Designers, Mechanical Engineers and Tool Makers in Theory and Practical of Tool Design.

Tuition Fees.

A tuition fees of Rs. 180 per year payable in two instalments and special fees of Rs. 30 per annum will be charged for the course. A caution deposit of Rs. 25 towards loss of damage to tools and equipments should also be paid at the time of admission.

Candidates seeking admission to the aforesaid courses should obtain the prescribed application form for the courses concerned from the Principal, Central Polytechnic, Madras, on a requisition accompanied by a Crossed Postal Order for Re. 1 drawn in favour of the above Principal and dated not earlier than 1st June 1972 with a self-addressed envelope of size 22 cm. × 9·5 cms. and stamped to the value of 30 paise plus 5 paise refugee relief stamp. The completed applications should reach the Principal, Central Polytechnic, Adyar, Madras-20, on or before 10th July 1972 together with a Postal Order for Rs. 5 being the registration fees.

The selected candidates will be required to join the above courses on 18th August 1972.

Director of Technical Education.

No. 18.

PALLAVA TRANSPORT CORPORATION.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed quotations for the supply of Aluminium Sheets are invited by the undersigned up to 2 p.m. on 8th June 1972. Detailed conditions of tender and other particulars can be had free of cost from the Purchase Officer, Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, Madras-2, on any working day.

Materials Manager,
Pallava Transport Corporation Limited,
Madras-2.

No. 28.

48

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU.

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION,
GUINDY, MADRAS-25.

NOTIFICATION.

Applications are invited for admission to the following Post Diploma Courses of one and a half years' duration including six months Practical Training at the undermentioned Polytechnics.

1	Town and Country Planning.	Central Polytechnic, Adyar, Madras-20.
2	Automobile Engineering ..	Tansi Nattu Polytechnic, Madurai.

Minimum qualification for Admission.

1	Town and Country Planning.	A Diploma in Civil Engineering.
2	Automobile Engineering ..	A Diploma in Automobile Engineering or Mechanical Engineering.

Last date for receipt of application for admission to the above Courses by the Principals of the Polytechnics concerned is 12th July 1972.

Fifty per cent of the students admitted to the above Post Diploma Courses will be given stipends at the rate of Rs. 50 p.m.

Application forms and other particulars can be had from the Principal of the Polytechnic concerned on requisition with a self-addressed envelope (size 22 cm. ×9.5 cms.) and stamped to the value of 35 paise plus 5 paise refugee relief stamp.

The requisition should be accompanied by a Crossed Postal Order for Re. 1 (which should not be dated earlier than 1st June 1972) drawn in favour of the Principal of the Polytechnic to whom the requisition is made.

Director of Technical Education.

No. 24-A

TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION, LIMITED.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited up to 3.00 p.m. on 12th June 1972 for appointment of transport contractors for the following Units for 1972–73.

1. Tansi Engineering and Lock Works, Dindigul.

2. Tansi Foundry, Thanjavur.

3. Tansi Tool and Engineering Works, Tiruchirappalli-10.

4. Tansi Tool and Engineering Works, Sulakkarai, Virudhunagar.

Tender documents can be had from the officers incharge of the concerned Units on payment of Rs. 2·25 by cash or money order. The tenders duly filled in should be sent in sealed covers to the officers incharge of the Units.

Managing Director.

No. 23.

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU.

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING.

Craftsmen Training Scheme.

Admission to Industrial Training Institutes—August, 1972 session.

Applications are invited for admission to the following Industrial Training Institutes in the State for training in Engineering and Non-Engineering trades noted below for the session commencing on 1st August 1972. The trades, their duration and the minimum educational qualifications required for admission are furnished below :—

Serial number and trade. (1)	Duration of the course. (2)	Minimum educational qualification for admission. (3)
1 Blacksmith	One year	Two standards below Matriculation or its equivalent.
2 Building Constructor	Two years	
3 Carpenter	One year	
4 Fitter	Two years	
5 Machinist (Grinder)		
6 Machinist (Miller)		
7 Machinist (Composite)		
8 Machinist (SSP)		
9 Mechanic (Diesel)	One year	
10 Mechanic (Motor Vehicle)		
11 Moulder		
12 Painter		
13 Plumber		
14 Sheet Metal Worker		
15 Turner	Two years	
16 Welder (Gas and Electric)	One year	
17 Wireman	Two years	
18 Watch and Clock Maker	Two years	Should have studied up to Matriculation or its equivalent with Science as one of the subjects.
19 Electroplater	Two years	Matriculation pass or its equivalent.
20 Electrician	Two years	Pass in Matriculation or its equivalent with Science as one of the subjects.
21 Mechanic (Instrument)		
22 Mechanic (Refrigeration and Air-conditioning)	One year.	
23 Draughtsman (Civil)	Two years	Pass in Matriculation or its equivalent with Science and Mathematics.
24 Draughtsman (Mechanical)		
25 Mechanic (Radio and Television)		
26 Pattern-maker		
27 Wireless Operator	One year	
28 Mechanic (Tractor)	One year	Should have studied up to standards below Matriculation or its equivalent with Science as one of the subjects.

47

Serial number and trade.	*Duration of the Course.*	*Minimum educational qualification for admission.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
Non-Engineering trades.—		
29 Book Binding	One year	Two standards below Matriculation or its equivalent.
30 Hand Weaving of fancy and furnishing fabrics		
31 Embroidery and Needle work		
32 Cutting and Tailoring		
33 Hand Composing and Proof reading	One year	Matriculation pass or its equivalent.
34 Stenography (English) (Full-time and part-time)	One year	*For full-time*—Pass in Matriculation or its equivalent. *For part-time*—A speed of 25 words per minute in typing and background of shorthand with a minimum educational qualification of pass in Matriculation or its equivalent.

Industrial Training Institute.	*Number of seats reserved for Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribes in brackets.*	*Serial number of trades offered.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Guindy, Madras-32	(50)	4, 16, 17, 18, and 22.
2 Ambattur, Madras-53	(98)	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 14, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25 and 27.
3 North Madras, Madras-21	(67)	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 23, 24 and 26.
4 Chingleput	(68)	4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 14, 15, 16 and 17.
5 Ulundurpet (South Arcot District)	(34)	4, 10, 14, 15, 16 and 17.
6 Cuddalore	(80)	1, 4, 7, 11, 15, 16 and 17.
7 Nagapattinam	(45)	3, 4, 7, 11, 15, 16 and 17.
8 Thanjavur	(43)	1, 3, 4, 6, 10, 15 and 16.
9 Ariyalur (Tiruchirappalli District)	(39)	4, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 24 and 28.
10 Pudukottai (Tiruchirappalli District)	(29)	4, 7, 15, 16, 17 and 21.
11 Tiruchirappalli	(140)	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 20, 21 and 26.
12 Madurai	(139)	1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 26, 29, 33 and 34.
13 Theni (Madurai District)	(28)	4, 5, 7, 15, 16, 20 and 25.
14 Dindigul	(34)	4, 7, 9, 15, 16 and 17.
15 Virudhunagar	(32)	3, 4, 7, 11, 15 and 17.
16 Paramakudi	(32)	3, 4, 10, 15, 16 and 17.
17 Karaikudi	(30)	4, 5, 7, 14, 15, 16 and 17.
18 Pettai (Tirunelveli District)	(87)	4, 8, 10, 11, 15, 16 and 17.
19 Tiruchendur	(41)	1, 3, 4, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16 and 17.
20 Tuticorin	(33)	4, 7, 12, 13, 15, 16 and 20.
21 Nagercoil	(32)	4, 10, 16, 17, 19 and 23.
22 Vellore	(62)	3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20 and 23.

Industrial Training Institute.	*Number of seats reserved for Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribes in brackets.*	*Serial number of trades offered.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
23 Tiruvannamalai	(32)	4, 7, 10, 15, 16 and 20.
24 Hosur (Dharmapuri district)	(35)	4, 7, 10, 15, 16, 17 and 21.
25 Mettur Dam	(29)	4, 7, 14, 15, 16 and 20.
26 Salem	(69)	1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17 and 20.
27 Dharapuram (Coimbatore district)	(29)	1, 3, 4, 7, 15 and 17.
28 Coimbatore	(85)	3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21 and 25.
29 Erode	(44)	4, 7, 15, 16, 17 and 20.
30 Coonoor	(35)	1, 3, 4, 10, 15, 17 and 29.
31 Industrial Training Centre for Women/Stree Seva Mandir, Madras-17 (for Women only).	(36)	21, 25, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 34 (full-time only).

Age:

Candidates should ordinarily be between the ages of 15 and 25 as on 1st August 1972. However the age-limit will be relaxed :—

1. Up to 27 years for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes ;
2. Up to 26½ years to such of those who have already passed short-term courses under the Accelerated Training Scheme ;
3. Up to 45 years for ex-servicemen ; and
4. To the extent necessary for repatriates from Burma and Ceylon and migrants from East Pakistan.

Mode of selection :

Candidates will be selected through a Committee set up for the purpose and they will also be required to appear for an aptitude test wherever necessary before selection.

Eighteen per cent of the seats in each trade will be reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes / 31 per cent in each trade for Backward Class ; 5 per cent in each trade for repatriates from Burma and Ceylon and new migrants from East Pakistan and 5 seats of ex-servicemen in each Industrial Training Institute.

Ten per cent of seats in each Industrial Training Institute shall be reserved to the candidates sponsored by the Industrialists under the following conditions :—

(i) The candidates sponsored by the industrial concerns should be residents of Tamil Nadu.

(ii) The Principals of the Industrial Training Institutes should be given an undertaking from the sponsoring industrial concerns to the effect that the candidates sponsored by them will be engaged by them as apprentices for Apprenticeship Training under Apprentices Act, 1961 after the Institutional Training of the concerned candidates is over and will also be absorbed in regular employment thereafter.

(iii) The candidates will be selected as per the norms fixed for admission under the Craftsmen Training Scheme.

(iv) The reservation of 10 per cent is inclusive of reservation of seats if any, for Backward Classes, ex-servicemen, Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes and Ceylon/Burma and East Pakistan Repatriates.

The training is free. Stipends at Rs. 25 per mensem will be awarded to a few deserving trainees. However all the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes candidates will be awarded stipend at Rs. 45 per mensem. Repatriates from Burma/Ceylon and new migrants from East Pakistan will be awarded stipend at Rs. 55 per mensem or Rs. 15 per mensem as per rules.

Application form and prospectus can be had from the Principal of the Industrial Training Institutes/Centre or District Employment Officer of the Districts concerned on payment of Re. 0-50 paise each by way of a Crossed Postal Order payable to the Principal of Industrial Training Institute/Centre concerned on requisition with a self-addressed envelope of size 23 cm. × 10 cm. with 50 paise plus 5 paise (refugee stamps) affixed thereon.

Application forms completed in all respects together with the required certificates as prescribed should be sent to the Principal of Industrial Training Institute/Centre in which the candidate seeks admission.

Candidates called for aptitude test and/or interview will have to appear *at their own expense*. Interview does not guarantee selection.

The last date for receipt of completed applications by Principals of Industrial Training Institutes/Centre is 24th June 1972.

No. 23A. *Director of Employment and Training.*

TENDER NOTICE.

SPECIFICATION S-29.

Sealed Tenders superscribed "Tender for purchase of scraps empties and condemned machineries from Madras Electricity System/Distribution are invited by the undersigned up to 12 noon on 7—6—1972 for purchase and removal of the following categories of scraps available at the Board's Stores at Mylapore, Tondiarpet Cooks Road and Pallavaram.

(1) Underground cable scraps and other non-ferrous scraps.

(2) Iron and Steel Cut bits scraps of various categories Both M.S. and G.I.

(3) Empty tins of all capacities up to 45 Gallons.

(4) Empty wooden cable and conductor Drums.

(5) Empty cement Gunny Bags.

(6) Scrap Motor and Cycle Tyres of all sizes.

(7) Fused Lamps, Chokes and starters of sizes.

(8) Condemned Machineries.

The details of the above meterials and quantities available are furnished in the Tender Specification, copies of which together with Tender forms and conditions of sale can be had on payment of Rs. 5 in the Madras Electricity System/Distribution Cash Office at 155, Anna Salai, Madras-2 by cash or by Money Order in time with a requisition for the same quoting the specification No. The above amount is not refundable. The Board will not be responsible for delay in receipt of Tender documents or for loss in transit.

An Earnest Money Deposit amount noted against each item in the Tender Specification is to be remitted to the Accounts Officer, Madras Electricity System/Distribution, 155, Anna Salai, Madras-2 either in Cash or by Demand Draft. Tenders received without cash receipt or Demand Draft for having paid the E.M.D. will be summarily rejected. The Earnest Money Deposit will not bear any interest.

The Tenders will be opened at 3-00 p.m. on 7-6-1972 in the presence of such of the Tenderers who may desire to be present. The undersigned reserves the right either to accept or to reject any or all the Tenders without assigning any reason.

The Sales are subject to approval by the Chief Engineer for Electricity.

Superintending Engineer,
M.E.S. Distribution.

No. 25-A.

TIRUNELVELI MUNICIPALITY.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Commissioner, Tirunelveli Municipality till 4 p.m. on or before 23rd June 1972 for the following and will be opened on the same day at 4-30 p.m.—

(1) Est. No. 68/71-72. Supply of steel rolling shutters size 2.44 M×2.44 M—10 Nos.—E.M. Deposit Rs. 500.

(2) Est. No. 301/72-73. Supply and delivery of Bleaching powder and liquid chlorine.—E.M. Deposit—Rs. 250.

Further particulars can be had from the Municipal Engineer.

Commissioner.

No. 27

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders for the following work will be received for and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Tiruchi circle, Tiruchirappalli in his office at Tiruchi up to 3-00 p.m. on 8-6-1972. Form of contract is K2.

Name of Work.

1. Special Repairs to Kariyanur tank in Kariyanur Village—Perambalur Taluk.—E.M.D. Rs. 2,300.

2. Special Repairs to Ponneri tank in Kuruvallappar Koil Village—Udayarpalayam Taluk.—E.M.D. Rs. 4,100.

Tenders will be opened in the presence of the contractors who choose to be present at 3-30 p.m. on 8-6-1972.

The cost of tender documents viz. Rs. 15 per set of each work should be remitted into a Government Treasury under the head of account "XXXVII. Public Works—State Revenue Miscellaneous" and the Sales Tax amount of Re. 0-53 per set should also be remitted into a Government Treasury under the head of account "XII. Sales Tax—(b) Receipts under the State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax" in a single chalan. The chalan should accompany the application for the supply of tender documents for the above work. Tender documents will be available for sale from 20-5-1972 onwards.

The Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Tiruchi circle reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders received without assigning any reason therefor.

Further conditions of tender will be available in the detailed Tender Notice.

Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.,
Tiruchi Circle, Tiruchi.

No. 14-A.

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD.

SPECIAL PLOTS ON AUCTION AT ARINGNAR ANNA NAGAR.

An auction will be conducted by the Tamil Nadu Housing Board at 9-00 a.m. on the 4th of June 1972, in Arignar Anna Nagar Scheme area for the disposal of 25 Nos. of well laid out plots of about 2½ grounds each. Interested persons are requested to apply in the prescribed form which can be had from the Tamil Nadu Housing Board Office on payment of Rs. 5 per copy. Last date for receipt of application with the Earnest Money Deposit of Rs. 750 is 3rd June 1972. The highest bidder shall pay the cost of the site as follows :—

1. 15 per cent to be paid in cash on the spot immediately after the auction.

2. 10 per cent to be paid within a week from the date of confirmation of the sale.

3. Remaining 75 per cent to be paid within three years in half-yearly instalments with interest at 8½ per cent.

Chief Revenue Officer,
Tamil Nadu Housing Board.

No. 12-A.

TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited up to 3 p.m. on 9-6-1972 for appointment of transport contractors to the Tansi Furniture Works and Saw Mill, Pollachi for the period from the date of issue of order to 31-3-1973.

Prescribed form of tender with schedule and "Instruction to Tenderers" may be obtained directly from the Superintendent of the unit concerned on payment of Rs. 2-10 inclusive of Sales Tax either on cash or by Money Order.

Tenders superscribed "For transport contract due on 9-6-72" should be sent in sealed cover directly to the Superintendent of the unit. Tenders will be opened by the Superintendent of the unit at 4 p.m. on 9-6-1972.

Managing Director.

No. 11-A.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Name of work :—Supply of Hydrological equipments—Electrical water level indicators and water meters—E.M.D. Rs. 4,500.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, Sealed Tenders will be received at this office, for the above work up to 3-00 p.m. on 15th June 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Director, Groundwater in his office at 4-00 p.m. on the same day, in presence of those tenderers who choose to be present.

Tender documents will be sold at the above office during office hours from 10th May to 9th June 1972.

The cost of tender documents, i.e., Rs. 10 (which under no circumstances will be refunded) should be remitted into the Government Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head of account "Public Works Remittances—III Other Remittances to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Groundwater Division Madras-17". The Sales Tax of Re. 0-40 should be remitted into Government Treasury or Reserve Bank of India, under the head of account "XII Sales Tax—(b) Receipts under State Sales Tax Act, General Sales Tax".

The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalans.

No other form of payment will be entertained.

Director of Groundwater.

No. 6-A.

TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited for the supply of Asbestos Cement Sheets and Accessories to the units of this Corporation, during the year 1972-73. The tenders will be received in this office up to 2-00 p.m. on 7th June 1972 and will be opened at 3-00 p.m. on the same day. Detailed specifications and conditions of tender can be had from the Deputy Manager (Purchase) of this Corporation on payment of Rs. 10-50 (non-refundable) only by cash or Money Order in favour of the Senior Accounts Officer (Cash) of this Corporation.

Managing Director.

No. 19.

TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED.

35,2, Woods Road, Mount Road, Madras-2.

TENDER.

Sealed tenders are invited for the Import and supply of Electrolytic Copper Wire Bars-Scalped, confirming to B.S. 1036 having a purity of 99-9 per cent suitable for Wire drawing, to the Tansi Enamelled Wires, Guindy (One of the Units of this Corporation) against its own General Currency Area Import Licence for a C.I.P. Value of Rs. 2-88 lakhs. Tenders will be received in this office up to 12 noon on 9th June 1972 and will be opened at 12-30 p.m. on the same day.

Detailed specifications and conditions of tender can be had from Deputy Manager (Purchase) of this Corporation on payment of Rs. 10-50 (non-refundable) only by Cash or Money order in favour of the Senior Accounts Officer (Cash) of this Corporation.

Managing Director.

No. 22.

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION, MADRAS-25.

NOTIFICATION.

Admissions to two years Part-time course in Refrigeration and Air-conditioning conducted at the Central Polytechnic, Adyar, Madras-20.

Applications are invited from the Degree or Diploma-holders in Engineering employed in the Industry and the Diploma-holders in Fisheries Technology and Navigation for admission to the "Part-time course in Refrigeration and Air-conditioning" conducted at the Central Polytechnic, Madras-20. The course will be of 2 years duration and the classes will be conducted twice a week in the evening.

Objective of the Course.

The cousre is primarily intended for the serving personnel in Industry, so as to train them to design and supervise the construction of various types of Commercial and Industrial Refrigeration and Air-conditioning plants and their maintenance.

However, a few seats are made available to teaching staff and fresh Degree/Diploma-holders. Final year Engineering Degree students are also eligible for admission. No age-limit is prescribed for the course.

Tuition Fees.

A tuition fees of Rs. 180 per year payable in 2 instalments and a special fees of Rs. 20 per annum will be charged for the course. A Caution Deposit of Rs. 25 should also be paid at the time of admission.

Application form for admission to the above course can be obtained from the Principal, Central Polytechnic, Adyar Madras-20 on requisition with a crossed Postal Order for Re. 1 dated not earlier than 15th June 1972 drawn in favour of the Principal with a self-addressed envelope stamped to the value of 35 paise plus 5 paise refugee relief stamp. The application should reach the Principal, Central Polytechnic, Adyar Madras-20 on or before 10th July 1972.

Director of Technical Education.

No. 21.

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

Admission to the A.M.I.E. Course—Sections A and B.

Applications are invited from diploma holders in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Automobile Engineering of the Technological Diploma Examination Board or the Board of Examinations, Madras, for admission to part-time course for Associated Membership Examination, Section 'A'. Institute of Engineering (India). For Section 'B' candidates who have appeared or passed Section 'A' alone are eligible to apply whether they are diploma holders or otherwise. The classes will be conducted at the Central Polytechnic, Adyar, Madras-20 from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. on week days (excluding Saturdays) and from 10-00 a.m. to 1-00 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. on Sundays and other holidays.

Tuition fees.

The fee for Sections 'A' and 'B' is Rs. 300 each for 15 months plus a special fee of Rs. 10 each. The fees for each section should be paid in one instalment in advance, if selected for the course.

Application forms and other particulars can be obtained on requisition with self-addressed envelope (size 22 cm. × 9·5 cm.) and stamped to the value of 35 paise plus 5 paise refugee relief stamp, from the Principal, Central Polytechnic, Madras-20.

The filled up applications for admission to the above course should be sent to the Principal, Central Polytechnic, Adyar, Madras-20, so as to reach him on or before 10th July 1972.

No. 20. *Director of Technical Education.*

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders superscribed "Tender for purchase of Condemned vehicles and other Scrap Materials" are invited by the undersigned up to 1 p.m. on 14th June 1972 for purchasing one condemned lorry MDU 5157, Two Nos. Condemned Tippers MDE 3509 and 3508 and other miscellaneous scrap items available at Central Stores, Paramakudi.

Tender sets will be available for sale at Central Office, Ramanathapuram Electricity System, K. Pudur (P.O.), Madurai-7 on any working day from 26th May to 12th June 1972.

An earnest money deposit of Rs. 500 (Rupees five hundred only) is to be remitted in favour of Chief Accountant, R.E. (Exp.), Madurai-7 either by cash or by demand draft and cash receipt or draft attached with the tender. The tenders without the earnest money deposit will be rejected.

The tenders will be opened at 2 p.m. on the same day (i.e.) on 14th June 1972 at Paramakudi in the presence of such of the tenderers who may be present on the day at the time of opening. Copy of tender forms with detailed tender conditions and detailed list of various items of scrap with approximate quantity can be had on payment of Rs. 5 (Rupees five only) (not refundable) in cash or by money order from the Chief Accountant, R.E. (Exp.), Madurai-7. The tender forms will be sent to the applicant only by ordinary post and the Board is not responsible for any loss of the same in transit by post.

The scrap materials and condemned vehicles can be inspected at Central Stores, Paramakudi during working hours on any working day.

The tender forms are not transferable.

No. 15A. *Superintending Engineer.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Name of work.—Construction of 32 bedded ward at the Government Hospital, Rasipuram, Salem district.

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Salem-Dharmapuri Circle, Salem-4, for the above work up to 3.00 p.m. on 14th June 1972.

Tenders will be opened at 3-15 p.m. on the same day in the presence of those who choose to be present at the time of opening of the tender. The work is to be carried out within eight months on lump sum contract basis.

Earnest money deposit of Rs. 3,500 will be accepted in the shape of chalan or National Savings Certificate or Deposit-at-call receipts of scheduled banks or demand drafts of scheduled banks or State Government securities or by Madras State Electricity Board bonds.

Cost of tender documents for each work viz., Rs. 25 is to be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "P.W. Remittance—III. Other Remittances" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Buildings Division, Salem-5 and sales tax of Re. 0·70 per set is to be remitted under the head "XII. Sales tax.—(d) Miscellaneous".

Tender documents will be available for sale at office of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Salem-Dharmapuri Circle, Salem-4 from 22nd May to 12th June 1972.

(State Government Securities and Madras State Electricity Board bonds will be accepted at 25 per cent below face value.)

Deposit-at-call receipts and fixed deposit receipts will be accepted as Earnest Money deposit subject to realisation deciding the tenders.

No. 2. *Superintending Engineer, Salem-Dharmapuri Circle, Salem-4.*

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD

CHIT TENDER NOTICE (EXTENSION)

Name of work—

1. Pallapatty Water Supply Scheme—III Stage—Construction of an elevated R.C.C. Service Reservoir of 1 lakh litres capacity for Zone I.

2. Pallapatty Water Supply Scheme—III Stage—Construction of an elevated R.C.C. Service Reservoir of 4 lakhs litres capacity for Zone II.

3. Pallapatty Water Supply Scheme—III Stage—Construction of an elevated R.C.C. Service Reservoir of 1 lakh litres capacity for Zone III.

The last date for the receipt of tenders for the above work is further extended to *5th June 1972 (Monday).*

Tender schedules can be had from the Executive Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board (Execution Division), B-15, Thillai Nagar Main Road, Tiruchirappalli-18 up to 5.00 p.m. on 2nd June 1972 (Friday).

Other conditions of the tender notice remain unaltered.

No. 28A. *Superintending Engineer (T.W.A.D.), Execution Circle, Madurai-2.*

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

UPPER THAMBARAPARANI HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT —MUNDANTHURAI UNIT—SUPPLY OF JUNGLEWOOD PLANKS AND SCANTLINGS AT AMBASAMUDRAM TO SPECIFICATION No. P.S.UTMU-1.

For and onbehalf of the TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD and by the order and the direction of the Board sealed tenders superscribed as above and with the name of the tenderer will be received by the undersigned or his authorised representative at his office up to 3.00 p.m. on 21-6-1972 and will be opened at 4.00 p.m. on the same day in the presence of tenderers or their authorised representatives as may be present.

2. Copies of tender specification with schedule etc., can be had from the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2.10 (Rupees Two and paise Ten only) including sales tax by money order or cash towards the cost of each tender set. This amount is not refundable in any circumstances.

3. The earnest money deposit of Rs. 1,500 (Rupees One Thousand and five hundred only) should be paid in cash only in advance at the office of the undersigned and receipt there of enclosed with the tender. Cheques will not be accepted on any account. Demand drafts for earnest money deposit should be sent in advance and in no case with the tender itself. Tenders received without earnest money deposit in the first instance will be summarily rejected.

4. The earnest money will be retained in the case of successful tenderer/tenderers and will not carry any interest. It will be dealt with as provided in the tender. When the tender is accepted, the successful tenderer should furnish a security deposit for an amount which together with the earnest money deposit already paid by the tenderer will amount to 5% of the contract value. This security deposit should be furnished within the time specified in the purchase order issued by this office. This security deposit will not bear any interest. The security deposit together with the earnest money deposit will be retained as security for the due fulfilment of the contract. If the tenderer do not remit the security deposit within the specified time or if he withdraws his tender after acceptance, the earnest money deposit will be forfeited.

5. No late tenders and those not in conformity with our prescribed terms, conditions, specifications or without earnest money or tie up other transactions towards earnest money are entertainable.

6. The Board reserves the right to distribute the contract for the supply of materials among tenderers or to reject any or the tenders without assigning any reasons therefor.

7. The Electricity Board is not responsible for any loss of tender set or delay during transit if sent by post. The tenders not submitted in the departmental form on due date and time will be summarily rejected. The tender forms are not transferable.

Superintending Engineer,
Kodayar HES.,
34-A, *Perumalpuram, Tirunelveli-7.*

No. 27.

NOTIFICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE, MADRAS-5.

Admission to the Government School of Arts and Crafts, Kumbakonam during the year 1972—73.

Applications are invited for admission to the Five Year Diploma Course in Fine Arts in the Government School of Arts and Crafts, Kumbakonam. The School reopens on 1st July 1972. Application form and prospectus can be had on payment of 50 paise by Money Order or by cash to the Vice Principal, Government School of Arts and Crafts Kumbakonam. No postage stamps or postal orders will be accepted towards the cost of application form. The last date for receipt of application form (duly filled in) by the Vice Principal is 5—6—1972 at 5-00 p.m.

Qualification for admission.—Must have passed the S.S.L.C. Examination (candidates who have appeared for the S.S.L.C. Examination will also be considered if they possess special talent).

Age :—Must have completed the age of fifteen and be below the age of thirty five years as on 1—7—1972.

Fees :—A fee of Rs. 20 or as ordered by Government from time to time per annum is charged for the course.

No. 29A. *Director of Industries and Commerce.*

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

DIRECTORATE OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION, (CONSTRUCTION WING).

Name of work.—Construction of First Floor over Canteen Block of Madurai University at Madurai University Campus—E.M.D Rs. 4,375.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of Technical Education, Madras-25, in the above office from contractors of appropriate classes III and above registered for taking up works in the Technical Education Divisions, for the above work upto 3 p.m. on 12th June 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Director of Technical Education, Madras-25, in the above office in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-30 p.m. on the same day. The work should be completed within eight months on lump sum contract.

The cost of tender documents, viz., Rs. 20 (plus sales tax) (which will under no circumstances be refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the Head "P. W. Remittances—III. Other Remittances" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, University Buildings Division, Madurai-2. The sales tax should be remitted under a separate chalan into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "XII Sales Tax— (*b*) Receipts under State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax". The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalans from 1st June 1972 to 9th June 1972. Tender documents will not be issued to contractors who are not registered for works in the appropriate classes in the Construction Wing of the Directorate of Technical Education, Madras.

Earnest money deposit will be accepted in the shape of chalans and deposit-at-call receipts of scheduled banks. Government Promissory Notes, State Electricity Board Bonds and National Savings Certificates will also be accepted towards Earnest Money Deposit at 5 per cent below the market value or at the face value whichever is less Bank Guarantee from any of Nationalised Banks alone will also be accepted towards Earnest Money Deposit. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

Intending tenderers should have at least three years experience in the construction of major building works in the appropriate classes. The Director of Technical Education Madras-25, reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reasons therefor.

Director of Technical Education, Madras.

No. 7.

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU.

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION
NOTIFICATION.

Admissions to the *Electrical Supervisors Competency Certificate* (Part-time) course conducted at the Central Polytechnic, Adyar, Madras-20.

Applications are invited from candidates with three years experience in Electrical Engineering field after completing the S.S.L.C. with the minimum of 18 and maximum of 25 years age on 1st July of the year of admission, for admission to the Part-time course in "Certificate of Competency to Electrical Supervisors". The Part-time classes will be conducted at the Central Polytechnic, Adyar, Madras-20, from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Tuition Fees.—A tuition fee of Rs. 75 and a special fee of Rs. 30 per annum will be collected in one instalment at the time of admission to the course.

Application forms and other particulars can be obtained from the Principal, Central Polytechnic, Madras-20, on a requisition with a self addressed envelope of size 22 cm. × 9·5 cm. and stamped to the value of 50 paise + 5 paise refugee relief stamp.

The application for admission should be sent to the Principal, Central Polytechnic, Madras-20, so as to reach him on or before 5 p.m. on 15th June 1972.

Note.—"Completed S.S.L.C. means a candidate who has appeared for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination, after having completed satisfactory, a prescribed course of study in higher forms (Forms IV, V and VI) in a recognised secondary school leading to the Public Examination and holds a completed S.S.L.C."

Director of Technical Education.

No. 10.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Board and by the order and direction of the Board, sealed tenders superscribed as "Tender for the purchase of condemned van, lorry, unserviceable and scrap materials *are invited by the undersigned up to 3 p.m.* on 9th June 1972 for the following materials.

"M. S. Scraps of various Sizes, Copper Scrap, G. I. Scraps, Aluminium Scraps, Empties, Brass, Cast Iron, Creosote oil with 45 Gallons drums, condemned van, etc."

Detailed specifications and conditions can be had on payment of Rs. 3 (Rupees three only, not refundable) either in cash or by Money Order to the "Chief Accountant Expenditure, Pykara Electricity System, Tatabad, Coimbatore-12" up to 5 p.m. on 8th June 1972.

The Board will not be responsible for any loss or delay on transit of the tender documents. The tender specifications are not transferable. The cost of the tender documents is not refundable. The tender documents will be issued only up to 5 p.m. on 8th June 1972. The tenders will be opened on 9th June 1972 at 3-30 p.m.

Superintending Engineer,
Pykara Electricity System, Tatabad,
Coimbatore.

No. 17 A.

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

CBIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders for the following works will be received up to 3 p.m. on 28th June 1972 by the Superintending Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Coimbatore circle at his office at 25/1, Third Street, Tatabad, Coimbatore-2. Tenders will be opened on the same day by 4 p.m. either by the Superintending Engineer (or) by any authorised officer before the tenderers who choose to be present at that time. The work is to be executed within six months on Lump-sum contract basis.

Name of work.—Mettur Township Water-supply Improvements Scheme, II Stage—Extension of Treatment works—

(a) Providing suitable aeration (cascading) arrangements at treatment works.

(b) Clariflocualator of 12·8 m. dia with necessary mech. items raw and clear water channels and other necessary civil works one unit.

(c) Mechanical equipment for one compartment of Rapid, Gravity filter of size 8' × 12' inclusive of filling with proper graded gravel and sand and connecting to the existing filter inclusive of R.C.C. lining to walls and to make it water tight-one unit—E.M.D.—Rs. 5,750.

The tender schedules can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, No. 28, Avaiyar Street, Subramaniam Nagar, Salem-5, by remitting the cost of tender documents either by cash (or) by money order i.e. Rs. 20·70 inclusive of sales tax till 26th June 1972.

The E.M.D. should be remitted in the form of demand draft (or) Bank guarantee obtained from any of nationalised banks drawn in favour of Executive Engineer, Salem-5. E.M.D. may also be remitted in the treasury (within the Executive Engineer's jurisdiction) under the head of account "P.W. III O.R. credit adjusted to the Executive Engineer, Salem-5". Tenders received without E.M.D. are liable to be rejected.

The Superintending Engineer, Coimbatore circle reserves right to reject any (or) all the tenders without assigning reasons therefor.

Superintending Engineer (T.W.A.D.),
Coimbatore-12.

No. 5.

TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED.

DISPOSAL OF RUBBER GASKET.

Sealed tenders are invited for the disposal of Rubber Gaskets from this Corporation up to 2 p.m. on 20th June 1972 and the tender will be opened at 3 p.m. on the same day.

Detailed tender documents can be had from the Deputy Manager (Tool Rooms) of this Corporation on payment of Rs. 5·25 (non-refundable) inclusive of sales tax by cash or money order in favour of Senior Accounts Officer (Cash) of this Corporation.

Managing Director.

No. 8.

INSTITUTE OF CATERING TECHNOLOGY AND APPLIED NUTRITION, ADYAR.

NOTIFICATION.

Applications are invited for admission to the undermentioned Diploma and Craft Courses conducted by the Institute of Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Adyar, Madras-20 for the academic year 1972–73.

Application forms for admission and prospectus can be had from the Principal and Secretary, Institute of Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Adyar, Madras-20 *on requisition enclosing a self-addressed envelope* size 23 cm. × 13 cm. duly stamped to the value of 0·60 P.

Courses commencing from July 1972.

Name of the Course and Duration.	*Qualification.*
(i) Three-Year Diploma Course in Hotel Management and Catering Technology.	Minimum qualification for admission is a pass in the S.S.L.C. examination of the Government of Tamil Nadu or an examination recognised as equivalent thereto by the State Board of Technical Education and Training, Government of Tamil Nadu. In respect of S.S.L.C. passed candidates from Kerala State, Mysore State, etc., after 10 years schooling a pass in the final Pre-Degree University Examination in *one sitting* is necessary.
(ii) Craft Courses One Year Duration.	
(a) Canning and Food Preservation.	* A pass in S.S.L.C. or examination recognised as equivalent thereto.
(b) Bakery and Confectionery.	A pass in S.S.L.C. or equivalent examination or by selection from among those with experience in the Bakery Trade having working knowledge of English.

* In respect of candidates with S.S.L.C. pass from Kerala, Mysore States, etc., with 10 years' schooling, the candidates should have passed Pre-Degree/P.U.C. University Examination as the case may be.

The candidates who have appeared for the S.S.L.C. examination in April 1972 may apply provisionally stating their S.S.L.C. registration number, Centre of appearance, etc. However their cases will be considered only after the announcement of S.S.L.C. Examination results and marks.

The last date for receipt of completed applications by the Principal, Institute of Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Adyar, Madras-20 is 19th June 1972.

Twenty per cent seats are reserved for Scheduled Caste and Schedule Tribe candidates.

Principal and Secretary.

No. 13.

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CBIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed scheduled tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (H), Special Circle for N. H. Works, Madras-1 at his Office at Kuralagam Buildings, IV Floor, Madras-1 up to 3 p.m. on 14th June 1972 for the work noted below :

Name of work.—Widening and strengthening of pavement from KM. 33/0 to 41/0 of N.H. 46—Krishnagiri Ranipet Road—E.M.D. Rs. 24,950.

The tenders will be opened on the same day (*i.e*) on 14th June 1972 at 3-15 p.m. by the Superintending Engineer (H), Special Circle for N. H. Works, Madras-1.

Particulars of tender conditions schedule forms and plans can be obtained from the office of the Divisional Engineer (N.H.), N.H. Division I, Madras-1 at Second Floor, Kuralagam Buildings, Madras-1 from 8th June 1972 to 13th June 1972 on payment of Rs. 125 (Excluding sales tax) on all working days during office hours. This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances, No application for issue of tender documents will be entertained on the date of tender.

The E.M.D. noted above should be remitted in any of the Government Treasuries within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (N.H.), N.H. Division I, Madras-1 under the head of account "Revenue Deposit" on behalf of the Divisional Engineer (N.H.) N.H. Division I, Madras-1 and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with tender. If the Bank guarantee is produced towards E.M.D. it should be in the form prescribed by the Government. The concurrence of Reserve Bank of India to the Bank guarantee should also be submitted along with the tender. The tender received without prescribed earnest money deposit will not be considered.

Superintending Engineer (H).

No. 19A.

TAMIL NADU FOREST DEPARTMENT.

SANDALWOOD SALES.

The *Half Yearly Sandalwood* Sales of the Tamil Nadu Forest Department will be held at Tirupattur, North Arcot district (475 Tonnes) on Wednesday, the 5th July 1972 and at Sathyamangalam, Coimbatore district (225 Tonnes) on Friday, the 7th July 1972.

For particulars, please apply to the District Forest Officer, Tirupattur Division, Tirupattur (N.A. district) and the District Forest Officer, Coimbatore, North Division, Erode-3 (Coimbatore district).

Conservator of Forests, Salem Circle, Salem-7.

No. 26A.

TENDER NOTIFICATION.

Sealed Tenders *in duplicates* are invited for the supply of Medicine and Surgical Instruments up to 3 p.m. on 15th June 1972 in the prescribed form which can be had from the hospital office on an application accompanied by a Chalan for Rs. 2 (not refundable on any account) credited to "XXIII, Medical Misc." tax will be charged which should be paid in a separate chalan under the head "XII, Sales Tax, receipt under the Sate Sales Tax Act".

Tenders received in unsealed cover, after the due date and time and not accompanied by earnest money deposit chalan will not be taken into consideration.

Dean,
Kilpauk Medical College Hospital, Madras-10.

No. 15.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders for the following works will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore from Contractors of appropriate class of P.W.D. or other Government Departments for the above works up to 3 p.m. on 20th June 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D. Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-15 p.m. on the same day. Form of agreement for both works is Lump Sum. Period of completion for work (1) is eleven months and for work (2) eight months.

Name of work—

(1) Construction of Hostal Building for the Kalaignar Karunanidhi Government Arts College, Tiruvannamalai, North Arcot District—E.M.D. Rs. 13,400.

(2) Additions and Improvements to the Kalaignar Karunanidhi Government Arts College, Tiruvannamalai, North Arcot District—E.M.D. Rs. 3,000.

Tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore during office hours from 3rd June 1972 to 17th June 1972.

The cost of tender documents of Rs. 20·00 for each work (which will under no circumstances be refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "P.W. Remittances. III. Other remittances" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Tiruvannamalai Division, Tiruvannamalai.

The Sales Tax of Re. 0·70 can be remitted in the same chalan under the head of "XII. Sales Tax. B. Receipts under State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax". The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalan.

Earnest money deposit will be accepted only in the shape of chalan, deposit at-call–receipt and demand drafts of Schedule Banks. The demand drafts at Scheduled banks furnished towards Earnest Money Deposit drawn in favour of Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Tiruvannamalai Division, Tiruvannamalai will only be accepted. State Government Securities and Madras State Electricity Board Bonds will be accepted at 5 per cent below market value.

National Savings Certificate will also be accepted only with the knowledge of the Post Office concerned. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

Intending tenderers should have atleast three years experience in the construction of major buildings works.

Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.,
Chingleput-North Arcot Circle,
Vellore.

No. 13-A.

NOTICE.

Applications are invited up to 31st May 1972 from the retired Government Officers for the appointment of Arbitrator for the implementation of Balakrishnapuram and Race Course Town Planning Scheme sanctioned by the Tamil Nadu Government in their G.O. No. 2458, dated 15th December 1969 of Rural Development and Local Administration Department. Other informations can be had on requisition from the undersigned.

Municipal Commissioner,
Dindigul.

No. 1.

APPLICATIONS INVITED FOR FOREMAN INSTRUCTOR.

Applications are invited from qualified candidates, by the undersigned on or before 12—6—1972 for appointment as Foreman Instructor (Ceramics) temporarily in the Service Centre for Ceramics, Vridhachalam in the scale of pay of Rs. 400—15—475—20—575—25—650 per mensem.

Number of post.—One.

Qualifications.

A. (i) A degree or diploma in Ceramics of any University or Institution recognised by the University Grants Commission for the purpose of its grant or of any institution or Board recognised by the Government of India or by any of the State Governments or the certificate in ceramics issued by the Training School in Ceramics, Vridhachalam, and

(ii) Practical experience in a ceramic factory for a period of not less than one year in the case of degree holders and three years, in the case of diploma or certificate holders.

OR

B. Practical experience as a Production Assistant in a Ceramic Factory for a period of not less than seven years.

Preference will be given to those who possess experience in teaching for a period of not less than one year.

The candidate should possess an adequate knowledge in Tamil (to read, write and speak).

Age.—Should not have completed 40 years of age as on 1st July 1972.

Applications may be made in plain paper furnishing educational and technical qualifications, date of birth, details of practical experiences, etc., of the candidate and should reach the undersigned wtihin the date specified above. Candidates who are found to be qualified for the post will have to appear for an interview and for practical test if necessary when called for in this office at their own cost.

DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE,
CHEPAUK, MADRAS-5.

No. 11.

AUCTION NOTICE.

The condemned Police Lorry MDE. 4391 with the following description will be sold in public auction on 5th June 1972 at 10·00 hrs. at Police Recruits School Grounds, Coimbatore.

Description of vehicle.

1.	Registration No. ..	MDE 4391
2.	Type	Closed Type Lorry Royal Blue.
3.	Make	Fargo.
4.	Model	1960.
5.	H.P.	28·35.

2. Conditions for sale can be had from the Additional Reserve Inspector, Armed Reserve, Coimbatore and the vehicle, available for inspection on any working day at Police Recruits School Grounds, Coimbatore.

Superintendent of Police,
Coimbatore.

No. 20-A.

TAMIL NADU SLUM CLEARANCE BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, sealed tenders with name of work and tenderer duly superscribed on the cover are invited by the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division I up to 3·00 p.m. on 7—6—1972 for the following works. Tenders will be opened by the undersigned on the same day at 3·30 p.m. in the presence of the tenderer who choose to be present at that time. Approximate value of each work is Rs. 1,76,000 and E.M.D. for each work is Rs. 2,640. Form of contract is L.S.

Name of Work.

1. Construction of Four storeyed tenemental Blocks as per T.D. No. 217/70 in R.S. No. 466/14, Revenue Blocks, No. 10 of Tondiarpet Division in Corporation Division No. 8 (Anathai Kuppam), Royapuram, Madras.

1. *Group I.*—8 in 1 type Block 4 Nos.
2. *Group II.*—16 in 1 type Block 2 Nos.

Tender documents can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division No. I, 35/37, Jehangir Street, Second Line Beach, Madras-1 on all working days between 11·00 a.m. to 3 p.m. from 25—5—1972 to 6—6—72. Only on production of receipted chalan towards the cost of tender schedules and sales tax remitted into "Indian Overseas Bank" Cathedral Branch, Madras-6 to the Head of "Saving Bank Account" of the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division I. Cost of tender documents per set of each work is Rs. 20 plus Sales Tax (non-refundable).

Right is reserved to reject one or all the tenders without assigning any reason therefor.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Slum Clearance Board, Division I, Madras-1.

No. 12.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders will be received for the following work by the Superintending Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Coimbatore circle at the office at 25-1, 3rd street, Tatabad, Coimbatore-12 up to 3-00 p.m. on 26—6—1972. The tenders will be opened at 4-00 p.m. on the same day in the presence of such of those tenderers who choose to be present. Form of contract is K-2.

Name of Work.—Kangayam W. S. S. — Distribution system laying and jointing C.I. pipes and specials and allied civil works for Middle zone—E.M.D. Rs. 970.

Sale of Tender document is from 20—5—1972 to 24—6—1972.

Tender documents can be had from the Executive Engineer, T.W.A.D. Board, 18, Samiappa Gounder Street, Thirunagar colony, Erode-3 by remitting the cost of tender documents either by cash or Money order to the value of Rs. 10·35 per set (inclusive of S.T.)

The E.M.D. should be in the shape of treasury chalan drawn in favour of Executive Engineer, Erode-3 under the head of account "P.W. III O.R. Credit adjusted Executive Engineer". The E.M.D. may also be remitted in the form of demand draft (or) Bank guarantee obtained from any nationalised banks in favour of Executive Engineer, Erode-3. Tenders received without E.M.D. are liable to be rejected.

The Superintending Engineer, T.W.A.D. Circle, Coimbatore reserves right to reject any tender (or) all the tenders without assigning reasons thereof.

Superintending Engineer,
T.W.A.D. Board, Coimbatore-12.

No. 6.

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board sealed tenders will be received for the following work by the Superintending Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Coimbatore Circle at his office at 25-1-, 3rd Street, Tatabad, Coimbatore-12 up to 3·00 p.m. on 20–6–1972. The tenders will be opened at 4·00 p.m. on the same day in the presence of such of those tenderers who choose to be present.

Name of Work.

Tiruppur Water Supply Improvements Scheme—I stage—construction of an RCC Elevated Service Reservoir of capacity 5·00 Lakhs litres with A.G.L., L.W.L. and M.W.L. at (+) 316·00 M (+) 325·00 M; (+) 328·00 Metres respectively For High level area. E.M.D. Rs. 3,250.

The work is to be executed within six months on lumpsum contract and period of sales of tender document is from 15—6—72 to 17—6—1972.

Tender documents can be had from the Executive Engineer T.W.A.D. Board, 11/8, Bashyagaralu Street, Coimbatore by remitting the cost of tender documents either by cash (or Money Order, to the value of Rs. 10·35 inclusive of Sales Tax.

The E.M.D. should be in the shape of treasury chalan drawn in favour of Executive Engineer, Coimbatore-2 under the head of Account "P.W. III O.R. credit adjusted Executive Engineer." The E.M.D. may also be remitted in the form of demand draft (or) Bank Guarantee obtained from any nationalised banks in favour of Executive Engineer, Coimbatore-2. Tenders received without E.M.D. are liable to be rejected.

Te Superintending Engineer, T.W.A.D. Circle, Coimbatore reserves right to reject any tender (or) all the tenders without assigning reasons thereof.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER (T.W.A.D.)
COIMBATORE—12

No. 9.

DIRECTORATE OF GROUNDWATER.

TENDER NOTICE.

Name of Work—

"Supply Geo-chemical equipments—Flame Photometers, distilled water plants, Physical and Chemical Balances, Stirrers, etc. E.M.D. Rs. 2,400.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of Ground water, Madras-17, at the above office upto 3 p.m. on 19th June 1972 for the above work. The tenders will be opened by the Director of Groundwater in the above office at 4 p.m. on the same day in the presence of those Tenderers who choose to be present on that date. Period of completion is two months.

Tender documents will be sold at the office of the Director, Ground water, 10-A, Dhandapani Street, Madras-17, during office hours from 10th May 1972 to 17th June 1972.

The cost of tender documents, viz. Rs. 15 (which is not refundable under any circumstance) should be remitted in the Reserve Bank of India or Government Treasury through chalan to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Ground water Division, Madras-17 under the head of account "Public Works Remittances III Other Remittances".

The sales tax of Re. 0·60 should be remitted in the Reserve Bank of India or Government Treasury under the head of account "XII Sales Tax (*b*) Receipts under State Sales Tax Act, General Sales Tax".

The documents will be issued only against the chalans no other form of payment is acceptable.

Director of Groundwater.

No. 22-A.

PALLAVA TRANSPORT CORPORATION LIMITED.

Tender Notice.

For and on behalf of the Chairman, Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, Madras-2, sealed tenders are invited up to 3 p.m. on 21st June 1972 by Executive Engineer (C), Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, Madras-2 for running a canteen shop, measuring at 30′ × 20′ at Ashok Nagar bus terminus of Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, Madras. Certain additional facilities such as 4′ ×4′ sink for washing utensils, rack for storing foodstuff, platform for gas stove, serving room, store room below staircase will be provided by providing partition. Tenders will be for a period of 2 years. Tenders will be opened on the same day, i.e., 21st June 1972 at 3-15 p.m. Copies of tender conditions can be had from the Executive Engineer (C), Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, Madras-2, on payment of Rs. 1-04 during office hours. The amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

No. 82A. *Managing Director.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Tender Extension Notice.

Name of work: Construction of Hostel Block for Internees over the existing O.P. and X-Ray block in Chingleput Headquarters Hospital, Chingleput.

The last date of receipt of tenders for the above work is extended up to 14th June 1972. Tenders will be received up to 3-00 p.m. on 14th June 1972 and will be opened at 3-15 p.m. on the same day.

Tender documents will be available for sale during office hours from 30th May 1972 to 12th June 1972. All other conditions remain unaltered.

Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.,
No. 84A. *Chingleput, North Arcot Circle.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Tender Extension Notice.

Name of the work: Construction of a New Government Hospital at Chengam, North Arcot district.

The last date of receipt of tenders for the above work is extended up to 14th June 1972. Tenders will be received up to 3-00 p.m. on 14th June 1972 and will be opened on the same day at 3-15 p.m.

Tender documents will be available for sale during office hours from 30th May 1972 to 12th June 1972. All other conditions remain unaltered.

Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.,
Chingleput, North Arcot Circle,
No. 83A. *Vellore-1.*

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

Tender Notice.

SPECIFICATION NO. C. 1105.

Kundah Hydro Electric Scheme—IV Stage—Fabrication, Supply and Erection of Penstock Pipe No. 3 to plant No. 3.

1. For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, sealed tenders, in duplicate, superscribed "Specification No. C. 1105 Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme-IV Stage-Fabrication, supply and erection of penstock pipe No. 3 to Plant No. 3" and the name of the tenderer, will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Technical (Civil), 157, Anna Salai, Madras-2, up to 12 noon on Wednesday the 26th July 1972, for the fabrication supply and erection of ponstock pipes. The tenders will be opened at 2.30p.m. by the Superintending Engineer, Technical (Civil) on the same day in the presence of such of the tenderers or their representatives as may be present. The name of the tenderer should be clearly mentioned on the sealed cover. Tenders received late will be summarily rejected.

2. Copies of specification No. C. 1105 with schedule can be had from the office of the undersigned on application enclosing the receipt for payment, obtained by tendering a sum of Rs. 50 (rupees fifty only) by cash or money order, towards the cost of one copy of Specification, to the Accounts Officer, Specification, Madras Electricity System (Distribution), 157, Anna Salai, Madras-2. The specification No. C. 1105 should be clearly furnished to the Accounts Officer, Specification, Madras Electricity System (Distribution) while making the above payment and in all correspondences. The above amount is not refundable under any circumstances.

3. The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any of the tenders. The Board reserves the right to reject any tender or all the tenders without assigning any reasons therefor.

Superintending Engineer,
No. 78A. *Technical (Civil).*

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

Admission to the Diploma Course in Textile Technology conducted in the Institute of Textile Technology, Madras-20, during the academic year 1972-73.

1. Application forms for admission to the above course can be had from the Principal, Institute of Textile Technology Madras-20, on a requisition, accompanied by a Crossed Postal Order for Re. 1 (which should not be dated earlier than 1st May 1972) drawn in favour of the Principal, Institute of Textile Technology, Madras and a self-addressed envelope of 22cm. ×9.5 cm.size and stamped to the value of 50 paise plus 5 paise refugee relief stamp.

2. *Qualification for admission.* –

A pass in S.S.L.C. with Algebra and Geometry or Physics or Chemistry or Engineering as an elective subject and with eligibility for University courses of study

OR

A pass in the Anglo-Indian High School Examination with any two elective from Algebra, Trignometry, Geometry, Physics and Chemistry with eligibility for University courses of study

OR

A pass in the Matriculation with Mathematics and Science.

OR

A pass in the final year examination of the Technical High School course

OR

Any other qualification recognised as equivalent to the above by the Board of Secondary Education, Tamil Nadu.

3. *Age limit.*—"No age limit is prescribed for admission to this course".

4. Candidates belonging to Tamil Nadu only will be considered for admission to the above institution. However children of Central Government employees and children of permanent employees in registered Joint Stock Companies, private or public and also in Government recognised Institutions who are domiciled in this State may also apply and compete with other candidates for admission irrespective of their domicile, provided the parent or guardian of the candidate is employed in this State at the time of submission of application which should be supported by a Certificate from the employer of the parent or guardian.

5. (a) The application for admission to the above course should be sent only to the Principal, Institute of Textile Technology, by designation and not by name.

(*b*) The last date for receipt of the applications by the Principal of the institution is 5.00 p.m. on 21st June 1972.

No. 48-A. *Director of Technical Education.*

UTTIRAMERUR PANCHAYAT UNION, CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.

NOTIFICATION.

Applications are invited from the M.B.B.S. qualified persons for appointment as Medical Officer in Regular Dispensary under this Panchayat Union. The scale of pay of the Medical Officer is Rs. 400—15—475—20—575—25—650 with usual allowances. Interested applicants should submit application to the "Commissioner, Panchayat Union, Uttiramerur, Chingleput district" on or before 15th June 1972.

Commissioner,
No. 87-A *Panchayat Union, Uttiramerur.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu "Sealed Tenders" will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Coimbatore-Nilgiris Circle at his office at Coimbatore up to 3-00 p.m. on 16th June 1972 for the work noted below:

Name of work.—Construction of Ground floor and first floor in front wing including foundation for Government Arts College at Udumalpet—E.M.D. Rs. 17,500.

The work is to be carried out within ten months on lump sum contract basis.

The tender documents can be obtained from the Manager, Office of the Executive Engineer, Buildings Division, Coimbatore on requisition in writing and on payment of the fee of Rs. 20.70 (inclusive of S.T.) which is not refunded in all working days during office hours from 25th May 1972.

Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.,
Coimbatore-Nilgiris Circle,
No. 70A. *Coimbatore.*

TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED.

35/2, Woods Road, Mount Road, Madras-2.

Tender Notice.

Sealed tenders are invited for the supply of the Annual requirement of the following Tanning Chemicals required for Tansi Tannery, Vinnamangalam, Minnur P.O., North Arcot district, an unit of this Corporation. Time and last date for the receipt of the tender is specified against each item. The tender will be opened at 3.00 p.m. on the due dates. Cost of tender documents including S.T. per set of each work is Rs.5·25 Due item for receipt of tenders for all works is 2-00 p.m. on the due date.

Serial number	*Tender Notice number.*	*Item of Stores.*	*Due date of receipt of tender*
1	No. 46273/PB1/72 ..	Cutch Block Extract.	6-6-72
2	No. 46274/PB1/72 ..	Ammonium Sulphate	6-6-72
3	No. 46275/PB1/72 ..	Basic Chrome Sulphate.	7-6-72
4	No. 46278/PB1/72 ..	Sodium Sulphide Solid.	8-6-72
5	No. 46279/PB1/72 ..	Bichromate of Soda.	9-6-72
6	No. 46280/PB1/72 ..	Sulphuric Acid. ..	12-6-72
7	No. 46283/PB1/72 ..	Sodium Bicarbonate.	13-6-72
8	No. 46284/PB1/72 ..	Pungam Oil ..	14-6-72
9	No. 46287/PB1/72 ..	N.C. Lacquer (Clear).	15-6-72
10	No. 46289/PB1/72 ..	N.C. Thinner. ..	15-6-72
11	No. 46290/PB1/72 ..	Wattle Bark (Imported).	16-6-72
12	No. 46291/PB1/72 ..	Wattle Extract (Indigenous).	17-6-72
13	No. 46293/PB1/72 ..	Myrabalam (Nuts).	19-6-72
14	No. 46294/PB1/72 ..	Packing Gunny (New).	20-6-72

Separate tender document should be purchased for each item of stores. The tender documents can be had from the Deputy Manager (Purchase) of this Corporation on payment of Rs. 5.25 (Non-refundable, inclusive of Sales-Tax) by cash or Money Order in favour of Senior Accounts Officer (Cash) of this Corporation for each tender.

It is to be specifically noted that failure to indicate the exact Tender Notice No. for which the amount sent by the tenderer will result in non-despatch of the particular tender document to them for which this Corporation is not responsible.

No. 51A. *Managing Director.*

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders with reference number and due date and the materials to be supplied superscribed on the cover are invited up to 3.00 p.m. on 19—6—1972 for the supply of various sizes of Mild Steel Rods and Ribbed Tor Steel. Cost of the tender documents is Rs. 25 plus Sales tax at 3½ per cent per set (non-refundable).

Description of materials.—Supplying 250 M. T. of Mild Stee and 600 M.T. of Ribbed Tor Steel—E.M.D. Rs. 18,800.

Details regarding quantities, specification, terms and condition of supply, etc., can be had from the office of the Executiv Engineer, Transport and Machinery Division, 33, Mount Roac Madras-35, during office hours on all working days fror 29—5—1972.

Tenders will be opened at 3-05 p.m. on the same day in th presence of tenderers who choose to be present.

No. 43. *Executive Engineer (T & M).*

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed quotations are invited by the undersigned for the supply of submarine cables so as to reach this office on or before 3rd June 1972 by 3-00 p.m. and the quotations will be opened at 3-30 p.m. on the same day.

1. 3½ core 25 sq. mm. 1,100 volts submarine underground cable for power supply mains and to be provided under sea water—Quantity 250 metres.

2. 2.5 sq. mm. and 4 sq. mm. 2 core 1,100 volts submarine underground cable for supply mains and to be provided under sea water—Quantity 1,000 metres.

3. 25 sq. mm. 3½ core 1,100 volts PVC covered steel tape armoured PVC sheathed underground cable—Quantity 375 metres.

CONDITIONS.

(1) Rates for copper as well as Aluminium cables for all the above 3 items to be offered.

(2) The cable for items 1 and 2 are proposed to be provided underneath the Cooum river with sea water and hence will have to be suitable for the above conditions. Rates for 50 sq. mm. 3½ core cable for item 1 and 3 may also be offered.

(3) The cable for item 3 is to be laid in ground and in trenches.

(4) An early delivery period will be taken into consideration while deciding the quotations.

(5) The above cables must be delivered at the H.T. control room, near Napier Bridge, Marina, Madras-5.

(6) The rates quoted should not include Sales Tax and other taxes which may be indicated separately.

(7) "D" form for concessional Sales Tax will be given if required.

(8) Rates as applicable for the Government departments must be offered.

(9) The suppliers have to enter into an agreement in departmental form soon on acceptance of tender.

(10) The delivery schedule quoted shall be guaranteed under a penalty of ½ per cent per week subject to a maximum of 10 per cent.

(11) *Validity.*—The tenders shall be kept valid for 30 days from the date of opening. Tenders of lesser validity are liable for rejection.

(12) *Payment.*—Payment towards the cost of the cables will be made on receipt at site.

(13) *Guarantee.*—The cables supplied must be guaranteed for a period of 12 months from the date of supply against defective materials and bad workmanship. Any material found defective during the guarantee period must be replaced free of cost and free of labour charges by the supplier.

(14) The tender should be addressed to the Special Chief Engineer (Veeranam Water Supply Scheme and Cooum Improvement Project), Chepauk, Madras-5 in sealed and superscribed covers and should reach him by not later than the due dates and time mentioned above.

(15) The Special Chief Engineer (Veeranam Water Supply Scheme and Cooum Improvement Project) reserves the right not to accept the lowest or any tender without assigning any reasons therefor. The right to split the tenders and place orders for the supply covered by the specification to more than one tenderer is also reserved by the Special Chief Engineer (Veeranam Water Supply Scheme and Cooum Improvement Project).

(16) The quantities of cables may be increased or decreased up to 10 per cent while placing orders.

(17) Copies of Test Certificate of the cables will have to be sent by the suppliers along with bills.

(18) Delivery of the cables in *One Bit* required.

(19) Details such as, overall Cross section, current carrying capacity of cables, rated voltage, etc., to be furnished with literature.

Special Chief Engineer.
(VWSS & CIP)

QUESTIONNAIRE ON SELECTION OF SUBMARINE CABLES.

1. Nature of water e.g. navigable river, canal, lake, reservoir, sea port, etc.	Navigable river.
2. Site of installation and places of landing.	Cooum river above Napier bridge.
3. Cable route and length e.g. proposed cable route, calculated length according to admiralty charts. Is delivery is one length desired?	Yes. Delivery in one length desired.
4. Nature of cable route and of the places of landing. Depth of water and nature of the bed (Profile of the bed giving details of the soil conditions, rocky, sandy, muddy or the like).	12'-0" depth—sand and soil.
Conditions of flow (speed of water, tidal flows, surf, speed of current during floods). Movement of the soil. (Are displacements of the soil and carrying of the soil or boulders, etc., to be expected? Will the cables be covered by sand?)	More or less stagnant during normal times. During floods velocity of 6' to 7' will be developed. Displacement of soil will not take place. The cables will be inside pipes buried 2'—0" below ground.
Dredging or simple sinking? Is bedding or covering of the cable to be provided to avoid special dangers? Nature of shore or river banks (e.g. steep coastline and difference in elevation, plain beach, rocky, sandy, heavy, surf, etc.).	Difference in bed level and ground level 11'—0" Simple sinking River bank reverted with concrete slabs.
Protection of the cable on the shore or on the banks of the river. (Are cast-iron covers required?)	Cable to run inside PVC pipe 4" diam.

QUESTIONNAIRE ON SELECTION OF SUBMARINE CABLES—*cont.*

5. Factors affecting the Laid cables; (heavy traffic, harbour, danger of anchoring and types of vessels; drifting of ice, punting).	No.
Is special protection against chemical influence necessary.	No.
6. What other cables are laid in the neighbourhood of the proposed cable route? Experiences gained in the operation of these. Constructional details of these cables.	No other cable laid in the neighbourhood.

No. 42. *Special Chief Engineer, V.W.S.S & C.I.P.*

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Tamil Nadu Housing Board intends to lease out on long lease basis two sites in Madras City specified below for the construction of Five Star Hotels.

Site measuring above 5 acres (each) commanding a magnificient view of the Bay of Bengal at the Edward Elliots Beach site, famous for its warm and natural waters, situated in a fast growing and beautiful South Madras neighbourhood in Madras City.

Sealed tenders are invited subject to certain specified conditions. The conditions of tenders and the site plan can be had from the Chairman, Tamil Nadu Housing Board, at his Office, 26 Anna Salai, Madras-35 on payment of Rs. 100 in cash which is not refundable.

Separate tenders shall be submitted in respect of each site.

Chairman,
No. 21-A. *Tamil Nadu Housing Board.*

TAMIL NADU WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water-supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders in the proper departmental form will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering Circle, Tamil Nadu Water-supply and Drainage Board, Madras-8 at his office at No. 52, Gengu Reddy Road, Madras-8, for the above work up to 3 p.m. on 16th June 1972 from the registered contractors of appropriate class of this department and/or similar Government organisations. The tenders will be opened after 3-30 p.m. on the same day by the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering Circle, Tamil Nadu Water-supply and Drainage Board, Madras-8 in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present at the time of opening. Each work is to be completed within six months period on K-2 contract basis.

Description of work.

1 Kancheepuram Sewerage Project III Stage—Providing house service connections for main sewer 3 in west zone. E.M.D.—Rs. 3,110.

2 Kancheepuram Sewerage Project III Stage—Providing house service connections for main sewer 2 in west zone. E.M.D. —Rs. 2,670.

The cost towards tender documents to be remitted to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, Tamil Nadu Water-supply and Drainage Board, Chingleput, T. Deposits and Advances—I. Deposits bearing interest—Other Deposits Tamil Nadu Water-supply and Drainage Funds—I. Receipts—G.III. O.R. and for Sales Tax XII—Sales—Misc. I—General Sales Tax in separate chalans.

Tender documents can be obtained from the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, Tamil Nadu Water-supply and Drainage Board, 24, Big Maniagara Street, Chingleput by applying to him for supply of tender schedule along with cost of tender schedules sent by cash or by money order to the value of Rs. 10·35 per set of each work.

The cost tender schedule is not refundable under any circumsatnces.

Superintending Engineer,
No. 39. *Public Health Engineering Circle, Tamil Nadu Water-supply and Drainage Board, Madras-8.*

TAMIL NADU WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water-supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders in the proper departmental form will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.H. Engineering Circle, Tamil Nadu Water-supply and Drainage Board, Madras-8 at his office at No. 52, Gengu Reddy Road, Madras-8, for the above work up to 3-00 p.m. on 16th June 1972 from the registered contractors of appropriate class of this department and/or similar Government organisations. The tenders will be opened after 3-30 p.m. on the same day by the Superintending Engineer, P.H. Engineering Circle, Tamil Nadu Water-supply and Drainage Board, Madras-8 in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present at the time of opening. Form of contract for all works is K-2.

Serial number and description of work.—

1. Comprehensive Water-supply Scheme for Pallavapuram and Alandur Municipalities—II Stage—Part I—Distribution System—Laying and jointing of C.I., A.C. and P.V.C. pipes—For Zone III—E.M.D.—Rs. 855.
2. Comprehensive Water-supply Scheme for Pallavapuram and Alandur Municipalities—II Stage—Part I—Distribution System—Laying and jointing of C.I., A.C. and P.V.C. pipes—For Zone IV—E.M.D.—Rs. 1,850.
3. Comprehensive Water-supply Scheme for Pallavapuram and Alandur Municipalities—II Stage—Part I—Distribution System—Laying and jointing of C.I., A.C. and P.V.C. pipes—For zone V—E.M.D.—Rs. 1,220.

Period of completion is four months for work (1); seven months for work (2); and five months for work (3).

The cost towards tender documents to be remitted to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.H. Engineering Division, Tamil Nadu Water-supply and Drainage Board, No. 14, Edward Elliots Road, Madras-4—P.W. III—O.R. and for Sales Tax XII—Sales—Misc. I General Sales Tax in separate chalans.

Tender documents can be obtained from the Executive Engineer, P.H. Engineering Division, Tamil Nadu Water-supply and Drainage Board, No. 14, Edward Elliots Road, Madras-4 by applying to him for supply of tender schedules along with cost of tender schedules sent by cash or by money order to the value of Rs. 10·35 (inclusive of Sales Tax) per set of each work.

The cost of tender schedule is not refundable under any circumstances.

Superintending Engineer (PHE)
Tamil Nadu Water-supply and
No. 38. *Drainage Board, Egmore Madras-8.*

T.W.A.D. BOARD.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, T.W.A.D. Board, for the following works at his office at 25-1, 3rd street, Tatabad, Coimbatore-12 up to 3-00 p.m. on 1st July 1972. The tenders will be opened on the same day at 4-00 p.m. either by the Superintending Engineer (or) by any authorised officer in the presence of such of those who choose to be presence. Each work is to be executed within six months on lumpsum contract basis.

Description of work.—(1) C.W.S.S. for Perundurai and K.C. Palayam Panchayats V stage construction of R.C.C. Elevated service reservoir of capacity 2·00 lakhs litres with LWL, MWL, at (+) 290·36, (+) 292·80 metres respectively for K.C. Palayam L.L. zone including pipe connections E.M.D. Rs. 1,250.

2. C.W.S.S. for Perundurai and K.C. Palayam Panchayats V stage construction of R.C.C. Elevated S.R. of capacity 1·50 lakhs litres with LWL, MWL at (+) 290·36, (+) 292·80 metres respectively for Perundurai L.L. zone including pipe connections.—E.M.D. Rs. 940.

3. C.W.S.S. for Perundurai and K.C. Palayam Panchayats V stage construction of R.C.C. Elevated S.R. of capacity 1·50 lakhs litres with LWL, MWL at (+) 300·43, (+) 302·87 metres respectively for Perundurai H.L. zone including pipe connections.—E.M.D. Rs. 1,000.

4. C.W.S.S. for Perundurai, K.C. Palayam Panchayats V stage construction of R.C.C. Elevated S.R. of capacity 1·50 lakhs litres with LWL, MWL at (+) 300·43, (+) 302·87 metres respectively for K.C. Palayam High Level zone including pipe connections.—E.M.D. Rs. 1,000.

Tender documents can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, T.W.A.D. Board, Executive Division, 18, Samiappa Gounder street, Thirunagar Colony, by remitting the cost of tender documents either by cash (or) by M.O. to the value of Rs. 10·35 (inclusive of S.T.) per set of each work up to 30th June 1972.

The E.M.D. should be in the form of D.D. payable at part (or) valid form of bank guarantee issued by any one of the nationalised banks drawn in favour of Executive Engineer, T.W.A.D. Board, Executive Division, Erode-3. The E.M.D may be remitted into the treasury under the head of "P.W.III O.R. charges " adjusted to the credit of Executive Engineer. Tender received without E.M.D. are liable to be rejected.

The Superintending Engineer, T.W.A.D. Board, Executive Circle, Coimbatore, reserves the right to reject any tender (or) all the tenders without assigning reasons therefor.

Superintending Engineer,
T.W.A.D. Board,
Coimbatore-12.

No. 35.

TAMILNAD CEMENTS.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited upto 17—6—1972 for the supply of 3,000 Tonnes of Mineral (Mined) Gypsum and/or Saltpan Gypsum during the period of 2 months in July and August, 1972. The materials shall be supplied at Tamilnad Cements Alangulam. The detailed specification ; Tender form and other particulars can be had from the General Manager, Tamilnad Cements, Alangulam Post, (via) Rajapalayam on payment of Rs. 10·35 (Rupees Ten and paise thirty-five only) which is non-refundable for each copy from 1–6–1972 to 15–6–1972.

No. 4-A. GENERAL MANAGER.

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, MADRAS-5.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited by the undersigned on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu upto 3·00 p.m. on 24th June 1972 for the supply of machineries and tools for the two new trades, *viz.* "Retoucher (Lithographic)" and "Compositor Hand" to be started in the Basic Training Centre at Industrial Training Institute, Guindy. The schedule of requirements and conditions of tender, etc., can be had from the Office of the Director of Employment and Training, Chepauk, Madras-5 on application only with a receipted Treasury/Reserve Bank of India chalan for Rs.10·35 (Rupees Ten and paise thirty-five only) being the cost and the Sales Tax of the tender form (which is not refundable). The amount towards the cost of tender form and Sales Tax should be credited to Tamil Nadu Government Account under the head "XXII- Education- E. Technical Education—Fees and other Receipts- (a) fees and other charges (ix) Receipt from Craftsman Training Scheme—Miscellaneous Receipts", clearly indicating in the Chalan that Rs. 10 is towards cost of tender Form and paise thirty-five towards Sales Tax.

No other mode of payment will be accepted towards the cost of tender documents. The tender documents will not be sent by V.P.P. The tenders will be opened at 11·00 a.m. on 26th June 1972.

Director of Employment and Training, Madras-5.

No. 33.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer (P.W.D.), Buildings Division, Tirunelveli-2 for the work mentioned below upto 4-00 p.m. on 20th June 1972. The tenders will be opened at 4-30 p.m. on the same day.

1. *Name of work.*—Supply and erection of electrically driven deep well turbine pump sets in the borewells in the premises of Rani Annadurai Government Arts College for Women at Abbishekapatty in Tirunelveli District—E.M.D. Rs. 250.

Form of contract is K2 and period of completion one month.

The cost of tender documents, viz. Rs. 5 which will not be refunded under any circumstances is to be remitted into any treasury under the head "P.W. III. Other receipt" on account of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Buildings Division, Palayamcottai and the sales tax of Re. 0·18 under the head "XII S.T. (C) Receipts under the State Sales tax and General Sales tax in a single chalan".

Tender schedule and other documents can be had either by post or in person from the Office of the Executive Engineer; P.W.D., Buildings Division, Palayamcottai during office hours on all working days from 1st June 1972 on application to the Manager with the receipt chalan towards the cost of tender documents and sales tax.

Further particulars can be had from this office during office hours on all working days.

The Executive Engineer, Buildings Division, Palayamcottai reserved himself the right to reject any or all the tenders.

Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Buildings Division, Palayamcottai.

No. 66-A.

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

NOTIFICATION.

1. Applications for admission to the following Diploma and Certificate courses in Horticulture conducted during 1972–73 in the Central Polytechnic; Madras are invited so as to reach the Principal, on or before 30th June 1972.

2. *Name of the course.*	*Duration of the course.*
(i) Certificate Course for Gardeners.	6 months.
(ii) Certificate Course for Head Gardeners.	1 year.
(iii) Diploma Course for Garden Supervisors and Landscape Architects.	2 years.

3. *Minimum qualification for admission* :	
(i) Certificate Course for Gardeners.	A Pass in the old III form or the present integrated VIII Standard.
(ii) Certificate Course for Head Gardeners.	Studied up to S.S.L.C.
(iii) Diploma Course for Garden Supervisors and Landscape Architects.	A pass in S.S.L.C. (whether eligible for University Course of study or not).

4. *Age limit.*—Candidates should not have completed 25 years of age on 1st July 1972.

5. Application forms and other particulars can be had from the Principal, Central Polytechnic, Madras-20 on requisition with a self-addressed envelope (size 22 cm. × 9·5 cm.) and stamped to the value of 35 paise plus 5 paise refugee relief stamp.

6. The requisition should be accompanied by a crossed postal order for Re. 1 which should not be dated earlier than 15th June 1972) drawn in favour of the Principal of the Polytechnic to whom the requisition is made.

7. Candidates who are already working in Government departments and private establishments will be given preference.

8. Application should be sent to the Principal, by designation only and not by name.

Director of Technical Education.

No. 59-A.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

AUCTION SALE NOTICE.

The following vehicles of this Department will be sold in public auction at the workshop permises, Milk Colony, Madhavaram, Madras-51 on 19th June 1972 at 11·00 a.m. by the Assistant Engineer (Mechanical) of this Project.

Quantity.	*Description of vehicle.*	*Model.*
One No. ..	Willys Jeep 7736	1956.
One No. ..	Tempo Hanseat (Petrol) Tempo MSX 8808—Three wheeler. ..	1960.
300 to 400 Nos.	Old condemned tyres of various sizes of transport vehicles (Layland, Benz and Willys Jeep).	

The terms and conditions of the sale can be obtained from the office of the Commissioner for Milk Production and Dairy Development, Madras-51 on any working day during office hours. The vehicles will be available for inspection at the place of auction on all working days during office hours.

Commissioner.

No. 61A.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited for and on behalf Governor of Tamil Nadu for the work of "Conversion of existing godown into Central Cold Storage and construction of Verandha (Civil works only) at Nandanam, Madras-35.

The tender documents can be had from the office of the Commissioner for Milk Production and Dairy Development, Milk Colony Post, Madras-51 on all working days between 11-00 a.m. and 4-00 p.m. on payment of Rs. 2·00 (Rupees two only) plus sales tax, etc., as applicable. The tenders will be accepted upto 3-00 p.m. on 27th June 1972 and opened on the same date at 3·30 p.m.

Commissioner.

No. 85A.

AUCTION SALE.

One Willys vehicle (4×475) Station Wagon body, petrol driven, 1956 model, 104·5" W.B. Registration No. MDT 3478 of this office will be sold in public auction in "as is where is" condition at 2·30 p.m. on 30th June 1972 (Friday) at the office of the Superintendent, Chingleput Medical College Hospital, Chingleput. Intending bidders may inspect the vehicle at the said premises during office hours.

Conditions of sale can be had from the same office in person or through a written requisition along with a self-addressed and stamped envelope.

Superintendent (In-charge),
Chingleput Medical College Hospital,
Chingleput.

No. 92A.

STATE PORT OFFICE, MADRAS.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the State Port Officer, Madras in his office at the Old High Court Buildings, First Line Beach Madras-1 up to 3-00 p.m. on the 23rd June 1972 for the work of "Repairs and renewal of fender piles and beams in R.C.C pier" at the port of Nagapattinam. Intending tenderers should apply to the State Port Officer, Madras for the supply of tender documents on payment of Rs. 20·73 (Rupees twenty and paise seventy-three only). The earnest money and security deposit for the above work will each be Rs. 1,046 (Rupees one thousand and forty-six only). The tender documents will be available only up to 19th June 1972.

State Port Officer.

No. 91A.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

SPECIFICATION No. AEP. 98.

1. For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, sealed tenders superscribed, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Ennore Thermal Scheme, supply of paints AEP. 98 and the names of the tenderer will be received by the undersigned at his office upto 3.30 p.m. on 9—6—1972 and will be opened at 4.00 p.m. on the same date and in the presence of such of those tenderers who are present.

2. Details of the materials required corresponding specification No. and E.M.D. are indicated below with due date:—

Description 1. (*a*) Enamel grey paint.
(*b*) Enamel dark battleship grey paint.
E.M.D. Rs. 750.

3. Tender set can be had from the undersigned from 20-5-72 onwards for a cost of Rs. 5.

4. Tenders not submitted in the Departmental form and on due date will be rejected. The undersigned reserves the right to distribute the work among tenderers or reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reasons therefor.

5. The Electricity Board is not responsible for any loss of tender set during transit if sent by post. The tender forms are not transferable.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
ENNORE THERMAL SCHEME,
No. 68-A. ENNORE, MADRAS-75.

MADRAS VETERINARY COLLEGE.

NOTIFICATION.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF VETERINARY SCIENCE (INTEGRATED-REVISED) FIVE YEARS AND ONE TERM DURATION.

ADMISSION OF CANDIDATES FOR 1972-73 SESSION.

Applications in the prescribed form are invited for admission to the above course. The application should be addressed to the Director of Veterinary Education and Research and Dean, Madras Veterinary College, Vepery P.O., Madras-7, and should reach him not later than the 9th June 1972, or 10 days from the date of publication of the P.U.C. results, whichever is later.

2. The minimum general educational qualification for admission to the above course is a pass in the Pre-University Examination of the Madras University or an examination of any other University accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto, with not less than "C. Plus" grade on an average, in any three of the subjects of Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry or Natural Science under Part-III viz., optional subjects.

3. For the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the minimum general educational qualifications for admission to the above course will be a pass in the Pre-University Examination of the Madras University or an examination accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto in the aforesaid optional subjects.

4. The candidates seeking admission must not be below 15 years and 6 months on 15th July 1972. The maximum upper age-limit for admissionto the B.V.Sc. Degree Course is 23 years on 1st July of the year of admission, except for the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, for whom the maximum upper age-limit will be 26 years.

5. Requisition for application form should be accompanied by a Crossed Indian Postal Order for Re. 1 (Rupee One only), obtained not earlier than 1st May 1972 drawn in favour of the Director of Veterinary Education and Research and Dean, Madras Veterinary College, Vepery P.O., Madras-7, together with a self-addressed and sufficiently stamped (65 paise) envelope (Size 10" × 8"). *Requisition for application form accompanied by Money Order and Postal Stamps will not be attended to.* Candidates should mark on the cover "*Requisition for B.V.Sc. Degree Application Form*".

6. Applicants with Nativity Certificates of Tamil Nadu only will be considered for admission to the above course.

DIRECTOR OF VETERINARY EDUCATION AND RESEARCH AND DEAN, MADRAS VETERINARY COLLEGE, MADRAS-7.

No. 30 A

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders are invited by the undersigned from reputed firms for the supply of 77 weighing machines to the places mentioned below for taking the weight and height of the children fed under the Special Nutrition Programme. The tenders will be opened by the Director of Women's Welfare or her authorised representative in the Directorate of Women's Welfare. The date for opening the tenders will be informed later.

The terms and conditions for the supply are as follows :—

1. Specification of the weighing machines. — Bathroom type.
2. Place of supply .. .. .. — As mentioned below*
3. Period of supply .. .. .. — June 1972.
4. Period of guarantee .. .. .. — One year.
5. Free servicing and repairs .. .. — One year.
6. Mode of payment .. .. .. — 90 per cent of the cost will be paid on receipt of the supply of 77 machines and the balance 10 per cent will be paid on receipt of the certificate on the conditions of the machines from the Collector's of the respectives Districts.

*

Serial number and place where machines are to be supplied.	*Number of machines to be supplied.*	*To whom the machines to be sent.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Madras City	35	Collector, Chingleput Dist.
2 Belt areas in Chingleput Dist.	12	Do.
3 Kancheepuram	3	Do.
4 Cuddalore	1	Collector, S.A. at Cuddalore.
5 Vellore	1	Collector N.A. at Vellore.
6 Salem	3	Collector, Salem.
7 Tiruchirappalli	2	Collector, Tiruchirappalli.
8 Thanjavur	4	Collector, Thanjavur.
9 Madurai	5	Collector, Madurai.
10 Coimbatore	6	Collector, Coimbatore.
11 Tirunelveli	4	Collector, Tirunelveli.
12 Kanyakumari	1	Collector, Kanyakumari at Nagercoil.
Total ..	77	

No. 37. DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S WELFARE

APPLICATION INVITED.

Applications with attested copies of testimonials are invited from qualified candidates for appointment to the post of one skilled Assistant in the Government Sculpture Training Centre, Modanaipuram on a pay scale of Rs. 300—10—350 15—500 plus allowances admissible under the rules. The candidates possessing the following qualifications only need apply :—

1. Must possess Practical experience in sculpture for a period of not less than five years; OR

2. (*a*) Must have obtained a certificate of successful completion of Training in Sculpture School of Training Centre run by the Department of Industries and Commerce; AND

(*b*) Must possess practical experience in sculpture for a period of not less than two years.

AGE: He should not have completed 35 years of age as on 1st July 1972.

Note.—Should possess adequate knowledge in Tamil (i.e.) to read, write and speak.

Applications should state their name, residential address Technical and General qualification, experience etc., in detail and such applications should be addressed to the Director of Industries and Commerce, Chepauk, Madras-5 so as to reach him on or before 10-6-1972. Candidates who are found to be qualified for the post will be called for an interview on a date to be notified later. No T.A. will be paid to candidates for the journey performed in connection with the interview.

No. 34. DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

TENKASI MUNICIPALITY.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited by the undersigned up to 4.00 p.m. on 14th June 1972 for the supply of the following water supply specials and motor pump sets. Earnest money deposit of Rs. 200 should be remitted along with the tenders, otherwise the tenders will not be accepted. The other detailed particulars for the above tender can be had in the Municipal Office during the Office hours on working days.

PARTICULARS OF WATER SUPPLY SPECIALS

Description.	*Number required.*
1. Supply of 5 H.P. Electric Motor pump set, with self priming centrifugal pump of monobloc type (section 2½" and delivery 2")	2 (two)
2. Supply of 7.5 H.P. Electric motor pump set with self priming centrifugal pump capable of lifting water from 28'—0" depth and pumping the same to 400 feet distance with a total head of 50 feet suction 3" and delivery 2½".	1 (One).
3. Starter—semi—automatic type (i.e. push button type) suitable for 5 H.P. to 7·5 H.P. electric motors	3 (Three).
4. Main Switch 15 amps	3 (Three).
5. Supply of one deep well electric motor pump set with 1·5 H.P. to 2·00 H.P. electric motor capable of lifting water from a borewell of 100 feet deep, complete set with all accessories required for the electric motor and pump	1 (One).
6. Supply of 2½" foot valves	2 (Two).
7. Supply of 3" foot valves	1 (One).
8. Gun metal gate valve 2½"	1 (One).
9. Gun metal gate valve 2"	2 (Two).
10. 3" G.I. pipe	10 metres.
11. 2½" G.I. pipe	150 metres.
12. 2" G.I. pipe	20 metres.
13. 2½" G.I. Bends	2 Nos.
14. 2" G.I. Bends	4 Nos.

COMMISSIONER.
No. 36. TENKASI MUNICIPALITY.

TENDER NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

Name of Work.

Construction of an intake tower at Stanley Reservoir and connected works for water supply arrangements to Developed plots, Mettur. E.M.D. Rs. 10,000.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, Sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Construction Branch, Industries and Commerce Department from contractors of appropriate class of Construction Branch of Industries Department and other Government Departments for the above works up to 3·00 p.m. on 20th June 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, Construction Branch, Industries Department, 35/2, Woods Roads, Madras-2 in the presence of these tenderers who choose to be present at 3·10 p.m. on the same day.

The work is to be completed within eight months on lump-sum contract basis.

Tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Superintending Engineer (C) 35/2, Woods Road, Madras-2 during office hours from 17th May 1972.

The cost of tender documents including sales tax on cost of tender documents of Rs. 10·40 (which will under no circumstances be refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "XXIX. Industries—Other receipts" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, (Construction). West Division No. 4, Thiagarajapuram, Vellore.

Earnest Money deposit will be accepted only in the shape of chalans deposit at call receipt and demand drafts of Scheduled Banks. The d mand drafts of Scheduled Bank furnished towards Earnest Money Deposit drawn in favour of Executive Engineer (C) West Division, Vellore, only be accepted. State Government securities and Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board Bonds will be accepted at 5 per cent below market value. Bank guarantee of any nationalised Bank will also be accepted as Earnest Money deposit. National Savings certificates will also be accepted only with the knowledge of the post office concerned. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

Intending tenderers should have atleast three years experience in the construction of Major Civil Works.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
No. 49-A. *Construction Branch.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu Sealed Tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Coimbatore, Nilgiris Circle at his Office at Coimbatore up to 3·00 p.m. on 16—6—1972 for the work noted below:—

Name of work.

Construction of Ground Floor of rear block (above basement) for Government Arts College at Udumalpet. E.M.D. Rs. 6,750.

The work is to be carried out within 3½ months on lump sum contract basis.

The tender documents with plans can be obtained from the Manager, Office of the Executive Engineer, Buildings Division, Coimbatore on requisition in writing and on payment of the fee of Rs. 10·35 which is not refundable in all working days during office hours from 25—5—1972.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,

No. 65-A. *Coimbatore-Nilgiris Circle, Coimbatore*-1.

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

Admission to Government Polytechnic for Women at Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore.

1. Applications are invited from Women candidates for admission to Government Polytechnics at Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore, so as to reach the Principals of the respective Polytechnics *on or before* 5 *p.m. on* 15–6–1972.

Candidates belonging to Tamil Nadu only will be considered for admission to these Polytechnics.

2. Application forms and prospectus can be had from the Principals of the Polytechnic concerned on requisition accompanied by a Crossed Postal Order for Re. 1 (dated not earlier than 1st May 1972) drawn in favour of the Principal to whom the requisition is made together with a self-addressed envelope of size 22 cm. × 9.5 cm. and stamped to the valueof 50 paise and 5 paise refugee relief stamp.

3. *Details of Courses.*—(*a*) *Government Polytechnic for Women Adyar, Madras*-20.

i. Civil Engineering	First year Pre-Technical.
ii. Electronics (Radio Engineering).	Course, followed by two years Diploma Course in the concerned branch.
iii. Instrument Technology ..	
iv. Architectural Assistantship (Sandwich course).	First year Pre-technical course followed by 2½ years course.
v. Commercial Practice ..	3 years.
vi. Costume Designing and Dress Making.	
vii. Cosmetology	1 year.

(*b*) *Government Polytechnic for Women, Madurai.*

i. Civil Engineering (Structural Engineering).	First year Pre-technical course followed by 2 years diploma course in the concerned branch.
ii. Electronics	
iii. Commerical Practice ..	3 years.

(*c*) *Government Polytechnic for Women, Bharathi Road, Coimbatore*-18.

i. Civil Engineering (Structural Engineering).	First year Pre-technical course followed by two years Diploma course in the concerned branch.
ii. Electronics (Radio Engineering).	
iii. Commercial Practice ..	3 years.
iv. Bakery and Confectionary.	1 year.

4. *Qualification for Admission.*—

Course.	*Qualification.*
Civil Engineering	A pass in S.S.L.C. with Algebra and Geometry or Physics or Chemistry or Engineering as an Elective subject with eligibility for University courses of study.
Civil Engineering (Structural Engineering).	
Electronics (Radio Engineering).	
Architectural Assistantship (Sandwich Course).	*or*
Instrument Technology, (Electronics).	Any other qualification recognised as equivalent to the above by the Board of Secondary Education, Tamil Nadu.
Commercial Practice ..	A pass in S.S.L.C. with eligibility for admission to University courses of study.
Costume Designing and Dress Making Course.	
Bakery and Confectionary ..	*or*
	Any other qualification recognised as equivalent to the above by the Board of Secondary Education, Tamil Nadu
Cosmetology	A pass in P.U.C. of the University of Madras or its equivalent.

NOTE.—Pre-Technical Course passed candidates of all women Polytechnics can apply to the Principal, Government Polytechnic for Women, Madras for admission in the 2nd Year of the "Architectural Assistantship (sandwich Course)" during 1972–73.

5. *Age limit.*—No age limit is prescribed for admission to the diploma courses.

6. *Tuition Fees.*—No tuition fees will be collected from the candidates who join the Women Polytechnics but a sum of Rs. 40 towards special fee the caution Deposit of Rs. 15 shall have to be paid at the time of admission.

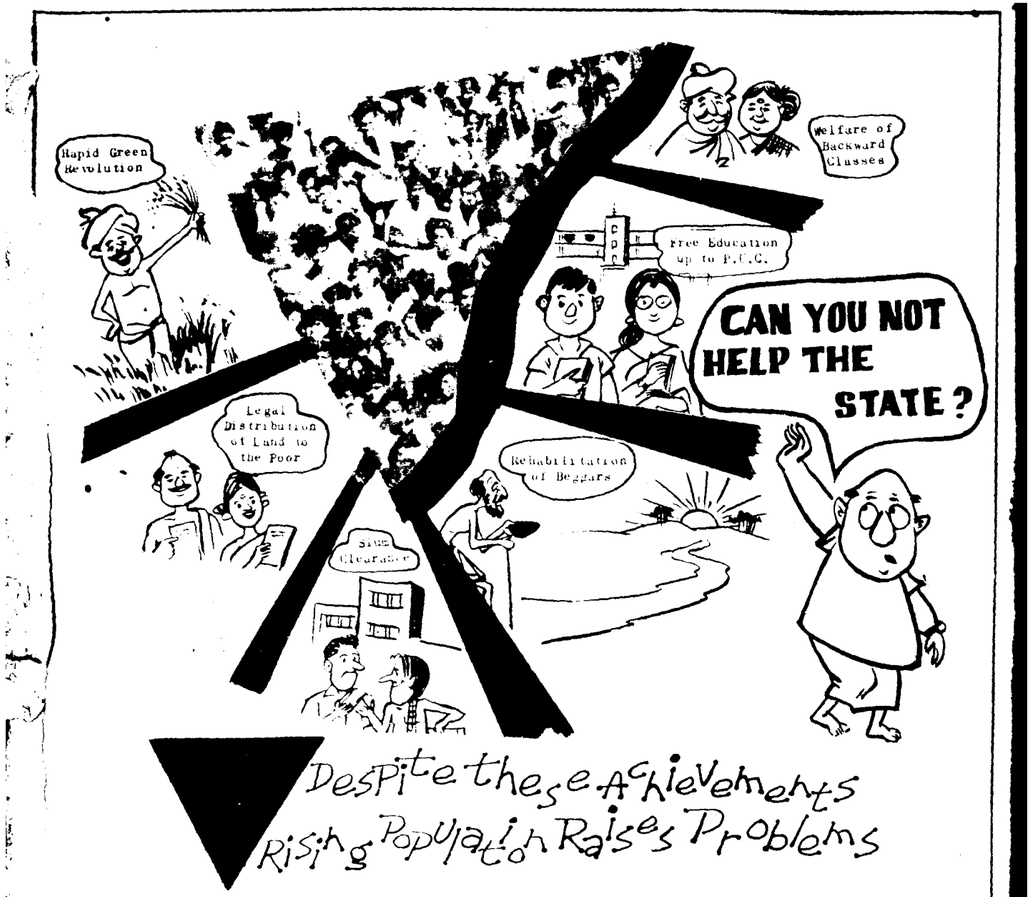
7. 50 per cent of the students admitted in the Government Polytechnics for Women, the annual income of whose parents or guardians is Rs. 1,500 or less will be awarded scholarships at the rate of Rs. 50 per mensem for a period of 10 months in a year for the duration of the course on "Merit-*cum*-Means" basis.

8. Candidates applying for admission should be prepared to appear for interview if required, at their own expense at the respective Institution.

9. Applications should be sent to the Principals of the concerned Polytechnic addressed by designation only.

No. 45 DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION, MADRAS-25.

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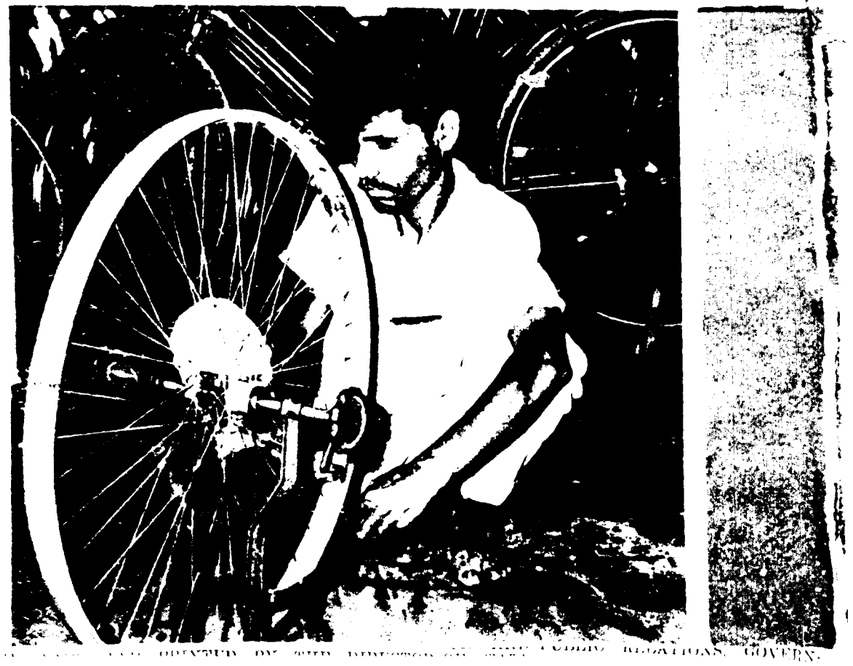
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All correspondence should be addressed to
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