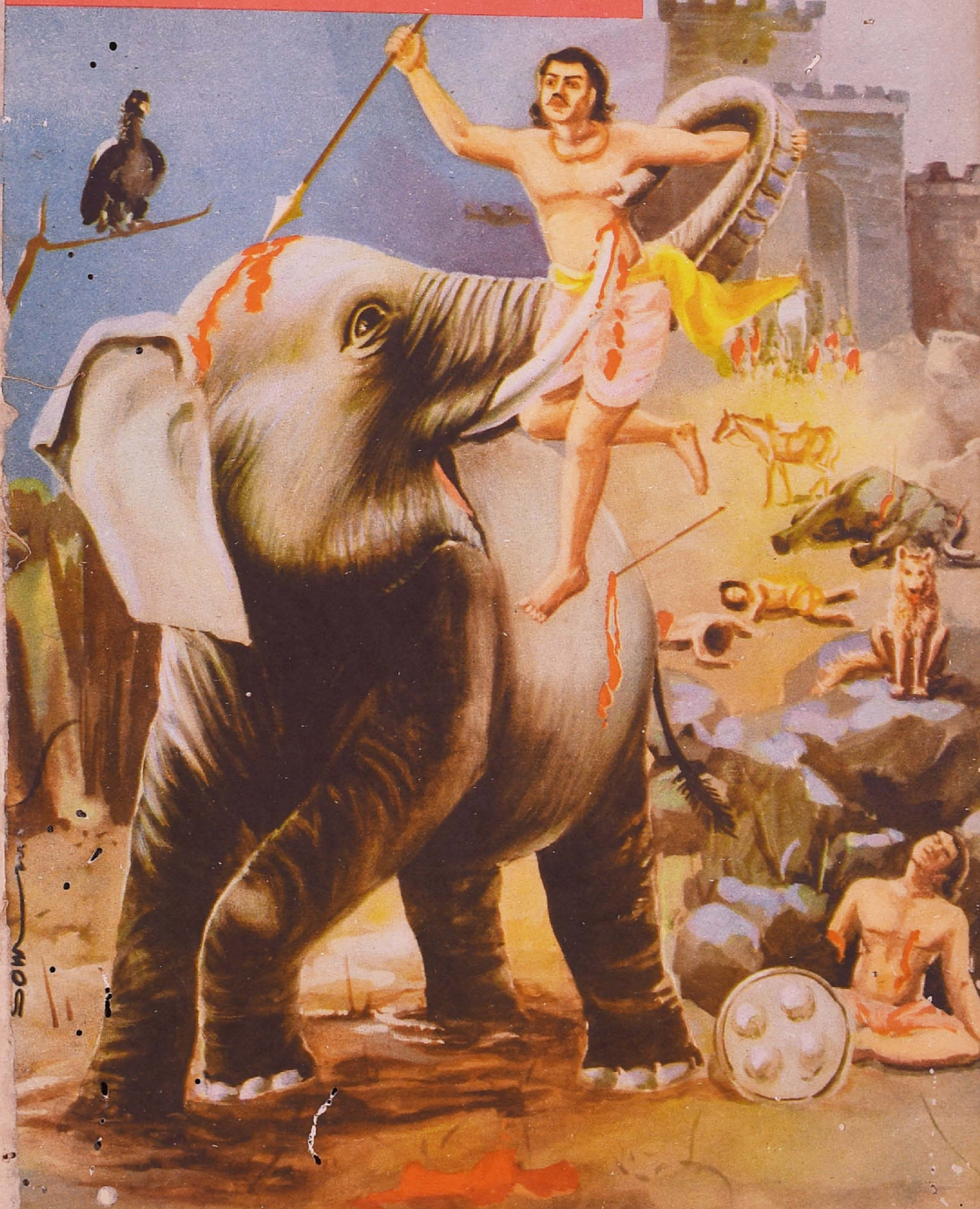


# Tamil Arasu

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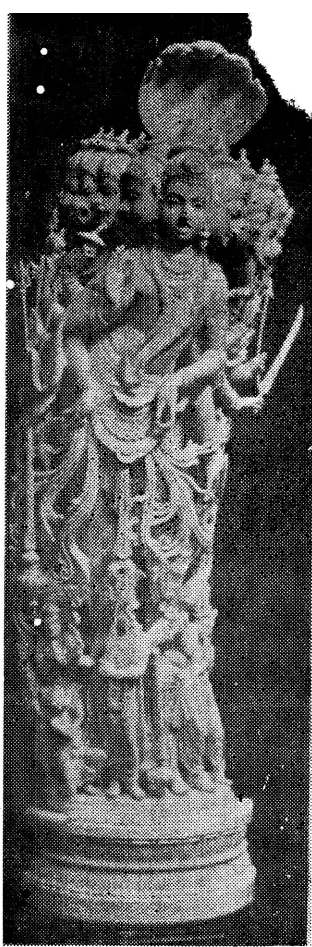
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**REPOSITORY OF**  
**HANDICRAFT**  
**ARTICLES**



MUTHU

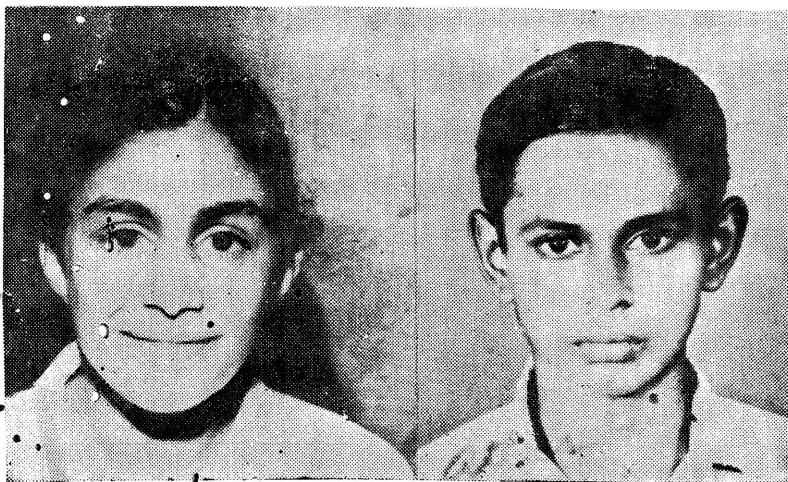




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Selvi U. Amrutkala Acharya and Selvan Debabrata Sen who secured first and second positions respectively in National Science Talent Search Examination held on January 2, 1972.



COVER PAGE

## LESSON FROM THE TIRUKKURAL

Even a fox can kill  
a fearless elephant,  
when it gets stuck in  
mud.

—Thiruvalluvar.



various stages of construction are expected to be commissioned soon. The specifications of this 17.5 metre trawler (57 feet) are furnished below:

## MAIN PARTICULARS :

Length overall ..	17-50 m
Length W.L. ..	16-00 m
Length B.P. ..	15-25 m
Breadth moulded ..	5-50 m
Depth moulded ..	3-00 m
Draft at stern ..	2-25 m
Fresh Water-Capa ..	3,600 Litres.
city.	
Loaded displace- ..	75 Tons. (Ap-
ment.	prox.)
B.H.P. .. ..	200 H.P. at
	1000 R.P.M.
	(Man/Kirlos-
	kar) at N.T.P.
Speed ..	8½ knots in
	trial condi-
	tion: in deep
	water and
	beaufort zero.
Bollard pull ..	1.25 Tons.

## Fitted with Modern Equipment.

These steel trawlers are fitted with modern electronic equipments like Radio-Telephone, Echo Sounder and other fishing equipments such as Mechanical Winch, etc. The cost of each Trawler comes to about 9 lakhs. These trawlers will be utilised for the exploratory fishing in the Deep Sea region up to 40 fathoms along the coast with Madras and Tuticorin as base.

An insulated fish-hold with a capacity of 24 tons has been provided in these vessels. Also necessary accommodation with 9 berths have been provided to the crew so that the trawlers could stay out in the sea and conduct fishing operations for a period of 5 to 6 days at a time.

## ES

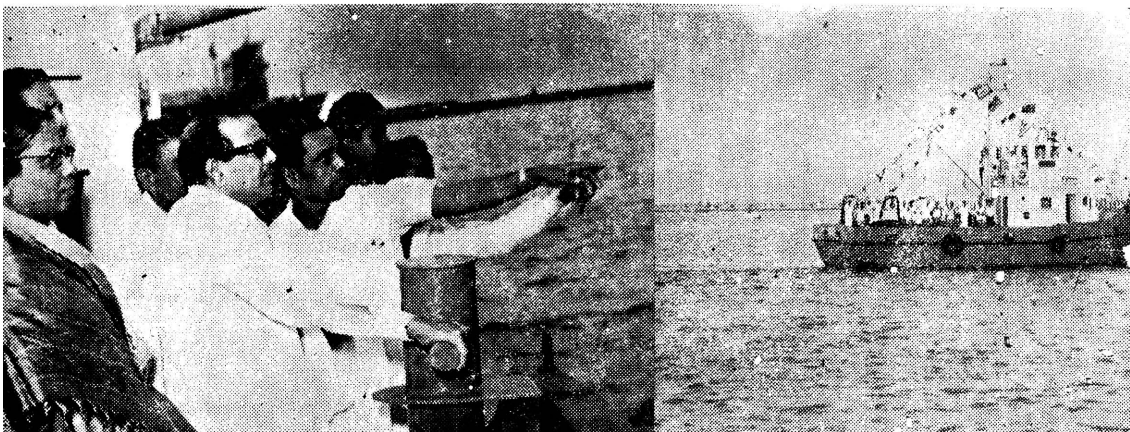
Till recently, Tamil Nadu was confined only up to a depth limit of 20 fathom. With the commissioning on 24th June 1972 of two steel trawlers, fishing sites up to 40 fathoms depth will be surveyed for the benefit of our fishermen. The Fisheries Department is systematically exploring the inshore areas of our seas up to 20 fathom limit with a view to locating suitable fishing grounds for commercial fishing by mechanised boats. For this purpose, there are at present three inshore fisheries survey stations functioning at Rameswaram, Cuddalore and Madras. The survey is conducted over blocks of 25 square miles each spread over 9 months in the year. Various types of tackles are employed for the survey and the results are compiled in order to obtain information regarding the areas with high fishing potentialities and also to determine what type of tackle is best suited for these areas. This information is passed on to the fishermen so that these areas can be exploited by them. A new survey station will be opened at Kanyakumari. The significant achievement of the inshore surveys conducted so far is the popularisation of trawling from mechanised boats for bottom fish and prawns and the location of trawling grounds for silverbellies off Mandapam and prawn grounds off Pulicat, Cuddalore,

Nagapattinam, Mandapam and Manapad. As a result of the location of fishing grounds for silverbellies it has been possible to get raw material for operating the fish meal plant under the Indo-Norwegian project at Mandapam.

In order to make a beginning in surveying the fishing potentialities beyond the 20 fathom limit, the steel trawlers Mullai and Marutham will undertake deep sea survey and fishing also.

The working group of the Government of India has recommended an allotment of 70 trawlers for Tamil Nadu to be operated from 4 bases including Madras and Tuticorin fishing harbours against of 300 for the whole country. These 70 trawlers allotted by the Government of India will include 4 trawlers to be operated by the Department of Fisheries. The rest of them numbering 66 will be acquired and operated by private entrepreneurs with bases provided at Madras, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Tuticorin, etc. Out of the 4 Nos. of 57 feet Steel Fishing Trawlers allotted to the Department two vessels (Mullai and Marutham) constructed by Andrew Yule and Company at Calcutta have been received here and were commissioned on 24th June, 1972. The two other vessels under

The Chief minister of Tamil Nadu is seen launching the first Trawler.





At Tuticorin? a Harbour with 500 metres of wharf and boat basin, well protected with breakwaters, is under construction by the State Public Works Department, to accommodate fishing vessels of 13 feet draft. This Harbour is being constructed south of the existing Port premises, exclusively for fisheries purposes. It is expected to be completed by the end of 1972. The Tuticorin Port Trust has allotted 4.73 acres of Port Trust land for the purpose.

Dredging work has been taken up at Tuticorin fishing harbour from the month of June 1971. A substantial part of the provision during 1972-73 is for the dredging work.

The Rameswaram jetty has been completed and opened for the berthing of boats in September 1971. The slip way work at Nagapattinam and laying of tram-track has been completed.

The shore quay on the Palk Bay side under the Indo-Norwegian Project, Mandapam, has been completed and boats unloading the catches for fish-meal plant are using the quay. The Cuddalore fishing harbour is likely to be completed in the course of this year as soon as the basin and channel are dredged.

Model studies for the fisheries harbour at Madras have been completed. The engineers of the Madras Port Trust have prepared the revised plan of the harbour with reference to these studies. Actual work on the harbour will be taken up after

the required formalities are completed by the Madras Port Trust.

### Construction of Mechanised Fishing Boats.

The scheme for the construction and supply of mechanised fishing boats to fisherman on hire purpose basis with a subsidy of 15 per cent on the total cost of the boat, will be continued. The tempo of boat construction will be speeded up during 1972-73 both in regard to the number of boats as well as the size of boats to be constructed. It has become necessary to go in for alternate material for the construction of boats due to scarcity and increase in the price of timber. Ferrocement which has several advantages over other materials has been selected. After building one 15 footer proto type boat, one 38 footer ferrocement boat has been constructed and this boat christened F.C. 38 was also commissioned on 24th June 1972. A ferrocement boat yard will be established shortly. Eight ferrocement boats are targeted for 1971-72.

Boats to be built during 1972-73 are as given below :—

Wooden—		
30' boats ..	100	
32' boats ..	100	
Ferrocement boats—		
38' boats ..	25	
44' boats ..	2	
54' boats ..	2	
	229	

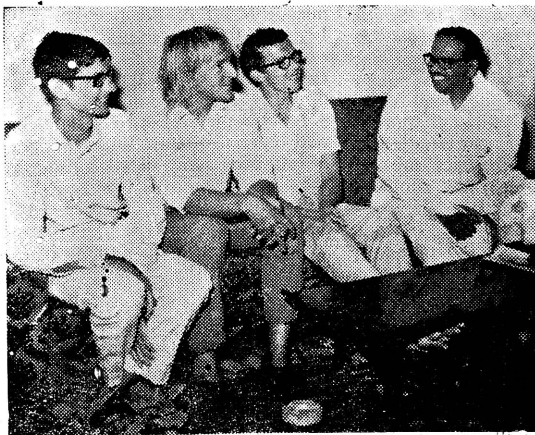
A new scheme has been introduced by which private entrepreneurs who are able to get 80 per cent of the cost as loan from the banks, can get the remaining 20 per cent as interest free loan from the Government.

There are 21 ice plants with a production capacity of 94 tonnes of ice per day in important fish landing centres in Tamil Nadu. Cold storage facilities have also been provided at important marine landing centres. Twenty-seven cold storage plants have been provided with a total capacity of 150 tonnes. Ten more ice plants which are under construction are in different stages of completion. A freezing plant of 2.5 tonnes per day and freeze store of 55 tonnes have been erected at Tuticorin. It is proposed to put up an ice plant of 30 tonnes capacity at Madras and a two tonnes ice plant at Arumbakkam in Chingleput district.

### Ex-gratia payments.

Realising the hazardous conditions of work and the risk that the fishermen are exposed to, the Government have ordered the payment of exgratia grant of Rs. 1,000 for the family of each fisherman who dies while fishing in sea. Under the distress relief fund constituted by the Government for the benefit of fishermen community, an amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs was collected and so far an amount of Rs. 49,375 had been distributed to fishermen affected by natural calamities.

## THE PEACE CORPS—BRITISH MODEL



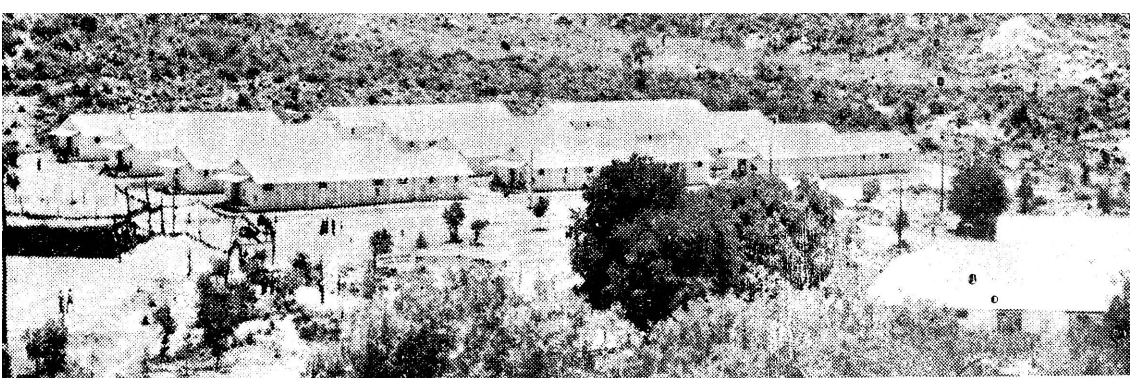
Three British Volunteers who were working for about two years in Rural Extension Training Centres of the Government of Tamil Nadu, met the Honourable Minister for Education and Local Administration, at his residence on 25th June 1972 and apprised him of their experiences in the fields of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Soil testing, etc.

Thiru E. C. P. Prabhakar, Secretary, R. D. and L. A. Department, Thiru J. D. W. Hughes, Regional Representative, Thiru S. N. Kumar, Assistant Representative, British Council, were present at the meeting.

It was felt that exchange of ideas on rural development, based on actual experience, will add to the goodwill of the people of both the countries and pave the way for better understanding and mutual co-operation between them. The Honourable Minister was happy to know that the young volunteers have learnt Tamil Language during their service.

These volunteers stayed at Rural Extension Training Centres at Pattukkottai, S. V. Nagaram, Bhavanisagar, etc., and evinced keen interest in local development, programmes, and methods employed for training the leaders who enthuse growth.





A Panoramic view of the Rehabilitation Home for the Leprous Beggars at Bargur in Dharmapuri district.

The following is the text of Chief Minister's speech when he inaugurated the 3rd Beggar Rehabilitation Centre at Bargur on 18th June 1972.

"The presentation of a cheque for Rs. 60,000 by the Collector of Dharmapuri District representing the contribution by the public of this district towards the fund for the 'Operation Vision' Camps, in the midst of the function got up in connection with the inauguration of the Rehabilitation Home for the leprous beggars is an index of the public interest in the welfare schemes of the government. Apart from this the Member of Rajya Sabha Thiru Kamalanathan has contributed Rs. 500 being his one month salary for this fund followed by the contributions of a good number of friends in sums of rupees hundreds and two hundreds according to their capacity.

As have been pointed out by Thirumathi Sathyavani Muthu and Thiru P.U. Shanmugam, the response to my birthday appeal last year



## ERADICATION OF BEGGARY ONLY BY PERSUASION

for the rehabilitation of beggars in this land, was so generous that the fund swelled to Rs. one crore and six lakhs within a few months. Out of that amount a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has been spent so far and three Leprous Beggars Rehabilitation Homes at Paranur in Chingleput district, at Ulundurpet in South Arcot District and at Bargur in Dharmapuri district have been put into operation. Next to them two more homes, one near Virudhunagar in Ramanathapuram district and another near Pudukottai in Tiruchirappalli district are to be opened within a few months. I have also suggested to the concerned Minister and the officials handling this scheme to put into operation at least ten such homes before the end of this year.

### Aim of a good Government :

Looking after the welfare of the people, particularly at the bottom rung of the ladder of society, should be the aim of an ideal Government. A Government can continue to be a good government

only if such schemes are implemented in good faith. But it is a pity, that we in the government of the day in this State are being subjected to ridicule and scorn and heckling for these acts of generosity and concern for the hapless citizenry. Reliable statisticians and responsible doctors have said that more than 10 lakhs of people in this State suffer from loss of sight due to curable eye diseases. The plight of these persons is that they have no one even to guide them to places where proper treatment can be had nor are there doctors near their homes to treat those who wish and do come forward to have treatment for their eye afflictions. Such are the pathetic circumstances under which more than 10 lakhs people groan and grope in darkness in this part of our world. Is it not a laudable scheme which helps such persons?

The construction of the Leprous Beggars Rehabilitation Home at Bargur is merely the beginning of our endeavour to put an end to the miserable lot of the beggars. The Leprous beggars should, on their own accord, come forward to join these institutions and I have no doubt that they would do so. But a few people refuse to seek asylum and cease to torture our conscience. It has been represented to me that most of the leprous beggars have a vested interest in this disease. They want to continue as lepers, and live on charity, as their disease evokes sympathy.

Today I saw a news item which says that in the State of Haryana an Anti-beggar law has been passed and put into operation and that there are no beggars in Haryana. But this same Anti-beggar law has been in existence for decades in Tamil Nadu which seeks to forbid beggary. But a humane approach



prevents us from enforcing that Act. We are of the firm view that to reform a society, law alone is not enough. There should be ample opportunity for people to reform and ample time and persuasion must also be made available for people to reform themselves. The Rehabilitation homes are opportunities for leprous beggars to reform themselves.

Of course the law is essential for reformation. But I can cite a good number of examples to prove that law alone is not enough in matters of this nature. It is, therefore, incumbent on a Government which aspires to bring about social reforms to bring in focus the affected people, explain to them the need for and purpose of such enactment. Much can be done with their help, but not much can be achieved merely through enforcement of the law enacted. This is the way the Tamil Nadu Government works even in the matter of abolition of beggary; we want to create asylums for beggars before we can compel them not to beg. On the other hand, from what I read in the newspaper an enactment has been passed in Haryana and the Secretary for the Social Welfare Department of that Government has said through a statement that the Anti-beggary law is effective from 2nd May 1972. Under that law after a lapse of 45 days only 16 beggars out of thousands of beggars in that State, have so far been captured. One beggar out of fear has taken to pulling rickshaw after shaving his face. Another one has become a street-vendor to eke out his livelihood. But the bulk of the beggars has left the State and sought refuge in other States.

I simply point out all these facts only to elucidate which course is correct and appropriate. Is it appropriate to capture beggars through the enforcement of law and put them behind bars as prisoners? Or is it correct that the beggars who are also people like us and who have taken to beggary not out of love towards that profession but out of necessity, be given a reasonable chance and opportunity to reform their lives?

There are more than six thousand leprous beggars in Tamil Nadu and we must make all of them live in the Rehabilitation Homes like this not by compulsion but with the feeling that they have come there to get their life reformed and that

the Rehabilitation Homes are not prisons but homes where they are provided not only with medical treatment for their ailment but with necessary training in some simple avocation so that later they can lead a life of their own with the income earned by their own hands. It is for this purpose and with this motive alone that Rehabilitation Homes are being constructed.

### AN INVITATION TO THE LEPROUS BEGGARS.

At the time of the inauguration of this Rehabilitation Home, I am bound to extend a request to all those leprous beggars who are dilly-dallying in the streets; you can be refusing to join these homes for a while and we invite you in all earnestness and eagerness. It is the hand of friendship, not the talons of the law which is extended to you.

### REHABILITATION HOMES— OUR TEMPLES FOR WORSHIP

As I said at Paranur in Chingleput district I used to go to temples not for worshipping the Almighty. But I consider only the Rehabilitation Homes at Paranur, Bargur and Ulundurpet and their inmates as the temples and Gods worthy of my worship. I want to repeatedly emphasise here that in this endeavour all that I care about is the cure of those beggars affected by leprosy. In implementing such schemes, the intention of the Government should be understood in clear perspective that it has no other ulterior motive except this noble one of re-shaping their lives.

As pointed out by Minister Thiru P. U. Shunmugam, the Christian Community and other people with good intention have been running a few Private Homes here and there for the reformation of leprous beggars. But one cannot attest to the fact that all homes are run well. Municipal councils also, with the consent and concurrence of the Government, maintain Beggars Homes for which the Government contributes Rs. 15 for every inmate of these Homes as grant-in-aid. But those homes do not work up to our expectations. Hence the Government with the intention of giving a new vigorous solution to the problem, have started opening Homes like this voluntarily inviting the beggars to join while giving assurance to them that they will be able to reform their life in the times to come.

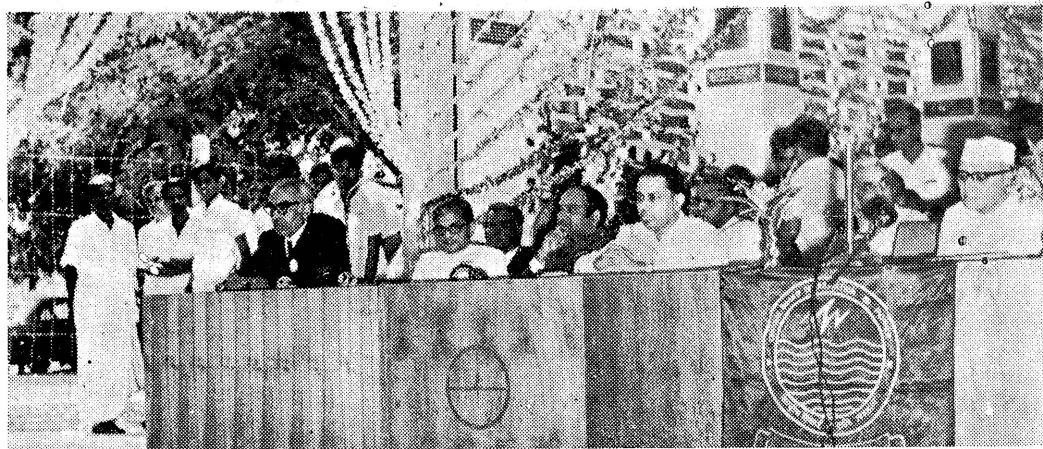
### WHEN WILL BEGGARS BE ARRESTED?

Beggars should join these Homes on their own accord without compulsion or coercion. But on the other hand, if they play a hide-and-seek game with the Government without joining these Rehabilitation Homes, I would like to say that after construction of enough Homes in this State the Anti-beggary law would be enforced in Tamil Nadu more severely and vigorously than in Haryana and that all the beggars wandering about in the streets would be taken compulsorily to the Rehabilitation Homes.

This Rehabilitation Home for leprous beggars at Bargur has been constructed with the provision for the accommodation of 500 leprous beggars. As per the statement of Thiru Oza, 250 leprous beggars have so far been accommodated in this Home and further 250 leprous beggars are to be admitted in this institution. If ten or twelve such homes are constructed throughout Tamil Nadu accommodation will be provided for six thousand leprous beggars in this State.

Those who give assurance when they are free from ailment that they would live by work of their own and not by begging will certainly be released from these Homes. Nor do we wish to interfere in the case of those who are assured of a decent life in their homes, by their kith and kin. But wandering through streets and along the highways and byways of our land soliciting alms in crowded railway stations and bus-stands does not create for us a good image in the minds of visitors and tourists. It is a blot on us and on society. That is why the present Government has resolved and plunged into action to give a decent and dignified life for those who have been deprived from the enjoyment of ordinary life and for those who have been thrown away on the heaps of dust after making them realise that they are also born to live in this world, that they have also got places on this earth to live in, that they are also entitled to enjoy the life provided on this earth, and that their right of enjoyment of life could not be taken away by any power on this earth. Let us strive to help those unfortunates with the intention of contributing our mite according to our ability for their upliftment.





It gives me great pleasure to participate in the inaugural function of the 42nd Annual Research Session of the Central Board of Irrigation and Power and the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Irrigation Research Station, Poondi.

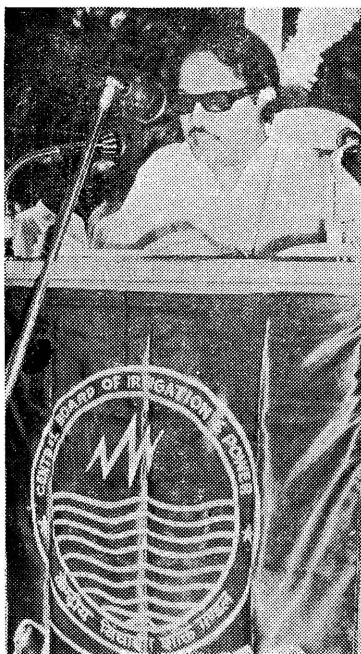
Let me first, extend a warm welcome to the eminent engineers and scholars, who have come to Tamil Nadu from all over the Country. I wish their deliberations all success, and hope, that their hard work will result in finding solutions to many problems.

I am glad that the authorities of the Central Board have readily accepted our invitation, to hold their Research Seminar in Tamil Nadu this year. Now, we require the active co-operation of the Central Organisations and our neighbours. I am sure, the holding of this Seminar in Tamil Nadu will help to create a good climate for such co-operation.

#### POONDI CAN TACKLE ANY PROBLEM.

Our Poondi Research Station was organised in the year 1945 to cater to the needs of the Irrigation Department. I am happy to know that the activities of this station have now expanded to such an extent, as to be in a position to handle any research problem, basic or applied. It is indeed befitting, that its Silver Jubilee is being held to-day along with the Research Seminar of the Central Board.

## UPGRADING OF POONDI RESEARCH STATION ANNOUNCED BY CHIEF MINISTER



#### NO WATER NO WORLD.

The importance of water was realised even in the ancient days. Our great Tamil poet Tiruvalluvar has said that the world cannot exist without water “நீர் இன்றி அமையாது உலகு”. A large number of anicuts were built across the rivers by the Dravidian Engineers as early as the beginning of history, as we know it. These will bear testimony to their engineering skill and talent. The Grand Anicut across the Cauvery was built by great Tamil King Karikal Chozha in the Second Century A.D. The Marudur Anicut across Tamparaparani was built even earlier. The Veeranam Tank, Kaveripakkam Tank, Chembarambakkam Tank, the Madurantakam Eri and the Kadamba Tank, just to mention a few, are huge decentralised reservoirs formed in the plains by the Tamil Kings. In fact, tank irrigation is being practised in Tamil Nadu from time immemorial. It can be even said that Tamil Nadu has been in the lead in the design, execution and maintenance of such small sized irrigation reservoirs.

#### KUDI MARAMATHU SYSTEM.

Kudi Maramathu which in Tamil means “Maintenance works by the people” was a rational, economical and efficient idea evolved a long time ago and this alone testifies to the forethought, administrative ability and planning skill of the ancient Tamils.

It can be proudly said that very few countries in the World excel our country in so far as irrigation is concerned. This is mainly due to

the serious efforts taken by the organisations, like the Central Board of Irrigation and Power. The Central Board is a symbol of the joint efforts of the Central and State Governments in the field of Research in Irrigation and Power. It not only serves as a free forum to investigate study and advise on the common Irrigation and Power problems in the Country but also as a link organisation in our country, for the international organisation in the fields of Irrigation and Power.

### Give us a helping Hand.

In Tamil Nadu, we have come to a stage when we have to investigate deeply and find out ways and means of improving the irrigation facilities, since we have exhausted about 95 per cent of the surface water resources available. Let me hope, that the Research Scholars would give a helping hand to expand the irrigation facilities.

In Tamil Nadu, systematic irrigation research began, only during the last Century. This Poondi Research Station was established in 1945, has been conducting valuable studies for evolving economical designs. Thiru Kumaraswami the young and imaginative Director of this Station was awarded in 1967 the first "Homy Bhabha Fellowship" for developing a new approach to the design of a new electronic computer, useful in studying ground water movement.

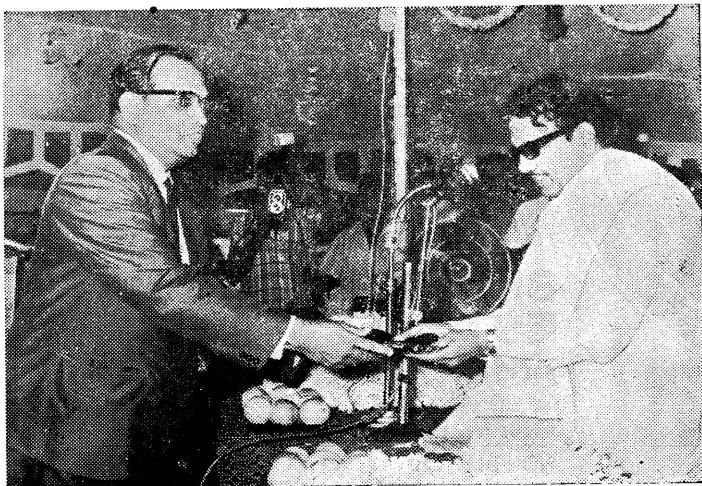
When the late Dr. Arignar Anna was in the U.S.A. in 1968, he evinced keen interest in weather modification problems. He had consultations there with the leading authorities on the subject. Arignar Anna suggested then to Thiru Kumaraswamy, that an Institute of Hydrology should be set up at Poondi for regular study of problems connected with ground

water, weather modification, etc., in an effective way. Thus was born the idea of expanding this station into an Institute of Hydrology. I am happy to announce on this Silver Jubilee Day that the Project Report for the establishment of the new Institute has been approved in principle by the Government of Tamil Nadu and the Government will take further action in the matter.

After completing 25 years of useful service to the State and the country, the Poondi Irrigation Research Station is celebrating its Silver Jubilee. On this occasion, it was thought advisable to have an all India meet of top Engineers and Research Scientists, so that the opportunity may be availed to have a technical review of the past work of the research station and its future programme. The Central Board of Irrigation and Power, by accepting to hold the 42nd Research Session at Madras has greatly assisted in having a galaxy of the country's top most Engineers in the field of Irrigation and Power assembled at Poondi personal contact with these Engineers and discussion with them in depth on individual problems will greatly facilitate the future development of Research in the State. The discussions at the Research Session will kindly be the interest of the Engineers of the State on the various problems of the country and will lead to safe and economic solutions to these problems

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The Collector of Dharmapuri district, presented a cheque for Rs. sixty thousand to the Chief Minister for the Free Operation Vision Camp Fund:

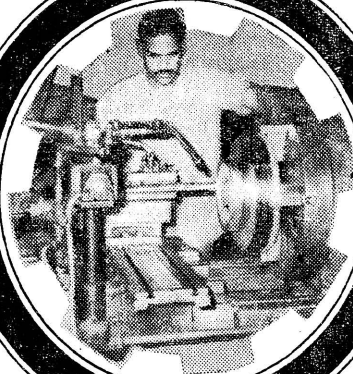


Dr. M. K. K. K. K., Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu is seen distributing land Pattas to the landless poor of Dharmapuri district.





**SIDCO  
strikes  
a new note  
at Ambattur**



## **INAUGURATION OF SIDCO INDUSTRIAL ESTATE**

**AMBATTUR, ON 4-7-1972**

BY HON'BLE

**DR. M. KARUNANIDHI** CHIEF MINISTER

HON'BLE **S. MADHAVAN** B.com. B.L.

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SIDCO tune. SIDCO strikes a  
new note, with the inauguration  
of its Industrial Estate at  
AMBATTUR—a tune that will set  
the tone for small scale industrial  
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*(A Government of Tamilnadu undertaking)*

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Tamil Nadu which has been a pioneer in the Development of irrigation in the country hosted the Forty Second Annual Research Session of the Central Board of Irrigation and Power. Held along with the Silver Jubilee Celebration of the Irrigation Research Station, Poondi, the Session attracted about 350 engineer delegates from all over India.

The Central Board of Irrigation and Power, is one of the oldest Engineering Organisations of the Country, having been set up in 1927. It has as members all Chief Engineers in charges of Irrigation and Power in all the States and in the Government of India. It was originally established for examining and reporting on such of these Irrigation, Hydroelectric and River Control Projects which may be referred to it and also to advise States on difficult Technical questions concerned with water utilisation, Flood control, etc. After the setting up of the Central Water and Power Commission many of these functions have been taken over by that organisation. The present functions of the Central Water Board of Irrigation and Power are to act as a forum for discussion among the top technical officers of the Irrigation and Power departments in the States and Government of India, to co-ordinate research in the country in the Irrigation and Power sections and to disseminate information on the progress of Research Works as well as the latest developments in the field of Irrigation and Power both inside the country and abroad.

#### Flow of Ideas.

For the dissemination of information inside the country, the Board publishes a quarterly Journal, Annual Reports, Annual reviews and special technical publications. Further by arranging symposia, Research sessions and zonal meetings the dissemination of information is aided. By acting as the National Committee for India, for International Engineering Organisations such as the International Commission on Large dams, International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage, International association for Hydraulic Research, International Commission on large High Tension Electric System, etc., the Board plays an important role in projecting India's image at

## POONDI HOSTS TOP ENGINEERS OF INDIA

these International forums and presenting the achievements of Indian Engineers in the solution of difficult engineering problems faced during execution of Irrigation and Power Projects. By making available to Indian Engineers reports on the proceedings of the International Organisation, the latest foreign knowledge and know-how are made available to Indian Engineers.

The present century has witnessed a tremendous development in all fields. The progress made in the past 30 years in technology is perhaps equal to the progress made during the previous hundred years. This has been brought about by the Research Works carried out in various institutions all over the world. India has also been a partner in this progress. In the coming years to tackle the more difficult engineering problems that are likely to be faced in the future projects and at the same time to bring down the overall cost of the projects, it is necessary to apply more advanced technology in the execution of projects. Thus there is need for more and more of research and popularising the results of research so that they are applied in the construction of river valley projects.

#### Challenges Met.

We have as many as 39 Irrigation and Power Research Institutions in the country conducting research on a variety of problems. Besides specific studies pertaining to various projects that are dealt with by these laboratories, they are also participating in the Research Scheme applied to River Valley projects and Research Scheme on power, sponsored by the Central Board of Irrigation and Power and fully financed by the Government of India. Each of the research station has achieved excellence in solving difficult and intricate problems in one field or the other.

In the research, design and construction the engineers of the country have successfully faced and resolved the challenges of the country posed in the difficult phases of the execution of the major River Valley Projects. Research Engineers of the various States cannot each work in isolation and ignore the progress made in the solution of similar problem in other parts of the country or the world. It is therefore essential that an opportunity is offered to the experts from the various States to meet and discuss their problems and progress in their solution. India is such a vast country, that notwithstanding the impact of modern innovations such as faster transportation and sophisticated telecommunication links, few occasions arise for close contact among engineers and Research Scientists from different parts of the country who may be working on similar problems. The Research Session organised by the Central Board of Irrigation and Power provide a forum for the Research worker to come out of this isolation and work in liaison with fellow research workers of the country. Active participation at the research Session by senior Engineers of the department from the various States and Government of India further enables the Research work to be carried out in close liaison with planners, designers and construction engineers, so that a mutual interplay of ideas beneficial to each other is brought about.

#### RESEARCH WORK IN TAMIL NADU.

The work at the Madras Research stations covers the field of soil Mechanics studies for the design of earth dams and foundations of buildings, tests on all types of building materials such as cement, Concrete, lime, bricks, pozzolana, advanced studies for stress analysis and design of complicated hydraulic structures.

During past 25 years of their existence the Tamil Nadu research stations have faced and solved so many difficult and complicated engineering problems and have assisted the field engineers in the design and construction of innumerable numbers of works. In the all India and International field also, the Tamil Nadu research organisations have built up a good image. The results of research work from these centres are published in many international and Indian Technical Journals and are accepted for discussion at various technical seminars and symposia.



**Presiding over the 42nd Annual Research Session of the Central Board of Irrigation and Power, Thiru K. V. Sreenivasa Rao said:**

This year we are celebrating the Silver Jubilee of our Independence. We can look back with great pride on our achievements in the field of irrigation, rural electrification and power. At the time of our independence in 1947, we were hardly irrigating 12 per cent of our lands but today we lead the rest of the world in the field of irrigation with over a fifth of the irrigated area in the world. During the last twenty five years we have developed our irrigation system rapidly and we have doubled the irrigated area. The provision of irrigation facilities to large areas coupled with the adoption of improved techniques of agriculture has resulted in the food production of the country being doubled. Our Union Minister for Irrigation and Power has called for further development of irrigation and increase of the production of food grains so that we might be able to export and earn money out of the valuable and precious agricultural commodities.

The irrigation potential by major and medium irrigation schemes at the end of the Third Plan was 18.5 million hectares and is expected to be 22.1 million hectares at the end of the Fourth Five-Year Plan. The total investment on irrigation during the Fourth Five-Year Plan is of the order of Rs. 1,175 crores. The potential anticipated at the end of the Fourth Five-Year Plan would only be about 40 per cent of the ultimate potential of 56 million hectares. In view of the fact that there is a need for rapid development of irrigation for increasing production, an outlay of about Rs. 2,225 crores has been envisaged in the Fifth Five-Year Plan for the Irrigation Sector. The employment potential of this investment is assessed to be about 2.23 lakh persons for a period of five years.

#### **National Water Council**

During my Presidential Address at the last Annual Board Session in February 1972, I had urged the formation of a National Water Council. I am happy to say that the Irrigation Commission has also recommended that a body to be called National Water Resources Council be set up in the country to function as an apex body to

frame the national policy and to take appropriate decisions for the utilisation of the country's water resources.

In the past, most developmental plans have been formulated on the basis of surface water resources alone without taking into account the available ground water-supply. There should be a water budget for each basin of all water resources. The need for exploiting ground water resources and comprehensive development of surface and sub-surface is all the more great in view of the fact that demand for water throughout the country is growing and the availability of surface water resources is limited. There is also a shift in emphasis from the earlier concept of extensive irrigation. This has to give place to intensive irrigation for raising highly yielding varieties, if the soil potential, to respond to higher inputs such as fertilisers and improved seeds is to be properly developed. Extensive supplementation of surface water resources with ground water will have to be made for maximum production. It is very important to take an integrated view of the two sources of irrigation supplies to avoid the undesirable side effects of either of them and to maintain a proper hydrologic regimen. There is the need also for supervision and control by a single authority over the inter-related activities of the two sources of supply, viz., surface water and ground water.

#### **Separate Commissions for River Basins.**

The Irrigation Commission has recommended the need for the conjunctive use of ground and surface waters, preparation of complementary programmes covering works, water shed management and ayacut development. For this, they have proposed the creation of seven River Basin Commissions in the whole country, which would deal with about 20 major rivers.

The work on basin-wise investigation has already been taken up in the country. The Central Water and Power Commission has taken up field investigations comprising collection of hydrological data and determining preliminary feasibility of storage sites for preparation of the basin plan of Mahanadi basin.

Large scale damage occurs due to floods in the Ganga Basin. The Government of India have set up the

# **NATIONAL WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL TO FRAME COUNTRY'S WATER BUDGET ↓ CHAIRMAN'S SUGGESTION AT POONDI RESEARCH SESSION**

## BENEFITS OF GANGA COMMISSION

Ganga Flood Control Board and Ganga Flood Control Commission for preparing a comprehensive plan of flood control for the basin and to draw a phased and co-ordinated programme for the implementation of the works included in the basin-wise plans by the States concerned. The Commission is also entrusted with the operation of flood forecasting and warning system and to assess the performance of flood control measures. In the Ganga Commission, the country for the first time will have a high power inter-State body to co-ordinate policies and priorities in regard to flood control schemes in the basin from Haryana to West Bengal. The benefits of such co-ordination will be far reaching. Experience has shown that in the absence of an overall plan for the entire Ganga Basin it is impossible to tackle the problem except on a piece-meal and ad hoc basis. The setting up of the Ganga Commission is a step in the right direction towards evolving a National Irrigation and Flood Control Policy.

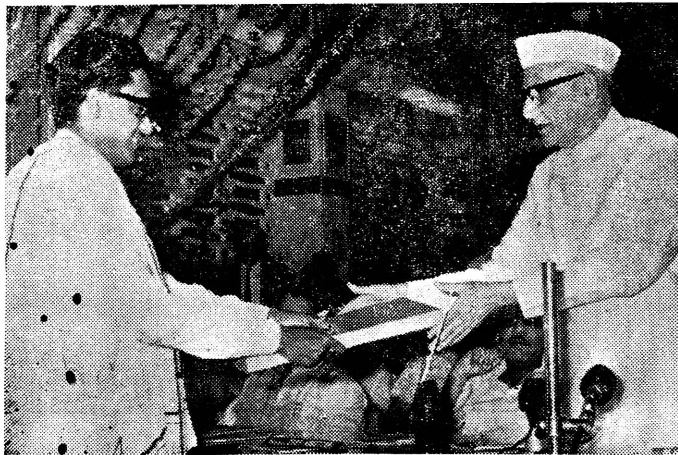
In America and U.S.S.R. large scale transportation of water from one region to another involving huge lifts and cross country diversions are considered by those Governments. In our country also there is a proposal to link the mighty Ganga in the North with the Cauvery in the South. Some preliminary steps have already been taken to formulate the scheme. A team of the United Nations Development Programme is also examining the technical feasibility and socio-economic impact of this scheme. Their report is expected shortly. Although the project is termed as Ganga-Cauvery Link, it will in fact be a National Water Grid. I am happy to state that the Irrigation Commission has supported the proposal for investigation of this gigantic project. The National Water Grid when constructed will not only strengthen the national integration by forging unity of the country on a very sound basis but will also provide a network of navigational canals besides providing the essential water for irrigation, drinking water-supply and industrial use. This will indeed be a source of strength for the growing economy of the country.

In our vast country, various regions are visited by severe droughts periodically. In this year the drought situation is very acute in many parts of the country, especially in the States of West Bengal, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. The problem of drought has a socio-economic dimension. The recurrence of droughts in the country can be partially tackled by providing or expanding irrigation networks in

these areas. Irrigation would give protection to many drought-affected areas. This is amply borne out from the experience of Punjab Haryana and Uttar Pradesh which were highly precarious tracts frequently suffering from famine before they were provided with irrigation in the last century. Irrigation completely changed the face of agriculture in these areas. However, it should be kept in view that the development of irrigation would be possible in drought-affected areas where dependable water resources are available in the area. Otherwise, we may have to consider in terms of transference of water from one basin to another to mitigate the rigours of drought. Based on the recommendations of the First Irrigation Commission a large number of protective irrigation works have been taken up in many parts of the country. It is hoped that the report of the Second Irrigation Commission would give a fillip to the development of irrigation in the country on appropriate lines in consonance with the national objective of a socialistic pattern of society.

## PIVOTAL ROLE OF CENTRAL BOARD OF IRRIGATION

The Central Board of Irrigation and Power plays a pivotal role in the country for the co-ordination of research activities. In this work the Board administers a grant from the Government of India to various research laboratories of the States and the Centre as also in some educational institutions. The grants under the research scheme applied to River Valley Projects related to the requirements of irrigation, enable research being undertaken on matters which are of a general and basic nature, not necessarily related to specific problems encountered



Thiru O. P. Raman, who released the Silver Jubilee Souvenir of the Poondi Research Station is seen handing over the first copy to Thiru K. K. Shah, Governor of Tamil Nadu.



on any particular project. There are at present 24 Irrigation Research Stations which receive grants under this scheme, including the four which were included in the programme during the last year. I take this opportunity to welcome the Research Stations of Jammu and Kashmir and Madhya Pradesh and the Indian Institutes of Technology, Kanpur and Madras and we look forward to their active and fruitful participation in this scheme.

Having assembled here at Poondi where we have one of the leading hydraulic research stations in the country and having seen the several models set up for testing the performance of irrigation works in Tamil Nadu the importance of hydraulic research in the effective and economic development of irrigation is uppermost in our mind today. Due attention was given to this subject in Tamil Nadu during the last century and a steady progress has been maintained thereafter particularly since the Poondi Research Station was set up. Hydraulic research has also been vigorously pursued at other research stations in the country, and a considerable amount of significant work has been done during the past 75 years or more which has also been acclaimed abroad.

In recognition of the keen interest shown by Indian research workers in the field of hydraulics, the international Association of Hydraulic Research has arranged with the assistance of UNESCO to hold a special seminar on River Hydraulics at New Delhi in January 1973. The Government of India has agreed to give a grant in aid for the Seminar at which experts of International standing are being invited to deliver 'State of the art' lectures on various topics. This Seminar will provide Indian engineers and scientists an opportunity to meet and establish contacts with experts from other countries.

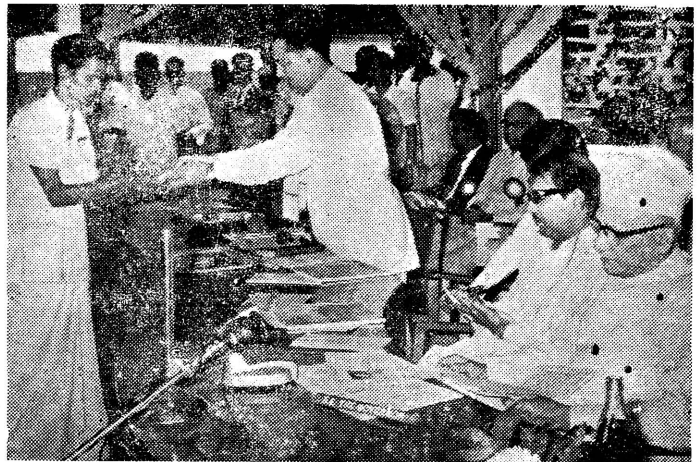
In power generation we are still using 110 MW. units, whereas other countries are erecting and commissioning 1,000 M.W. sets. To increase the generating capacity by large units is the only possible way of our achieving sizeable targets. Such large units afford substantial economics not only in capital outlay but also in the operating expenses. In fact, in the case of thermal power plants there is likely to be a saving of nearly 20

per cent in the capital outlay itself if the unit size is increased from 200 to 500 M.W. This would facilitate the construction of super thermal stations, near the pit heads itself to obviate the long haulage of coal by trains. It may be pertinent to mention that generally the coal allotted for thermal stations is of low grade and contains about 30 per cent to 40 per cent of ash. Thus, in effect, the already overloaded transport system, is called up on to transport a large quantity of ash also which is not useful for power generation. It is thus essential that the important railway rolling stock is not blocked for the transport of coal for power houses. In case of national emergencies when the continuous supply of power is all the more essential, the transport of coal by rail may become the weak link.

The availability of coal in the country is not well distributed to meet the requirement of power supply in each region. For instance, Tamil Nadu has practically exhausted all economical sources of hydro power and it has no coal fields except of lignite. The demand for power in Tamil Nadu is growing very fast. The peak load in 1980 is very well likely to be 4,000 MW as against 1,300 in 1971-72. To meet the increased demand it becomes imperative that Tamil Nadu depends on the neighbouring States.

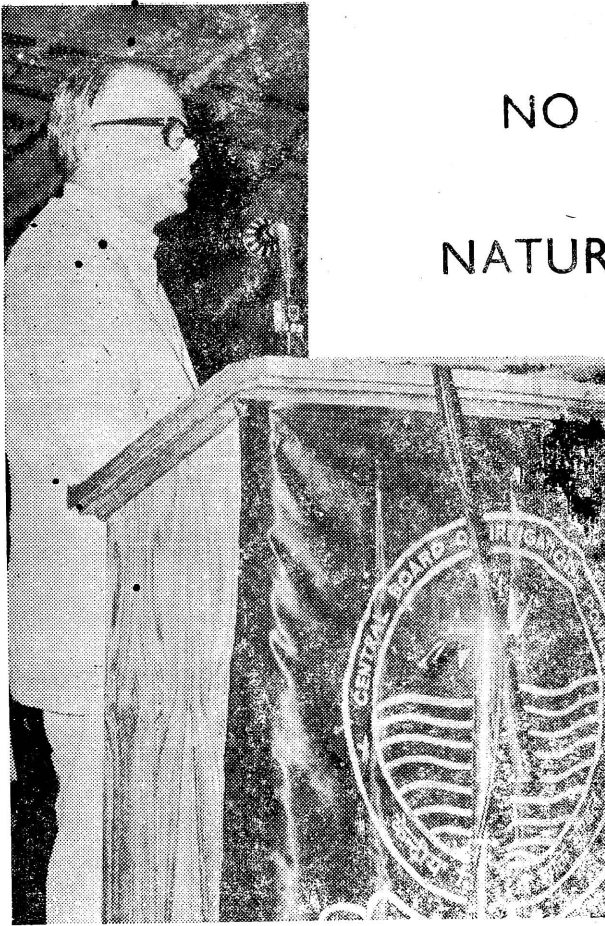
## Better Import than Perish.

In view of similar situations likely to prevail in other States also, the necessity for a co-ordinated and concerted effort to develop economic sources of Power and transmit the same to load centres transcending State boundaries cannot be over emphasised. The Ministry of Irrigation and Power have formulated a plan that the installed capacity by the end of the Fifth Plan would have to be 46 M.K.W. to meet the growing demand of power. To achieve this objective, the aspect of development of generating equipment has to be given the most serious consideration. Realising the importance of this aspect the Ministry of Irrigation and Power has already constituted working groups for assessment of the load, the installed capacity required during the Fifth Five-Year Plan and also the capability of the indigenous manufacturers of generating equipments. Perhaps it is necessary that initially a few generating sets of 200 or 500 M.W. are imported to facilitate rapid increase in the installed generating capacity. Otherwise, if we wait till the technology for these large capacity sets is developed indigenously, I am afraid we will unduly delay the required development of power and very seriously affect national development in the industrial and even the rural sector.



Thiru Sadiq Pasha, Minister for Public Works is seen distributing medal to one of the long-service staff of the Poondi Research Station.

# NO BOUNDARIES FOR NATURAL RESOURCES



*Delivering the Visvesvaraya Endowment Lecture, Dr. K. L. Rao said:* A large number of instruments have been developed by the research stations for use in hydraulic model studies and for subsequent study of the prototype performance of hydraulic structures. The total cost of the instruments fabricated would have exceeded Rs. 50 lakhs. The Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona has recently exported some instruments to Singapore.

Poondi Research Station has also made valuable contributions in some fields, such, as development of T-shaped blocks for dissipation of energy in spillways as adopted in Lower Bhavani Dam; development of hydraulic accumulator for use inesting materials connected with lining of canals; and develop-

ment of a continuous Resistance Electronic Analog Computer for utilisation in simulating acquifers are some of the notable and original achievements of Poondi Research Station.

Embarking upon a programme of planning and development of water resources, basin-wise and inter-basin-wise and reorienting research to fulfil the needs of the above concept will be verily a befitting tribute to Bharat Ratna, M. Visvesvaraya, in whose memory 'Endowment Memorial Lecture' is being delivered this afternoon. His passion for engineering, his unending desire to explore the unknown and his uncanny skill to project things in the correct perspective were responsible for the progress and prosperity of the former Hyderabad and Mysore States. His

publications entitled, "Reconstructing, India," and "Planning Economy of India," are classic in developmental strategy and give us an idea of what he dreamt of what India of tomorrow should be?

This is a remarkable earth where we live. Receiving the 1968 Kalinga Prize, Prof. Fred Hoyle described the earth as follows .—

"If you were a traveller from outer space newly arrived in our solar system it would need but a glance to see that of the 9 planets of our system the earth is wholly outstanding, outstanding in its ceaseless varying activity, outstanding in its remarkable beauty. You would feel that those who lived on this glowing blue jewel should indeed count themselves immensely fortunate.

Our planet has spun on its way now for many hundreds of millions of years. Life in astonishing forms has emerged slowly and often painfully. In a very real sense, we humans have become the trustees of life on this planet. It is important above all things that we should accept our responsibility and that we should not allow ourselves to become too pre-occupied with the rivalries and passions of the present. We should always remember the long past. We should see our existence here as a privileged one, and we should see the future as an exciting adventure."

Our goal is clear. We have to strive hard in every field and ensure optimum utilisation of the natural resources—which know no regional or narrow boundaries and which belong to the entire community dwelling on this beautiful planet of ours.



# THE MADRAS-VIJAYAWADA TRACK ELECTRIFICATION

In terms of route length of railway lines electrified, India occupies the second place in Asia, the first being Japan. The electrification of the 434 km. Vijayawada-Madras section launched in June 1972 takes us further ahead.

The route kilometrage on metre gauge electrified section was 163.13 at the end of March 1965. With extension in the route kilometrage in 1967-68, the total length increased to 166.44 by the end of March 1968. There was no extension to the existing lines in 1968-69 and 1969-70.

The track kilometrage on metre gauge was 283.25 at the end of March 1965. Due to transportation sidings the track kilometrage reduced slightly to 258.20 by the end of March 1967. At the end of March 1968 the track kilometrage was extended to 281.07. With the electrification of the 134 km. long Tambaram-Villupuram section in 1969-70, the track kilometrage increased slightly to 282.10 by the end of March 1970.

Of the total route length on broad gauge non-electrified section at the end of March 1970, 429.43 kilometres were single lines, 429.42 kilometres double lines and 10.48 triple/quadruple line.

In the non-electrified section on the metre gauge, route length extending to 2,718.35 kilometres were single lines, while the double lines covered only 3.62 kilometres.

In the electrified section on the metre gauge, 137.25 kilometres were single lines 25.03 kilometres were triple and quadruple lines; while 4.16 kilometres were double lines.

On the broad gauge track in the non-electrified section, lines extending to 1,326.88 kilometres were running tracks, 358.52 kilometres transportation sidings, 166.33 kilometres were commercial sidings, 123.54 kilometres marshalling yard, 31.45 kilometres coaching yard and 187.54 kilometres Railway workshops and loco sheds.

On the metre gauge track in the non-electrified section, 2,725.59 kilometres of lines were running track, 564.84 kilometres transporta-

tion sidings, 141.51 kilometres commercial sidings, 42.18 kilometres marshalling yard, 42.19 coaching yard and 45.25 kilometres Railway workshops and loco sheds.

In the electrified section on the metre gauge track 220.66 kilometres of lines constituted running track 48.10 kilometres transportation sidings, 4.50 kilometres marshalling yards, 6.12 kilometres coaching yard and 2.72 kilometres of Railway workshops and loco sheds.

To cope up with the mounting volume of traffic, the Southern Railway has kept pace 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 Darampatti-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 being carried out.

To deal with the anticipated movement of 2,000 wagons daily through Jolarpettai by the end of

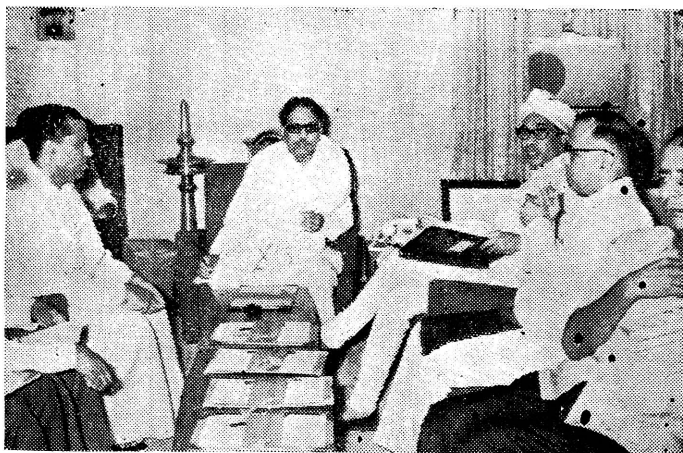
1973-74, a Hump Yard is being constructed at Jolarpettai Junctions on the Coimbatore section at a cost of Rs. 3,04 lakhs.

Work relating to construction of broad gauge and metre gauge, Marshalling yards and Exchange yard facilities for the proposed Steel Plant at Salem is going on.

## Electrification of Main Lines.

On the main trunk routes, the Howrah-Tundla, Howrah-Drug and Bombay V.T.-Bhusaval sections have been electrified, work is in progress on the Tundla-Delhi and Virar-Sabarmati sections. With the electrification of the Tundla-Delhi section by about 1977-78 the trunk route from Howrah to Delhi will be completely electrified. On the Howrah-Bombay trunk route the gap to be bridged is from Drug to Bhusaval. On the Bombay-Delhi line a beginning has been made. Electrification will also have to be extended from Baroda to Delhi. The inauguration of the electrification project on the Vijayawada-Madras section is the first leg on the Madras-Delhi and Madras-Howrah trunk routes.

The Vijayawada-Madras section, consisting of 434 kilometres and 1,125 track kilometres is the bottom leg of the two important trunk routes Delhi-Madras and Howrah-Madras. It caters for the traffic



Thiru Hanumanthiah, Union Minister for Railway held consultation with the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on State help for Preventing Thefts of Railway Property.

flow not only to Madras but also further south and south-west, i.e., to the interior of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and South Mysore. The agricultural produce of the fertile coastal Andhra; coal, steel and machinery from the eastern region of the country; wheat, steel and machinery from the eastern region of the country; wheat, steel and miscellaneous goods from the northern region all find their way to southern India mostly via this section. Cement, sugar, chemicals and other miscellaneous goods are transported from South India to other centres via this section.

### The Vijayawada Bottleneck.

In the past decade the number of Mail and Express trains on the Vijayawada-Madras section has gone up from 4 to 8 each way. Two of these 8 trains are now being hauled by diesels.

On the goods side, the interchange of wagons at Waltair has increased from about 470 wagons per day at the time of formation of this Railway to 690 wagons. Again the interchange at Balharshah has increased on an average of 200 to 320 in 5 years. Moreover, coal traffic from Bellampalli Ramagundam sector is also finding its way to Madras and of further south via this section. The average handling over to the Secunderabad Division to the Vijayawada Division at Vijayawada is about 475 wagons per day. The movement south of Vijayawada which was about 620 wagons per day at the time of formation of this Railway has gone up to 900 wagons and is expected to increase to the 1,000 mark in the near future. This project will clear what the Railwaymen used to refer to as the "Vijayawada Bottleneck" which in turn will also ease the Tondiarpet stagnation.

### Details of the Project.

The fixed installations in this electrification project are estimated to cost about Rs. 32 crores and would take about 5 years for completion. This scheme also includes procurement of 58 broad gauge mixed type electric locomotives manufactured at Chittaranjan Locomotive works and 22 four coach electric multiple units for Madras-Gummudipoondi suburban

section manufactured by the Integral Coach Factory, Madras. The cost of rolling stock is about Rs. 16.49 crores, the foreign exchange content both in fixed installation as well as rolling stock would vary between 11 to 15 per cent. Electrification of this route would make it possible to handle higher loads up to 3,600 tonnes for goods trains.

Power supply will be obtained from Andhra Pradesh and the Tamil Nadu State Electricity Boards through 8 traction sub-stations which will be established by the Railways at Ennore, Sullurpeta, Gudur-Padugupadu, Kavali, Ongole, Bapatla and Kolanukonda along the route. All the sub-stations will be provided with traction transformers 132 kilo volts 25 kilo volts single phase 10 MVA capacity, except at Kolanukonda (Tadepalli) Bapatla and Ennore, where they will be of 12.5 MVA capacity. When electric traction is introduced over the entire section, it is expected to load the grid system to the extent of 30 to 35 MW.

One of the most important items of work is the installation of overhead equipment over the 1,125 track kilometres of the section approximately, 9,000 tonnes of rolled steel masts and steel work and 2,500 tonnes of copper would be required.

To control traction power supply to these lines, switching stations will be located all along the route. All switching operations at traction sub-stations and switching stations will be effected from a centralised remote control centre which will be established adjacent to the existing traffic control centre which will be established adjacent to the existing traffic control offices of the Madras and Vijayawada Divisions of the Southern and South Central Railways respectively.

### Signalling and Telecom.

To reduce interference due to AC traction, modifications will be carried out to signalling and telecommunication lines which will be converted into underground cables. Colour light signalling will be provided to afford better visibility, safety and also assist in faster movement.

Electrification provides for cleaner and faster travel and increased

through put capacity. Repercussions on account of non-availability of water, as in the case of steam traction will also cease. Sweeping changes of great significance have taken place on Indian Railways in the recent years and electrification of Vijayawada-Madras section will be one more major contribution to social and economic development.

### U.S. Grant to study properties of Leather at CLRI, Madras.

The U.S. Government has granted a sum of Rs. 2,17,225 under the U.S. Public Law 480 (Food for Peace) Programme to the Central Leather Research Institute, Adyar, for study of the potential uses of leather as an engineering material and the three-year project is to be headed by Dr. S. K. Barat and Dr. J. K. Scaria.

Thiru Stephen E. Palmer, Jr., American Consul General in Madras presented a cheque for Rs. 48,000 on 16th June, 1972 as the first installment of the grant to Dr. N. Ramanathan, Scientist-in-Charge at CLRI.

Under the project Dr. Barat and Dr. Scaria will study leather and develop procedures for testing its performance during construction of footwear and define its characteristics. The study will also provide information for improving the competitive capacity of leather against substitute products. The information collected from this study is expected to be of direct use to leather and shoe manufacturers as well as other users of leather.

Dr. Joseph Naghski of the Agriculture Research Service, U.S., Department of Agriculture, will co-operate in the investigation.

The project is the ninth to be financed by P.L. 480 grants at the CLRI.

Mr. Palmer pointed out that the P.L. 480 grant programme provides opportunities for students to earn advanced degrees thereby contributing to India's pool of technical knowledge and skills. It also funds travel of Indian scientists to the United States and brings American scientists to work in India. Thus it opens up useful channels of communications.

During the last few years, artistic handicrafts of India have made a special impact on the discriminating clientele in overseas markets. Exports of Indian handicrafts have increased more than four times since the beginning of the Third Plan period from a modest amount of Rs. 193.4 million in 1961-62 to Rs. 803.0 million in 1970-71. It is significant to observe that of exports of handicrafts accounted for 5.3 per cent of total exports of India during 1970-71 as compared to 2.9 per cent during 1961-62. Needless to say, handicrafts have come to occupy a place of pride as one of the foremost export items along with jute manufactures, tea, iron ore, leather goods, engineering goods and cotton textiles.

#### Composition of Exports.

Exports of Indian handicrafts are broadly divided into 15 groups. About 50 per cent of handicrafts exports are from the sector of precious, semi-precious and synthetic stones. Woolen carpets, rugs and druggets constitute another 14 per cent. Hand printed textiles including scarves accounted for 10 per cent of total exports during 1970-71, while the share of art metalware was about eight per cent. Among other important handicraft items are artistic woodware, imitation jewellery, Zari, cotton carpets, embroidered goods, ivory products, etc. Over the years exports of art metalware and woodware have been registering significant progress. The Indian hand printed silk scarves also became very popular in West Europe and other Western countries during 1969-70 but due to quick changes in fashion, their demand slowed later.

#### Direction of Exports.

About 45 per cent of the total exports of handicraft is being shipped to European countries while twenty per cent goes to American countries. Countries of Asian and African region share the remaining 35 per cent. As regards individual countries it is interesting to observe that seven countries accounted for about 70 per cent of the total exports of handicrafts in 1970-71. They were the U.S.A. (Rs. 149.7 million), Belgium—Luxembourg (Rs. 11.6 million), West Germany (Rs. 60.8 million), Hong Kong (Rs. 102.6 million), the U.K. (Rs. 5.40 million), Switzerland (Rs. 39.6 million) and

Japan (Rs. 45.9 million). Belgium is the biggest importer of precious, semi-precious and synthetic stones, while the U.S.A. is the largest importer of carpets and other items of handicrafts.

## EXPORTS OF INDIAN HANDICRAFTS

By

GYAN PRAKASH

Deputy Director,  
All-India Handicrafts Board.

The All-India Handicrafts Board and the State Governments have also launched various developmental activities for assisting and maintaining the progress of the handicraft industry. During 1970-71, a number of sales-cum-study teams visited important foreign markets such as the U.S.A., Japan, West Germany and France. In the field of International Trade Co-operation, it is gratifying to note that European Economics Community and some other countries have introduced the Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) for the benefit of developing countries, the \$5 million duty free quota for certain hand made products is already under operation in the EEC. These are encouraging developments and are expected to give a further boost to Indian exports.

It has been indicated in the Fourth Five-Year Plan that exports of handicrafts may reach Rs. 1,000 million by the end of 1973-74.







Though introduced in India only in the 17th century by the Portuguese, the pungent chilli has become India's favourite condiment. So much so, out of a total production of 4,34,000 tonnes hardly 8,300 tonnes, roughly two per cent, is exported. The chilli is not such a bad thing, either, for it is the cheapest source of vitamin 'c' and is also rich in vitamin 'A'.

America has become a large importer of our chillies for extraction of 'C' vitamin. Research is in progress there, for the extraction of an anti-cancer drug from chillies. The alkaloid "capsaicin" is also extracted from the more pungent types of chillies. It is from these varieties of chillies that a special paint used for deterring oysters from attaching themselves to ship's bottoms is made.

India is the largest producer of chillies in the world. Many varieties of chillies are grown to suit the various agro-climatic conditions and the local tastes. All these varieties belong to *Capsicum annum* species. The perennial chilli varieties characterised by small pod and high pungency belong to *Capsicum frutescens* and are rarely cultivated on a field scale.

Colour, size of pod, pungency and the use they are put to, form the basis for commercial classification of chillies as indicated below.

There is a special preference for Indian chillies in Ceylon for its pungency and quality. However, India is at present meeting a smaller part of Ceylon's requirements.

Generally mild pungent types are preferred in East Asian countries. Commercial variety No. 3, satisfies

## WORLD WIDE DEMAND FOR OUR CHILLIES

the requirements, of red colour, big sized pods and mild pungency. Paprika types which are preferred in this zone, nearly are of the same type as this commercial variety.

With practically no exports till 1967-68, a good export trade to U.S.S.R. has been built up in a short span of two years, 1968-69 and 1969-70.

Another important export zone is the middle east countries. These Countries import 80 per cent of their requirements from Ethiopia. Less pungent types of chillies are preferred in this zone.

Stalkless chillies are preferred in the American zone that they can be milled directly either for extraction of 'C' Vitamin or for making up a spice mixture. Hence the produce offered for export from India should satisfy this basis important specification. Experiments carried out at Lam, Guntur have proved that improved varieties—G-2 and G-3 which are extensively cultivated in Andhra Pradesh could withstand the removal of the calyx and stalks at the ripe pod stage. These have compressed base and so the seeds remains in tact even after the removal of the calyx and the stalks.

Mechanical drying is being resorted to for export to ensure all the desirable attribute, viz., deep red colour, smooth shining pericarp, retentivity of colour and freedom from dust and foreign matter.

Redrying and compressed packing is adopted for eliminating insect damage and to satisfy the standard fixed by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration Department. Compressed packing reduces the volume and facilitates easy transport.

The unique privilege of offering fresh produce during the different seasons of the year, enables Indian to further promote the exports to the U.S. market thus meeting effectively the competition from other countries.

To reduce the additional expenditure in removing calyx, a 'cluster-chilli-mutant' has been developed at Lam, Guntur. It possesses erect pods in clusters and facilitates the plucking of the fruits without calyx and stalks at the time of harvest. This is now under study to evaluate its usefulness for export purposes especially to the American market.

The chilli exports could also be indirectly increased by exporting chilli-powder made from best quality pods, curry powder, Oleo-resins and pickles for which there is increasing demand in foreign countries.

Exports of chillies from India has picked up during last two years. It is expected that during the coming years we may be able to raise the level substantially if our efforts to diversify markets for chillies prove successful and the market in Ceylon is consolidated by long term agreement with Ceylon. On this basis the following targets have been fixed for export of chillies from India for the period 1969-70 to 1973-74.

	Quantity in ·000 tonnes.	Value in crores of Rupees.
1969-70 ..	12	3-60
1970-71 ..	13	3-90
1971-72 ..	14	4-20
1972-73 ..	15	4-50
1973-74 ..	16	4-80

The total production of chillies in India is of the order of 4 to 4.5 lakh tonnes. It is also reported that the production may increase further with increasing facilities for irrigation provided by the various river valley projects. Hence an exportable surplus of 16,000 tonnes can be easily expected during 1973-74.

India cultivates chillies over an area of about 5.66 lakh hectares. Chillies are extensively cultivated in the States of Andhra Pradesh,

## CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF CHILLI.

	Green Chilli.	Dry Chilli.
Protein ..	2.9 per cent.	15.9 per cent.
Fat (other extractive) ..	0.6 per cent.	6.2 per cent.
Carbohydrates ..	6.1 per cent.	31.6 per cent.
Fibre ..	6.8 per cent.	13.2 per cent.
Mineral matter ..	1.0 per cent.	6.1 per cent.
Calcium ..	0.03 per cent.	0.16 per cent.
Phosphorous ..	0.08 per cent.	0.37 per cent.
Iron ..	0.0012 per cent.	0.0023 per cent.
Moisture ..	82.6 per cent.	10.0 per cent.
Vitamin 'A' ..	454 I.U. per 100 gm.	576 I.U. per 100 gm.
Vitamin 'C' ..	111 mg. per 100 gm.	50 mg. per 100 gm.

Chilli contains Vitamin E also, to an extent of 2.4 mg. per 100 gms. In addition, traces of Aluminium, Barium, Copper, Iron, Lithium, Manganese, Silicon and Titanium have been reported.

Maharashtra, Mysore, Tamil Nadu and Bihar. In India, Tamil Nadu comes in the fourth in rank in the matter of chillies cultivation having an area of 71,120 hectares (1,75,740 acres) with an average production of 96,160 tonnes of dry chillies. The contribution of Tamil Nadu to the total all India production of chillies is approximately 23 per cent. Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli are the major districts cultivating chillies in Tamil Nadu. These four districts together produce nearly 25 per cent of the total production in Tamil Nadu. The estimated marketable surplus of chillies in Tamil Nadu is of the order of 88,000 tonnes.

In Tamil Nadu, chillies are raised both in red and black soils under irrigation. About 75 per cent of the total area under cultivation of chillies in Tamil Nadu is raised under irrigation. Commercially, there are two district varieties grown for dry chillies. The varieties are given below :

1. Long fruited 'Samba' type.
2. Round fruited 'Mundu' or 'Gundur' type.

Both the varieties are grown on a commercial scale for dry chillies and are exported to Ceylon.

Chillies are cultivated throughout the year in Tamil Nadu. However they are grown in large scale in the following three seasons :—

- (i) Main season (September-October sowing).
- (ii) Summer season (March-April sowing).
- (iii) 'Adipattam' (June-July sowing).

The local variety of long fruit type is called 'Samba' or Sattur samba which is highly susceptible to pests like Thrips and diseases like 'Fruit rot' and 'die back'. Added to the above qualities, the local variety has no strong attachment of calyx and the average yield of Sattur samba is seven quintals per acre.

Crop improvement research on chillies in Tamil Nadu has been carried out at the Regional Agricultural Research Station, Kovilpatti with the object of evolving strains of superior quality with a wide range of adaptability combining other economic characters like high-yield, earliness, colour, pungency, and resistance to pests and diseases. As a result of research work carried out in the Regional Research Station, Kovilpatti, an improved strain K1 chillies has been released for general cultivation and the K1 strain has the following desirable attributes :—

- (i) It gives 20 per cent extra yield on average over the local 'Sattur Samba'.
- (ii) It is more resistant to pests and diseases comparatively, to the Local variety and has got shining dark red colour of fruit, which is supposed to have better keep quality.

(iii) It is more pungent than local variety and has got the strong attachment of calyx.

Further research work on chillies to evolve more prolific strains with greater degree of resistance to pests and diseases is in progress and at present two promising selections are in the district trial stage.

The fully ripened fruits after harvest are dried in threshing floor. The fruits are evenly spread so that every fruit is exposed to sunlight and the drying is uniform to attain the dark blood red colour. After the fruits are dried well, when they are a little pliable to prevent cracking or breaking of fruits while handling the fruits, they are packed in gunny bags.

The important assembling markets for chillies are Ramanathapuram, Sattur, and Virudunagar in Ramanathapuram district, Tirunelveli, Kovilpatti and Sankarankoil in Tirunelveli district, Dindigul and Teni in Madurai district, Ariyalur, Perambalur and Tiruchirappalli in Tiruchirappalli district, Pollachi and Erode in Coimbatore district and Leigh market in Salem Town.

Chillies are imported into Tamil Nadu from the adjacent States like Andhra Pradesh and Mysore mainly for export through Tuticorin Port to other countries.

To ensure purity and quality of chillies 'Agmark' specifications have been laid down in chillies in Tamil Nadu. The important grades of Agmark specifications with regard to Tamil Nadu are as follows :—

Sannam Special ..	S.S.
Sannam General ..	S.G.
Sannam Fair ..	S.F.
Mandu Special ..	M.S.
Mundu General ..	M.G.

Since the farmers of Tamil Nadu are taking keen interest in chillies cultivation, Tamil Nadu stands first among the leading States of chillies cultivation in average yield per hectare. This may be justified from the following table :—

State.	Average yield in kg. per hectare.
Tamil Nadu ..	1,339
West Bengal ..	1,009
Punjab ..	835
Bihar ..	805
Kerala ..	629
Andhra Pradesh ..	591
Maharashtra ..	534

## FURTHER RESEARCH ON SUNFLOWER.

The full details of experiments on the K-1 Sunflower at the Regional Agricultural Research Station Kovilpatti are as follows :—

At the inception of the scheme, in 1970 elaborate varietal trials with four Russian varieties, viz., E.C. 68413, E.C. 68414, E.C. 68415 and E.C. 69874 and one Canadian variety (Sunrise) introduced in the country were laid out at the Kovilpatti Research Station as well as adaptive trials in cultivators holdings under both irrigated and rainfed conditions, during the years 1970 and 1971 for evaluating their yield potential for direct introduction. The performance report on the above trials indicated that one of the Russian variants E.C. 68414 proved to be the most adaptable and acclimated variety for economic cultivation in the southern districts of Tamil Nadu. Under irrigated condition its mean yield of seeds/ha. was 2,430 kg. with oil production of 13.91 kg. per day per hectare and under rainfed condition 65.7 kg. of seeds/ha. and oil production of 3.1 kg. per day per hectare. The duration of crop under irrigated condition ranged from 75—85 days while under rainfed condition from 80—90 days.

This variety E.C. 68414—Russia had been approved by the State Council for release as an improved strain christened as K-1 (Kovilpatti-1) for large scale general cultivation in Tamil Nadu. The salient features of this strain (K-1) are furnished below :—

### Salient features of K-1.

#### Origin :

This is a straight introduction from Russia.

#### Plant characters :

The plant is tall, erect with single flower head, non-branching, seeds are heavily packed, smooth and black.

1 Season .. Irrigated\* June to September  
February—March to May—June.

(\* As an irrigated crop, the crop can be raised throughout the year provided irrigation facilities are available).

Rainfed: September—October to December—January.

2 Duration : Rainfed: 80—90 days.

Irrigated: 75—85 days.

3 Average } Rainfed: 660/Kg./ha.  
hectare } Irrigated: 24.00Kg./ha.  
yield.

#### 4 Seeds :

Natural test weight of one litre of seeds. 420 gms.

Weight of 1,000 seeds shelling percentage. 80 gms.; 75 per cent.

Number of seeds in 100 gms. 1,617.

Protein in seeds .. 19.1 per cent.

Percentage of oil .. 45 to 47 per cent.

Percentage of free fatty acids. 0.5,

The oil cake is a nutritious cattle feed.

#### Spacing for Sunflower :

Trials to determine the optimum spacing for sunflower for irrigated as well as rainfed crops were laid out during 1971 summer irrigated season and 1971-72 north-east monsoon season respectively at the Regional Agricultural Research Station, Kovilpatti.

Even though the yield difference between the treatments were not significant under irrigated cropping, the closer spacing of 30 cm. × 15 cm. with more population/unit area recorded the maximum yield of 1,992 Kg./hectare. But under rainfed conditions, the closer spacing of 30 cm. × 15 cm. recorded significantly higher yields than the other spacing treatments. Thus for both the irrigated and rainfed crop, the closer spacing of 30 cm. × 15 cm.



was found to be the optimum for sunflower.

The yield obtained under irrigated crop and rainfed crop under closer spacing were 19.9 quintals/ha. and 15.3 quintal/hectare respectively.

It has been proved that for sunflower the optimum spacing is 30 cm. x 15 cm. (1' x 4') for getting high economic yield both under garden land as well as dry lands.

## FERTILIZER REQUIREMENT FOR SUNFLOWER CROP.

Trials to determine the optimum dosage of NPK nutrients over FYM as basal dose and to study the effect of the application of two equal split doses of N, one before planting seed and other on the 30th day from sowing were studied under both the irrigated season (1971 summer) and 1971-72 north-east monsoon season (rainfed) at the Regional Agricultural Research Station, Kovilpatti. The NPK combinations tested under irrigated season were N-30, P-60, K-60, kg./ha., N-40, P-80, K-80, N-60, P-120, K-120 kg./ha. Under rainfed conditions the treatments N-20, P-40, K-40, N-40, P-80, K-80, N-60, P-30, K-30 kg./ha. were tested. Farm Yard Manure at 10 tonnes/ha. were applied as basal dose for all the fertilizer treatments for both the irrigated and rainfed crop.

The results showed that for the irrigated crop the NPK combination of N-40, P-80, K-80 kg./ha. was found to be optimum as it gave the highest yield and net profit/ha. For the rainfed crop, half the dose recommended for irrigated crop, i.e.,

N-20, P-40, K-40 kg./ha. was found to be optimum. There was no marked difference in yield between the basal application and split application of 'N' in both the irrigated and rainfed crops.

## PESTS OF SUNFLOWER.

### 1. The gram caterpillar :

The caterpillars which grow to a length of about 4 cm. are found in large numbers on the head and feed on the maturing seeds. In some cases more than 50 per cent of the seeds are found to be damaged. Extreme colour variations are observed in the larvae ranging from greenish to light brown. The adult moth is brown in colour.

### 2. The tobacco caterpillar :

The caterpillars which are short and greenish black in colour are voracious feeders. They feed on the leaves. In cases of severe infestation, heavy defoliation is observed. Full grown caterpillar is about 4 cm. in length and the moth has dark fore wings with wavy white markings and white hind wings with brown margin.

### 3. Semi-looper : (Noctuidae : Lepidoptera).

The caterpillar which is a semi-looper and green in colour feeds both on young as well as old leaves and causes severe damage to the foliage. The moth is brown in colour with characteristic shiny yellow region in the fore wings and dark patch near the margin of the hind wings.

The life cycle of all the above mentioned pests is completed within four to five weeks.

### 4. Aphids :

These are small, greenish-brown inserts found in large numbers on the under side of the leaves and also in crevices in the head. They suck the sap and cause considerable reduction in yield.

### 5. Green Jassids :

These fast moving insects are also found in large numbers mostly on the under surface of the leaves. The nymphs and adults suck the sap and cause mottling and yellowing of the leaves. Where the population is heavy, leaves dry up showing the characteristic symptom of "hopper burn".

Three different kinds of plant bugs occur as minor pests and cause some amount of damage by sucking the plant sap. The ask weevil which occurs on a variety of crops cause damage to the leaves of sunflower.

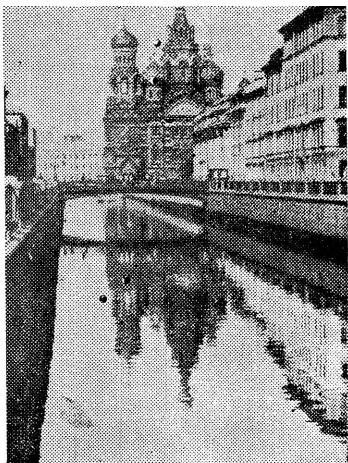
### 6. Control :

Timely application of Sevin 10 per cent dust at 8 kg. per acre on Sevin spray at 1 kg. of 50 per cent wettable powder per acre will control all the above mentioned pests. It is very necessary to avoid the insecticidal treatment during hours, when there is maximum activity of honey bees, since sunflower is a cross pollinated crop.

(Source: Additional Director of Agriculture, Tiruchirappalli.)

Advanced training is being given for farmers and farmer women at the FARMERS' TRAINING CENTRE AT ADUTHURAI. The picture shows distribution of prize to a trained farmer woman at the First Farmers' Forum held at the institution in which the Agriculture Minister Thiru Mannai Narayanasamy took part.





## Drained by sixty rivers— But Leningrad is clean and healthy: How?

By Irina Kirpichnikova

(With the Coom River Scheme on Madras can profit from Leningrad's experience.)

St. Petersburg, as Leningrad used to be called (now second biggest city in Soviet Union) was built on marsh land. Nearly sixty rivers, canals and the Neva's tributaries divide Leningrad into numerous islands. Swamps made the builders get down to artificial draining of the lowland of rain—and groundwater. In the XIX century St. Petersburg's drainage conduit network was larger than that of Paris. Industrial and domestic waste was not at first discharged into the drainage system but collected in the sedimentation tanks and then taken out of town.

As the industries grew, however, the charge for waste removal also went up. At that time someone discharged waste into the rain-water drain. They say that bad examples catch on. Soon the city's rain-water drains were used for general waste disposal, it was then that dirt began to spread on the rivers' surface. The question of building a sewerage system in the city was discussed in the State Duma.

The debates went on for years. No one wished to foot the bill of remaking the drainage system. The underground mains were rebuilt not until the October Revolution of 1917, when the first industrial pollution control stations were

built. The water in rivers and canals again became blue. The anglers were lining the banks—a sure sign of pure water.

Today there is a fishing kolkhoz within the city limits which catches fish in the waters around the Leningrad islands: smelt in spring and lamper cel in autumn.

The water pollution control system in the city continues to improve. Some 300 Leningrad industries have now their own waste management facilities.

The Krasnogvardeyets Plant may serve as a good example. It puts out complex medical instruments whose manufacture requires metal plating involving nickel, and chrome surfacing. These processes produce noxious waste. To neutralize it, the inventors at the plant have introduced an advanced method of waste control: a multistage counterflow washing of metal parts involving electrochemical decomposition of noxious impurities. The method has proved to be very efficient. Bacteriologists have several times taken samples of discharged water but have lodged no complaint against the plant.

On the railway to Leningrad a new method of treating water to remove oil has been recently introduced. It involves flotation: the impurities are isolated by air bubbles while the discharge water is subjected to foaming. The shipyard has introduced the method of "burning" water together with oil waste. Mr. Lembit Sulbi, an inventor from the neighbouring republic of Estonia has designed the so-called cavitation generator which makes it possible to remove liquid oil waste without any trace left.

However, no matter how perfect separate pollution control systems may be, every plant cannot afford to build them alone. Therefore, the main concern for the purity of Leningrad reservoirs rests with the central stations of the city Council.

At present there are several stations like that which provide various degrees of water purification. But the most efficient facilities will be installed on Bely Island.

They will be able to treat 1.5 million cubic metres of polluted water. The station will be equipped with the most advanced machinery.

How are things with water treatment in the seaport area?

Leningrad has several harbours, roadsteads, moorage and berths for freight, passenger, river and sea shipping serving local and international sea lines. We made our way to the commercial port.

The water was crystal clear, the moorage—in perfect order. There was an unconventional ship in the seaport. It looked like a huge scoop. It was a scoop in fact, for it collected garbage. At first it used to collect quite a lot of waste and oil around Leningrad. Today, however, the crew is complaining that they are idling about, for the water is pure.

The City Council has got all the ships to provide special containers for waste materials and polluted water. On shore special waste receptacles were built along with pollution control stations to treat waste and water collected aboard the ships.



# VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE PROGRAMME IN TAMIL NADU



Thiru L. M. VASAGAM, I.A.S.,  
*Director of Employment  
and Training.*

Vocational Guidance means assistance given to an individual in solving problems related to his occupational choice and progress, with due regard for the individual's characteristics and his relation to occupational opportunities. Vocational Guidance is based on the free and voluntary choice of the individual and its primary object is to give him full opportunities for personal development and satisfaction from work, with due regard for the most effective use of national manpower resources. Vocational Guidance is a continuous process, the fundamental principles of which are the same irrespective of the age of the individuals being counselled.

Many writers and philosophers have appreciated the purpose of Vocational Guidance even before the acceptance of the service as an organised and disciplined one. During the last 20 or 30 years many Governments have come to realise that manpower planning is as important to the economic life of a country as the planning of raw materials, of technical development and of financial resources. In the more highly populated countries, such as India, manpower planning is important because there exists a surplus of manpower, along with a shortage of technicians and skilled workers. The existence of the educated unemployed in a developing nation points to inadequate manpower planning. The inadequacy in this respect becomes manifest when it is realised that shortage of persons with proper knowledge and skills required does exist in many occupations. Due to technological development and new discoveries, new enterprises and new industries enter the picture and then new jobs spring up or existing jobs get changed. As a result, some skills needed to-day may become obsolete in the near future. A careful balance, therefore, has to be achieved between the manpower needs of each country and its educational and training programmes.

Knowingly or unknowingly many young men and women still enter occupations without giving serious thought to their career choice which is literally going to decide the fate of their future life. Decisions are taken in a casual way, sometimes, on the advice of the parents or friends without understanding one's own abilities and aptitudes. People tend to adjust their occupational

aspirations to conform to their perceived environmental opportunities. No attempt is made to study the world of work before taking decisions. The problem of unemployment has been snowballing and has now attained such menacing proportion, that it has become the primary threat to the country's stability and security. Young people leaving schools or colleges rarely know what jobs they are suited for, and have had little or no help in planning their careers. This is where Vocational Guidance comes into picture.

It is the best known technique by which a nation's manpower can be related to the optimum happiness of the individual. Vocational Guidance endeavours to give each individual a chance to select his or her own career after studying the known facts about the existing world of work, the training facilities available and his or her aptitudes and capabilities. Vocational Guidance can bring an individual to a more mature state of vocational thinking so that in the circumstances prevailing a more suitable and satisfactorily career choice is made. One aspect of such guidance is to ensure that job seeker is provided with clear and precise information, about the types of jobs open to them and another is to help them in the self-realisation of their own aptitudes and potential capacity for working happily and well in the work of their choice. Guidance is necessary to see that the choices are made in keeping with their intelligence, abilities and interest. Even more important, the choice needs to be carefully related to the occupations which are actually accessible to them. Nothing can be more disheartening to our young people than the infructuous pursuit of careers in which the chance of employment are remote.

Guidance services have had a start in our State a couple of years ago. The forerunner in the comparatively new venture is the Department of Employment and Training. The Vocational Guidance wing of the National Employment Service is one of the important limbs dedicated to help the youth and adults alike in arriving at a judicious choice of their careers. The Vocational Guidance and Employment Counselling Programme is designed to give intensive vocational guidance



to those who seek such assistance. In Tamil Nadu Vocational Guidance Units are attached to the District Employment offices in the districts, except in Dharmapuri and Nilgiris, and manned by trained District Employment officers.

It is unanimously conceded that Vocational Guidance is a deeply complex process. In spite of the perfection of the traditional techniques and innovation of newer ones, complete mastery of the job counselling techniques to answer the needs of all possible situations is still remaining a distant dream. The essential intractability of the situation, however, is ultimately traceable to the complexities of the many faceted personalities of an individual. However, certain well-defined techniques have fruitfully been evolved over a period of years, whose efficacy in handling the problematic vocational situations has been proved beyond doubt. These techniques are broadly grouped as (i) Group Guidance and (ii) Individual Guidance. The former arrangement involves a gathering of employment seekers at the employment exchanges every morning when a general survey of jobs and courses in the world of work is attempted. In individual guidance, all the personal characteristics of the individual such as level of intelligence, education, abilities, aptitudes, interest, personality, physical condition, family circumstances, etc., are assessed and matched with the qualifications for and conditions of the jobs. Vocational Guidance officers are also disseminating occupational information through career talks and career exhibitions.

Each Employment Office in the State (excepting Nilgiris and Dharmapuri) is equipped with a Career Information Room wherein are displayed all up-to-date materials and latest literature on occupations and educational and training courses available in various institutions. These aids to employment counselling besides serving as invaluable tools to Vocational Guidance officers in their guidance programme have also considerably enhanced the utility of Employment Service in the State as an information disseminating agency to the needy and interested job seekers and the general public.

The State Vocational Guidance Unit attached to the Directorate of Employment and Training co-ordinates the activities of the Vocational Guidance units in the districts and ensures proper and prompt implementation of policies laid out by the Directorate General of Employment and Training, New Delhi. Periodical evaluations of Vocational Guidance aspect of work in the districts is undertaken by the Assistant Director (Vocational Guidance) of this Unit. This unit also serves as the co-ordinating and collaborating link in organising career exhibitions in the districts by obtaining necessary financial sanction from the Government and participating in the Exhibitions. Above all, publication of hand books and pamphlets under Guidance literature series for use by the Vocational Guidance officers in their counselling programmes is a notable activity of this unit. This unit conducts periodical special surveys for enriching the tools of Vocational Guidance with informative literature and other materials.

#### STATE VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE UNIT AND ITS FUNCTIONS.

Among the special types of work carried out by this unit, the most important recurring assignment is the administration of Aptitude Tests at the Industrial Training Institutes in the State, during the month of July of each year. From the thousands of applicants who apply for admission in Industrial Training Institutes, these tests are designed to choose only a selected few having the requisite aptitudes for the respective trades. These tests are administered at the instance of the Directorate General of Employment and Training, New Delhi. In continuation of these tests, Validation studies for evolving improved norms for the Testing Programmes are also conducted by this State Vocational Guidance Unit. As and when requested by private industrialists, this unit also arranges for the administration of Aptitude Tests to aid them in selecting appropriate personnel for their manpower requirements.

#### VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE UNITS AT THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

1. *Group guidance of applicants at the Employment Exchanges:*—This comprises Invitational talks and Group Discussion or Invitational talks-cum-Group Discussions according to the needs of applicants. During invitational talks, the applicants are informed of the availability of Guidance facilities at the Employment Exchanges. The Group discussion usually concentrates on detailed information on job opportunities, training facilities, educational courses, employment trends, etc.

2. *Individual guidance to needy applicants:*—Individual guidance is provided to all who seek it as a result of group discussions. This consists of one or more interviews with the applicant during which the Employment officer discusses the training and occupational opportunities relating to applicant's level of intelligence, education, abilities, physical conditions, family circumstances, etc.

3. *Individual information to needy applicants:*—If any applicant is in need of any more guidance, it provides the same to the individual applicant.

4. It maintains upto date materials on occupations, careers and training courses.

5. In every Vocational Guidance Centre, a Career Information Room is maintained, wherein all available latest literature on jobs, courses, scholarships, etc., are displayed.

6. It brings out periodical Guidance Career Bulletins which are distributed to the needy applicants.

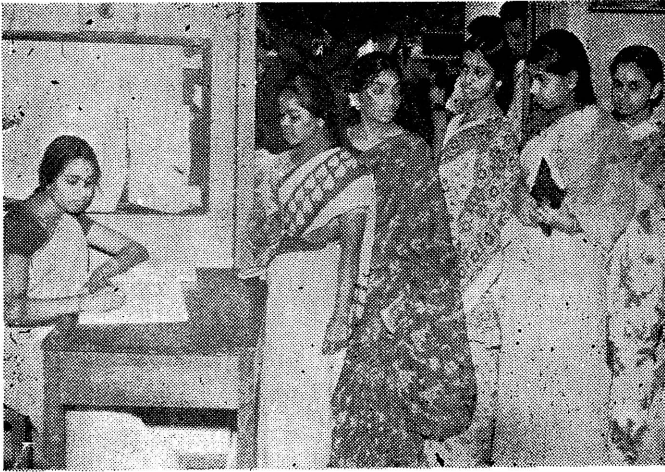
7. Collection of occupational information from employers institutions is made and the same is furnished to the aspirants.

8. In schools, colleges, delivery of career talks are conducted.

9. Career Exhibitions are organised in their respective areas; and

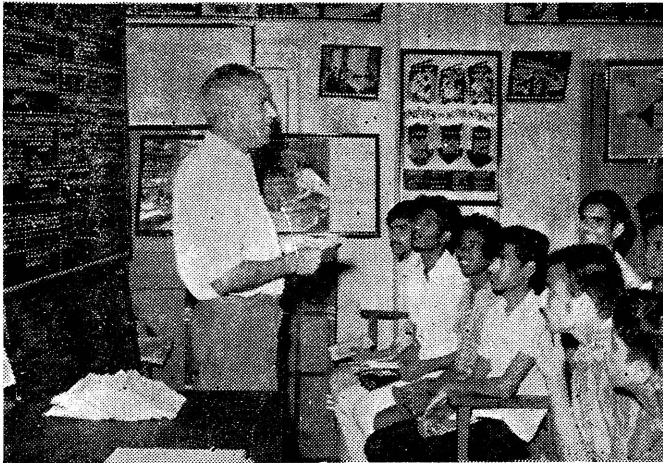
10. Close liaison is maintained with allied agencies in the field. Thus the Vocational Guidance Centres at the Employment Exchanges in the districts are rendering useful service to the candidates according to their aspiration and aptitude in respect of their future careers.

# The Young Should not be Dejected—C.M.



Women applicants queuing up for registration.

With 25 Employment Exchanges and three Guidance cum Employment Bureaux at the three Universities to help educated youths, the Directorate of Employment and Training in Tamil Nadu is an organisation which seeks to be of utmost help to the unemployed while at the same time assuring the employers of the right type of candidates to fill any kind of vacancy, says the Director Thiru L.M.Vasagam, I.A.S. All Employment Exchanges are also staffed with a separate cadre of officers in charge of Youth Employment Service whose job is to assess the fluctuating trends in the Employment Market and guide the young job seekers to make them easily accepted. So much so, nowadays a third of persons in the Live Register are technically trained.



Men applicants being given the group guidance.

In this connection, it will be most fitting to recall the stress laid by the Chief Minister at the Collectors' Conference on 30th June 1972. "The unemployment rampant among the intelligent and healthy youth should be completely solved, if the future of the country is to be bright and prosperous. They should not feel dejected and frustrated. That will not be good for the country."

Individual guidance to candidates who have been on the Live Register for more than two years or who have been rejected after a number of interviews.

Women applicants sitting for group guidance.



# Employment Situation In Tamil Nadu During April 1972

Shortages of manpower were reported in the following occupations.

Medical Practitioner, Pharmacist, Sanitary Inspector (Fully qualified), B.T. Assistant (Maths/Physics, Science), Typist (S.C.), Steno (S.C./S.T.), Malayalam Pandit, Physical Education Teacher (Men/Women), Sewing Mistress with group certificate, Power Drill Operator, Assistant Maintenance Foreman (L.E.E. with 5 years' experience), Laboratory Technician, Launch Chargeman, Bradma Operator, Boiler Foreman, Radio Mechanic and Plumber.

Surplus of applicants continued to be reported in the categories of freshers from educational institutions and unskilled personnel.

The Professional and Executive Employment Office, Madras registered 254 and placed 17 Professional and Executive Standard applicants at the end of April, 1972, there were 3,228 applicants on the Live Register of this office.

The University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau at Annamalai Nagar, Madras and Madurai registered 63 persons and placed 7 applicants during April 1972. At the end of April 1972, there were 1,831 applicants on Live Registers of these offices.

The Special Employment office for Physically Handicapped at Madras registered 39 among them, the number of blind is 5, deaf 3, and orthopaedically handicapped 31 and placed 5 (Deaf-1, and Ortho-4) applicants, during April, 1972. At the end of April 1972, there were 1,046 applicants on the Live Register of this office and the break-up of categorywise is blind 166, deaf 119 and orthopaedical 761.

In the Occupational Information Unit attached to this Directorate, the survey on 'Fisheries', tabulation work on "Marine Biology and Zoology", and "Librarian" and translation of the booklet "Careers for Arts and Commerce Graduates" were in progress.

The Vocational Guidance Units in Tamil Nadu gave group guidance to 10,099 applicants and individual guidance to 12 youths during April 1972. Twelve individually guided

registrants were placed in jobs during April 1972. The number of persons, who received individual information during April 1972 was 1,456.

As regards the Employment Liaison Unit, the following may be stated.

Government of Tamil Nadu accorded sanction for starting a special course for 50 repatriates in Boat Building work. It was decided to impart the course at Industrial Training Institute, Paramakudi and Virudhunagar at the rate of 25 repatriates in each Industrial Training Institute.

The Government of India have accorded sanction for training of not more than one hundred repatriates in a year in private Industrial Institutions and Government undertakings and appointing them in their establishment after the training. All Employment Officers in the State have been instructed to contact personally private employers, who are employing 500 and more employees to publicise this scheme and persuade them to absorb a sizeable number of repatriates under this scheme.

In the State E.M.I. Unit, the following special studies were in progress :

(1) Depth study on shortage occupations in Tamil Nadu.

(2) Study to estimate employment in Salt Industry in Tamil Nadu.

(3) Pilot study on construction employment in Madras City.

(4) Study regarding the incidence of unemployment among engineering graduates.

(5) Study regarding the placement pattern of graduates.

In regard to the activities of the Special Cell for Apprenticeship Training for Technical personnel, it may be stated that the number of trainees, who have joined the Apprenticeship Training Scheme as on 30th April 1972 was as follows:—

Engineering Degree holders 309.

Engineering Diploma holders 466.

Engineering Craftsmen holders. 876.

A significant fall in the demand for manpower characterised the general employment situation in Tamil Nadu during April 1972. A comparative analysis with March, 1972 situation revealed that registrations and Live Register increased by +9.2 per cent and +1.6 per cent respectively, whereas vacancies, notified and placements effected declined by—15.0 per cent and 3.4 per cent respectively. As a result, the ratio of vacancies notified to registrations was unfavourable : it increased from 1 : 6 in March, 1972 to 1 : 7 in April, 1972.

The Employment Officers in Tamil Nadu registered 34,789 applicants and placed 3,534 persons during April, 1972. Compared to March, 1972 registrations increased by +9.2 per cent and placements decreased by —3.4 per cent. The number of vacancies notified to Employment Officers was 4,410, a decrease of 781 or —15.0 per cent over the previous month. The Live Register at the end of April, 1972 stood at 471,504, an increase of +4,688 or +1.6 per cent over the previous month.



# CONTROL OF INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION

The importance of maintaining a proper and healthy environment in the interest of safety and quality of life has found increasing recognition in recent years. The problems arising from pollution of land, air and water in the context of a large and growing population and rapid economic and industrial development have focussed attention on measures to guard against the dangers arising from unregulated growth.

It is not correct to think that the dimensions of the problem of pollution are not yet so critical as to cause concern in our country. This is certainly not true of water pollution. There is scarcity of water everywhere and much of even the inadequate quantities of drinking water available is not of the requisite quality. Industrial pollution is already a serious factor in many areas, fouling the air, polluting the waters, and burdening the land with wastes. It may appear immediately to be of less consequence in some areas. Nonetheless, there are potential dangers, unless corrective measures are taken in advance.

From a long range point of view, it will be necessary to examine the problem in depth and to introduce appropriate planning methods and procedures, devise the legislative and administrative framework for operation of the necessary laws and promote scientific and technical institutions needed to support the required effort. The formulation of appropriate standards of air and water quality and of emission

and effluent discharge is an important area of activity. Innovative ideas will be required for introducing economic incentives and disincentives to reinforce the purposes of regulatory measures when suitable. A comprehensive legislation will have to be enacted and adequate machinery for enforcement will have to be provided. All this effort will have to be supported by continuing research and investigation. An integrated approach will comprise all these elements. A programme of this nature is bound to take time before it could be adopted and brought into force.

## MEASURES TO MEET THE PROBLEM.

Meanwhile, it is possible, within the existing regulatory framework to take a number of effective measures to substantially meet the problem. Environmental pollution from the 'industrial side' arises mainly in the motor transport, electric power and certain manufacturing industries.

In the transport sector, the problem is largely confined to the metropolitan centres arising from the noxious gases and smoke emitted by the city buses. By strictly adhering to proper standards of maintenance of the fleet, it should be possible to substantially alleviate the pollution problems generated by the city transport service.

Power stations are largely owned and controlled by the State Electricity Boards or other public authorities. Problems of waste disposal and pollution arise in the case of thermal stations. The principal fuel used is high ash (30-40 per cent) coal and/or middlings from coal washeries. For each kw. capacity the average annual consumption of coal is expected to be about 2.5 tonnes in future. Fortunately the sulphur content of the coal is low, about 0.5 per cent (except for Assam coals for which it is 4.10 per cent). Some stations also use fuel oil which has sulphur content of 1.4 per cent. On the whole, the pollution problem is mainly of high concentration of particulate matter in the atmosphere due to fly ash going out of the chimney. As there are no commercial methods for treating flue gases

for removal of sulphur oxides, reliance has to be placed on tall chimneys to disperse the sulphur gases in the atmosphere to a harmless degree.

The problem of pollution arises largely because adequate measures to prevent the generation or for the disposal of harmful industrial wastes are not included at the time of the design of the project. Thus, for example, it is possible, at the time of the designing of the chemical factories, paper mills, sugar factories, steel plants, etc., to provide facilities for the reduction and disposal of waste products or for the treatment of effluents. By expressly providing for such facilities at the time of designing the project, it is possible to minimise the further pollution of the environment. One of the measures that may immediately be taken is to ensure that adequate safeguards in this regard are provided with respect to the new projects yet to be established.

There is some considerable advantage in adopting this course. Firstly, since the new projects are yet to be taken up for implementation, it is easier to take into account environmental considerations in the selection of site itself and to provide that the necessary facilities are included in the designs of the projects and further to ensure that when the plant is built, they are provided. Secondly, preventive action taken in this manner, namely, by incorporating pollution abatement measures at the time of initiating and designing the project, the cost to the project and to society would be substantially less than would be the case, if the necessary safeguards for pollution control should be introduced at a later stage. This is so because once a project is designed and installed, it may call for major modifications or substantial additions involving large investments to set right the initial design deficiencies. Thirdly, it will also ensure closer conformity with law and greater respect for it as the technical conditions will be conducive for it.

Pollution from existing projects may have to be dealt with somewhat differently as it may call for more detailed study in regard to costs and feasibility. At any rate, by tackling the problem of new projects we would at least be able to substantially prevent the

accentuation of the problem arising from future industrial and economic growth.

From this point of view it would be necessary to stipulate, at the time of the issue of a letter of intent/licence, for new projects or expansions a condition that necessary facilities would be provided or measures taken for the safe disposal of industrial wastes to the satisfaction of the authorities. For this purpose, an appropriate agency will have to be designated which can broadly scrutinise and certify that the industrial undertaking has, in fact, included in the design of the project sufficient safeguards to prevent the pollution in accordance with certain minimum standards laid down by it. Letters of intent even now carry, a number of stipulations such as regarding capital imports, foreign collaboration, and the like. An additional condition conforming to the pollution aspect need not present any problem.

The more important problem is with regard to what the minimum standards of pollution control which each industrial undertaking should conform to. Although the public sector projects may not require licence under the Industries Act, it could be stipulated that all new public sector industrial undertakings should obtain a general clearance on the adequacies of facilities provided by them for pollution control.

It would not be adequate merely that the industrial undertaking initially provides for the treatment of industrial wastes to conform to certain minimum standards; it is also equally necessary that the facilities in this regard are properly maintained over time and effectively employed to prevent pollution on a continuing basis.

• While the problem of pollution may not appear to have assumed serious proportions, there are potential dangers and it is time to take measures to prevent the situation from getting worse. By ensuring that the new projects set up in the industrial and power sectors provide adequate safeguards, at the time of design of the projects to prevent or minimise pollution, a significant impact to the control of pollution can be achieved. In all these sectors public authorities play the most predominant role.

## A NEW PROCESS FOR SPICE EXTRACT.

The Central Food and Technological Research Institute, Mysore, has developed a process for the production of spices extracts known as oleoresins from various spices.

The process is of export significance as spices extracts are increasingly finding application in food processing industries for flavouring meat and vegetable products in Western markets. There is good potential for oleoresins industries in India as raw materials and solvents required are sufficiently available indigenously.

The Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat, has developed a process know-how for the manufacture of oxalic acid using saw dust, nitric acid and caustic soda as main raw materials. A catalyst required in the process is imported.

In the process, saw dust is oxidised with nitric acid in the presence of the catalyst at controlled temperature. The evolved nitrogen oxides are absorbed in absorption towers with dilute nitric acid which is reused in the process, work has been carried out on a 20-25kg. 1 day capacity pilot plant.

Oxalic acid is used in textile, metal polishing and other industries. The present consumption of oxalic acid in India is estimated at about 400 tonnes per year. Oxalic acid is being manufactured in the country, using sugar as raw material. The new process developed by the Jorhat Laboratory will replace sugar by saw dust as cheaper raw material.

## A RARE ASTRONOMICAL EVENT.

### OCCULTATION OF STAR BY A SATELLITE OF JUPITER.

A rare astronomical event was observed on June 8, 1972 at the Kavalur Observatory of the Indian Institute of Astrophysics. The event was the occultation of an eight magnitude star by Ganymede the largest of Jupiter's satellites. This

phenomenon usually happens over a given site only about once per century. The observations were made with the newly installed one metre reflecting telescope made by Carl Zeiss of Jena and auxiliary instrumentations fabricated at the Institute for recording the high speed phenomenon. The observations enable one to detect the existence of an atmosphere on Ganymede and also the shape of the satellite. A preliminary analysis of the June 8, observation indicates that if the satellite has an atmosphere, it is extremely thin.

Studies of Jupiter and other planets have been in progress at Kavalur since 1971. The institute of Astrophysics has two other telescopes there in operation which have been used for the study of planetary phenomena. A 61 cm. reflecting telescope fabricated in the Institute workshops is engaged in a daily patrol of Jupiter to detect and measure transient changes of the surface features of the planet. A 38 cm. telescope was utilised in 1971 to study the occultation of a bright star by Jupiter, an experiment that yielded much information on the refraction characteristics of the highest layers of the Jovian atmosphere.

## INDIA LINKED WITH 45 COUNTRIES THROUGH SATELLITE CHANNELS.

India is now linked with 45 countries of the world through satellite channels operated by the Overseas Communications Service.

The Service operates through four international gateway centres located at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and New Delhi and provides overseas telegraph, telephone, telex, phototelegraph and private-wire teleprinter lease service. It is also provides broadcast transmission and reception facilities for the Government and press agencies. Besides, the India-Singapore submarine telegraph cable link is also in operation.

The net profit earned through O. C. S. during 1971-72 has amounted to Rs. 3.49 crores as against Rs. 3.07 crores the previous year.

# GRAPHITE BASED INDUSTRIES IN TAMIL NADU

In order to promote graphite-based industries in the State, the Tamil Nadu Government have located graphite deposits and invite applications for mineral concessions and mining leases. Graphite deposits occur in Sivagangai of Ramanathapuram district, Kurinjikulam in Sankarankoil taluk of Tirunelveli district and in Tirumangalam taluk of Madurai district. Graphite is used in the manufacture of batteries, refractories and some electrical accessories as also in the glass, lubrication and paints industries.

Graphite is crystalline form of carbon found generally in igneous and metamorphic rocks. It is dark grey or black in colour and the individual flake is generally flexible and inelastic. Chemically, graphite is one of the three allotropic forms of carbon found in nature, the other two are diamond or charcoal. Graphite is erosion resistant and chemically inert to normal reagents. It is sectile and flexible but not elastic. Graphite is an excellent conductor of heat and electricity.

Fuller details of graphite occurrence in the State as proved by the State's Geology Branch in the above areas are as follows :—

The most promising occurrence of graphite in Tamil Nadu has been located near Sivagangai in Ramanathapuram district. Graphite bearing rocks are noticed over a strike length of about 4.5 kms. West of Sivagangai town and similarly for about 1.5 kms. discontinuously between Arasanur and Puvanthi villages in Sivagangai taluk. The detailed investigation to prove the quality and reserves of these occurrences are still in progress. The preliminary indications are that the rock contains about 28 per cent of graphite which can be beneficiated to about 80 per cent. The reserves of graphite are estimated to be around 2-00 lakh tonnes.

A small occurrence of graphite with an estimated reserve of about 1,000 tonnes occurs near Kurinjikulam in Sankarankoil taluk of Tirunelveli district. The percentage of fixed carbon varies between 28 and 78 and because of its limited extent and poor quality and the occurrence is of less economic value.

A promising occurrence of graphite over a strike length of about 2 kms. has been located in Urappanur, Ponnangalam and Poruppumettupatti villages of Tirumangalam taluk of Madurai district. It is estimated that about 20,000 tonnes of graphite content of 6 per cent occurs in this area. The graphite can however be concentrated by simple beneficiation methods to obtain concentrates ranging from 70 to 90 per cent of fixed carbon.

In India workable deposits of graphite are noticed in West Bengal, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh—In Tamil Nadu except one or two manufacturers of graphite crucibles. There is no major industry utilising the graphite occurrence in this State. Even these entrepreneurs manufacture the crucibles as a cottage industry depending on the

supplies from Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. There appears to be a considerable scope for developing the recently proved deposits in this State particularly in view of the difficulties experienced in obtaining graphite from elsewhere. The graphite occurring in Tamil Nadu is generally of claky type which is in great demand.

Graphite bearing rocks<sup>o</sup> can be mined easily by open cast methods. The mineral has however to be recovered from the rock by different ore dressing methods. Graphite is normally recovered by froth flotation method using kerosene and pine oil. The value of graphite is mainly dependent upon the fixed carbon content in it.

As graphite is a major mineral, it is essential to obtain mineral concessions for working the deposit. The grant of mineral concessions is governed by the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act and the Mineral Concession Rules formulated by the Government of India. The mineral concessions are available to any citizen of India. The State Governments are empowered to grant mineral concessions. However the concurrence of Government of India is required for grant of mineral concessions for certain categories of minerals.

For grant of mineral concessions, the entrepreneurs will have to first obtain a certificate of approval valid for one year and issued by the Director of Industries and Commerce, on payment of Rs. 500. The fee for renewal of the certificate of approval every year is Rs. 250.

The mineral concessions granted include (a) Prospecting licence and (b) Mining Lease for which separate application forms are available with the District Collectors. The revenue district is taken as a unit for each application form and the forms have to be sent through the District Collectors concerned along with relevant maps, latest Income-tax Clearance Certificate and a copy of the certificate of approval. The fees mentioned for all mineral concessions may be paid by chalan into a treasury, the head account being "IX L.R. (h) Miscellaneous".



Prospecting Licence (P.L.) is for exploration of minerals in a particular area and is generally granted for a maximum period of two years, at the end of which the licensee can either apply for M.L. or give up the area. He is expected to submit a report to the Government at the end of the period on the prospecting carried out. The maximum area for which P.L. can be granted is 128 sq. km. (50 sq. miles).

A fee at the rate of Rs. 20 for the first sq. kilometre or part thereof and Rs. 4 for subsequent sq. kilometre or part thereof is chargeable along with the application.

Mining lease (M.L.) is granted for active exploitation of mineral under certain regulations and safety measures encompassed by the Mines Act. The application fee for M.L. is Rs. 200 while another sum of Rs. 500 is to be paid towards preliminary expense for land survey and demarcation of the area. Mining leases are generally granted to a maximum period of 20 years except in the case of iron ores, bauxite and coal where it can be extended up to 30 years. The maximum area for which the M.L. can be granted is 25.6 sq. kilometres (10 sq. miles). The lessee should commence mining operations within a year after the grant of M.L.

Royalty will have to be paid on graphite removed from the mines at the rates specified by the Government of India which is given below.

(a) with 80 per cent of more carbon—Rs. 15 per tonne.

#### LABOUR WELFARE FUND

The Tamil Nadu has sanctioned Rs. 5 lakhs for the Labour Welfare Fund for the year 1972-73. This amount, if needed may be increased to meet the further requirement in this regard. This amount is to be distributed in a proper and prescribed manner among all the labour unions of the buy industrial set-up in this State after passing an enactment to that effect in this Tamil Nadu Legislative bodies. This information was announced by Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Chief-minister of Tamil Nadu, in the course of his speech in a labour function in Madras City on 27-6-72.

# PRODUCTION OF REFRACTORIES IN TAMIL NADU

(b) with 40 per cent of more carbon but less than 80 per cent carbon—Rs. 10 per tonne.

(c) with less than 40 per cent carbon—Rs. 3 per tonne.

With the commissioning of several steel plants and many foundries the Tamil Nadu Government is anxious to give a fillip to the production of refractories. Detailed studies of the refractory fire clays occurring in all the areas of Tamil Nadu have been conducted by the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur. In Tamil Nadu good quality fire clays occur at Panruti and Tindivanam in South Arcot district and the lignite mines at Neyveli. Good quality clay is also available in Tiruchirappalli and Ramanathapuram districts. The Jamshedpur studies included analysis of chemical and particle size, plastic and green properties, behaviour on heating to various temperatures, etc. of the fire-clay occurring in Tamil Nadu.

In Iron and Steel Industry blast furnace and its stoves are the largest users of refractories. It is estimated that in the construction of a medium unit more than one million bricks would be used. Most of the refractories used in blast furnace and stoves are fire-clay bricks including low heat duty, intermediate heat duty and high heat duty varieties.

With the setting up of a new Cement Plants, Glass and Ceramic Factories, Thermal Stations, Fertilizers Units, etc., demand for refractories has considerably increased. Refractories are increasingly in demand for use in foundries located in various parts of the state. At present there are only three factories in the State manufacturing fire-clay refractories, one in Tiru-

chirappalli district, and the other in Chingleput district and a third one near Madras City. They are not able to meet the present demand within the State itself. Sanctioning of Steel Plant at Salem opens out vast possibilities of expansion of Refractory Industry in the State.

#### RAW MATERIALS FOR REFRACTORIES.

A part from fire clay Quartzite, Magnesite, Chromite, Dolomite, Graphite, Minerals high in alumina like Bauxite, Sillimanite, Kyanite, etc. are the common raw materials used in refractory industry. Larger percentage of alumina is obtained in fire clay bricks with additions of calcined bauxite, kyanite and other high alumina minerals.

Deposits of Bauxite are found in Shevroy Hills and Kolli Hills in Salem district and in Kodakanal Hills, Madurai district.

Magnesite occurs in Salem. This is being mined extensively for use of the manufacture of basic refractories.

Dolomite is found around Natham, Melur taluk, Madurai District.

Sillimanite deposits occur in Tiruchirappalli district near Kiranur village and also in Kavuthimalai, North Arcot district.

#### MANUFACTURING PROCESS.

Refractory products are manufactured either by the conventional method of slift plastic or by the comparatively modern method of dry dust process. The former method is less expensive and most of the equipments required can be obtained indigenously. However in the dry dust process it may be necessary to import a few items.

# SEMINAR ON FAMILY PLANNING AT KODAI HILLS

The Madurai District Family Planning Seminar was held at Kodai-kanal, a summer Resort in Tamil Nadu on 24th May 1972, at the Kalaigiar Karunanidhi Auditorium attached to the Government High School, Kodaikanal. Thiru K. Anbazhagan, Minister for Health Tamil Nadu, inaugurated the Seminar under the Chairmanship of Thiru J. A. Ambasankar, Secretary to Government, Health and Family Planning Department, Tamil Nadu.

The Panchayat Union Chairmen, Panchayat Union Commissioners, Medical Officers of Primary Health Centres, Block Extension Educators, etc., had participated in the Seminar.

Thiru Ayyanaraju, P.A. to the District Collector, Madurai welcomed the gathering.

Panchayat Union Commissioners, Medical Officers of Primary Health Centres and Panchayat Union Chairmen addressed the audience.

Further, Thiru Anbazhagan, Anbusezhian, M.L.A., Dr. B. S. Varadarajulu, Deputy Director of Health Services and Family Planning (Family Planning), Thiru B. Ganesan, Deputy Director of Health Services and Family Planning (Family Planning Mass Education) also spoke in the Seminar.

Before the Seminar was commenced, the Hon'ble Health Minister Thiru K. Anbazhagan declared the Family Planning Exhibition arranged by the District Family Planning Bureau, Madurai with the assistance of the Media Division of the Institute of Rural Health and Family Planning, Gandhigram. The Hon'ble Minister has also distributed the prizes to various categories of personnels who have done best work in the field of Family Planning during the last year and the Panchayat Unions which had performed the maximum number of sterilization operations during the last year were also awarded with the rolling trophies.

Thiru Seetharamadoss, District Collector, Madurai has released the Family Planning Souvenir brought-out in connection with the Seminar.

In the evening group discussions were held and the valedictory address was delivered by Thiru J. A. Ambasankar, Secretary to Government, Health and Family Planning Department, Tamil Nadu. The Chairmen of the various groups have placed their recommendations. Thiru R. Ramachandran, Mass Education and Information Officer, Madurai has proposed a vote of thanks.

After the Seminar was over a Family Planning drama entitled, 'Vazhin Vazhi' was enacted.

## SMALL FAMILY NORM IN A BIG WAY.

The poor, illiterate and rural Adivasis of Dangs have accepted family planning in a big way. Dangs is the poorest district in Gujarat, being essentially a mountainous tract with dense forest occupying nearly 95 per cent of its total areas. Yet the Dangs district is not backward so far as family planning is concerned. In 1971 the population of Dangs was 94,241

and there were 16,920 couples in the reproductive age-group. Of these 2,616 couples adopted the family planning norm with the male partner undergoing vasectomy operation during the State-wide Family Planning Festival. 5,927 sterilization operations were carried out during the period preceding the campaign. Thus a total of 8,543 couples (50.5 per cent of the total number of couples in the reproductive age-group) have accepted family planning. The Adivasi-inhabited district of Dangs has thus proved that family planning is not confined to the middle strata of society in the urban areas nor has the standard of literacy got anything to do with the acceptance of the small family norm.

## News in Brief.

Sale of Nirodh in Smaller towns has shown upward trends. Out of nearly 66.5 million pieces sold in various States and Union Territories during the year ending March 1972, over 27 million pieces were sold in towns with a population below 20,000 and between 20,000 to 50,000. The sale of Nirodh in the year registered an increase of 26.3 as compared to the sales last year. West Bengal accounted for the highest sale (12.06 million piece) followed by Uttar Pradesh (10.50) and Tamil Nadu (6.12).

## HIGHER OUTPUT OF INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY.

There has been an increase of over 26 per cent in the production of industrial and power boilers in the country. In 1971, boilers worth Rs. 3,900 lakhs were produced as against Rs. 3,093 lakhs in 1970. The production of industrial machinery like the pulp and paper machinery, agricultural sprayers and dusters, chemical and pharmaceutical machinery and mining and coal washeries has also gone up. The output of paper and pulp machinery recorded an increase of nearly 52 per cent, from Rs. 340 lakhs in 1970 to Rs. 516 lakhs last year. During the same period, the production of mining and coal washeries was almost doubled to Rs. 411 lakhs. The agricultural sprayers and dusters went up by 28 per cent and chemical and pharmaceuticals by 8 per cent.

# CIGARETTES

During the recent World Health Organisation's publicity campaign, "Your heart is your health", it has been established beyond any shadow of doubt once again that cigarette smoking is a risk factor of heart attack besides being a cause of lung cancer, chronic bronchitis and other ills.

Scientific studies have shown that smoking makes the heart beat faster, raises the blood pressure and narrows blood vessels of the skin, especially in the fingers and toes. All cigarette smokers run an extra risk of coronary disease in proportion to the number of cigarettes smoked. Heavy cigarette smokers have higher death rates from heart attacks than moderate smokers.

A study of thousands of cigarette smokers, over a period of six to eight years, revealed that the heart attack death rate in heavy smokers was three times as high as in non-smokers. In studies of various population groups, it was found that death rates from heart attacks in men range from 50 to 200 per cent higher among cigarette smokers than among non-smokers, depending on the amount smoked.

During the last four centuries various punitive measures have been sought to be enforced but they failed to curb the smoking habit. In the seventeenth century more than one Pope in Rome threatened smokers with ex-communication. The Chinese in 1638 threatened to decapitate anyone who trafficked in tobacco. At about the same time doctors in Europe were discovering the harmful effects of tobacco on health. In America at the beginning of this century 12 States had enacted restrictive laws against cigarettes, all of which were later repealed.

This history of tobacco makes sad reading for those who hoped that the health scares, the salutary warnings and preventive legislation would bring smokers to their senses. Recent legislative measures adopted in many countries to discourage cigarette smoking include banning of cigarette advertisements over the radio and TV and a warning

on cigarette backings that "cigarette smoking may be bad for health". In Britain, cigarette advertising has been withdrawn from commercial television. In Italy, advertising of cigarettes has been stopped altogether. In Norway, the depiction of smoking in television programmes has been materially reduced. In the United States, television programmes that carry advertising for cigarettes have to provide opportunity for the counter arguments and a lot of useful film material has been produced there and in Canada for just that purpose.

Progress made so far, however, in global terms, is very limited. A million fewer people are smoking in Britain. In the United States consumption of cigarettes per head is just beginning to fall. But

## AND

nothing has been achieved so far to seriously affect the overall mortality and morbidity statistics. Somehow we have to do much better. If cigarette smoking could be stopped there would be some immediate benefit for the smoker and even more for the adolescent who was prevented from starting. Cough and bronchitis would certainly be reduced. The occurrence of coronary thrombosis in middle age and especially sudden death in young men from this cause would begin to go down and the patient who already has bronchitis would cease to deteriorate so rapidly.

The crucial aspect is how to help break the habit. One study of attitudes towards smoking in Britain shows that about half the smokers habitually use cigarettes in some social situations rather than because of any craving for them. These are the people who use the cigarette to ease their position by conformity with the behaviour of the group; it has become a habit in certain overall situation. They are not driven by the necessity that afflicts some addicted smokers and they could probably stop quite easily if they were really convinced that it was worth the inconvenience of unlearning the habit. There is temporary strain on the individual in changing his pattern of behaviour and probably half the smokers simply won't face that.

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## VOLUNTARY LEADERSHIP IN RURAL AREAS

Tamil Nadu has proved to be the forerunner of modernised Agriculture through the conferences of the Convenors of Farmers Discussion Groups of Thanjavur District to encourage the development of Voluntary Leadership in Rural Areas. The first district level Seminar of the Convenors of 300 Discussion Groups of Thanjavur District met at the Farmers Training Centre, Aduthurai, on June 1, 1972 and discussed ways and means to mobilise the farm men, women and youth in modernising Agriculture through interpretation and communication of results of research for which the Convenors had undergone five days training at the Farmers Training Centre. The resolutions of the various groups were presented to the Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture, Thiru P. Mannai Narayanaswamy, who in his address complimented the farm women of Thanjavur District, in having come forward to learn and practice modern Agriculture in their own fields just as the Coimbatore farm women do at present. He also appealed to the farmers to take up intensive agriculture and multiple cropping to double their acre yields.

The Joint Director (F.T.), Directorate of Extension, Government of India, New Delhi, in his message states that this conference will be a source of strength to the 30,000 discussion group convenors under Farmers Training and Education Programme all over the 100 Districts of this Country. The Seminar was presided over by Thiru A. Venkataraman, Additional Director of Agriculture Research, Tiruchi. The Minister gave away prizes to the best working Discussion Groups.

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The other half are really much more dependent upon smoking. Frequently these are just the people who know that they should stop. Very often they have tried and failed; in a society, predominantly of smokers, everything is against

# YOUR HEART

them because it simply isn't possible to get away from the things that might stimulate them to start again. Others smoking, ashtrays and an ample supply of cigarettes deepen their own feelings about deprivation in addition to exposure to advertisement on every hand. Observations made in other countries show that both types of smokers exist in varying degrees.

If, then, this rough division is right, and half the smokers could stop if they were really persuaded, perhaps reformers need most of all to work on this group. They need to get the message across to them that there are benefits to be had in terms of their own health, and that of the health of their children who would no longer have the example of a smoking parent. There are even economic benefits. The cost of buying 20 cigarettes a day could feed a member of the family.

The fact is that society all over the world—it is true in India as well—hasn't faced the bald truth that we really want to get rid of the cigarette. The world production of tobacco crop touches 4½ million tons a year. India's yearly production of tobacco is 3,50,000 tons—about 8 per cent of the total world figure and India exports Rs. 350 million of tobacco to other countries. With so much involved in commerce and agriculture and so much Government income from taxation, it isn't surprising that the voice of warning opposing cigarette smoking is indeed a small voice in a babble of advertising and social behavioural pressure, all pushing up use of the cigarette.

Meanwhile if you are a smoker and may feel you cannot stop smoking cigarette or want to cut down, remember it is the last third of the cigarette that does the most damage.

The first few draws on a cigarette are relatively harmless since most of the tar and nicotine is absorbed by the tobacco and filter.

In the 2nd part, nicotine and other chemicals start to irritate and coat the delicate tubes of the lungs with an oily tar, forcing them to produce a thick phlegm. The mixture of tar and phlegm slithers deep into the lungs where it congeals and festers.

When you reach the last third of the cigarette, tobacco smoke being inhaled becomes so saturated with nicotine and chemicals that it coats lungs with more liquid tar, causes more irritation and produces more phlegm than the other two parts of the cigarette put together. Thus, if you limit yourself to the first third and throw away the rest, you could, minimise the danger.

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU  
Department of Industries and Commerce

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**NOTICE OF PRIVILEGE OF SALE OF ARRACK AND TODDY IN RETAIL SHOPS DURING THE  
PERIOD 1ST SEPTEMBER 1972 TO 31ST AUGUST 1973**

*(Revenue Dept. Notification No. S. Spl. 3/3/72, dated 5th June 1972)*

Notice is hereby given that the number of independent shops appointed for the sale of toddy including the right, to tap trees and arrack during the twelve months from 1st September 1972 to 31st August 1973 in the local limits appointed for them will be notified by the Collectors in select daily newspapers and that the privilege of sale therein will be put up to public auction on the dates, at the places and by the officers to be notified by the Collectors, subject to the conditions hereunder set forth. It is however open to Collectors to dispose of any privilege for retail vend of toddy and arrack in such manner as they may deem fit.

**PART A.**

*Conditions of auction sale.*

I. The shops will be notified for sale for a period of one year from 1st September 1972 to 31st August 1973. Rents will be payable monthly in advance and auction will be on a monthly rental basis for 12 months. The intending bidders shall therefore offer their bids on a monthly rental basis for the duration of the licence period. The successful bidders are liable to pay the rental to Government for the entire licence period of one year from 1st September 1972 to 31st August 1973 on the basis of the monthly rental at which the shops have been knocked down by them.

II. Any person desiring to bid must deposit Rs. 200 with the selling officer on the day of sale. In Madras City the deposit to be made by each bidder will be Rs. 500. No one will be admitted to the auction room unless he has made this deposit. No one may bid for another person unless he holds a power-of-attorney from him. No shop will be knocked down in the name of two or more persons. In the case of a company or firm an agent duly authorised by a power-of-attorney, or any office-bearer empowered by the articles of association or similar rules, may bid for and act on behalf of the company or firm. Deposits made under this clause will be returned on application to unsuccessful bidders at the close of the day's sale.

NOTE.—In Madras City, the deposit must be paid into the sub-treasury and the chalan for such payment produced before the selling officer. Deposits will be returned under the orders of the selling officer to unsuccessful bidders at the close of the day's sale on presentation of the chalan at the Taluk Office concerned.

III. The officer conducting the sale may, at his discretion, refused to accept the bid of any person on the ground (1) that he has been convicted by a criminal court or has previously been guilty of such a breach of the conditions of licence or of a contract under the Excise Laws as to render him undesirable as a holder of a licence; or (2) that he is insolvent or in arrears to Government; or (3) that his bid is purely speculative; or (4) that he is a village officer or a relative of a village officer of the village in which the shop is situated or which is supplied by the shop or of a neighbouring village; or (5) that he is a distiller or a contract supplier of country spirit for the contract area within which the shop is situated; or (6) that he is a wholesale vendor of arrack or an employee of a wholesale vendor of arrack; or (7) that he is a brewer or agent of a brewer (either local or foreign) bidding for any shop in which beer is sold for consumption on the premises; or (8) that such a course is necessary to prevent arrangements to the detriment of Government interests; or (9) for any other valid reason.

IV. The reserve price placed on each shop will not be published. The selling officer will fix the upset price of each shop.

V. The shops will be put up to auction in the order in which they are notified unless the selling officer sees reason to change that order.

VI. The highest bid will be provisionally accepted by the selling officer subject to confirmation by the Collector. Such subsequent confirmation after the close of the sale will be necessary even if the selling officer is the Collector himself. The Collector will be at liberty to accept or reject any bid at his discretion. If the selling officer before the close of the sale, rejects under condition III. the highest bid for any shop, he may at his discretion accept the next highest

bid. If the selling officer does not accept any bid, either he may bring the shop to auction again immediately or it may be left over for sale at a subsequent date. In case of dispute the selling officer's decision will be final.

VII. (a) Every person whose bid is provisionally accepted shall—

(i) at once, if so required by the selling officer, or otherwise at the close of the day's sale, deposit, in addition to the deposits made under condition No. II, half-a-month's rent for each shop knocked down to him, unless the initial deposit the half-a-month's rent immediately if so required by the selling officer or before the close of the day's sale, the initial deposit made by him with reference to condition No. II above will be forfeited;

(ii) at once apply in writing for a licence for each shop knocked down to him and within three days thereafter furnish the Tahsildar with the boundaries of the site selected by him for the location of the shop and a statement in the prescribed form (annexed to this notification) showing details of the immovable property possessed by him, or in which he has an interest together with accurate and full details of encumbrances, etc, thereon;

(iii) within seven days from the date of sale, deposit such further sum as with the deposit already made under sub-clause (i) *supra* will make up two month's rent of all shops knocked down to him.

(b) Further if the Tahsildar is not satisfied that any such purchaser can be trusted to pay his rent punctually and fully, he shall require him to select one of the following three course and follow it within the time specified by the Tahsildar, i.e. either—

(i) to deposit an additional two month's rent of all shops knocked down to him; or

(ii) to execute a mortgage of his immovable property in favour of the Government for all moneys that may become due under the terms of the contract with a power of sale in favour of the mortgagee to be executed in default of payment thereof by the purchaser; or

(iii) to produce a surety or sureties, to be accepted by the Tahsildar, who should execute a security bond for the due payment of all moneys that may become due by the purchaser under the terms of the contract and to execute a mortgage deed of his or their immovable property in favour of the Government for the payment of all moneys due under the said contract by the purchaser with a power of sale in favour of the mortgagees in default of payment thereof by the surety or sureties or by the purchaser.

If the Tahsildar is not satisfied that the value of the immovable property tendered as security by the purchaser under sub-clause (ii) *supra* is adequate, he shall require him to produce, in addition to mortgaging his property, a surety or sureties to be approved by the Tahsildar, who shall execute a security bond for the balance of the money that may become due and a mortgage deed of his or their property in favour of the Government.

The sureties referred to in this clause shall submit to the Tahsildar a statement in the prescribed form annexed to this notification showing details of their immovable property.

The purchaser shall be bound to carry out the provisions of this clause within ten days from the date of communication to him of the Tahsildar's orders requiring him to do so.

The bond and the mortgage deed shall be stamped and registered at the expense of the purchaser. He shall be bound to execute a counter-part agreement. The purchaser or his surety must produce at his cost an encumbrance certificate in cases in which immovable property is mortgaged to the Government.

(c) If the initial deposit exceeds two months' rentals, the excess will not be refunded till the termination of the lease.

VIII. Deposit will be returned in any case in which the Collector refuses to confirm the acceptance of the bid.

IX. At the close of the today's sale, the selling officer will announce, subject to the approval of the Collector, the date, time and place at which any shops unsold will again be put up to auction by him. The conditions of sale will remain unaltered unless otherwise specified. When the list of shops so to be brought to auction again has been drawn up, a copy of it will be sent to any bidder who gives his name and address to the Tahsildar and will be pasted up at the Taluk Office.

X. (a) The order of the Collector confirming a bid provisionally accepted by the selling officer shall be final unless it is revised by the Commissioner for special reasons.

(b) If the Collector considers such bid to be inadequate, he may postpone passing orders confirming or refusing to confirm the provisional acceptance of the bid, and immediately direct that the sale shall be continued from the point at which it was last left on such date and at such time and place as may be fixed by him. The conditions of sale will remain unaltered unless otherwise directed by the Collector.

Any order passed by the Collector under this clause shall be given adequate publicity and shall also be notified at the Taluk Office.

(c) Any sale ordered to be continued under clause (b) shall begin with the bid provisionally accepted by the selling officer at the original sale and in the name of the individual who offered it. If at such sale a higher bid is offered and is provisionally accepted by the selling officer, the bid with which such sale began shall lapse. But if no higher bid is accepted by the selling officer, the matter shall be reported to the Collector who may pass orders confirming the bid provisionally accepted at the original sale or may again direct that the sale be continued from the point at which it was left at the original sale, and the order of the Collector shall be final unless it is revised by the Commissioner on appeal or revision.

(d) The provisions of clause (c) above shall apply to any sale, the continuance of which is directed under that clause.

(e) No bid which has been provisionally accepted by the selling officer shall be withdrawn before it lapses under clause (c) or before orders are passed confirming or refusing to confirm it, and if the bidder commits any breach of this condition, he shall be liable to make good the difference between his bid and any lower bid which may be finally accepted.

XI. On the failure of any person to make a deposit or apply for a licence under Condition VII or to comply with any requisition or to execute any agreement under condition VII, the shop may be resold under the order of the Divisional Officer or the selling officer nominated by the Collector for the sale of the shop in the first instance or on a report from the Divisional Officer or the selling officer concerned may be otherwise disposed of by the Collector. Resales under this condition will be at the risk of the defaulting bidder, who will forfeit all gain and, in the event of a loss, will be required to make good the deficiency between the total amount payable for the whole period under the terms of the original sale and the total amount payable by the successful bidder at the resale. In the latter case, the deposit already made by the defaulting bidder, excluding the amount of deposit, if any, forfeited to Government, under condition VII (a) (i) above, will be forfeited and deducted from the loss arising from the resale, and the balance of the loss, if any, will be recoverable in the same manner as if it were an arrear of land revenue. Should however the deposits be greater than the loss by resale, only such part of the deposits as is necessary to cover loss by resale will be forfeited and the balance refunded to the defaulter. The defaulting bidder will be similarly liable if the shop is disposed of otherwise than by resale and such disposal results in loss to Government as compared with the original sale. Disposal otherwise than by resale includes closure.

XII. The purchaser of any excise privilege is liable to the penalties prescribed for breaches of the conditions set forth below, though a formal licence may not have been issued to him. In the event of the purchaser's death after issue of the licence, his heirs and assigns shall be responsible for all moneys that may become due to the Government under the terms of the licence as well as for the proper observance of all the conditions of the licence.

XIII. The deposits under condition VII (a) (iii) and (b) (i) may be made either in cash or in recognised Government Port Trust, Municipal or Local Board securities, or by depositing postal savings bank pass-book or deposit certificates obtained from a nationalised Bank or the State Co-operative Bank or from any of the Central Banks approved by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The deposits in cash shall be made either into the Reserve Bank of India or the State Bank of India acting as the Agent of the Reserve Bank of India. When deposits are made otherwise than in cash, the Collector may demand that they shall be of such higher face value than the cash deposit required as in the circumstances of the market he may think necessary. Where the deposits under the condition are sufficient, under the Collector's orders, to cover also deposits made in cash under Conditions II and VII (a) (i) which have not been refunded as well as deposits due under conditions VII (a) (iii) and (b) (i) the deposits made in cash may be returned to the depositors. Renters who have made the deposits under condition VII (a) (iii) and (b) (i) in the form of deposit certificate obtained from any of the Central Banks mentioned above or in cash may make a formal requisition to the Treasury Officer or Sub-Treasury Officer as the case may be to transfer the cash deposits made by them under conditions II and VII (a) (i) or under conditions II, VII (a) (i) and VII (a) (iii) and (b) (i) to the fixed deposits in the Central Bank in the name of the Tahsildar. The Treasury Officer or Sub-Treasury Officer, as the case may be, will endorse this requisition on to the Bank and inform it that when the Bank gives the necessary formal receipt, he will hand over the amount to the representative of the Bank duly authorised to receive it, or will remit it by postal money order or insurance cover to the Bank. When the amount has to be sent by postal money order or insurance cover the renter will be required to deposit in the Treasury or Sub-Treasury, with his requisition to transfer the deposit, an amount which shall, in the opinion of the Treasury Officer or sub-Treasury Officer, as the case may be, be sufficient to cover the cost of forwarding the amount of the deposit to the Bank; any balance not utilised for this purpose will be credited towards any rent due from the depositor. The securities or savings bank pass books deposited must be endorsed in the name of the Collector or any other subordinate excise officer who may be specifically authorised by the Collector in this regard and Government promissory notes must be endorsed for payment of interest at the treasuries at which they are deposited, if so required. In the case of Co-operative Bank Deposit Certificate, the deposits must be made in the name of the Tahsildar of the taluk. The contractor must agree in writing that he undertakes the risks, if any, involved in the investment and the banks must certify on the deposit certificate granted that the deposit is withdrawable on the Tahsildar's demand.

XIV. Deposits in cash will be adjusted towards the instalments of kists due in the last months of the period of the lease. Deposits of securities or savings bank pass-books or Bank deposit certificates will be returned on payment in cash of the full amount of the rent due and of any penalties or other sums recoverable under the terms of the licence or of the conditions set forth below unless the depositors wish that the Government should take them over, in which case they will be taken over at the price of the day, and the balance, if any, due to the Government must be paid in cash. In cases of default under condition XI of the conditions of auction sale or under conditions 36 of the general conditions applicable to all excise licences, all securities deposited are liable to be sold for any amount due to Government under the terms of the lease, the remainder, if any, due after such sale, being recovered as arrears.

#### PART B.

The licences issued for the retail sale of arrack and toddy will contain the following general conditions common to all excise licences and the special conditions prescribed below for any particular kind of licences.

*General conditions applicable to all excise licences.*

1. Shops and depots must be opened by the dates fixed by the Collectors and must be kept open every day unless their temporary or permanent closure is authorised under conditions 8, 9 or 39 infra.

2. Except where definite sites in the possession or under the control of the Government have been prescribed, the purchasers of arrack and toddy shops must make their own

arrangements for securing proper sites or buildings for their shops. They are at liberty to choose any site within the local limits notified by the Collector, provided the site selected is approved by the Revenue and the Police Authorities. No arrack or toddy shops shall be established in the vicinity of market places, bathing ghats, schools, colleges, hostels, hospitals, sacred places, factories, railway station and yards, highways and other places of public resort and congested areas and in particular those inhabited by labourers and poor people. The limits of the site selected and approved will be entered in the licence. The possession (except subject to the rules applicable to unlicensed persons) or sale of liquor, outside those limits is prohibited. If at a later date the location of the shop is found objectionable, the Collector shall have the discretion to order its shifting to another unobjectionable place and failure to comply with the directions of the Collector will entail cancellation of licence.

3. Sales under any excise licence must be conducted in an approved building, the whole of which must be set apart for use as a depot or shop. The shop shall normally be housed in pucca buildings and not under thatched roof and convenient seating arrangements with chairs and tables shall be provided. The dias on which the licences are seated in the shops should not be more than 90 cms. in height from floor level, so that the persons who purchase the arrack or toddy, will be able to see for themselves the quantity actually measured and supplied to them. Licensees must keep their shop premises in a sanitary condition to the satisfaction of inspecting officers. In the case of arrack shops in municipalities, or towns having a population of 10,000 or over, there shall be no possible means of ingress or egress in any direction except into the main street; if there are other doors they shall be kept locked under the seal of Excise Officer; the interior of the shop shall be sufficiently lighted by day and the whole interior visible from the front door; no portion of the depot or the shop shall be used as a place of residence. If there are means of communication between the depot or shop and an adjoining dwelling house, they must be kept locked at night.

4. A sign board must be affixed to the front of each depot or shop showing the nature and number of the licence under which sales are conducted there, the name of the licensee and the current rate of sale. These particulars must be legibly painted in Tamil and in the case of wholesale depots in English also. The licence must be hung up in a conspicuous place within the depot or shop. The name boards of the depots, shops, etc., shall not bear the name of any national or political leader, living or dead. Names indicating Government patronage and names relating to Religions or religious heads shall not also be used. The provisions of the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950 (Central Act No. 12 of 1950) shall be strictly complied with. The name board shall contain only the following particulars:—

Arrack Shop/Toddy Shop/Wholesale Arrack Depot.

Licence number.

Name of village or town.

Name of licensee.

Sale price.

5. The possession upon any licensed premises of any liquor except that to which the licence relates is prohibited.

6. The depots and shops shall maintain such quantity of liquor as is made available to them by the Collector, from time to time.

7. No arrack shop shall be opened before 9-30 a.m. Toddy shops shall not be opened before 7-30 a.m.

8. (a) No shop or depot shall be kept open after 10 p.m. except under special authority. Collectors may, on the report of the Police or for other sufficient reasons, order the closure of any shop at an earlier hour if they consider such a course to be advisable in the interests of the public. The Commissioner may, for sufficient reasons, order the general closure of any kind or kinds or all kinds of licensed premises at any earlier hour than those prescribed above.

(b) The Commissioner may order the closure of particular shop or shops of any kind and depots of all kinds on Sundays. All arrack and toddy shops situated in the area in which a poll is to be taken in respect of elections, ordinary or casual to any legislative body, municipal council

(Madurai) or local board or Panchayat and in the immediate vicinity thereof shall be closed on the day previous to the date of poll and on the day of poll. This will not apply to elections in cases in which voting is done through post. With the previous sanction of the Commissioner, Collectors are authorised to direct (i) that specified shops will be closed on the occasion of specified festivals and that the hours of sale at specified shops which are in the neighbourhood of a market or shandy will be limited on market days generally or that they will be liable to limitation on such occasion by orders issued during the currency of the lease, if it is found that the shops promote drunkenness and (ii) the closure of specified shops in the neighbourhood of factories, mills and other places, there large number of operatives assemble, from 11-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. on week days on the afternoons of pay days and at all hours on Sundays except between 11-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. A special condition embodying these restrictions or liabilities will be inserted by the Collector in the licences granted to the renters of all such shops.

NOTE.—Specified shops in the neighbourhood of mills in Madras City will be closed an ordinary working days from 11-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to the closing hour of the shops and on Sundays and on such holidays as are festival days at all hours except between 11-30 a.m. and 4 p.m.

9. Depots and shops must be closed if the Collector so orders while a regiment or detachment of soldiers is passing or is encamped in the vicinity. Collectors and Divisional Officers shall have power also temporarily to close any shops in times of religious excitement or disturbance or when epidemic diseases like cholera break out in virulent form. Every depot and shop-keeper shall close his depot or shop when a riot or disturbance occurs or appears likely to occur in the neighbourhood.

10. Toddy and arrack sold or kept for sale shall be of good quality and unadulterated. Nothing shall be added to liquor either to increase its intoxicating power or for any other purpose. Liquor shall not be bottled except under a bottling licence. Nor shall different kinds of liquors be mixed and sold under the designation of one of them.

11. No women shall be employed in any Excise shop for the sale of liquor without the special permission of the Collector unless she be a member of the renter's family.

12. No persons suffering from leprosy or any contagious disease shall be allowed to be the holder of excise privileges, nor shall licences be granted to persons under the age of 21 years in the case of excise privileges. The sale or transport of liquor by persons below the age of twenty-one or by persons suffering from leprosy or any contagious disease and the employment in any capacity of such persons Indian Penal Code shall be employed in the transport or prohibited. No persons who have been convicted under the sale of liquor without the Collector's previous permission. The Divisional Officer or the Assistant Commissioner of Excise may, where necessary, call for the names of all persons employed or proposed to be employed in any capacity in connexion with the management or the working in shops or depots licensed for the sale of the same are of a depot or shop and the tapping and drawing of toddy trees are marked and if he disapproves of any such person, may forbid the licensee from keeping him in employment. No person who has been debarred by the Collector from bidding at the sales of excise shall be employed in any capacity in connection with the management or the working of shops or depots licensed for the sale of liquor. A list of persons who are debarred from bidding at the auctions may be obtained from the Collector of the Assistant Commissioner of Excise or the Tahsildar or Special Tahsildar for Excise in the case of a taluk and the Independent Deputy Tahsildar of a Sub-taluk.

NOTE.—This condition applies also to the sale of eatables by persons in liquorshops. The licensee shall be responsible for ensuring that the place in which eatables are sold is kept in proper sanitary condition. Food shall not be sold or prepared for sale in liquor shops.

13. (a) No arrack or toddy shall be sold or given—

I. (1) to members of any Naval, Military or Air Force (excluding Commissioned Officers) or members of their families;

(2) to any other person living in barracks; or  
 (3) to persons whom a vendor knows or has reason to believe, to be camp followers, i.e., any class of followers (other than private servants whether on or off duty, who have a right to be in cantonments; except in accordance with a permit issued by the Officer Commanding the Military Station in which the licensed premises are situated and signed by the Station Staff Officer of that Military Station, which permit shall be countersigned by the Commissioner of Excise and shall be exhibited in the licensed premises along with the licence). The Commissioner may attach to such permit such restrictions on sales to the general public as he may consider desirable in view of the fact that the permit has been granted;

II. to policemen, Excise Officers, Railway servants and to drivers and conductors of motor buses, taxis, lorries and other public service vehicles when on duty;

III. in any circumstances to any—

- (1) insane person;
- (2) person known or believed to be intoxicated;

or  
 (3) person known or suspected to be about to take part in a riot or disturbance of the public peace or other crime.

(b) No liquor shall be sold or given in any circumstances to any person under the age of twenty-one years.

(c) No child or young person under the age of twenty-one years shall be admitted in the premises of any shop in which consumption is allowed.

NOTE.—The restrictions in Clause (a) I, do not apply to Naval, Military and Air Force Personnel (excluding Commissioned Officers) their families and followers, when they are absent on leave from their regiments/units.

14. No liquor shall be sold in shops except for cash. The licensee shall be bound to give intimation of the offer of anything other than cash to the nearest Magistrate or Police Officer.

15. No liquor shall be sold either below the minimum price or above the maximum price as may be fixed from time to time for sale of the same.

16. No liquor in excess of the quantities prescribed for possession without a licence, as specified below, shall be issued to any person at any one time from any licensed premises without a valid permit:—

<i>Arrack.</i>	<i>Toddy.</i>
500 ml.	2 litres.

Permits shall be in printed books, which can be obtained at all offices of the Tahsildars or Special Tahsildars for Excise and the Independent Deputy Tahsildars, on production of receipts for payment of the cost price into a Government Treasury. The signing of blank permits for subsequent issue is prohibited.

17. Only such weights and measures as may from time to time, be prescribed by the Commissioner shall be possessed or used on any licensed premises and they shall be tested and stamped by the stamping establishment of the district if the Collector shall so direct; short measurement or short weight is strictly forbidden. The manner and type of utensils to be used for retail sale in the shop shall be as prescribed by the Commissioner from time to time.

18. No drunkenness, disorder or gambling shall be permitted in depots or shops. Entertainments of any kind in depots or shops are also strictly forbidden. Licensees are prohibited from advertising the sale of liquor by beat of tom-tom or placards in the street and in the neighbourhood of markets and from giving or offering liquor, free with the object of increasing the custom or for any other reason. They are also prohibited from engaging motor cars or any conveyance to procure customers to their shops.

19. No robbers or thieves or disorderly or riotous persons shall be harboured in depots and shops. Intimation of their resort thereto shall be given to the nearest Magistrate or Police Officer.

20. No person shall be harboured in any depot or shop during the night.

21. True accounts of transactions shall be maintained from day to day in ink in the prescribed form. Unless special permission is given to the contrary, separate accounts shall be kept for the transactions under each licence. The accounts shall be in printed books which may be obtained

from local Revenue Officers on payment of cost price. Permits for liquor received and the counterfoils of permits issued must be carefully filed in support of the accounts. The accounts and counterfoils of permits shall be preserved for one year after the period covered by the licence; they shall be handed over at the end of the lease either to the Tahsildar concerned or Independent Deputy Tahsildar or Special Tahsildar for Excise or Special Deputy Tahsildar for Excise or to the incoming licensee and they shall be produced when called for by an officer not below the rank of a Revenue Inspector.

22. Except in the case of licensees, issued on fixed fees, the amount of monthly rental for which the privilege of sale has been purchased shall be payable in advance into a Government Treasury of the taluk where the shop is situated, on or before the first working day of each calendar month beginning with September 1972. The Government shall continue to have the right to levy tree tax, but during the period from 1st September 1972 to 31st August 1973, in lieu of collecting tree tax on an individual tree basis a combined auction shall be held for the privilege of sale of toddy shops and for the right of tapping trees without any limit regarding the number of trees which may be tapped. The bid shall be a combined offer for the right of vend of toddy and for tapping of trees. Fines will be levied on any amounts not so paid; interest will also be levied on any amounts not paid before the end of the month for which they are due. Shops are liable to be resold for failure to pay kists on the 25th of the month; if the 25th happens to be a Sunday or a holiday, the sale will be held on the last working day immediately preceding. The provisions in the conditions under Part 'A' of the Sale Notification will apply for the amount of combined bid inclusive of rental and the amount for right to tap trees in lieu of tree tax in the case of toddy shops.

23. Confirmation of sale does not automatically confer any right on the bidder to tap a tree without the specific permission of the owner thereof. It is the responsibility of the successful bidder to find the number of trees required and also to negotiate with the private owners or the department concerned under Government for permission to tap the trees and fix the relevant terms with them. If Government trees are applied for, the licensee shall also pay to the concerned Government department mortuaria at the rate fixed by the Collector or the authorised departmental officer. He shall present his application in the prescribed form, in triplicate, for the grant of tree-taping licence, to the Tahsildar/Special Tahsildar for Excise or to the Independent Deputy Tahsildar/Special Deputy Tahsildar for Excise in whose jurisdiction the trees to be tapped are located through the Tahsildar/Special Tahsildar for Excise or the Independent Deputy Tahsildar/Special Deputy Tahsildar for Excise in whose jurisdiction the shop is situated. Toddy shall not be drawn from any toddy tree nor shall any pot be attached to any tree until the tree has been marked and the licence to tap it has been issued. It is the responsibility of the licensee to see that proper arrangements are made to mark the trees at his own cost in accordance with the general instructions that may be issued by the Commissioner or Collector and the Specific directions, if any, of the concerned Tahsildar/Special Tahsildar for Excise or the concerned Independent Deputy Tahsildar/Special Deputy Tahsildar for Excise. Trees should not be also tapped for periods more than those specified by the Commissioner of Excise or the Collector from time to time in their general orders.

24. If a shop is re-sold for default in payment of the kist, either on the 25th of the month or any other day in a month the successful bidder at the resale (new licensee) shall be liable to pay the kist to Government from the 1st of the month following that in which the resale has taken place successfully, whether or not a licence is issued to him with effect from the first of that month and whether cases, the old licensee functioning from that date. In such kist up to the end of the month in which the payment of kist upto the end of the month in which the shop has been resold successfully. Besides he (the old licensee) shall also be liable for any loss to Government which may accrue as a result of the resale.

25. No remission or abatement of the rent shall be claimable on any account whatsoever.



26. Power is reserved to Revenue Officers to suspend licences in case of failure of payment on the due date of kists. In the case of arrack and toddy shops, this power will be exercised by Tahsildars or Special Tahsildars for Excise in the case of taluks and Independent Deputy Tahsildars or Special Deputy Tahsildars for Excise if any, functioning in the case of sub-taluks. In the event of suspension of a licence for failure to pay arrears, the privilege of sale will be resold with effect from the date of issue of the licence to the new purchaser, or otherwise disposed of at the Collector's discretion. Disposal of the privilege of sale otherwise than any resale includes also closure of the shop. All losses on account of suspension and resale or other disposal of the privilege shall be borne by the defaulting licensee and shall become due immediately on resale or other disposal of the shop; but the defaulting licensee shall have no right to any gain which may accrue. The whole of the deposit, if any, made by the licensee shall be liable to forfeiture. The officer who has power to suspend the licence may at his discretion allow sales to continue pending resale or other disposal of the privilege.

27. (a) No privilege of supply of vend shall be sold transferred or sub-rented without the Collector's or in the case of a supplier under the contract distillery supply system, the Commissioner's previous permission. Nor if the Collector so orders, shall any agent be appointed for the management of any such privilege without his previous approval.

(b) The transfer of a privilege will take effect from the date of issue of a licence to the transferee.

28. Such returns and information as may be required by the Collectors, Divisional Officers and the Assistant Commissioners, of Excise from time to time shall be furnished by holders of licences.

29. Licences are bound to report to the Divisional Officer and the Assistant Commissioner of Excise all instances which come to their knowledge of persons employed by them in the transport or sale of liquor, committing breaches of the Excise laws and to comply with the orders of the Divisional Officer and the Assistant Commissioner of Excise respecting the continued employment of such persons.

30. Pecuniary dealings by licensees of any kind whatever with officials of the Land Revenue and the Excise departments are absolutely prohibited.

31. With the sanction of the Commissioner any licence shall be revocable by the Collector at his discretion or for breach of conditions on giving the licensee fifteen days' notice of such revocation, in which case a proportionate part of the fee, if any, paid will be refunded. The licensee shall not be entitled to claim any compensation on account of such revocation.

32. All licensees shall be bound by any additional general rules that may be prescribed under the Excise laws and shall, if so required by the Collector or any officer authorised by him, deliver up their licences for amendment or for the issue of fresh ones.

33. All Officers of the Revenue Department not lower in rank than a Revenue Inspector and all officers in the Excise Enforcement Wing not lower in rank than a Sub-Inspector of Police are authorised to inspect the licensed depots and shops situated within their respective jurisdiction.

These officers are empowered to enter and inspect the premises, test the weights, measures, liquor in the possession of the licensees and call for and check the accounts kept in the shop or depot. Police officers will also make inspections falling within the scope of their duty.

34. All Officers authorized to inspect depots and shops are authorised to detain any liquor found unfit for consumption or use or which they may believe to have been tampered within any of the ways referred to in condition 10 and all Collectors, Deputy Commissioners of Excise, Deputy Superintendents of Police (Excise), Assistant Commissioners of Excise, Revenue Divisional Officers, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Excise Intelligence Bureau and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police (Excise), Madras are empowered to confiscate or destroy such liquor.

35. A inspection note-book, in the prescribed form (G. 10), shall be maintained for the use of inspecting officers and shall be handed over to the Tahsildar or Special Tahsildar for Excise if any functioning in the case of a taluk and the Independent Deputy Tahsildar of the sub-taluk or to any officer authorised by him to receive it, on a receipt being given therefor. This note-book is the property of the Government and shall be returned at the end of the lease at the taluk office or the Independent Deputy Tahsildar's Office or to the Incoming renter in an un mutilated and reasonably clean condition, on a receipt being given therefor.

36. (1) If a licensee or any person in his employment is convicted by a competent court of any offence against the Excise Laws or of any offence under the Indian Penal Code which in the Collector's opinion renders it desirable to cancel the licence or if it is brought to the notice of the Collector that the licensee has been convicted by a competent court of any such offence prior to the grant to him of his licence, the Collector may after issue of a show-cause notice and obtaining the explanation direct that the licence shall be cancelled and the privilege be resold or otherwise disposed of at the risk of the licensee and may further direct if he considers it necessary to do so, that any deposits made by the licensee shall be forfeited.

(2) Infraction of any of the conditions of the licence by a licensee or by any person in his employment or contravention of the undertaking in the declaration made by the licensee in his statement of property filed by him under condition VII (a) (ii) of the auction sale conditions, will render the licensee liable either to be prosecuted and on conviction dealt with under clause (1) or to fine not exceeding Rs. 250 or to cancellation of licence and resale or other disposal of the privilege at the risk of the licensee and if considered necessary by the Collector to forfeiture of deposits.

(3) When a licensee holds more than one licence granted under the Excise Act and when any one of these licences is cancelled under clause (1) or (2) above, the Collector, at his discretion, may direct that any or all of the other licences under the Excise Act held by the licensee shall be cancelled and the several privileges be resold or otherwise disposed of at the risk of the licensee and if necessary may further direct that any deposits made by the licensee shall be forfeited.

NOTE.—For continuing breaches of a licence, continuing fines may be imposed.

37. Any sum due by a licensee may be adjusted from the deposit, if any made by him or collected under the Revenue Recovery Act as an arrear of land revenue. The licensee shall be bound to replenish any sum adjusted from his deposit within fifteen days of receipt of notice from the Tahsildar or Special Tahsildar for Excise in the case of a taluk and the Independent Deputy Tahsildar, in-charge of a sub-taluk.

38. Interest on all monies due shall be payable at the rate of 9 per cent per annum.

39. Lists of locations and numbers of shops can be had on payment of the nominal fee to cover the cost of printing from the offices of the Collectors, Tahsildars and Independent Deputy Tahsildars. A Tahsildar or Special Tahsildar for Excise may at any time permit or order the transfer of a shop within the limits notified for the shop in the sale notice provided that the transfer does not affect the interest of the adjacent shop-keepers. No changes in the number or location of shops and depots likely to affect the interest of adjacent shop-keepers shall be made during the currency of a lease except under the special sanction of the Commissioner.

40. The Commissioner of Excise may at any time dispense with the opening of a toddy or arrack shop from the list notified during the currency of the lease period or to open additional shops on exigencies of rendering service to the public.

41. The right is reserved to the Collector to grant occasional licensee for the sale of liquor on the occurrence of fairs, festivals, etc., in places in the vicinity of which

there are no regularly licensed shops. Such licences should be issued only when absolutely necessary and shall ordinarily be granted to one of the licensed shop-keepers of the locality. The licences shall run only for such period not exceeding ten days as they are actually required. Not more than one licence shall be issued for a fair or festival without the sanction of the Commissioner. The fees to be paid for the licence shall be fixed at the discretion of the Collector. The holder of an occasional licence shall be bound by all the conditions applicable to toddy shop licences or arrack shop licences, as the case may be.

#### PART C.

##### *Conditions applicable to arrack licences.*

1. The privilege extends only to the sale of country spirits. The prescribed strength for the sale of country spirits is 35 degree underproof. The strength at which such spirits will be issued from a distillery or warehouse, may however, vary within a margin of one degree above or below the prescribed strength. The possession or sale in the licensed premises of country spirits of strengths other than those at which they are issued from a distillery or warehouse, by the licensee or by any person in his employ or acting on his behalf is prohibited.

2. Arrack shall be purchased by shop-keepers only from a wholesale depot or sub-depot established in the district. No licensee shall be entitled to be supplied in any month with arrack in excess of the quantity if any fixed, for the shop. The prices to be charged per litre at the wholesale depots in the several districts will be notified separately.

3. All consignments of liquor issued to depots or shops from distilleries or warehouses shall be sealed by the officer-in-charge of the distillery or warehouse at the cost by the depot-keeper at his cost. For the transport of liquor issued from wholesales depots, arrack shop-keepers should provide themselves with jars or other receptacles that can be effectively closed and sealed; and the officer-in-charge of the distillery or warehouse or the depot-keeper should refuse to issue liquor in receptacles which cannot be so closed and sealed. The arrack shall not be permitted to be transported in containers other than wooden receptacles or porcelain jars or galvanized drums or plastic containers provided with lid which can be sealed effectively. The contract suppliers and wholesale depot-keeper, are bound to sell to all persons licensed to purchase from them, such quantities of liquor as may be specified by the Collector from time to time, for their shops, on payment of the value in legal tender. Depots shall be entitled to have issued to them from the distillery or warehouse, in the order of their applications and with all reasonable despatch, any spirit which they are licensed to sell at any of the prescribed strengths. Liquor will be supplied to shops from depots, warehouse or distillery, only on the shop-keeper sending an indent from the prescribed indent book which can be obtained from the Taluk Office on payment of cost liquor from the depots or warehouse forward the foil portion of the indent, duly signed by him or the approved seller in the shop to the depot-keeper, warehouse-keeper or distiller as the case may be and should, after the receipt of the consignment paste the permit to the counterfoil of the indent sent by him. Similarly the depot-keeper should paste the foil portion of the indent to the counterfoil of the permit issued by him. The depot-keeper should also obtain the transporter's finger print (if illiterate) or signature on the permit counterfoil. The signing of blank indents for subsequent use is prohibited.

4. The prices to be charged by distillers and warehouse-keepers are inclusive of the excise duty and gallonage fee. The issue price per litre inclusive of excise duty and gallonage fee, as fixed by the Government, will be notified separately for each district. The Government shall have the power to revise the issue price per litre, for each district, at any time during the currency of the licence.

5. The duty on spirits purchased from the contract supplier's distillery or warehouse must be prepaid into a Government treasury unless the contract supplier has an

advance account with the treasury, in which case the duty may be paid to him upto the limit of the balance in his favour in that amount. The cost price of spirits purchased should be paid to the contract supplier.

6. Sales tax at the prescribed rate will be levied ex-distillery where the wholesale depot-keeper purchases liquor. This should be prepaid to the head of General Sales Tax by chalan in Government Treasury.

#### PART D.

##### *Special conditions applicable to arrack wholesale depot licences.*

1. Each cask or metallic receptacle in a depot shall have its capacity legibly cut, branded or painted on it. The licensee will be responsible for the correctness of such marks. The contents of receptacles must be marked to the nearest litre.

2. In the case of issues from one part of the State to another, no consignments of spirits shall be opened before they have been gauged and proved by an authorised Government officer.

In all other cases the depot-keeper shall verify the consignments on receipt and carefully enter the result of the verification in the account register maintained by them in Form C.S.S. noting the bulk and strength of the liquor in each receptacle as verified by them in the remarks column of the above register. The depot-keepers should maintain a register of 'Note Book of Proof at the Depot' in the prescribed form. The shop-keeper should sign in the register maintained by the depot-keeper when the supply is made in token of having verified the strength of the liquor and the depot-keeper should endorse the similar entries made in the register maintained by the shop-keeper, who should carry his register with him every time to obtain supplies from the wholesale depot. It will be the duty of the inspecting officers of the Excise Department to enforce these conditions strictly. All casks or metallic receptacles received in a leaky or suspicious condition must be verified immediately on arrival at the depots.

3. No consignments of spirits which have to be transported through other States shall be issued without their being sealed by authorized officers.

4. Each depot or warehouse must have measures and hydrometer of such pattern as may be prescribed by the Commissioner, a thermometer and a bung-rod.

5. Wholesale depot-keepers shall obtain their supplies of arrack only from the distillery or warehouse if any, established by it, as may be specified by the Commissioner from time to time. The Collector of a district can permit a wholesale depot-keeper to obtain his supplies from another wholesale depot in his district.

6. Casks or other receptacles containing liquor except those received in a leaky or suspicious condition shall be returned in the order of their receipt. Spirits shall be sold only to licensed vendors attached to the depot.

7. Whenever a wholesale depot-keeper issues arrack to a shop attached to another depot-keeper, under orders of the Collector, he should send letters of advice once at the end of every fortnight to the Tahsildar or Special Tahsildar for Excise or Independent Deputy Tahsildar in whose jurisdiction the shop is situated. Letters of advice relating to the shops within the jurisdiction of a wholesale depot-keeper shall invariably be written up by the wholesale depot-keeper at the time of writing the permit and either sent to the Tahsildar, the Special Tahsildar for Excise or Independent Deputy Tahsildar concerned or handed over to the said official when he next inspects the depot.

8. A wastage allowance upto one per cent in each metallic receptacle, received at the depot, will be allowed to wholesale depot-keepers who should submit to the Collector, a statement showing (i) the numbers of receptacles received at the depot, (ii) the quantity advised in each receptacle,

(iii) quantity returned and (iv) the wastage ascertained in each case. The statement should be submitted not later than the 5th of the month following that to which it relates. All cases of wastage in excess of the prescribed limit will be dealt with by Collectors at their discretion by a fine not exceeding double the duty payable on the excess wastage. Only one receptacle should be kept open at a time for issue. Depot-keepers should show clearly in the account books the receptacle from which each consignment or part of a consignment is issued.

9. Depot-keepers are required to seal at their own cost all consignments of liquor issued by them to which shall be affixed labels indicating the permit number and date of issue of liquor. A portion of each supply from a depot to a shop shall be in sealed bottles of 500 cc. The seal should be affixed in the presence of the shop-keeper or his agent. The depot-keepers shall use a private seal, an impression of which shall be made not only on the jars or other receptacle in which liquor is issued but also on the permits issued with the consignments. The impression of the seal should be made in the permits with printing ink and not on wax and the hours from and to which the permits will be current should be noted in them. All depot-keepers will be required at the beginning of the year to furnish to the Tahsildar [Excise Tahsildar] Independent Deputy Tahsildar in whose jurisdiction the depot is situated with two clear impressions of the seal to be used and will not be permitted to change the seal during the year.

10. Depot-keepers or their employees shall have no interest in retail arrack shops.

11. Liquor shall be supplied only to shops that have been allocated to the depot.

#### PART E.

##### *Special conditions applicable to independent arrack shop licences.*

1. No consignments of spirits transported through other States shall be opened before they have been verified by authorized officers.

2. Shop-keepers or their employees shall have no interest in arrack wholesale depots.

3. The Commissioner may, at any time during the currency of a leave, if he finds that the issues to a shop are abnormally high, restrict further issue unless good reason is shown by the licensee.

4. The Milli-litre measures kept for the use in any arrack shop by the renter should be returned at the end of the lease in good condition with the milled edge in tact to the Tahsildar [Excise Tahsildar] Independent Deputy Tahsildar [Excise Deputy Tahsildar, if there is a change in the renter for the shop for the succeeding lease. A receipt will be given for each Milli-litre measure thus returned. The renters can claim payment of the cost of Milli-litre measures on production of the receipt at the taluk office or independent sub-taluk office concerned within three months from the date of recovery of the measures provided the measures are cylindrical in shape with a spherical bottom and milled edge. The cost which will be paid for these Milli-litre measures will be announced at the time of sales or specified in the licence conditions.

5. No licensee shall be entitled to be supplied during any month or part thereof with arrack in excess of the quantity fixed for the shop by the Collector of the district concerned.

6. The supply shall be procurable only from the source specified for the shop.

7. The shop-keeper should maintain a register "Nota Book of Proof at the Shop" in the prescribed form. He should sign in a similar register maintained by the depot-keeper when the supply is made in token of having verified the strength of the liquor and the depot-keeper should

endorse the similar entries made in the Register maintained by the shop-keeper, who should carry his Register with him every time to obtain supplies from the wholesale depot.

#### PART F.

##### *Special conditions applicable to Toddy Licences.*

1. The privilege conferred extends only to the sale of toddy.

2. Toddy required for sale should be drawn from toddy producing trees under separate tree-tapping licences to be obtained by the licensees of toddy shops.

3. No toddy, except the produce of trees the tapping of which a licence has been issued, shall be kept in the shop, offered for sale or sold.

NOTE.—There is no objection to the new lessee taking over for sale from the previous lessee any balance of stock of toddy remaining unsold in the shop on the last day of the previous lease provided such stock is in good condition.

4. The licence confers a right to tap only such of those trees as are specified in the tree tapping licence obtained by the licensee.

5. The addition of water to and the distillation of spirits from, toddy are absolutely prohibited.

6. No sweet toddy, even if it be the produce of marked trees as are specified in the tree tapping licence obtained shall be kept or sold in the shop, nor shall any sweet toddy be mixed or allowed to be mixed with fermented toddy drawn from trees marked for the shop either in the shop or outside it.

7. Toddy drawn for one shop should not be mixed with that drawn for another and transported in one receptacle.

8. Licensed toddy shop-keepers should apply to Taluk Tahsildars or Special Tahsildars for Excise or the Independent Deputy Tahsildar concerned for the issue of tree-tapping licences in the prescribed form in the respective areas. The licence will be issued expeditiously by the Tahsildar or the Special Tahsildar for Excise of the taluk or the Independent Deputy Tahsildar of the sub-taluk where the trees are situated. If the trees are situated outside the taluk, the concerned Tahsildar or the Special Tahsildar for Excise or the Independent Deputy Tahsildar, in whose jurisdiction the trees are situated will grant the licence on receipt of the application of the party through the Tahsildar or Special Tahsildar for Excise or the Independent Deputy Tahsildar in whose jurisdiction the shop is located.

9. (1) Applications for the grant of tree-tapping licences must be made, in triplicate, in the prescribed form. Forms may be obtained free of charge from all Tahsildars, Special Tahsildars for Excise, Special Deputy Tahsildars for Excise and Independent Deputy Tahsildars of sub-taluks. The original application must bear a court fee stamp of twenty-five Paise.

(2) The applicants should produce along with the application, the written consent of the owner or person in possession of the trees intended to be marked.

10. Persons wishing to apply for the grant of tree-tapping licences must produce the receiptal chalan for the payment of the instalment of the auction amounts due then. (For the period from 1st September 1972 to 31st August 1973 there will be a combined auction for the right of vend of toddy and for the right of tapping of trees). The renters should affix a declaration in the applications that they have obtained a licence for a shop specifying also the name and number of the shop for which trees are to be marked.

11. For the period 1st September 1972 to 31st August 1973 the marking of trees should be done by the shop-keepers themselves at their cost. The shop-keepers will be allowed to tap as many trees as are required for the legitimate requirements of the shops.

12. Collectors may, from time to time, prescribe the number of trees to be entered in a single application. They may also direct that the trees situated in one village only shall be included in an application.

13. Toddy shall not be drawn from any toddy tree nor shall any pot be attached to any toddy tree until the tree has been marked and the licence to tap it has been issued. The tapping of unmarked and unlicensed trees is a offence punishable under sections 61 (c) and 61 (d) of the Tamil Nadu Excise Act, 1971. The trees marked are subject to verification by the Excise Officers.

14. For Palmyra and Date trees, tree-tapping licences shall be annual, that is, they will be in force from 1st September 1972 or any subsequent date to the 31st August 1973 and for coconut and sago trees they shall be half-yearly, but no licence will be valid under these orders after 31st August 1973 unless there is any specific mention to the contrary.

15. For the convenience of applicants, applications will be received from 1st August 1972.

16. No liquor exceeding such quantity as the Government may prescribe from time to time should be transported except under a permit issued by the Collector or by any person duly empowered for that purpose. Such permits shall be either, general for definite periods and kinds of liquor or special, for specified occasions and particular consignments only. Each permit should specify.

- (a) the name of the person authorised to transport liquor;
- (b) the period for which the permit is to be in force;
- (c) the quantity and description of liquor for which it is granted; and
- (d) any other particulars which may be prescribed.

General permits can be granted only to persons licensed under the Act and will cover any quantity of liquor transported at any one time within the quantity specified in the permit. Permits also extend to and include servants and other persons employed by the grantees and acting on their behalf.

17. All toddy drawn under the tree-tapping licences shall, as soon as the pots containing it are removed from the trees, be immediately conveyed direct to a licensed toddy shop under a transport permit which will be granted gratis by the Tahsildar or Special Tahsildar for Excise or the Special Deputy Tahsildar, for Excise or the Independent Deputy Tahsildar within his jurisdiction. If the permit is to be issued beyond the jurisdiction of a taluk but within a revenue division, it should be obtained from the Revenue Divisional Officer. If it is to be issued beyond a revenue division in a district, it should be obtained from the Collector or the Assistant Commissioner of Excise of the district. If a licensee wants to transport toddy from another district, he shall first obtain a permit from the Collector or the Assistant Commissioner of Excise of the district in which his shop is situated, to bring the toddy, and then obtain a transport permit from the Collector or the Assistant Commissioner of Excise of the district where the trees are situated. The permit should accompany the toddy transported and shall be produced on demand of any excise officer or of any other officer empowered to make such demand. No toddy drawn under these orders shall be disposed of otherwise than to the concerned licensed shop-keeper. Tree-foot sales or sales in the open are absolutely prohibited.

18. Between sunset and sunrise, no toddy shall be drawn or kept by the licensee in the garden or field in which the trees which he is licensed to tap stand, except the freshly drawn toddy contained in the pots attached for the purpose of receiving toddy to the tree which he is licensed to tap or the balance of toddy which may remain in any shop licensed within such garden or field, provided that the Commissioner of Excise may, on sufficient cause being shown relax the restriction.

19. The licensee shall not transport toddy in glass bottles. It should be conveyed only in mud pots or wooden con-

tainers. Toddy shall not be kept or stored for sale in any bottle in the licensed premises. Storage for sale shall be only in pots with wide mouths.

20. The licensees are strictly forbidden from giving or offering toddy, either to the owners of trees or any one else free, either in pursuance of a prevalent custom or for any other reason.

#### ANNEXURE.

List of immovable property possessed by  
Successful bidder of Shop No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Surety of the successful bidder of \_\_\_\_\_  
at \_\_\_\_\_ taluk, \_\_\_\_\_ district  
for the lease 19 \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_

I. (1) Name.  
(2) Father's name.  
(3) Residence and address.  
(4) Occupation.  
(5) Particulars of immovable property possessed—

	Taluk.	Village and name of street in case houses.	Survey numbers (and door No. in case of houses).	Extent.	Wet or dry.	Assessment.	Market value per acre in case of land.	Registered in whose name; if pattadar patta number.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)

II. What is the nature and extent of your ownership or interest in the above property?

III. Are there any existing encumbrances on the above property? If so, nature and amount of each such encumbrance? Have you other debts? If so, to what extent?

IV. Are there any other claims upon the property shown in head I above? If so, the nature and amount of such claim should be state.

I, \_\_\_\_\_, son of \_\_\_\_\_ residing at \_\_\_\_\_ hereby solemnly declare that the facts about my property above stated are complete and true and that there are no encumbrances thereon beyond those shown in head III above and I shall not transfer or encumber any of the property shown in statement above

further encumber without the previous intimation in writing to the Tahsildar, of \_\_\_\_\_ taluk.

Witness:  
Address:  
Date:  
Place:  
Signature:

NOTE.—(1) Under head II, it should be stated whether the property is the sole or joint family property of the declarant; if joint family, the share of the declarant and value thereof should be stated.

(2) The Tahsildar should question the deponent further, claims on the property other than those noted under head II, e.g., claims on account of dowry or stridhanam.

(3) The Tahsildar should question the deponent further, if necessary, in order to elucidate his statement and should record the replies which should be signed by the deponent and the Tahsildar and attached to this declaration.

N. ANANTHAPADMANABHAN,  
Commissioner of Excise.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue,  
Prohibition and Excise), Chepank,  
Madras-5, 6th June 1972.



# **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 unmentioned work at his office at Venkataramana Road, R.S. Puram, Coimbatore-2 up to 3-00 p.m. on 26-7-1972 and will be opened at 3-15 p.m. (as per office clock) on the same day. All works fall in the division of Coimbatore.

1. Remodelling the existing daily-cum-weekly market at Valparai. A-Type Block—E.M.D. Rs. 13,450.
2. Remodelling the existing daily-cum-weekly market at Valparai. B-Type Block—E.M.D. Rs. 940.
3. Remodelling the existing daily-cum-weekly market at Valparai. C-1 Type Block—E.M.D. Rs. 700.
4. Remodelling the existing daily-cum-weekly market at Valparai. C-2 Type Block—E.M.D. Rs. 700.
5. Remodelling the existing daily-cum-weekly market at Valparai. D-Type Block—E.M.D. Rs. 550.
6. Remodelling the existing daily-cum-weekly market at Valparai. E-1 Type Block—E.M.D. Rs. 571.
7. Remodelling the existing daily-cum-weekly market at Valparai. E-2 Type Block—E.M.D. Rs. 571.
8. Remodelling the existing daily-cum-weekly market at Valparai. F-Type Block—E.M.D. Rs. 700.
9. Remodelling the existing daily-cum-weekly market at Valparai. G-1 Type Block—E.M.D. Rs. 600.
10. Remodelling the existing daily-cum-weekly market at Valparai. G-2 Type Block—E.M.D. Rs. 600.
11. Remodelling the existing daily-cum-weekly market at Valparai. H-Type Block—E.M.D. Rs. 525.
12. Remodelling the existing daily-cum-weekly market at Valparai. I-Type Block—E.M.D. Rs. 385.
13. Remodelling the existing daily-cum-weekly market at Valparai. J-A Type Block—E.M.D. Rs. 715.
14. Remodelling the existing daily-cum-weekly market at Valparai. J-2 Type Block—E.M.D. Rs. 715.
15. Remodelling the existing daily-cum-weekly market at Valparai. J-3 Type Block—E.M.D. Rs. 715.
16. Remodelling the existing daily-cum-weekly market at Valparai. K-1 Type Block—E.M.D. Rs. 870.
17. Remodelling the existing daily-cum-weekly market at Valparai. K-2 Type Block—E.M.D. Rs. 870.
18. Remodelling the existing daily-cum-weekly market at Valparai. K-3 Type Block—E.M.D. Rs. 915.
19. Remodelling the existing daily-cum-weekly market at Valparai. L-Type Block—E.M.D. Rs. 660.
20. Remodelling the existing daily-cum-weekly market at Valparai. M-1 Type Block—E.M.D. Rs. 170.
21. Remodelling the existing daily-cum-weekly market at Valparai. M-2 Type Block—E.M.D. Rs. 170.

The particulars of tender condition of contract with plan, schedule, etc., can be obtained from the Divisional Engineer, (H. & R.W.), Concerned on payment of Rs. 10 plus sales tax (Non-refundable) on all working days from 1st July 1972 to 11th July 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 number (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 Engineer (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 Divisional Engineer (H. & R.W.), 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. 21A. **SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,**  
*Highways and Rural Works, Coimbatore-2.*

## **EXCISE NOTIFICATION.**

It is hereby notified for the information of the public that the *Toddy* shops in the South Arcot District for the period 1972-73, commencing from 1st September 1972 and ending with 31st August 1973 will be sold in public auction from 10 a.m. on the dates mentioned below by the respective Revenue Divisional Officers at the Headquarters of the each taluk. The other details can be had from the Collector's Office, Revenue Divisional Office or Taluk Officer.

Name of the taluk.	Date of sale.	Details of serial number of shops.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Tindivanam .. ..	1st July 1972 ..	1 to 25
	3rd July 1972 ..	26 to 52
2. Kallakurichi .. ..	1st July 1972 ..	1 to 24
	3rd July 1972 ..	25 to 48
3. Gingee .. ..	4th July 1972 ..	1 to 17
	5th July 1972 ..	18 to 34
4. Vridhachalam .. ..	4th July 1972 ..	1 to 21
	5th July 1972 ..	22 to 42
5. Tirukoilur .. ..	6th July 1972 ..	1 to 22
	7th July 1972 ..	23 to 44
6. Villupuram .. ..	10th July 1972 ..	1 to 18
	11th July 1972 ..	19 to 36
7. Cuddalore .. ..	12th July 1972 ..	1 to 26
	13th July 1972 ..	27 to 53
8. Chidambaram .. ..	14th July 1972 ..	1 to 26
	15th July 1972 ..	27 to 52

No. 24-A.

*Collector of South Arcot  
Cuddalore.*

## **TAMILNADU WATER WORKS & DRAINAGE DEPARTMENT.**

### **CHIT TENDER NOTICE.**

*Name of work—Kaveripakkam Water Supply Scheme—Supply and erection of submersible pumpsets and accessories.*

For and on behalf of the T.W.A.D. Board, sealed tenders in the proper departmental form will be received by the Superintending Engineer, T.W.A.D. Board, Madras Execution Circle at his office at 52, Gengu Reddy Road, Madras-8, for the above work up to 3-00 p.m. on 6th July 1972. The tenders will be opened after 3-30 p.m. on the same day by the Superintending Engineer, T.W.A.D. Board, Madras Execution Circle in the presence of the tenders who are present or the time of opening.

Form of contract is lump-sum and period of completion three months.

E.M.D.—viz Rs. 1,250 is to be in the form of Treasury Challan, demand draft, Bank Guarantee in favour of the Executive Engineer (P.H.E.), Vaniyambadi or in any one of the acceptable forms of deposits as prescribed in the Tender Schedule and Cost of Tender Documents is Rs. 20-74 including Sales Tax (non-refundable).

Tender documents can be had from the Executive Engineer, T.W.A.D. Board, 301, Jamath Road, Vaniyambadi by remitting cash or by sending Money Order.

No. 5.

*Superintending Engineer (P.H.E.)*

**NOTIFICATION BY THE COLLECTOR OF  
RAMANATHAPURAM.**

**AUCTION SALE OF JEEPS.**

The following jeeps (without trailers) in "as is and where is" condition will be sold in public auction by the District Development Officer (East) on Monday 10th July 1972 at the time noted against each.

1. Jeep Registration No. MSY 7803 1957 Model—10 a.m.
2. Jeep Registration No. MDU 4916 1955 Model—11 a.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 (East), Ramanathapuram Collector's Office, 110, Alagarkoil Road, Madurai-2.

*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 Development Section, Ramnad Collector's Office, 110, Alagarkoil Road, Madurai-2.

3. The auction shall be conducted by the District Development Officer (East), Ramanathapuram at Madurai, 110, Alagarkoil Road, Madurai-2.

4. The 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 in 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 and 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 of 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.

No. 13A

*Collector,  
Ramanathapuram at Madurai.*

**TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION  
LIMITED.**

**TENDER NOTICE.**

The Managing Director Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation Limited, 35/2, Woods Road, Madras-2, invites tenders for the disposal of in as-is where-is condition of good of Sanitary-ware and low level tank metal fittings available at the Tansi Ceramics at Vridhachalam, South Arcot district, Tamil Nadu.

The stock can be inspected at the Factory premises on any working day between 10-00 a.m. and 4-00 p.m.

Offers should be sent in a sealed cover addressed to the Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation Limited, 35/2, Woods Road, Mount Road, Madras-2 superscribed "Tender for goods Sanitarywares and low level tank metal fittings due on 17-7-1972" so as to reach him on or before 3 p.m. on 17-7-1972.

The details of items proposed to be disposed, Earnest Money Deposit to be deposited, etc. are available in the tender documents which can be obtained from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5-25 (Rupees five and paise twenty-five only) either by Money Order or by cash to the Senior Accounts Officer (Cash) Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation Limited, 35/2, Woods Road, Mount Road, Madras-2.

*Managing Director.*

**NOTIFICATION.**

The following condemned I.R.S. Machines of this Department will be sold by public auction by the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Periyakulam Division on 1-8-1972 at 10-30 a.m. Auction will be conducted at I.R.S. Workshops premises at Manjalar Dam.

*Serial number and details of machines.*

- 1 Drawn Scraper—Sl. No. 1921.
- 2 Spares of Fowler Marshall Tractor.
- 3 Lorry MDU 6940.
- 4 Lorry MDR 2498.
- 5 Lorry MSZ 7298.

*Locations.—*

All the above items are available at the I.R.S. Workshop yard, Manjalar Dam.

The machines could be inspected on any working day at the above location with the permission of the Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., Machinery Sub-Division, Manjalar Dam. The conditions regarding the sale can be obtained from the Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., Machinery Sub-Division, Manjalar Dam, Devadanapatti Post, Madurai District or Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Periyakulam Division, Periyakulam.

No. 46A.

*Executive Engineer,  
Periyakulam Division, P.W.D.,  
Periyakulam.*

P.S.—Manjalar Dam is 5. K.M. away from Devadanapatti on Kodai Road—Periyakulam Road.

**TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD.**

**TENDER NOTICE.**

Sealed Tenders with the name 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 10-7-1972. The tenders will be opened at 3-05 p.m. on the same day in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present:

*Name of work.*—Laying sewers in Batch IV/Block II area at A. A. Nagar.

*Approximate value of work.*—Rs. 66,000.

*Earnest Money Deposit.*—Rs. 990.

*Form of Contract.*—Lumpsum.

*Cost of Tender documents.*—Rs. 10-00 plus taxes (non-refundable).

Tender schedules, etc., can be had from the Office of Executive Engineer, Tamil Nadu Housing Board, Anna Nagar Division, Madras-40, between 10-00 a.m. and 12-00 noon on all working days on or after 28th June 1972 on cash payment upto 8th July 1972.

No. 11.

*Executive Engineer,  
Anna Nagar, Madras-20.*

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### TENDER NOTIFICATION FOR LEASE OF CAFETERIA BUILDING AT VAIGAI DAM.

Sealed tenders are invited from reputed caterers for taking on lease, the Cafeteria Building at Vaigai Dam Site to run a Vegetarian Hotel. The building is furnished, electrified and provided with water-supply and sanitary arrangements. The lease shall be for a period of 3 years from 1st September 1972 to 31st August 1975 and subject to usual conditions.

Intending tenderers can obtain further details from the Office of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Periyar-Vaigai Division, Tallakulam, Madurai-2. The last date for the receipt of tenders will be 5th July 1972.

Executive Engineer, P.W.D.,  
Periyar-Vaigai Division, Madurai-2.

No. 55-A.

### TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

*Half Yearly Examinations and Language Tests for Officers of all India Services and State Services, Bank Officers and Others—September 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 Officers 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 22nd September 1972 onwards. The last date for receipt of applications for the examination is 4th August 1972. Application forms and detailed particulars may be obtained on written requisition from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Government Estate, Mount Road, Madras-2.

### TAMIL NADU WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

#### NOTIFICATION.

*Sub.—Pallipalayam W.S.S.—II Stage—Construction of treatment works— of capacity 25-30 lakhs litres in 23 hours per day—consisting of aeration Chemical house, clarifloculator rapid sand filters, chlorinator and water meter etc.—regarding.*

*Ref.—(1) This office Chit tender Notice No. 3041/SD2/72, dated 4th February 1972.*

*(2) This office Notification No. 3041/SD2/72, dated 3rd April 1972.*

*(3) This office Notification No. 3041/SD2/72, dated 29th April 1972.*

The last date for receipt of tenders for the above work is hereby extended up to 3-00 p.m. on 15th July 1972 and the tenders 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 July 1972.

Other conditions of the Chit tender notice remain unchanged.

No. 13. *Superintending Engineer,  
T.W.D. Board, Coimbatore-12.*

### DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING.

#### NOTIFICATION.

Applications are invited for admission to the Evening Classes for Industrial Workers for the next session commencing from 1st September 1972 in the Institutes for the trades mentioned below:

1. Industrial Training Institute, (North) Madras, Madras-21.

- (1) Fitter.
- (2) Welder (Gas and Electric).
- (3) Electrician.
- (4) Draughtsman (Mechanical).
- (5) Cutting and Tailoring.

2. Industrial Training Institute, Guindy, Madras-32.

- (1) Fitter.
- (2) Mechanic (Motor Vehicle).
- (3) Mechanic (Instrument).
- (4) Draughtsman (Civil).

3. Industrial Training Institute, Ambattur, Madras-53.

- (1) Electrician.
- (2) Fitter.
- (3) Machinist.
- (4) Turner.

4. Industrial Training Institute, Coimbatore-11.

- (1) Draughtsman (Mechanical).
- (2) Pattern-maker.
- (3) Machinist.
- (4) Turner.

5. Industrial Training Institute, K. Pudur, Madurai-7.

- (1) Turner.
- (2) Mechanic (Motor Vehicle).
- (3) Draughtsman (Civil).
- (4) Welder (Gas and Electric).

The duration of the course will be two years for all trades except Welder and Cutting and Tailoring trades for which the duration will be one year only. Classes will be held thrice a week in the evenings for two hours each day.

#### Qualification for Admission.

The candidates should be literate enough to follow the classes and should be actually working as a worker in the trade in which he seeks admission. The applicant must be sponsored by his/her employer for admission to the course.

*Fees* :—A nominal fee of Rs. 2 (Rupees two only) per month will be charged.

Candidates desirous of joining the course may obtain application forms and prospectus from the Principals concerned either in person or by sending a self addressed and sufficiently stamped envelope.

Last date for receipt of applications completed in all respects by the Principals concerned will be 31st July 1972.

No. 50-A.

*Director of Employment and Training.*

### 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 3 p.m. on 10th July 1972 for purchasing of condemned vehicles and other miscellaneous scrap materials available at Central Stores, Pasumalai.

Tender sets will be available from Superintending Engineer, Madurai Electricity System, K. Pudur Post, Madurai-7 for sale on any working day from 26th June to 7th July 1972.

An Earnest Money Deposit of Rs. 500 (Rupees five hundred only) is to be remitted in favour of Chief Accountant (Expenditure), Madurai Electricity System, K. Pudur Post, Madurai-7 either by cash or by demand draft and cash receipt or demand draft attached with the tender. The tenders received without earnest money deposit will be rejected.

The Tenders will be opened at 4 p.m. on the same day (i.e. on 10th July 1972 at R. Pudur Central office 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 scraps with approximated quantity can be had on payment of Rs. 5 (Rupees five only) (which may not be refundable) in cash or by money order to the Chief Accountant/Expenditure, Madurai Electricity System, 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, Pasumalai during working hours on any working day.

The tender forms are not transferable.

*Superintending Engineer,  
Madurai Electricity System, K. Pudur Post,  
Madurai-7.*

No. 51-A.

## TENDER NOTICE.

Name of Work : Construction of Staff Quarters to Primary Health Centre at Alangayam of North Arcot District.

For and on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer, P.W.D. Family Planning Buildings Division, Vellore-1 from the Registered contractors of appropriate class of P.W.D. or other Government Departments for the above work up to 3-00 p.m. on 7th July 1972. The tender will be opened by the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Family Planning Buildings Division, Vellore-1 in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-15 p.m. on the same day.

2. Period of completion of work : 5 (Five).

3. Form of contract : Lumpsum.

4. Indenting tenderers will on application in writing to the Manager of the Division Office 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. Remittances—III—O.R." to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D. Family Planning Division, Vellore-1. 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.

5. Applications for the supply of the above tender documents should reach the office of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D. Family Planning Buildings Division, Vellore-1 on or before 5th July 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 Executive Engineer P.W.D., Family Planning Buildings Division, Vellore-1 during office hours from 20th June 1972 to 5th July 1972.

6. 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 Quarters to Primary Health Centre at Alangayam of North Arcot District" also noting down the number and date of chalan and amount of E.M.D. remitted.

7. An earnest money of Rs. 2,700 (Rupees Two thousand and seven hundred only) shall be deposited by the Intending Tenderer as stipulated in the detailed tender Notice and the Chalan therefore 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 Bans. The demand drafts of Scheduled Bank furnished towards Earnest Money Deposit drawn in favour of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Family Planning Buildings Division, Vellore 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.

8. Tenderers should enclose Income-tax verification and Sales Tax clearance certificates.

9. Tenders will be entertained only from the registered contractors and registered constructors of other Divisions should enclose a copy of the enlistment order to Establishment that they are registered contractors.

10. Tenders not complying with clauses 6 to 9 above will be rejected.

11. 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 stipulation in the details tender notice.

12. The Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Family Planning Buildings Division, Vellore reserves to himself the right to reject any or all the tenders.

Executive Engineer, P.W.D.,

Family Planning Buildings Division, Vellore-1.

No. 19-A

Sealed tenders superscribed, "Tender for the supply of bun and Tea to the technical employees of the Government Regional Press, at Vridhachalam for the period from 15th July 1972 to 30th June 1973" will be received by the Director of Stationery and Printing, Madras on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu upto 3.00 p.m. on 5th July 1972. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers by registered post with acknowledgement due addressed to the Director of Stationery and Printing, Madras-1, by name and not by any other means. For further particulars please apply to the Assistant Works Manager, Government Regional Press, Vridhachalam.

Director of Stationery and  
Printing.

No. 2.

# DIRECTORATE OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION, (CONSTRUCTION WING).

## Chit tender notice.

Name of work:—Construction of building for Guest House for Madurai University in Madurai University Campus at Madurai —Theni Road—E.M.D. Rs. 7,500.

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 3rd July 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 is to be carried out within eight months on lumpsum contract basis.

Tender documents will be available in the above office during office hours from 21st June to 1st July 1972.

The cost of tender documents viz Rs. 20 (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 at 3½ per cent 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. 4.

## TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders superscribed "Tender for the supply of bun and tea to the technical employees of the Government Regional Press at Salem for the period from 15th July 1972 to 30th June 1973" will be received by the Director of Stationery and Printing, Madras-1 on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu upto 3 p.m. on 5th July 1972. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers by registered post with acknowledgement due addressed to the Director of Stationery and Printing, Madras-1 by name and not by any other means. For further particulars please apply to the Assistant Works Manager, Government Regional Press, Salem.

Director of Stationery and Printing.

No. 7.



**SALEM COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,  
SALEM.**

**AUCTION NOTICE FOR THE LEASE OF TODDY AND ARRACK SHOPS IN SALEM DISTRICT FOR  
THE LEASE PERIOD FROM 1st SEPTEMBER 1972 TO 31st AUGUST 1973.**

Subject to conditions published in Tamil Nadu Government Extraordinary Gazette in Part III, dated 6th June, 1972 the privileges for the sale of Toddy and Arrack in the shops will be sold in auction for the lease period of Twelve Months commencing from 1st September 1972 to 31st August, 1973 by the Officers and on the dates as per the following programme. Any person desiring to bid must deposit a sum of Rs. 200 (Rupees Two hundred only) with the Selling Officer on the date of sale. Deposits will be accepted by the Selling Officer from 9 a.m. Ordinarily, sale will be commenced at 11 a.m. The Sale will be conducted as per the programme in the respective Taluk Offices and the Sub-Taluk Office.

2. The details of auctions sales and the list of Toddy and Arrack Shops can be had from the Offices of the Collector, the Revenue Divisional Officers, the Tahsildars and the Independent Deputy Tahsildar on payment of nominal cost.

3. The auction purchasers should immediately after the auction, deposit half month's kist for the shops knocked down in his person. Every bidder whose bid is provisionally accepted must deposit two month's rent of all shops knocked down by him.

4. The programme for auction sale of the Toddy and Arrack Shops in Salem District for the lease period from 1st September 1972 to 31st August, 1973 is as noted below:.

Name of the Taluks or Sub-Taluks.	Place where auction will be conducted.	Date of auction.	
		Toddy Shops. (3)	Arrack Shops. (4)
(1)	(2)		
1. SELLING OFFICER: THE REVENUE DIVISIONAL OFFICER: SALEM.			
Salem .. .. .	Taluk Office, Salem .. .. .	1st July 1972 (1 to 24 Shops).	11th July 1972 (1 to 14 Shops).
Salem .. .. .	Taluk Office, Salem .. .. .	3rd July 1972 (25 to 52 Shops).	12th July 1972 (15 to 28 Shops).
Attur .. .. .	Taluk Office, Attur .. .. .	4th July 1972 (1 to 24 Shops).	13th July 1972 (1 to 20 Shops).
Attur .. .. .	Taluk Office, Attur .. .. .	5th July 1972 (25 to 48 Shops).	14th July 1972 (21 to 39 Shops).
Yercaud Sub-Taluk .. .. .	Sub-Taluk Office, Yercaud .. .. .	6th July 1972 (1 and 2 Shops).	15th July 1972 (1 to 4 Shops).
2. SELLING OFFICER: THE REVENUE DIVISIONAL OFFICER, NAMAKKAL.			
Namakkal .. .. .	Taluk Office, Namakkal .. .. .	1st July 1972 (1 to 25 Shops).	11th July 1972 (1 to 17 Shops).
Namakkal .. .. .	Taluk Office, Namakkal .. .. .	3rd July 1972 (26 to 50 Shops).	12th July 1972 (18 to 37 Shops).
Namakkal .. .. .	Taluk Office, Namakkal .. .. .	4th July 1972 (51 to 75 Shops).	13th July 1972 (38 to 53 Shops).
Namakkal .. .. .	Taluk Office, Namakkal .. .. .	5th July 1972 (76 to 93 Shops).	.....
Rasipuram .. .. .	Taluk Office, Rasipuram .. .. .	6th July 1972 (1 to 16 Shops).	14th July 1972 (1 to 18 Shops).
Rasipuram .. .. .	Taluk Office, Rasipuram .. .. .	7th July 1972 (17 to 34 Shops).	.....
3. SELLING OFFICER: THE REVENUE DIVISIONAL OFFICER, SANKARI.			
Sankari .. .. .	Taluk Office, Sankari .. .. .	1st July 1972 (1 to 23 Shops).	11th July 1972 (1 to 20 Shops).
Sankari .. .. .	Taluk Office, Sankari .. .. .	3rd July 1972 (24 to 40 Shops).	.....
Tiruchengode .. .. .	Taluk Office, Tiruchengode .. .. .	4th July 1972 (1 to 25 Shops).	12th July 1972 (1 to 25 shops).
Tiruchengode .. .. .	Taluk Office, Tiruchengode .. .. .	5th July 1972 (26 to 50 Shops).	.....
4. SELLING OFFICER: THE REVENUE DIVISIONAL OFFICER, METTUR.			
Mettur .. .. .	Taluk Office, Mettur .. .. .	1st July 1972 (1 to 24 shops).	11th July 1972 (1 to 25 shops).
Mettur .. .. .	Taluk Office, Mettur .. .. .	3rd July 1972 (25 to 48 Shops).	.....
Omalur .. .. .	Taluk Office, Omalur .. .. .	4th July 1972 (1 to 20 Shops).	12th July 1972 (1 to 21 Shops).
Omalur .. .. .	Taluk Office, Omalur .. .. .	5th July 1972 (21 to 33 Shops).	.....

# **AUCTION OF ARRACK SHOPS IN THANJAVUR DISTRICT FOR 1972-73.**

Notice is hereby given that the auction sale of arrack shops for all the taluks and independent Sub-Taluk Peravurni of Thanjavur district for the year 1972-73 (from 1st September 1972 to 31st August 1973) will be held at the concerned Taluk Offices, and the Independent Deputy Tahsildar's Office, Peravurni as per the programme detailed below :—

The notice of privilege of sale of Arrack in Retail shops during the period from 1st September 1972 to 31st August 1973 containing instructions for the sale and the list of arrack shops Talukwise in the form of a booklet will be available in Collector's Office, Thanjavur, Revenue Divisional Officer's Office, Taluk Office and Independent Deputy Tahsildar's Office, Peravurni on payment of cost.

Taluk.	Date of auction.	PROGRAMME.		Place of auction.	Officers by whom auction will be conducted.
		Time of auction.	Number of shops to be auctioned.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Thanjavur .. .. .	22nd July 1972 (Saturday).	9 a.m.	1 to 18	Taluk Office, Thanjavur.	Revenue Divisional Officer, Thanjavur.
2 Orathanad .. .. .	24th July 1972 (Monday).	Do.	1 to 8	Taluk Office, Orathanad.	Do.
3 Kumbakonam .. .. .	25th July 1972 (Tuesday).	Do.	1 to 22	Taluk Office, Kumbakonam.	Sub-Collector, Kumbakonam.
4 Papanasam .. .. .	26th July 1972 (Wednesday).	Do.	1 to 11	Taluk Office, Papanasam.	Do.
5 Mayuram .. .. .	22nd July 1972 (Saturday).	Do.	1 to 13	Taluk Office, Mayuram.	Revenue Divisional Officer, Mayuram.
6 Sirkali .. .. .	24th July 1972 (Monday).	Do.	1 to 5	Taluk Office, Sirkali.	Do.
7 Nagapattinam .. .. .	25th July 1972 (Tuesday).	Do.	1 to 11	Taluk Office, Nagapattinam.	Revenue Divisional Officer, Nagapattinam.
8 Nannilam .. .. .	26th July 1972 (Wednesday).	Do.	1 to 8	Taluk Office, Nannilam.	Do.
9 Mannargudi .. .. .	22nd July 1972 (Saturday).	Do.	1 to 8	Taluk Office, Mannargudi.	Revenue Divisional Officer, Mannargudi.
10 Tiruthuraiipoondi .. .. .	24th July 1972 (Monday).	Do.	1 to 5	Do.	Do.
11 Pattukkottai .. .. .	26th July 1972 (Wednesday).	Do.	1 to 6	Taluk Office, Pattukkottai.	Revenue Divisional Officer, Pattukkottai.
12 Arantangi .. .. .	25th July 1972 (Tuesday).	Do.	1 to 7	Taluk Office, Arantangi.	Do.
13 Peravurni .. .. .	24th July 1972 (Monday).	Do.	1 to 5	Independent Deputy Tahsildar's Office, Peravurni.	Do.

No. 18-A.

(Sd.) K. A. NAMBIAR,  
Collector, Thanjavur.

## **AUCTION OF TODDY SHOPS IN THANJAVUR DISTRICT FOR 1972-73.**

Notice is hereby given that the auction sale of toddy shops for all the Taluks and Independent Sub-Taluk Peravurni of Thanjavur district for the year 1972-73 (from 1st September 1972 to 31st August 1973) will be held at the concerned Taluk offices and Independent Deputy Tahsildar's Office, Peravurni as per the programme detailed below :—

The notice of privilege of sale of Toddy in Retail shops during the period 1st September 1972 to 31st August 1973 containing conditions for the sale and the list of Toddy shops talukwise in the form of a Booklet will be available in Collector's Office, Thanjavur, Revenue Divisional Officer's Office, Taluk Office, Independent Deputy Tahsildar's Office, Peravurni on payment of cost.

Taluk.	Date of auction.	PROGRAMME.		Place of auction.	Officers by whom auction will be conducted.
		Time of auction.	Number of shops to be auctioned.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Thanjavur .. .. .	3rd July 1972 (Monday)	9 a.m.	From 1 to 15	Taluk Office, Thanjavur.	Revenue Divisional Officer, Thanjavur.
	4th July 1972 (Tuesday)	Do.	From 16 to 30	Do.	Do.
	5th July 1972 (Wednesday)	Do.	From 31 to 45	Do.	Do.
	6th July 1972 (Thursday)	Do.	From 46 to 60	Do.	Do.
	7th July 1972 (Friday)	Do.	From 61 to 78	Do.	Do.
2 Orathanad .. .. .	10th July 1972 (Monday)	Do.	From 1 to 12	Taluk Office, Orathanad.	Do.
	11th July 1972 (Tuesday)	Do.	From 13 to 24	Do.	Do.
	12th July 1972 (Wednesday)	Do.	From 25 to 35	Do.	Do.
3 Kumbakonam .. .. .	17th July 1972 (Monday)	Do.	From 1 to 22	Taluk Office, Kumbakonam.	Sub-Collector, Kumbakonam.
	18th July 1972 (Tuesday)	Do.	From 23 to 44	Do.	Do.
	19th July 1972 (Wednesday)	Do.	From 45 to 66	Do.	Do.
	20th July 1972 (Thursday)	Do.	From 67 to 88	Do.	Do.
	21st July 1972 (Friday)	Do.	From 89 to 110	Do.	Do.

Taluk.	Date of auction.	Time of auction.	Number of shops to be auctioned.	Place of auction.	Officers by whom auction will be conducted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
4 Papanasam ..	10th July 1972 (Monday) ..	9 a.m. ..	From 1 to 18 ..	Taluk Office, Papanasam.	Sub-Collector, Kumbakonam.
	11th July 1972 (Tuesday) ..	Do. ..	From 19 to 36 ..	Do.	Do.
	12th July 1972 (Wednesday) ..	Do. ..	From 37 to 54 ..	Do.	Do.
	13th July 1972 (Thursday) ..	Do. ..	From 55 to 72 ..	Do.	Do.
	14th July 1972 (Friday) ..	Do. ..	From 73 to 90 ..	Do.	Do.
5 Mayur. m ..	3rd July 1972 (Monday) ..	Do. ..	From 1 to 24 ..	Taluk Office, Mayuram.	Revenue Divisional Officer, Mayuram.
	4th July 1972 (Tuesday) ..	Do. ..	From 25 to 48 ..	Do.	Do.
	5th July 1972 (Wednesday) ..	Do. ..	From 49 to 72 ..	Do.	Do.
	6th July 1972 (Thursday) ..	Do. ..	From 73 to 96 ..	Do.	Do.
	7th July 1972 (Friday) ..	Do. ..	From 97 to 120 ..	Do.	Do.
	8th July 1972 (Saturday) ..	Do. ..	From 121 to 146 ..	Do.	Do.
6 Sirkali ..	17th July 1972 (Monday) ..	Do. ..	From 1 to 17 ..	Taluk Office, Sirkali.	Revenue Divisional Officer, Mayuram.
	18th July 1972 (Tuesday) ..	Do. ..	From 18 to 34 ..	Do.	Do.
	19th July 1972 (Wednesday) ..	Do. ..	From 35 to 51 ..	Do.	Do.
	20th July 1972 (Thursday) ..	Do. ..	From 52 to 69 ..	Do.	Do.
7 Nagapattinam.	15th July 1972 (Saturday) ..	Do. ..	From 1 to 21 ..	Taluk Office, Nagapattinam.	Revenue Divisional Officer, Nagapattinam.
	17th July 1972 (Monday) ..	Do. ..	From 22 to 42 ..	Do.	Do.
	18th July 1972 (Tuesday) ..	Do. ..	From 43 to 63 ..	Do.	Do.
	19th July 1972 (Wednesday) ..	Do. ..	From 64 to 84 ..	Do.	Do.
	20th July 1972 (Thursday) ..	Do. ..	From 85 to 105 ..	Do.	Do.
	21st July 1972 (Friday) ..	Do. ..	From 106 to 126 ..	Do.	Do.
8 Nannilam ° ..	1st July 1972 (Saturday) ..	Do. ..	From 1 to 25 ..	Taluk Office, Nannilam.	Do.
	3rd July 1972 (Monday) ..	Do. ..	From 26 to 50 ..	Do.	Do.
	4th July 1972 (Tuesday) ..	Do. ..	From 51 to 75 ..	Do.	Do.
	5th July 1972 (Wednesday) ..	Do. ..	From 76 to 100 ..	Do.	Do.
	6th July 1972 (Thursday) ..	Do. ..	From 101 to 125 ..	Do.	Do.
	7th July 1972 (Friday) ..	Do. ..	From 126 to 150 ..	Do.	Do.
	8th July 1972 (Saturday) ..	Do. ..	From 151 to 175 ..	Do.	Do.
	10th July 1972 (Monday) ..	Do. ..	From 176 to 195 ..	Do.	Do.
9 Mannargudi ..	1st July 1972 (Saturday) ..	Do. ..	From 1 to 20 ..	Taluk Office, Mannargudi.	Revenue Divisional Officer, Mannargudi.
	3rd July 1972 (Monday) ..	Do. ..	From 21 to 40 ..	Do.	Do.
	4th July 1972 (Tuesday) ..	Do. ..	From 41 to 60 ..	Do.	Do.
	5th July 1972 (Wednesday) ..	Do. ..	From 61 to 80 ..	Do.	Do.
	6th July 1972 (Thursday) ..	Do. ..	From 81 to 100 ..	Do.	Do.
	7th July 1972 (Friday) ..	Do. ..	From 101 to 120 ..	Do.	Do.
	8th July 1972 (Saturday) ..	Do. ..	From 121 to 141 ..	Do.	Do.
10 Tiruthuraipoondi.	10th July 1972 (Monday) ..	Do. ..	From 1 to 22 ..	Taluk Office, Tiruthuraipoondi.	Do.
	11th July 1972 (Tuesday) ..	Do. ..	From 23 to 44 ..	Do.	Do.
	12th July 1972 (Wednesday) ..	Do. ..	From 45 to 66 ..	Do.	Do.
	13th July 1972 (Thursday) ..	Do. ..	From 67 to 88 ..	Do.	Do.
	14th July 1972 (Friday) ..	Do. ..	From 89 to 111 ..	Do.	Do.
11 Pattukkottai ..	15th July 1972 (Saturday) ..	Do. ..	From 1 to 15 ..	Taluk Office, Pattukkottai.	Revenue Divisional Officer, Pattukkottai.
	17th July 1972 (Monday) ..	Do. ..	From 16 to 30 ..	Do.	Do.
	18th July 1972 (Tuesday) ..	Do. ..	From 31 to 45 ..	Do.	Do.
	19th July 1972 (Wednesday) ..	Do. ..	From 46 to 60 ..	Do.	Do.
12 Arantangi ..	8th July 1972 (Saturday) ..	Do. ..	From 1 to 17 ..	Taluk Office, Arantangi.	Do.
	10th July 1972 (Monday) ..	Do. ..	From 18 to 34 ..	Do.	Do.
	11th July 1972 (Tuesday) ..	Do. ..	From 35 to 51 ..	Do.	Do.
	12th July 1972 (Wednesday) ..	Do. ..	From 52 to 68 ..	Do.	Do.
	13th July 1972 (Thursday) ..	Do. ..	From 69 to 85 ..	Do.	Do.
	14th July 1972 (Friday) ..	Do. ..	From 86 to 104 ..	Do.	Do.
13 Peravurani ..	3rd July 1972 (Monday) ..	Do. ..	From 1 to 13 ..	Taluk Office, Peravurani.	Do.
	4th July 1972 (Tuesday) ..	Do. ..	From 14 to 27 ..	Do.	Do.
	5th July 1972 (Wednesday) ..	Do. ..	From 28 to 40 ..	Do.	Do.

# AUCTION SALE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Auction Sales of 545 Toddy Shops and 275 Arrack Shops in 11 taluks and 2 Independent sub-taluks of Tirunelveli district for the period of 12 months commencing from 1st September 1972 to 31st August 1973 will be conducted as per time and date mentioned in the Annexure given hereunder.

(2) The Auction will be for a period of one year (i.e.) from 1st September 1972 to 31st August 1973 and on a monthly rental basis for 12 months.

(3) The conditions prescribed by the Commissioner of Excise and Prohibition in his Notification, dated 5th June 1972, published in the Extraordinary issue of the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette*, dated 6th June 1972 and further orders and amendments issued by Government from time to time will be followed in accepting and rejecting the bid.

(4) Printed copies of the Sale Notification containing the conditions of the sale and details of shops, etc., may be obtained from any of the Revenue Divisional Officers, Taluk Offices or Deputy Tahsildar's Offices in the district on payment of cost.

## ANNEXURE. TODDY SHOPS.

Serial number and name of the taluk.	Date of auction.	Time of auction.	Number of shops to be auctioned.	Place of auction.	Officer by whom auction will be conducted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Tirunelveli	1-7-1972, Saturday	10 a.m.	28	Taluk Office, Tirunelveli.	Revenue Divisional Officer, Tirunelveli.
	3-7-1972, Monday	.. ..	28	Do.	Do.
2 Tenkasi .. ..	4-7-1972, Tuesday ..	.. ..	30	Taluk Office, Tenkasi	Do.
	5-7-1972, Wednesday.	.. ..	22	Do.	Do.
3 Shencottah ..	6-7-1972, Thursday ..	.. ..	14	Taluk Office, Shencottah.	Do.
4 Ambasamudram ..	1-7-1972, Saturday ..	.. ..	31	Taluk Office, Ambasamudram.	Revenue Divisional Officer, Cheranmadevi.
	3-7-1972, Monday ..	.. ..	30	Do.	Do.
5 Nanguneri ..	4-7-1972, Tuesday ..	.. ..	36	Taluk Office, Nanguneri.	Do.
	5-7-1972, Wednesday.	.. ..	36	Do.	Do.
6 Sankarankoil ..	1-7-1972, Saturday ..	.. ..	36	Taluk Office, Sankarankoil.	Revenue Divisional Officer, Koilpatty.
7 Sivagiri .. ..	3-7-1972, Monday ..	.. ..	20	Deputy Tahsildar Office, Sivagiri.	Do.
8 Vilathikulam ..	5-7-1972, Wednesday.	.. ..	31	Taluk Office, Vilathikulam.	Do.
9 Ottapidaram ..	6-7-1972, Thursday ..	.. ..	28	Deputy Tahsildar Office, Ottapidaram.	Do.
10 Koilpatty ..	8-7-1972, Saturday ..	.. ..	40	Taluk Office, Koilpatty.	Do.
11 Tuticorin ..	1-7-1972, Saturday ..	.. ..	19	Taluk Office, Tuticorin.	Assistant Collector, Tuticorin.
12 Srivaikuntam ..	4-7-1972, Tuesday ..	.. ..	43	Taluk Office, Srivaikuntam.	Do.
13 Tiruchendur ..	6-7-1972, Thursday ..	.. ..	25	Taluk Office, Tiruchendur.	Do.
	7-7-1972, Friday ..	.. ..	28	Do.	Do.
	8-7-1972, Saturday ..	.. ..	25	Do.	Do.

## ARRACK SHOPS.

1 Tirunelveli ..	11-7-1972, Tuesday ..	10 a.m.	35	Taluk Office, Tirunelveli.	Revenue Divisional Officer, Tirunelveli.
2 Tenkasi .. ..	13-7-1972, Thursday.	.. ..	25	Taluk Office, Tenkasi.	Do.
3 Shencottah ..	15-7-1972, Saturday.	.. ..	6	Taluk Office, Shencottah.	Do.
4 Ambasamudram ..	11-7-1972, Tuesday ..	.. ..	19	Taluk Office, Ambasamudram.	Revenue Divisional Officer, Cheranmadevi.
5 Nanguneri ..	13-7-1972, Thursday.	.. ..	31	Taluk Office, Nanguneri.	Do.



Serial number and name of the taluk	Date of auction.	Time of auction.	Number of shops to be auctioned.	Place of auction.	Officer by whom auction will be conducted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
6 Sankarankovil ..	11—7—1972, Tuesday ..	10 a.m.	23	Taluk Office, Sankarankovil.	Revenue Divisional Officer, Koilpatty.
7 Sivagiri ..	13—7—1972, Thursday.	„	10	Deputy Tahsildar's Office, Sivagiri.	Do.
8 Koilpatty ..	15—7—1972, Saturday.	„	21	Taluk Office, Koilpatty.	Do.
9 Vilathikulam ..	17—7—1972, Monday ..	„	19	Taluk Office, Vilathikulam.	Do.
10 Ottapidaram ..	19—7—1972, Wednesday.	„	29	Deputy Tahsildar's Office, Ottapidaram.	Do.
11 Tuticorin ..	11—7—1972, Tuesday ..	„	11	Taluk Office, Tuticorin.	Assistant Collector, Tuticorin.
12 Srivaikuntam ..	13—7—1972, Thursday.	„	28	Taluk Office, Srivaikuntam.	Do.
13 Tiruchendur ..	15—7—1972, Saturday.	„	27	Taluk Office, Tiruchendur.	Do.
No. 15-A.					Collector, Tirunelveli.

#### 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.B.) at his office at No. 17, P. T. Rajan Road, Madurai-2, up to 3-00 p.m. as per his office clock on 12th July 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.

Name of work: Tiruchy Sewerage Project—II Stage—Part-2—Laying and Jointing of S.W. and C.I. pipes and specials and providing other appurtenances in Block No. 3—E.M.D. Rs. 3,900.

Form of contract is lump-sum and period of completion nine months.

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, Tiruchirappalli-18.

Cost of tender documents is Rs. 10-35 (inclusive of sales tax and not refundable) and tender documents can be had from the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, B.15, Thillainagar Main Road, Tiruchirappalli-18 (up to 5-00 p.m. on 10th July 1972, Monday).

Superintending Engineer (T.W.A.D.B.),  
Madurai-2.

No. 11-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, superscribing the name of the work on the cover will be received by the Superintending Engineer (T.W.A.D.B.) at his office at No. 17, P. T. Rajan Road, Madurai-2, up to 3-00 p.m. as per his office clock on 12th July 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 carried out within six months on lump-sum contract basis.

Name of work: Tirupathur Panchayat Water-Supply Scheme—Ramanathapuram District—II Stage—Laying and Jointing of 300 mm. (12") A.C. pipes and specials for conveying main.—E.M.D. Rs. 1,820.

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 (Execution), T.W.A.D. Division, Karaikudi.

Cost of tender documents is Rs. 10-35 (inclusive of sales tax and not refundable) and tender documents can be had from the Executive Engineer (Execution), T.W.A.D. Board, 42, College Road, Karaikudi (up to 5-00 p.m. on 10th July 1972, Monday).

Superintending Engineer (T.W.A.D.B.),  
Madurai-2.

No. 12-A.

#### PALLAVA TRANSPORT CORPORATION, LIMITED.

##### CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Pallava Transport Corporation, Limited, sealed scheduled tenders will be received by the Manager (Technical), Pallava Transport Corporation, Limited, at his office at "Transport House", Mount Road, Madras-2, up to 3-00 p.m. on 2nd August 1972 for the works noted below. Form of contract is lump-sum and period of completion one month.

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.

Tenders will be opened on the same day (i.e.) on 2nd August 1972 at 3-15 p.m. by the Manager (Technical), Pallava Transport Corporation, Limited, Transport House, Madras-2.

Particulars of tender conditions, forms, schedules and plan 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 10th July to 1st August 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, Limited, "Transport House", Madras, and the receipt should be enclosed with the tender.

Tender received without the prescribed Earnest Money Deposit will not be considered.

Manager (Technical),  
Pallava Transport Corporation, Limited,  
Madras-2.

No. 16-A.

FACTORY MANAGER  
FOR  
THE TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVES SPINNING MILLS, LIMITED,  
MALAIKOVILUR, KARUR, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT.

*Qualification and experience :*

B.Sc. (Textiles) of any recognised University or Technical Institutions with a minimum of 10 years experience in the Textile Industry in responsible posts as Spinning Master or Assistant Spinning Master in charge of production and maintenance. Candidates with machinery erection experience would be preferred. He should also be conversant with Factories Act and Labour Laws and should be proficient in Tamil.

*Age limit :*

30 to 40 years.

*Scale of pay :*

Rs. 600-40-1,000 p.m. plus Dearness Allowance at 10 per cent of the Basic pay and full furnished free residential quarters.

Candidates with exceptional qualifications and experience will be considered for fixing at a higher stage in the prescribed scale of pay.

Please apply with full particulars to :

The Managing Director,  
Tiruchirappalli District Co-operative Spinning Mills, Ltd.,  
Post Box No. 13,  
Karur, Tiruchirappalli District, Tamil Nadu  
on or before 15th July 1972.

*Managing Director.*

TIRUCHIRAPPALLI MUNICIPALITY.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Municipal Commissioner at his office up to 3-30 p.m. on 12th July 1972 for the supply of 80 single bullock drawn Rubbish Carts. Tender condition and specification along with the plan can be obtained from the Municipal Health Officer on Application after remitting Rs. 2 Sales Tax extra.

D. GOVINDARAJAN,  
*Commissioner.*

No. 10.

AUCTION OF TODDY AND ARRACK SHOPS IN TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT.

Notice is hereby given that the auctions of sale of Toddy including the right to tap tree and Arrack in independent shops for all the Taluks in Tiruchirappalli District for the lease period from 1st September 1972 to 31st August 1973 will be held at Taluk Offices concerned as per the programme detailed below. The auction will be commenced at 9-00 a.m. on the dates fixed. The notice of sale of Abkari privileges containing conditions for the sale and the list of Toddy and Arrack shops taluk-wise in the form of booklet can be had from Collector's Office, Tiruchirappalli Revenue Divisional Officers and Taluk Officers on payment of cost.

TODDY SHOPS.

<i>Name of the taluk.</i>	<i>Date of auction sale.</i>	<i>Number of shops to be auctioned.</i>	<i>Place of auction sale.</i>	<i>Selling Officer.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Tiruchirappalli .. ..	1st July 1972	1 to 30	Taluk Office, Tiruchirappalli.	Revenue Divisional Officer,
	3rd July 1972	31 to 60	Do.	Do.
	4th July 1972	61 to 84	Do.	Do.
2. Karur .. ..	5th July 1972	1 to 30	Taluk Office, Karur.	Assistant Collector, Karur.
	6th July 1972	31 to 60	Do.	Do.
	7th July 1972	61 to 84	Do.	Do.
3. Kulitalai .. ..	10th July 1972	1 to 30	Taluk Office, Kulitalai.	Do.
	11th July 1972	31 to 62	Do.	Do.
4. Manapparai .. ..	12th July 1972	1 to 25	Taluk Office, Manapparai.	Do.
	13th July 1972	26 to 43	Do.	Do.
5. Udayarpalayam .. ..	1st July 1972	1 to 30	Taluk Office, Jayankondam.	Revenue Divisional Officer,
	3rd July 1972	31 to 62	Do.	Do.

<i>Name of the taluk.</i>	<i>Date of auction sale.</i>	<i>Number of shops to be auctioned.</i>	<i>Place of auction sale.</i>	<i>Selling Officer.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>TODDY SHOPS—cont.</b>				
6. Ariyalur .. ..	4th July 1972	1 to 30	Taluk Office, Ariyalur.	Revenue Divisional Officer, Ariyalur.
	5th July 1972	31 to 55	Do.	Do.
7. Perambalur .. ..	6th July 1972	1 to 40	Taluk Office, Perambalur.	Do.
	7th July 1972	41 to 75	Do.	Do.
8. Lalgudi .. ..	6th July 1972	1 to 40	Taluk Office, Lalgudi.	Revenue Divisional Officer, Musiri.
	7th July 1972	41 to 78	Do.	Do.
9. Thuraiyur .. ..	10th July 1972	1 to 30	Taluk Office, Thuraiyur.	Do.
	11th July 1972	31 to 56	Do.	Do.
10. Musiri .. ..	12th July 1972	1 to 30	Taluk Office, Musiri.	Do.
	13th July 1972	31 to 59	Do.	Do.
11. Thirumayam .. ..	1st July 1972	1 to 35	Taluk Office, Thirumayam.	Sub-Collector, Pudukkottai.
	3rd July 1972	36 to 65	Do.	Do.
12. Alangudi .. ..	4th July 1972	1 to 30	Taluk Office, Alangudi.	Do.
	5th July 1972	31 to 63	Do.	Do.
13. Kolathur .. ..	10th July 1972	1 to 20	Taluk Office, Kolathur at Keeranur.	Do.
	11th July 1972	21 to 43	Do.	Do.

**ARRACK SHOPS.**

1. Tiruchirappalli .. ..	14th July 1972	1 to 30	Taluk Office, Tiruchirappalli.	Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruchirappalli.
	15th July 1972	31 to 55	Do.	Do.
2. Lalgudi .. ..	17th July 1972	1 to 18	Taluk Office, Lalgudi ..	Revenue Divisional Officer, Musiri.
3. Musiri .. ..	18th July 1972	1 to 25	Taluk Office, Musiri ..	Do.
4. Thuraiyur .. ..	19th July 1972	1 to 21	Taluk Office, Thuraiyur.	Do.
5. Perambalur .. ..	20th July 1972	1 to 26	Taluk Office, Perambalur.	Revenue Divisional Officer, Ariyalur.
6. Udayarpalayam .. ..	14th July 1972	1 to 22	Taluk Office, Jayankondam.	Do.
7. Ariyalur .. ..	15th July 1972	1 to 25	Taluk Office, Ariyalur.	Do.
8. Karur .. ..	17th July 1972	1 to 23	Taluk Office, Karur. ..	Assistant Collector, Karur.
9. Manapparai .. ..	20th July 1972	1 to 28	Taluk Office, Manapparai.	Do.
10. Kulitalai .. ..	21st July 1972	1 to 22	Taluk Office, Kulitalai.	Do.
11. Thirumayam .. ..	18th July 1972	1 to 23	Taluk Office, Thirumayam.	Sub-Collector, Pudukkottai.
12. Alangudi .. ..	19th July 1972	1 to 24	Taluk Office, Alangudi ..	Do.
13. Kolathur .. ..	21st July 1972	1 to 25	Taluk Office, Kolathur.	Do.

*Collector,  
Tiruchirappalli.*

# SALE OF RIGHT TO VEND TODDY AND ARRACK SHOPS IN CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.

It is hereby notified for the information of the public that the right of vending Toddy and Arrack in the shops in Chingleput District for the period commencing from 1st September 1972 to 31st August 1973 will be sold in public auction at the Taluk/ Sub-Taluk Offices concerned as noted below on the dates noted against each at 9-00 a.m. by the Officers noted below.

2. Details of auction sale and list of shops can be had from the Offices of the District Collector, Revenue Divisional Officers, Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars.

Name of the Taluk/ Sub-Taluk.	Place of Sale.	Toddy.		Arrack.		Selling Officer.
		Date of Sale.	Number of shops to be sold.	Date of Sale.	Number of shops to be sold.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Tiruvallur .. ..	Taluk Office, Tiruvallur	1st July 1972 ..	1 to 57	11th July 1972 ..	1 to 36	Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruvallur.
2. Tiruttani .. ..	Taluk Office, Tiruttani.	3rd July 1972 ..	1 to 35	12th July 1972 ..	1 to 13	District Supply Officer, Kancheepuram.
3. Pennalurpet .. ..	Sub-Taluk Office, Pennalurpet.	4th July 1972 ..	1 to 29	13th July 1972 ..	1 to 15	Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruvallur
4. Pallipet .. ..	Sub-Taluk Office, Pallipet.	5th July 1972 ..	1 to 35	14th July 1972 ..	1 to 13	District Supply Officer, Kancheepuram.
5. Saidapet .. ..	Taluk Office, Saidapet.	1st July 1972 ..	1 to 40	11th July 1972 ..	1 to 22	Revenue Divisional Officer, Saidapet.
		3rd July 1972 ..	41 to 70	12th July 1972 ..	23 to 45	
6. Ponneri .. ..	Taluk Office, Ponneri.	4th July 1972 ..	1 to 55	13th July 1972 ..	1 to 22	Special Deputy Collector (ER), Gummidipoondi.
7. Gummidipoondi ..	Sub-Taluk Office, Gummidipoondi.	5th July 1972 ..	1 to 30	14th July 1972 ..	1 to 15	Special Deputy Collector (BR), Gummidipoondi.
8. Madurantakam ..	Taluk Office, Madurantakam.	6th July 1972 ..	1 to 40	15th July 1972 ..	1 to 19	Special Deputy Collector (TR), Kanchipuram.
		7th July 1972 ..	41 to 82.			
9. Chingleput .. ..	Taluk Office, Chingleput.	3rd July 1972 ..	1 to 40	17th July 1972 ..	1 to 22	Revenue Divisional Officer, Chingleput.
		4th July 1972 ..	41 to 70.			
10. Kancheepuram ..	Taluk Office, Kancheepuram.	5th July 1972 ..	1 to 47	18th July 1972 ..	1 to 29	Revenue Divisional Officer, Kancheepuram.
11. Sriperumbudur ..	Taluk Office, Sriperumbudur.	10th July 1972 ..	1 to 35	19th July 1972 ..	1 to 24	Special Deputy Collector (RC), Ambathur.
12. Uthiramerur ..	Sub-Taluk Office, Uthiramerur.	10th July 1972 ..	1 to 26	20th July 1972 ..	1 to 12	Revenue Divisional Officer, Kancheepuram.

No. 20-A.

Collector,  
Chingleput District.

## POLLACHI MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.

### TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tender will be received by the Commissioner up to 4 p.m. on 17th July 1972 for the supply of the following materials:—

1. Twenty-two KV Distribution type Lightning arresters.

2. Six Sq. m.m. 4 core Aluminium conductor PVC insulated Armoured under ground Cable. 650/1100 Volts grade.

Tender conditions and specifications can be had from the Municipal Electrical Engineer at Request.

No. 9

Commissioner.



# NOTIFICATION.

The auction sale of arrack shops in the Nilgiris District for the period from 1st September 1972 to 31st August 1973 will be conducted in the respective Taluk Offices by the Officers noted below at 11 a.m. on the dates noted against each.

## TODDY SHOPS.

Name of taluk.	Number of shops.	Date of sale.	Officer conducting the sale.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Coonoor Taluk .. ..	1	4th July 1972 .. ..	Personal Assistant (General) to the Collector of the Nilgiris, Ootacamund.
Gudalur Taluk .. ..	5	7th July 1972 .. ..	Revenue Divisional Officer, Gudalur.

## ARRACK SHOPS.

Name of taluk.	Number of shops.	Date of sale.	Officer conducting the sale.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Ooty Taluk .. .. .	19	11th July 1972 .. ..	The District Welfare Officer, Ooty.
Coonoor Taluk .. ..	15	13th July 1972 .. ..	The Personal Assistant (General) to the Collector of the Nilgiris, Ooty.
Gudalur Taluk .. ..	8	15th July 1972 .. ..	The Revenue Divisional Officer, Gudalur.

The conditions of auction sale have been published in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette*, Part III—Extraordinary, dated 6th June 1972. The details of conditions of auction and the particulars of shops to be auctioned can be had from the Collector's Office, Ooty, the Revenue Divisional Officer's Office, Gudalur and Taluk Offices in this District on payment of cost price of the printed materials.

Any person desiring to bid must deposit a sum of Rs. 200-00 (Two hundred only) with the selling Officer on the day of sale before the commencement of the auction sale.

No. 8 Collector, The Nilgiris.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

### TENDER NOTICE.

**Name of Work**—BUILDINGS—NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT  
—CONSTRUCTION OF SEMI-PERMANENT SHEDS  
FOR RUNNING PARALLEL MEDIUM SECTIONS IN  
GOVERNMENT THIRUMAGAL MILLS ARTS  
COLLEGE AT GUDIYATHAM.

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 25th 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. Form of agreement is lumpsum and period of completion—Four 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 July 1972 to 22nd July 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.D. Remittances. —III. Other Remittances" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Buildings Division at Kancheepuram.

The Sales Tax of 0-70 can be remitted in the same chalan under the head of XII. Sales Tax. B. Receipts under States Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax. The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalan.

Earnest Money Deposit of Rs. 2,800 will be accepted only in the shape of chalan, 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 atleast three years experience in the construction of major buildings works.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,  
P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle,  
Vellore-1.

No. 82-A

## INSTITUTE OF CATERING TECHNOLOGY AND APPLIED NUTRITION, ADYAR, MADRAS-20.

Applications from qualified candidates are invited for appointment to the post of Principal in the Institute of Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Adyar, Madras-20, which is an autonomous institution sponsored by the Government of India and the Government of Tamil Nadu together and registered under the Societies Act. The post carries a scale of pay of Rs. 1,000 —50—1,400 plus Dearness and other allowances as per the rates admissible to employees of similar cadre in the service of the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Applicants must possess the following qualifications namely :  
Age.—Must not have completed the age of 45 years on 1st July 1972.

**Other Qualifications.**—A Post-Graduate Degree/Diploma in Foods and Nutrition or Institutional Management and full Membership of the Hotel and Catering Institute, U.K. with atleast seven years' experience, out of which a minimum of three years should be in teaching and four years in handling large scale cookery in Hotel Industry.

Application on plain paper giving full particulars such as name, date of birth, qualifications, experience, etc., of the candidate concerned, together with attested copies of certificates, should be addressed (by designation only) to the Director of Technical Education, Government of Tamil Nadu, Madras-25 and sent so as to reach him on or before 1st August 1972.

Applicants who are already employed should submit their applications through PROPER CHANNEL.

Applicants, if called for, should be prepared to come for interview at Madras at their own cost.

DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION,  
MADRAS-2.

No. 18.

## NOTIFICATION.

*Diploma course in Prosthetic and Orthetic.*

Applications are invited from qualified candidates for admission to the above course.

*Details of the Course—*

The Course is of three years duration. The first year of the Course will be held at Central Polytechnic, Adyar, Madras-20 and the Second and Third Year of the course will be held at Government General Hospital, Madras.

*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, Tamil Nadu.

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 High School Examination with any two subjects as Electives from Algebra, Trigonometry, Geometry, Physics and Chemistry with eligibility for University Courses of Study.

OR

A pass in the Matriculation with Mathematics and Science.

*Age limit—*

No age-limit is prescribed for admission to this course.

Candidates of Tamil Nadu only will be considered for admission to this 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 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.

*Object of the Course—*

The object is to train Craftsman and Technicians required to help medical profession in the rehabilitation of amputees and handicapped by the fitting of artificial limbs and orthopaedic appliances.

*Tuition Fees—*

A tuition fees of Rs. 180 per year payable in two equal instalments and a special fees of Rs. 40 per year. A caution deposit of Rs. 10 towards loss or damage to tools and equipments should also be paid at the time of admission.

Candidates seeking admission to the above course should apply in the prescribed application form along with a crossed Indian Postal Order for Rs. 3 drawn in favour of the Principal, Central Polytechnic, Madras-20 towards registration fees. The application forms will be issued at the Office of the Principal, Central Polytechnic, Madras-20 on payment of one rupee by crossed Postal Order. The application should reach the Principal, Central Polytechnic, Adyar, Madras-20, on or before 10th July 1972.

Director of Technical Education,  
Madras-25.

No. 22A.

## TENDER EXTENSION NOTICE.

*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 10th August 1972. Tenders will be received up to 3 p.m. on 10th August 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 26th July to 8th August 1972. All other conditions remain unaltered.

Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.,  
Chingleput-North Arcot Circle.

No. 94A.

## HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## SHORT CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed schedule tender will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Pamban Circle at the Thirumanur Bridge Special Divisional Engineer's Office at Thanjavur up to 3 p.m. on 12th July 1972 for the work noted below:—

Constructing a Bridge at K.M. 74/4 (M. 46/4) of Muthupet Mimisal Road — E.M.D. Rs. 11,850.

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) on all working days from 3rd to 11th July 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 Reserved Bank of India, concurrence.

Tenders based on alternate design will not be considered. Tenders received without the E.M.D. will not be considered.

Superintending Engineer (H).

No. 92A.

## TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED.

## TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited up to 11-00 a.m. on 17-7-1972 for the disposal of Big cut pieces of B.T. Sole, E.I. Buff, etc., available in the Tansi Leather Works, Perambur, Madras-12, on as-is-where-is condition. Tender documents and other particulars can be had from the Superintendent, Tansi Leather Works, Perambur, Madras-12, on payment of Rs. 5-25 (Rupees five and paise twenty-five only) either in cash or by Money Order to the Superintendent of the above Unit.

Tenders superscribed " for the purchase of big cut pieces of B.T. Solo, E.I. Buff, etc., " due on 17-7-1972, be sent in sealed covers addressed to the Superintendent, Tansi Leather Works, Perambur, Madras-12, before 11-00 a.m. on 17-7-1972. Tenders will be opened at 12-00 noon on 17-7-1972 at the Tansi Leather Works, Perambur, Madras-12.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

No. 54-A.

## CINCHONA DEPARTMENT.

### SUPER HEATER ELEMENT WANTED.

On behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders are invited for the supply of Super heater elements for boilers.

The last date for receipt of tenders is 3 p.m. on 31st July 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.

*Director, Cinchona Department, P.B. No 6,  
Ootacamund, the Nilgiris.*

No. 21.

### ADVERTISEMENT.

#### SALE OF CONDEMNED LORRY.

One lorry MSV 2302 will be sold in Public Auction on Wednesday the 12th July 1972 at 11-00 hours at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police traffic and Licensing, Madras-7.

The vehicles may be inspected at the above place during working hours from 10-30 a.m. to 5-00 p.m.

A copy of the conditions of sale can be had from the Inspector of Police, Traffic Planning, Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic and Licensing, Madras-7.

*Deputy Commissioner of Police,  
Traffic and Licensing.*

No. 84A.

## MADURAI MILK PROJECT.

### TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders are invited by the Project Manager, Madurai Milk Project, Madurai-20 for and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu for the supply of Boiler Feed water pumps with Motors.

Each Tender should be accompanied by an Earnest Money Deposit of Rs. 400 in the forms of Demand Draft drawn in favour of the Project Manager, Madurai Milk Project, Madurai-20. Tender documents can be had from the Office of the Project Manager, Madurai Milk Project, Madurai-20 during working hours on cash payment of Rs. 5-00 plus S.T. of 19 paise which will not be refunded.

Tenders in sealed cover should reach this office on or before 10th July 1972 at 3 p.m. and they will be opened on the same day at 4 p.m. in the presence of Tenderers present.

*Project Manager, Madurai.*

No. 25.

## TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD.

Sealed tenders with the name of work and the tenderers duly superscribed on the cover are invited for the construction of two individual houses under Middle Income group for a total value of Rs. 67,100 at Arignar Anna Nagar so as to reach the undersigned not later than 2-30 p.m. on 5th July 1972 (Plot Nos. 4995 and 4927). 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 19th June 1972.

*Executive Engineer (M.)  
Circular Building, A.A. Nagar.  
Madras-40.*

No. 26.

## EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

### TEACHERS' COLLEGE, SAIDAPET.

#### SHORTENED B.ED. COURSE FOR SECONDARY GRADE TEACHERS.

### NOTIFICATION.

A four month training course for certified bonafide trained teachers of the Secondary Grade who have passed the B.A., B.O.L., or B.Sc., Degree Examination of the Madras University or of some other University accepted by the Syndicate of the Madras University as equivalent thereto will commence at Teachers' College, Saidapet and the Government Training College, Pudukottai, on Monday, 20th November 1972. The last date for receipt of application in the Teachers' College, Saidapet, will be 9th August 1972.

The T.S.L.C. (Secondary Grade of one year duration) issued by the erstwhile Travancore-Cochin State and Andhra Pradesh can be considered as equivalent to the T.S.L.C. Secondary Grade issued by the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Madras, if the teachers holding such certificates have put in a service of not less than five years in recognised schools in Tamil Nadu State after undergoing the said training course.

Candidates should remit 50 Paise into the Treasury at Chingleput 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 printed application form. This fee may also be sent by Money Order or by crossed postal order for 50 paise payable to the Principal, Teachers' College, Saidapet, Madras-15 or paid in cash at the college counter. Postal orders bearing dates earlier than 1st July 1972 will not be accepted. A self addressed sufficiently stamped envelope (size 9 inches by 4 inches) should be sent along with the requisition letter for the issue of application form.

*Principal, Teachers College, Saidapet.*

No. 29-A.

## OLD TRACTORS FOR SALE.

### TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited for the purchase of the condemned and canalised Tractors (crawler and wheel type) available with the Assistant Agricultural Engineer, (Inspection), T.P.K. Road, Madurai-11 on "As is where is" condition.

2. The tender schedules and other documents can be had from the office of the Assistant Agricultural Engineer (Inspection), Madurai on all working days from 11-00 a.m. to 3-00 p.m. on payment of Rs. 3-05 by cash or Money order. The tenders will be opened at 4 p.m. on 19-7-1972.

The condemned tractors can be inspected during office hours on any working day.

*Assistant Agricultural Engineer, (INS.)  
Madurai-11.*

No. 87-A.

## THE TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD.

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 3 Nos. of individual houses under Middle Income Group for a total value of Rs. 1,05,800 at Arignar Anna Nagar so as to reach the under signed not later than 2.30 p.m. on 5th July 1972 (Plot Nos. 1676, 4301 and 2932). 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 presence.

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 15th June 1972.

*Executive Engineer (MN),  
Circular Building,  
Arignar Anna Nagar, Madras-40.*

No. 22.

# TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

## TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board separate sealed tenders are invited for purchase of the following from the Central Stores, Mettur Electricity System, Mettur Dam by the Superintending Engineer, Mettur Electricity System upto 3-00 p.m. on 30th September 1972.

(A) All kinds of scraps, empties and obsolete non-standard articles.

(B) Loco spares and Loco line materials.

(C) Pipe fittings suitable for G.I. Pipes Conduit Pipes, etc.

Separate tenders for each specification superscribed on the sealed covers as "Tender for purchase of due at 3-00 p.m. on 30th September 1971" should be submitted.

Detailed specification (list of materials) condition of sale, etc., can be had on payment of Rs. 5 (Rupees five only) per specification either in cash at the counter of this office or by M.O. addressed to the Chief Accountant (Expenditure) of this office. In case of remittance by M.O. the specification that is required should be clearly indicated. The amount is not refundable on any account.

The last date for receipt of Money Order is 23rd September 1972. Tender Conditions and specifications will be sent to the applicants *only by ordinary post* under certificate of postings. The Board will not be responsible for loss of Tender Documents in transit, delay in delivery or non-delivery, etc. The tender forms are not transferable. The Superintending Engineer serves the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning the reasons therefor and to split the tender between two or more tenderers if necessary.

A sum of Rs. 500 (Rupees five hundred only) should be remitted as earnest money deposit for each tender by the tenderer either in cash at this office counter or by Demand Draft on any of the Scheduled Banks. The cash receipt or Demand Draft should be enclosed to the tender. Tenders not accompanied by proof of having remitted earnest money deposit will be summarily rejected.

The tenders received before the appointed hour and date will be opened at 4-00 p.m. on 30th September 1972 in the presence of tenderers who may be present.

Tender forms and specifications will be available for sale from 30th August 1972.

No. 103A.

*Superintending Engineer,  
Mettur Electricity System.*

## DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

### TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders are invited for and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu for the work of sinking of 20'-0" dia well in the Milk Colony, Madhavaram, Madras-51.

The tender documents can be had from the office of the Commissioner for Milk Production and Dairy Development Department, Milk Colony Post, Madhavaram, 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, etc., as applicable for tender. The tenders will be accepted upto 3-00 p.m. on 22nd July 1972 and opened on the same date at 3-30 p.m.

No. 25A.

*Commissioner.*

## 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 Highways), Madurai at his office at P. T. Rajan Road, Madurai-2 upto 3-30 p.m. (Office clock) on 12th July 1972, Wednesday for the works noted below in item Nos. 1 to 9 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 14th July 1972, Friday for the works noted

below in item Nos. 10 to 26 and opened by the Divisional Engineer (National Highways), Madurai at 3-35 p.m. on the same dates and at the same offices. Tenders will be available for sale at the same offices which receive the tenders.

Widening and strengthening pavements of Madurai-Kanyakumari road—

1. From KM. 59 to 62 N.H. 7—E.M.D. Rs. 8,000.
2. From KM. 62 to 65 of N.H. 7—E.M.D. Rs. 8,000.
3. From KM. 65 to 68 of N.H. 7—E.M.D. Rs. 8,200.
4. From KM. 68 to 71 of N.H. 7—E.M.D. Rs. 9,150.
5. From KM. 71 to 74 of N.H. 7—E.M.D. Rs. 7,700.
6. From KM. 74 to 77 of N.H. 7—E.M.D. Rs. 6,500.
7. From KM. 105 to 108 of N.H. 7—E.M.D. Rs. 9,350.
8. From KM. 108 to 111 of N.H. 7—E.M.D. Rs. 6,800.
9. From KM. 111 to 115 of N.H. 7—E.M.D. Rs. 9,350.
10. From KM. 138-8 of N.H. 7—E.M.D. Rs. 10,750.
11. From KM. 138-8 to 142-8 of N.H. 7—E.M.D. Rs. 10,550.
12. From KM. 142-8 to 146-4 of N.H. 7—E.M.D. Rs. 10,000.
13. From KM. 170 to 173 of N.H. 7—E.M.D. Rs. 9,200.
14. From KM. 173 to 177 of N.H. 7—E.M.D. Rs. 9,750.
15. From KM. 177 to 181 of N.H. 7—E.M.D. Rs. 8,700.
16. From KM. 183 to 186 of N.H. 7—E.M.D. Rs. 8,250.
17. From KM. 186 to 189 of N.H. 7—E.M.D. Rs. 9,050.
18. From KM. 189 to 192 of N.H. 7—E.M.D. Rs. 9,950.
19. From KM. 192 to 195 of N.H. 7—E.M.D. Rs. 9,050.
20. From KM. 195 to 198 of N.H. 7—E.M.D. Rs. 6,950.
21. From KM. 198 to 200 of N.H. 7—E.M.D. Rs. 6,150.
22. From KM. 200 to 203 of N.H. 7—E.M.D. Rs. 8,050.
23. From KM. 213 to 216 of N.H. 7—E.M.D. Rs. 8,500.
24. From KM. 216 to 219 of N.H. 7—E.M.D. Rs. 9,500.
25. From KM. 219 to 221 of N.H. 7—E.M.D. Rs. 5,900.
26. From KM. 221 to 224 of N.H. 7—E.M.D. Rs. 8,000.

Particulars of tender conditions, prescribed forms, scheduled plans, etc., for the works noted above in item Nos. 1 to 9 can be obtained from the office of the Divisional Engineer (National Highways), Madurai-2 from 5th July 1972 to 11th July 1972 and for the works noted in item Nos. 10 to 26 above from the office of the Assistant Engineer (National Highways) Tirunelveli-2 from 7th July 1972 to 13th July 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 certificates, 10 year defence deposit certificates, State Government Securities, Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board bonds, Bank Guarantees, deposit at all 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.

*Divisional Engineer (National  
Highways), Madurai-2.*

No. 93A.



DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

Training course in *Typewriting and Shorthand in polytechnics*—*Part-time* classes in the morning and evening conducted by qualified and experienced staff.

Part-time classes for Typewriting and Shorthand in English and Tamil (both Lower and Higher Grades) will be conducted every day in the morning between 8-00 a.m. and 10-00 a.m. and in the evening between 6-00 p.m. and 8-00 p.m. in the following polytechnics under the control of this Directorate.

1. State Institute of Commerce Education, Adyar, Madras-20 for men only.
2. Government Polytechnic for Women, Coimbatore for women only.
3. Government Polytechnic for Women, Madurai for women only.

Applications in the prescribed form are invited from eligible candidates desirous of joining the Part-time courses. Application forms can be had from the Principals of the concerned polytechnics on payment of 50 paise in crossed Indian Postal Order drawn in favour of the Principal (by designation only) of the institution concerned together with a self-addressed stamped oblong size envelope (20 paise plus 5 paise refugee stamp).

FEES WILL BE COLLECTED AT THE FOLLOWING RATES.

Admission Fee Re. 1.

TUITION FEE.

- (i) For Typewriting English or Tamil Lower or Higher Grade—Rs. 5.
- (ii) For Shorthand English or Tamil Lower or Higher Grade—Rs. 5.
- (iii) *Special Fees*—  
For Typewriting only.  
(a) Lower—Rs. 12.  
(b) Higher—Rs. 16.
- (iv) *Examination Fee*—  
(a) Lower—Rs. 8.  
(b) Higher—Rs. 14.

To be paid separately at the time of admission to the Government Technical Examinations conducted in May/November each year.

Admission will be completed and classes will be commenced during the second week of July 1972. Selected candidates will be given systematic training and presented to the Government Technical Examinations in Typewriting and Shorthand subjects conducted in May/November each year depending on individual ability and previous experience, if any.

The minimum educational qualifications to appear for the Government Technical Examinations in Typewriting and Shorthand subjects is as follows :—

- (a) *Lower* :—Completed S.S.L.C. of 11 years duration.
- (ii) *Higher* :—Pass in S.S.L.C. (11 years duration) with eligibility for University Course of study in Tamil Nadu.

Chairman,  
Board of Examinations.

No. 90-A.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

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 up to 3-00 p.m. on 6th July 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. 315.

*Name of work*.—BUILDING MASONRY IN BLOCKS III OF KUTTIAR DAM BETWEEN CH. 72-5' TO 157-5' UP TO R.L.+4227-00 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 (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.

3. The Earnest Money Deposit of Rs. 12,000 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 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 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 H.E. Scheme.

No. 85-A.

NOTIFICATION.

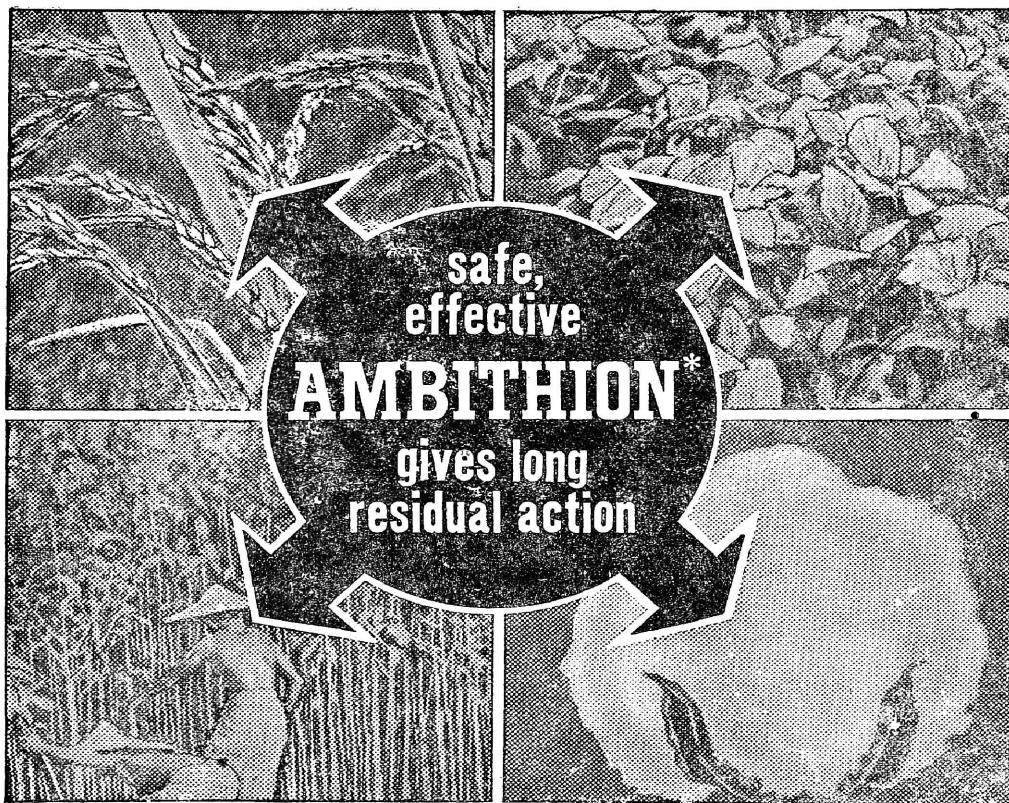
Sealed tenders are invited by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Coimbatore up to 3-00 p.m. on 10th July 1972 for the supply of two numbers submersible pumpsets as detailed below :—

“Six H. P. 3 Phase 50 cycles 400 V. submersible pumpset suitable for installation in a six inches bore-well capable of pumping 3,000 gallons of water per hour from a depth of 150 feet, with suitable rubber cable 180 feet long, cable clamps, etc.—2 Nos.”

2. Tender form and tender condition may be obtained from the Superintendent, Central Jail, Coimbatore on payment of prescribed fee of Re. 1-04. Tenders should be sent only in sealed cover by Registered Post Acknowledgment due and superscribed as “Tender for the supply of submersible pumpsets—due on 10th July 1972” and addressed to Thiru S. Vasudevan, B.A., Superintendent, Central Jail, Coimbatore.

Superintendent, Central Jail,  
Coimbatore.

No. 67-A.



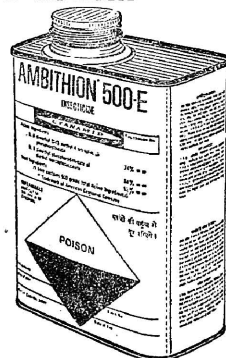
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SI/TA'S-CIL-380

# 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 later than 3-00 p.m. on 12th July 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. The approximate value of each work of items (1) to (3) are Rs. 4,31,000 and Rs. 6,470 respectively. The approximate value and E.M.D. of the work item (4) are Rs. 5,04,000 and Rs. 7,560 respectively.

## Description of work—

1. Construction of second floor over the existing (20 in 1) Government Rental Blocks at Foreshore Estate (Seven Blocks) Group I.

2. Construction of second floor over the existing (20 in 1) Government Rental Blocks at Foreshore Estate (Seven Blocks) Group II.

3. Construction of second floor over the existing (20 in 1) Government Rental Blocks at Foreshore Estate (Seven Blocks) Group III.

4. Construction of second floor over the existing (20 in 1) Government Rental Blocks at Foreshore Estate (Eight Blocks) Group IV.

The cost of tender documents per set of each work of items (1) to (3) is Rs. 15 plus S.T. and for work item (4) Rs. 20 plus S.T.

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 or after 28th June 1972. The undersigned reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders without assigning reasons.

*Executive Engineer (East).*

No. 48-A.

## 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 prescribed form superscribing the name of work on the cover will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Execution Circle, Tuticorin at his office at No. 34, 10th Street, Thoveypuram, Tuticorin-3, upto 3-00 p.m. as per his office clock on 9th August 1972 and the same will be opened on the same day at 3-30 p.m. in the presence of the tenderers who choose to be present at the time of opening of the tenders.

**Name of work.**—WATER SUPPLY PROJECT FOR TUTICORIN INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX 20 MGD. WATER SUPPLY SCHEME—SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF 48" (1,200 mm.) INTERNAL DIA C.I. S/S. PIPES 'B' CLASS CONFORMING TO RELEVANT B.S.S. No. F.O.R. SALT COURTOURS, MADRAS.

Form of contract is L.S. and period of completion two months.

\*Earnest money deposit of Rs. 10,700 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 to Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board on par to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Execution Division No. 1, Tuticorin-3.

Tender documents can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Execution Division No. 1, 34, 10th Street, Thoveypuram, Tuticorin-3, after paying the cost either in cash or by Money Order the value of Rs. 10-35 (inclusive of S.T.) from 15th June to 7th August 1972 (up to 5-00 p.m.).

*Superintending Engineer,  
Tamil Nadu Water Supply and  
Drainage Board, Execution  
Circle, Tuticorin.*

No. 45-A.

## TENDER NOTICE.

Tenders for the supply of medicines, drugs, etc., for the period from 1st August to 30th November 1972 or such other date as may be fixed for the Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram, will be received by the Medical Superintendent, Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram, acting for and on behalf of and order and direction of the Governor of Tamil Nadu upto 2 p.m. on 15th July 1972. Copies of conditions of tender scheduled of articles required and tender forms can be had from the Medical Superintendent, Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram on payment of Rs. 2 (Rupees two only) together with sales tax of 3½ per cent plus surcharge of 5 per cent on the Sales Tax which should be remitted into the Reserve 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. Misc. other receipts" in the case of cost of tender form 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 Reserve Bank of India, 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 tendered together with the same 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 National Certificate or true copies thereof attested by a Gazetted Officer and also the copies of tender conditions and the Schedules of the articles duly attested by the Contractor.

**DR. V. RANGASWAMY,**

B. SC., M.D., T.D.D.

*Medical Superintendent,*

*Government T.B. Sanatorium, Tambaram,  
Madras-47.*

No. 77-A.

## GOVERNMENT ERSKINE HOSPITAL.

### TENDER NOTIFICATION.

Sealed tenders for the supply of Drugs, Medicines, surgical Instruments, X-ray Chemicals, etc., for the period from 1st October 1972 to 31st March 1973 are invited by the Dean, Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai, till 2-00 p.m. on 31st July 1972.

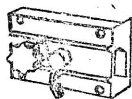
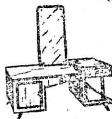
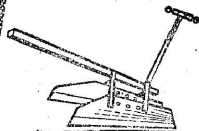
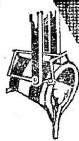
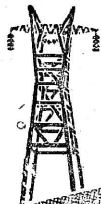
Copies of condition of tender, schedule of articles required and forms of tender can be obtained from the Dean, Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai on requisition, on payment of Rs. 5-20 (Rupees five and paise twenty only) towards the cost of form of tender and sales tax, surcharge therefor. The cost 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, with postage stamps to the value of Rs. 3-50 and a refugee relief stamp for 5 P. pasted thereon, is also to be sent along with requisition, for sending the tender form and schedule. The size of the envelope should be 14"×10". Tender form, etc., will not be sent if the size of the envelope is below the measurement specified above.

No. 86-A.

*Dean,*

*Erskine Hospital, Madurai-20.*



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## AUCTION SALE NOTICE.

A public auction will be held at 11 a.m. on 10th July 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 Block Development Officer, Vasudevahallur.

The particulars of jeep and condition prescribed for the sale are given below :—

- 1 Type of the vehicle . . . . . Jeep.
- 2 Description of the vehicle—
  - (a) Engine No. . . . . 4J 136939.
  - (b) Chassis No. . . . . CJ.3B 33063.
  - (c) Colour of paint . . . . . Light green.
  - (d) Four wheel drive or two wheel drive. . . . . Four wheel drive.
- 3 Registration No. of the vehicle with year of Registration. . . . . MSY 7784. Year 1956.
- 4 Type of body . . . . . Open.
- 5 Year of manufacture . . . . . 1956.
- 6 Number of cylinders . . . . . 4.
- 7 Horse power . . . . . 15-63.
- 8 Maker's name . . . . . Willy.
- 9 Maker's Classification or wheel base. . . . . 80" L.B.
- 10 Seating capacity . . . . . 4.
- 11 Unladen weight . . . . . 21 Cwts.

### II. Conditions.—

(1) Any person or anybody intending to bid may deposit with the Auctioning Officer on or before the date of sale a sum of Rs. 100. The earnest money of the unsuccessful bidders will be refunded immediately after the sale is knocked down in favour of the highest bidder. Any one who has not paid the deposit will not under any circumstances, be allowed to participate in the auction.

(2) 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 deposit 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 deposit of Rs. 100 remitted 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. The sale of condemned vehicle be subject to confirmation by the Transport Commissioner, Madras. After the sale is confirmed the highest bidder could be required to remit the balance amount including sales tax at the rate in force at that time.

(3) No one will be allowed to bid for another person unless he/she holds a power of attorney and produced it for the inspection of the Auctioning Officer.

(4) Auction sale will be knocked down in favour of the highest bidder, but the right to reject and bid without assigning any reason thereof is reserved to the officer who conducts the auction sale.

(5) If sufficient number of bidders are not present at the time of auction the right of postponing the auction is reserved to the officer who conducts the auction.

(6) The auction sale will not be considered as complete unless it is confirmed by the competent authority whose decision shall be final and binding on the successful bidder.

(7) Intending bidders may see that vehicle on any one of the Government working days with the permission of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kovilpatti.

(8) Failure on the part of the successful bidder to comply with the condition entails forfeiture 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 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 on which he receives the communication requiring him to remit the balance of the sale amount, otherwise it shall be resold at the risk of the purchaser and the money deposited by him shall be forfeited.

Revenue Divisional Officer,  
Kovilpatti.

No. 16.

## TAMIL NADU S.S.L.C. AND O.S.L.C. PUBLIC EXAMINATION, OCTOBER 1972.

The last dates for the submission of applications for admission to the above examinations by Private candidates are 31st July 1972 without penal fee and 8th August 1972 with a penal fee of Re. 1 each.

Applications received in this office between the dates 1st August 1972 and 8th August 1972 without the penal fee of Re. 1 and applications received after 8th August 1972 with a penal fee will be summarily rejected.

Office of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Madras-6. K. A. SWAMINATHAN, Secretary, Board of Secondary Education, Madras-6.

No. 17.

## DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

### NOTIFICATION.

Applications together with copies of certificates, etc., are invited for admission to the specialised Training for Die Design Course in Technical Training Centre, Industrial Estate, Guindy, Madras-32.

Qualification.	Duration.	Number of seats.	Stipend per mensem per trainee.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Should possess a Degree in Mechanical Engineering.	One year.	10	Rs. 200 per mensem for Degree holders.
or A Diploma in Mechanical Engineering with good marks.			Rs. 125 per mensem for Diploma holders.

The prescribed application form for applying to the Course can be obtained from the Superintendent, Technical Training Centre, Industrial Estate, Guindy, Madras-32 on requisition by sending a self addressed 20×10 cm. size stamped envelope to the value of 25 paise. The application should reach him on or before 10th July 1972.

The candidates for the Die Design Course should not have completed 25 years of age as on 1st June 1972. The upper age limit can be relaxed in the case of deserving and experienced candidates.

No. 15.

Director of Industries and Commerce.

# HUMAN NUTRITION

## NEW ORIENTATION STUDIES

An Orientation Course in Human Nutrition sponsored by the ICAR, FAO, UNICEF and WHO was held in the Sri Avinashilingam Home Science College, Coimbatore, during May-June 1972. The valedictory function on 26th May 1972 was attended by Madame Bibi Palvanova, Minister of People Education in the Republic of Turkmenistan, USSR.

The Course stressed that despite the green revolution, the food resources need to be carefully used for the better nutrition of our people. The FAO and UNICEF urge that in many parts of the world today, inadequate and unbalanced food consumption is responsible for reduction in people's capacity for work.

The problem of malnutrition has been engaging the special attention of our Government and the UN agencies FAO and WHO and UNICEF. The Government of India in co-operation with specialised agencies in the UN have launched many schemes throughout the country.

The science of food and nutrition occupies a prominent part in Home Science programmes. The Sri Avinashilingam Home Science College has taken a pioneering step in assigning to home science a prominent part in women's education and in taking a leading part in orienting its post graduate studies and research to the needs of the family and community.

### OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE SET BY ICAR

The objectives set for the course by the Planners are :

1. The orient teachers of nutrition in colleges of home science, agriculture and animal husbandry.

2. To obtain a better understanding of their role as agriculturalists, horticulturists, home scientists in India.

3. To help teachers and students to prevent the occurrence of malnutrition and solve the problems, pertaining to food and nutrition through increasing production and availability of food on the hand better consumption on the other hand.

At the end of the Orientation course, it become clear that it will be necessary to formulate an adequate syllabus in human nutrition for students of B.Sc., M.Sc., agriculture and Home Science B.Sc., M.Sc., or B.Ed., or M.Ed., and to recommend a comprehensive list of books and other references for the syllabus formulated.

The course also stressed the need for Nutrition teacher to learn how to bring about desirable food habits among the students and the population to understand the role of Central and State Governments in implementing nutrition programmes, to exchange information on the food and dietary practices of different States in India and to collect and compile the research studies conducted in the colleges represented.

The course was inaugurated on 15-5-1972 by Mr. Bruce Strassburger Chief, Tamil Nadu Nutrition Project, Dr. (Smt.) Rajammal P. Devadas, Director of the Course presented a report on the aims and objectives of the course.

The following recommendations were decided upon : To the sponsoring colleges:—

1. A uniform syllabus in Home Science is needed in different States of India atleast in B.Sc., level so that they can go for master's degree in any State.

2. More of the Biochemical aspects of nutrition should be included at the undergraduate level.

3. Agricultural colleges should have human nutrition in their syllabus at undergraduate level.

4. Introduction of field work for Nutrition education in all the colleges.

5. Materials like journals and leaflets and latest books for teaching the students should be made available in all the colleges.

6. Facilities for audio visual aids should be made available.

7. To include more study tours in teaching nutrition.

### TO THE ICAR/FAO/UNICEF :

1. Orientation Course in the other fields of Home Science should also be conducted.

2. More lectures on the methodology of teaching Home Science should be included in the Programme.

3. Animal experiments and some more of laboratory included in the Syllabus.

4. Lecturers and professors should be encouraged and assisted to write and publish text books in Indian Languages.

5. Nutrition should be a compulsory subject for all the students in the primary and secondary Schools.

6. A Nutrition cell should be formed for collection and dissemination of information with relation to nutrition agriculture and allied sciences.

7. The ISI should go deep into the standardisation of foods and public by educated to avail facilities of the public analyst and the food adulterations acts.

8. A follow up by the participants by way of evaluation should be carried out after six months of this course, organised by the ICAR/FAO/UNICEF. In this effort either the Director may be requested to meet the participants or the participants may assemble for a one week's follow up course.

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Rehabilitation  
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Rising Population Raises Problems*

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