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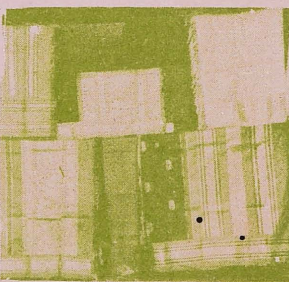
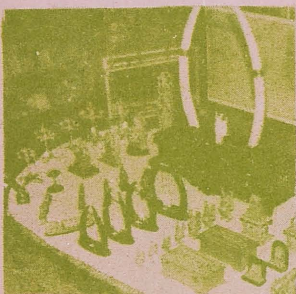
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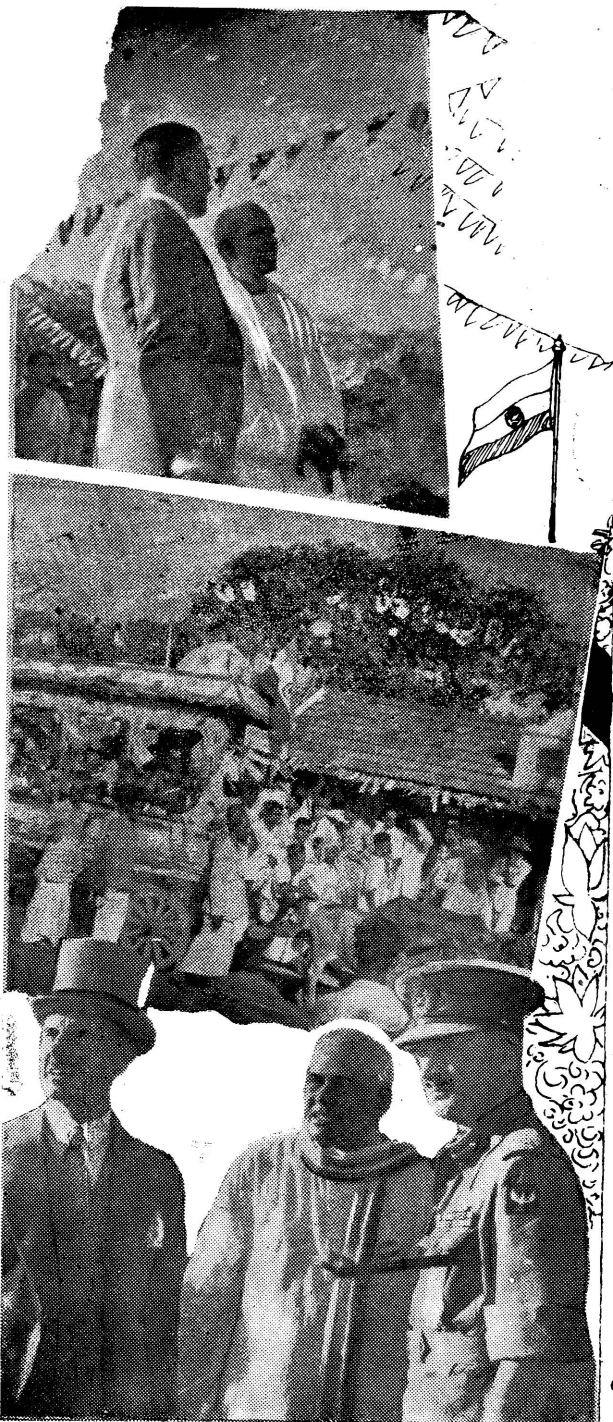
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FIRST INDEPENDENCE DAY SCENES IN MADRAS.

Top.—The Governor, Sir Archi Bald Nei and the ther
Chief Minister O. P. Ramasamy Reddiar.

Centre.—A Procession on the eve of the first Indepen
dence Day.

Bottom.—The Governor along with the State Minister
Thiru Kala Venkata Rao.



SILVER JUBIL INDIAN INDEP IN RETROS.

A grateful nation always remembers her martyrs and freedom fighters and pays homage in a fitting manner. As a living witness even now, I stare at Mahatmaji in awe before my mind's eye and wonder at the magic of his wand which inspired millions to brave gallows, guns, lathis and rigours of jail life.

It is said a statesman creates occasions and a politician uses occasions. Gandhiji was more than a statesman. He was also a saint. There is no parallel in history where a saint could preserve his moral values and succeed as a statesman. Leaders, who, in their own right, would lead a movement, accepted his leadership and merged their identity in Bapu and had no occasion to regret his Leadership. How did Gandhiji make it compatible for giants like Panditji, Rajaji, Sardar, Subhash Babu and others to work together is a mystery, which even now baffles human mind. If he had not insisted upon non-violence and purity of means, even post-independence period would have been more difficult. Pandit Nehru had to work hard for creating a psychology of independence so that democracy could become a mode of living. It is given to Thirumathi Indira Gandhi to consolidate our freedom, wipe out poverty and develop an informed democracy.

If the advent of Indian independence was accelerated by inter-play of international and economic forces, the post-Independence period could not avoid internal as well as international pressures. The emergence of China and Russia on our border-one, a little earlier and the other simultaneous-has influenced considerably our approach to national and international problems. An experiment watched the world over with interest for developing a backward economy in a democratic way on one side, and in a communist way on the other side, did enforce sympathetic co-operation for some time but ultimately had its exacting toll.

We took economically, educationally India and there, face the pressures of we democracy including exploitation of regional, linguistic and religious differences and prejudices. We were subjected to a heavy influx of refugees. Our defence expenditure went up by about Rs. 800 to 900 crores a year from 1962 onward, and we had to face aggressions from Pakistan. In retrospect, one wonders how all these handicaps could have been overcome; how this burden could have been absorbed and yet progress could have been maintained; and a period of take-off could have been achieved.

The greatest achievement of India is the maturity of the voter in spite of the full play of weaknesses of democracy. The mid-term and the last general elections proved all

Thiru K. K. SHAH

Governor of Tamil Nadu

prophets of doom to be incorrect, blasted all sophisticated calculations, asserted the sober and stable commonsense of the masses and provided stability which history will acclaim as one of the miracles of the 20th century. Whether credit goes to Mahatma Gandhi for preparing the minds of the masses in his own inimitable and subtle way or to Pandit Nehru for his wise planning and imagination or to Indira Gandhi for capturing the minds of the masses and conveying to them the issues at stake in unmistakable terms, one has to admit that the masses rose to the occasion, baffling all strategists.

Psychology of fearlessness.

The social order of Gandhiji's and Jawaharlal Nehru's dreams can not be built up unless what Gandhiji

years of foreign domination is to be wiped out, we will have to create a psychology of fearlessness and freedom from any type of restraint. It may lead to disorderly demonstrations here or there but that can be looked after and the initiative generated can be channelised for creative enterprises. But it was imperative, according to him, that freedom of action and freedom of thought should be restored to the youth. This can be done by the Government and the administration taking up a parental attitude and the society taking up an attitude of a trustee.

If planning is looked at from this background, the whole concept of democratic socialism and non-alignment will be as clear as day-light. He strove for peace at home so that the internal fight against illiteracy, poverty and backwardness can be intensified. His non-alignment was a combination of statesmanship and sound economy. When India emerged independent, all over the world changes of a far-reaching nature in the political structure had taken place in a number of countries, and in some cases, they were about to take place. This left a considerable impact on the psychology of undeveloped countries. Those who were under foreign domination, intensified their struggle to shake off the shackles of foreign domination. The basic principle of every country being entitled to manage its own affairs in its own way, so long as it did not interfere with the freedom of others to do so, was a sound one. Geographical considerations, political acumen and sound economic calculations also supported this basic concept.

When we look at developments in retrospect, even the worst critics of Panditji will have to acknowledge with gratitude his contribution to the growth of our economy.

His concept of democratic socialism and his anxiety to arouse the consciousness of the masses that they were the masters, was based on a sound understanding of the functioning of democracy. It is Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's personal contribution to the freedom-loving countries of the world, after they gained independence that he could avoid a social upheaval in India which would have shaken the balance of power in the world. His success was due to the faith of the common man in his burning patriotism. Because of his immense identification with the common man, the people trusted him and agreed to wait for equal opportunities for growth and for removal of social inequalities. Nobody would have tolerated concentration of economic power being utilised for political purposes. His internal strength can be measured only when it is realised that he did not mind fighting vested interests even though

they utilised all their might of wealth and influence to fight him openly.

Unluckily, the last twenty years have witnessed situations in which not only religious bigotry has been extolled but every attempt has been made to disturb the emotional integration of India by appeals to religion, ideological differences and group interests. It was thought that lovers of democracy all over the world could be dissuaded from working against a democratic India, making it a pawn on the international chessboard of power politics. As it happened, however, people wedded to an ideology which did not believe in allowing religion to interfere, did side with dictators, depending upon religion as their base. Neither ideological contradictions nor humanitarian values could prevent alignments intended to erode not only the democratic fibre of India but the very unity of India.

Self respect asserted.

In the recent conflict between Pakistan and India, the people of Tamil Nadu made a splendid contribution to war effort. Besides a sum of Rs. 6.5 crores presented to the National Defence Fund by Tamil Nadu, it must be said to her credit that several measures were taken to help the jawans and to extend every co-operation. The heroic exploits of Gunner Arumugam have become part of our history. The Government of Tamil Nadu has extended every possible help to the families of those who have laid down their lives on the battle-field.

This is a testing time ; but I have no doubt that with the maturity that the masses have attained, with the resilience that the economy has achieved, and with the growth that the future is promising, the future is safe. ☉

Ophthalmologists of World-wide Renown Praise the Operation vision Camp in Tamil Nadu

Ophthalmologists of worldwide renown and Associations devoted to the cause of the blind have enthusiastically welcomed the Free Eye Camp Project instituted in Tamil Nadu in the name of the Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi.

The following communications have been received by Dr. G. Venkatasamy, Vice Principal, Madurai Medical College and Ophthalmic Surgeon, Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai, giving credit for the leadership in Tamil Nadu.

Dr. Morton F. Goldbreg, Head of the Department of Ophthalmology in the University of Illinois at Chicago says :

"This fund is the most important concrete step forward that I know of which will lead to the eradication of blindness from cataracts in South India. I wish to congratulate all those members of the medical profession and of the Government who have contributed so much to the success of this most worth-while Project. You are performing a noble and humanitarian task".

The Director of the Wilmer Institute in John Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore has also warmly welcomed the Project.

Mr. John P. Wilson, Director, Royal Commonwealth Society for the blind, Sussex, U. K. says :

"Please express to everyone concerned our admiration for the splendid action which is being taken in the interest of the blind of your State and our confidence that the lead which your Chief Minister is giving will stimulate others in many parts of the World to recognise that blindness is often curable and that it is part of the responsibility of a humane State to devote adequate resources to this problem".

Dr. William John Holmes, Secretary General of the International Association for prevention of Blindness, Honolulu, says :

"I would urge that we strive to make good vision and warm personal expression of concern, of human caring for one another our main goal".

The Retina Foundation, Boston, through its President Dr. Charles Schepens has said that "this tremendous accomplishment opens a new era in eye care in India."

HAVE WE REDEEMED OUR PLEDGE TO THE HARIJANS?



By
Dr. M. KARUNANIDHI,
*Chief Minister of
Tamil Nadu*

The Silver Jubilee of India's Independence inevitably revives nostalgic memories of the epic struggle waged by Mahatma Gandhi and all that he meant to achieve through an independent India. He nourished certain economic goals for the country which were deliberately rejected. However, his aims in the social sphere found unanimous support in the country, his penchant for raising the status of the Harijans found unreserved support. We may have to answer the query whether we have redeemed Gandhiji's pledge to these hapless people. And answer, we must without quibbling or equivocation. The convenient morphia of pointing at the condition of Negroes in America or that of aborigenes in Australia will not give us any escape from the hard reality of the question raised by our own inner voice. For, the "inner voice" by which Gandhiji felt the compulsion to launch so many campaigns of the Freedom Movement is strong as ever in all of us and will not be stilled so easily. My own mind is made up on the premise that if the light of hope is to come into the lives of those condemned to deprivation, and if a new world is to open out before them, economic change should go hand in hand with social emancipation, the evolution of a more equal and casteless society, the elimination of domination by forces that exploit people's ignorance, superstition, and blind beliefs. If we are true to our conscience we have to search our hearts and see whether we did forge schemes which will remove the pall of suffering that lies over the depressed sections of our society.

True, we have to admit that we in Tamil Nadu are heir to a strong urge for social reforms created by the unceasing zeal of Periyar Ramaswamy during the last 50 years. If Gandhiji's social reforms like Temple entry found such ready response in Tamil Nadu and generally in the South, it was not a little due to Periyar's campaigns.

"Untouchability" and the economic disabilities attached to it had somehow become part of Indian society for centuries. Elimination of these attitudes cannot be accomplished in a day or two. There has certainly been a conscious attempt to remove and eradicate these evils. The social reforms effected by Periyar and Anna through their rationalist movement shook the very foundations of casteism which flourished on unreasonable superstitious beliefs. The downtrodden people who had been suffering from an inferiority complex were roused by the Rationalist Movement to feel the greatness of their personalities as rational beings. They were made to have a confidence in themselves.

In Tamil Nadu out of a total population of 412 lakhs, the Scheduled Castes and Tribes constitute 76.45 lakhs. The percentage of literacy among Scheduled Castes is 15 and the percentage of literacy among Scheduled Tribes is 5.91, against 31.4 per cent literacy in the general population of Tamil Nadu. This in spite of the fact that in Tamil Nadu, the need for providing incentives to the Scheduled Castes for availing educational facilities

was recognised as far back as 1885. They were then known as depressed classes. After Independence orders were issued for the grant of full fee concessions to pupils belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Even so, it was noticed in the Academic year 1947-48 in the then composite State of Madras only 58 Harijans were admitted to the B.A. course among 3,857 students admitted; 275 Harijans were admitted to the Intermediate Course in the Colleges against 12,027 admissions. In the professional Colleges it was deplorable; no Harijan student was admitted to the Engineering College against 364 admissions, while in the Agricultural and Veterinary Colleges one Harijan student in each were admitted against, 186 and 90 admissions. Thirteen Harijan students were enrolled in the Medical College against 322 admissions. This was the situation in the year of our Independence, in the then State of Madras.

The social reforms effected by Periyar and Anna through their rationalist movement shook the very foundations of casteism which flourished on unreasonable superstitious beliefs.

The first step to uplift the Harijans is to spread education among them. That is the most important thing. There are nearly 800 schools run exclusively for Harijans. In all institutions of higher learning we have reservations for them, and we give them scholarships, and books and clothes. The Tamil Nadu Government has instituted the Gandhi Memorial Scholarship to encourage Harijan students to pursue higher education. A Harijan boy and a girl who obtain the first mark in the P.U.C. Examination in each district are each awarded a scholarship of Rs. 100 per month, till they complete the degree course. In addition, an advance of Rs. 500 is also given them to meet the initial expenses of the degree course. The students are also eligible for the regular scholarships awarded by the Department of Harijan Welfare.

Our main emphasis is on education of these Communities. You will appreciate this if I say that every year we spend Rs. 5 crores on giving scholarships and education alone to Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

Apart from education, steps are taken to raise the economic status of the Harijans by encouraging those who are educated to enter Public Services through a system of reservations in Public Services. Coaching is given to Harijan students for appearing for the recruitment examinations conducted by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission every year. There are 20 such centres now in this State. A Pre-examination Training Centre is run at Madras, to coach Harijan aspirants for I.A.S., and I.P.S. Examinations. It has been ordered to give Harijans training for completing in the Examinations conducted for selecting personnel in the Officers' Cadre in L.I.C., and in the Nationalised Banks at the rate of ten seats for each course. Harijan students are also helped to take up Chartered Accountants Course.

It is in some measure a tribute to those who guided in the pre-Independence era the destiny of this part of India, known then as the Presidency of Madras, that their policies, led unostentatiously and yet definitely towards the realisation at least partially of some aspects of social justice to Harijans.

The Congress party from its inception had Indianization of the services as one of its main demands and attempts were made to force the British Government to recruit more and more Indians to what were then known as Imperial Services. The State of Madras must have had its share in such Indianization. But it began to be felt by some sections of popular leadership in the Southern Provinces that Indianization meant only access to a small and hereditarily privileged section of society to the ranks of higher Government Service. It was the Dravidian Movement which started in Maharashtra and spread over to Madras in the early decades, that focussed attention on this aspect of the problem as part of the general desire of the people to be represented in Government Services and also to participate in public life.

In spite of these efforts it must be admitted that we do not get enough qualified persons even today to fill up the vacancies allotted for Harijans. There is a High level Committee of the State Government to go into this question. We want to see that the vacancies intended for Harijans and Scheduled Tribes are filled up, by qualified hands from these communities. Here is a list of members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes occupying high offices in Tamil Nadu Government, though we have to face upto the sad fact that hardly 3 per cent of the incumbents of Gazetted posts are Harijans i.e. 37 out of 2,921 posts.

1. Member of the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission.	1
2. Head of the Department, i.e. Director of Harijan Welfare.	1
3. Secretaries to Government.	2
4. I.A.S. Officers	22
5. I.P.S. Officers	7
6. S.P. Non I.P.S.	2
7. District Judges	3

Some learned Circles are fond of advancing the theory that the only backwardness to be tackled is the economic backwardness and that this melody is not confined to the Harijans alone. The poverty of the socially upper castes is not accompanied by degradation and squalor nor is it taken for granted as in the cases of Harijans and other socially backward communities. The inter-caste marriages popularised so actively by Mahatma Gandhi in the North and by Periyar Ramaswamy and late Anna in the South has received official recognition in this State. During the Gandhi Centenary year the State devised a scheme of awarding gold Medals to couples who contract intercaste marriage in which one of the spouses happen to be member of the Harijan Community. This scheme received the adulation of Gandhi Centenary Programmers in all the states. This year we have gone a step further to distribute house sites also to such couples. There are other social spheres available to us for legislative reforms. For instance, training for

appointment as Temple Priests has been secularised. What is to prevent a Harijan from becoming a priest; we can even make sure that many members of Harijan Community become trustees of temples to acquire social standing in their own right.

Despite all these, the inequalities remain; the prejudices do not vanish. We have to keep on working towards total equality, economic and social. In many places, Harijans do have equal access to the drinking water wells intended for the whole village, but in some places, they are denied even this medium of human facility. They do go into temples, but even there, there are occasional difficulties.

In the big cities and towns, untouchability and isolation are going but in the rural areas, their age old attitudes linger. These attitudes will go, once the Harijans advance educationally and economically.

Most of the Scheduled Castes are agricultural labourers. A few of them are cultivating tenants while a small number of them are land owners. In the bigger towns they are mainly engaged in unskilled jobs. The Harijans can take freely to any vocation they like. For this purpose a petty trade scheme is being implemented for them. 22 trades have been recognised under this scheme. A Harijan member is at liberty to choose any of these trades and receive interest-free loans to engage himself in such trades. The amount of loan given ranges from Rs. 250 to Rs. 10,000 depending upon the nature of the trade.

SPECIFIC STEPS.

A large number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are agriculturists, with a view to improve their economic standards, Government grant them subsidy for the purchase of plough bulls and agricultural implements; Subsidy is also granted for sinking irrigation wells (Rs. 2,000 per well). Cultivable poramboke and waste lands are allotted to landless Harijans. Out of over 3 lakhs acres distributed so far the major beneficiaries are Harijan cultivators. Tools and implement are supplied to technically trained Harijans free of cost for starting trades like

Blacksmithy, Carpentry, etc. Training Centres are run by the Director of Employment and Training and the Director of Industries and Commerce for the benefit of Harijans. Several cottage industrial co-operative societies are organised for their benefit by the Industries and Women's Welfare Departments and the Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board. With a view to give Harijans employment opportunities during the agricultural off-seasons, milk supply co-operative societies have been organised. There were 326 such societies at the end of 1970-71. The Harijans are also associated with Motor Transport Co-operative Societies by grant of liberal loans and other financial assistance to run buses.

Under the crash programme for electrification, the Harijan villages have been given priority. Of the total of 23,096 Harijan villages 20,044 villages have been electrified as on 27th July 1972. The rest will get power connection during 1972-73.

As housing gives one a sense of respectability the Harijans are helped with an amount of Rs. 1,600 for constructing houses. Of this amount, only Rs. 400 is treated as loan and Rs. 1,200 is a subsidy. A provision of Rs. 5.62 lakhs (Rs. 4.12 lakhs towards subsidy and Rs. 1.50 lakhs as loan) has been made in the budget for the year 1972-73 towards this scheme.

Above all, the slum clearance scheme implemented zealously is a boon to the Harijans for most of the Slum Dwellers are Harijans.

The allotment for Harijan Welfare has been raised to Rs. 8.41 crores in 1972-73 from 3.59 crores in 1966-67.

STRINGENT MEASURES AGAINST UNTOUCHABILITY.

The Tamil Nadu Government is strictly enforcing Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 and 20 prosecutions were launched under this Act in 1971 involving 104 persons.

In this State, untouchability is not practised generally in urban areas. But in rural parts cases of practice of untouchability do come

to notice. The Government have ordered the constitution of Separate Harijan Welfare Boards at Taluk, District and State levels with a view to review the enforcement of the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act and to undertake special measures for effective eradication of untouchability. The Government have also recommended to the Government of India to amend the above Act to provide for the minimum punishment of one month imprisonment for offences under the Act. (No such minimum punishment exists now.) Further, the Government have also sanctioned the creation of Mobile Police Squads in six districts to prevent harassment to Harijans by the Caste Hindus.

It was the Dravidian movement that exposed the true nature of Indianisation which meant only access to a small and hereditarily privileged section of society to the ranks of higher Government Services.

The State Government does take pride in having been instrumental in re-shaping the lives of a large number of Harijans. Justifiably enough a leading English daily in Tamil Nadu wrote in 1971 that the people of the lowest Strata, particularly Harijans in Tamil Nadu feel that they have a share in the Government and the Government is theirs and is for them.

On the occasion of celebrating the Silver Jubilee of Independence, we must take a pledge to establish a casteless society by promoting the interest of Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes, whatever may be the difficulties and obstructions in the way. The caste system must be done away with. It is just derogatory to national prestige and detrimental to overall progress to tolerate social backwardness any longer.



MOTHER india

(YOGI SHUDDHANANDA BHARATI)

Thou are dearer than our life breath
Glorious Mother, that gave us birth :
Thine is the rich garden of Nature
Thine is the pure divine culture

Land of plenty!
Land of beauty!
Land of bounty!

Our life is a sacrifice
For Thy sacred service.

II

Thy heart is love ; Thy head is Light :
Thy word is Truth ; Thy act is right :
Mercy beams in Thy magic eyes!
New life shines in Thy sun-rise!
Thy women are flames of chastity!
Thy men heroes of dignity!
We hear in Thy new history,
The hymns and hails of victory!
Earth and Heaven sing Thy glory,
With faith and strength let us carry
Thy flag, free from imprints gory . . .

III

We are Thy freedom fighters bold :
We serve Thy will through heat and cold.
O! Mercy hold to our parched lips,
Freedom nectar in golden cups.

IV

Thy gentle grace is our stronghold
Mother of super-mankind bold.
Give us strength to hold Thy banner
Aloft and guard Thy great honour.

V

O grant lioness astir,
Thou art with us! no more is fear!
We salute thee O tender ruth,
Lead our life from Truth to Truth . . .

SILVER JUBILEE INDEPENDENCE OF INDIA

PRIME MINISTER'S MESSAGE

This month we celebrate the twenty-fifth year of India's tryst with Freedom. It has been a quarter century packed with trial and challenge, by overcoming which the nation has emerged stronger, more cohesive and more determined to reach its goals.

Democracy has come to stay and has proved itself. But economic freedom in the shape of the economic self-reliance of the nation and also improvement in the daily lives of our common people has yet to be achieved.

The fight against poverty and inequality demands the united endeavour of all our people. It was the faith and deep involvement of the masses of our people which won us political freedom. Our objective is clear and unambiguous. But since no country has undertaken a task of such vast magnitude in such complex conditions, we have to chart our course as we go along and have to face known and unknown obstacles.

Let self-confidence and courage be our companions on this journey towards a new creative society, which ensures justice and equality of opportunity to all, where every citizen is able to grow to his full height, where all men and women are involved in democratic functioning and are equally conscious of their responsibility to their fellow human beings.

INDIRA GANDHI.

New Delhi,
August 1, 1972.

MAHATMA on 15th AUGUST 1947

Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, was not present at the official functions heralding the birth of the Nation. He had chosen to be with the people suffering from the effects of partition.

Having announced his march to Naokali, the riot affected area in East Pakistan, he was proceeding towards that place, through Calcutta, where he was put up in a mansion called "HYDARI MANSION".

On the Independence Day, Gandhiji woke up at 2 a.m., an hour earlier than usual. It being the fifth death anniversary of Mahadev Desai, he observed it, according to his practice on such occasions, by fasting and having a recitation of the whole of the Gita after the morning prayer.

The prayer was still in progress when strains of music broke in. A batch of girls, singing Rabindranath's beautiful songs of freedom, were approaching the house. They came and stopped outside the window of Gandhiji's room, where the prayer was still on. Reverently, they stopped their singing, joined the prayers, afterwards sang again, took "darshan" and departed. A little later, another batch of girls came and sang songs likewise and so it continued till dawn, a beautiful beginning to the day after the tumult of the previous evening.

Lord Mountbatten, the Governor-General of Free India, showered encomiums from the bottom of his heart, when he wrote on 26th August 1947 to Mahatma Gandhi as follows :—

"In the Punjab, we have 55,000 soldiers and large scale rioting on our hands. In Bengal, our forces consists of one man, and there is no rioting.



As a serving officer, as well as an administrator may I be allowed to pay my tribute to the one man Boundary Force, not forgetting his Second in Command, Mr. Suhrawardy ?

You should have heard the enthusiastic applause which greeted the mention of your name in the Constituent Assembly on the 15th of August, when all of us were thinking so much of you".

Gandhiji ignored the compliment and seized upon the challenge. In reply he wrote : "I do not know if Shaheed and I can legitimately appropriate the compliment you pay us. Probably, suitable conditions were ready for us to take the credit for what appears to have been a magical performance. Am I right in gathering from your letter that you would like me to try the same thing for the Punjab ?".

The members of the West Bengal Cabinet also came for his blessings. Gandhiji said to them :

"From to-day you have to wear the crown of thorns. Strive ceaselessly to cultivate truth and non-violence. Be humble. Be forbearing. The British rule, no doubt, put you on your mettle. But now, you will be tested through and through. Beware of power ; power corrupts. Do not let yourselves be entrapped by its pomp and pageantry. Remember, you are in office to serve the poor in India's villages. May god help you".

Compiled by
S. VENKATASWAMY, M.A.,
Public Relations Officer,
R.D. & L.A. Department,
Government of Tamil Nadu.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

"Ladies and Gentlemen, we are meeting for the first time after attaining freedom", said **Thiru J. Sivashannugam Pillai**, Speaker when he addressed the Madras Legislative Assembly on September 15, 1947.

The **Hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan** :
"Sir, I beg to move that—

"This House sends its greetings to Mahatma Gandhi on the occasion of the attainment of Independence by India and places on record its appreciation of the services of all those who have suffered and sacrificed, in the cause of Indian Freedom".

"To day I want to pay my homage to those who have suffered and sacrificed in this noble cause. This will be a standing example in the history of the world, of having achieved freedom through these means that have been adopted by our Great Leader".

"May we also pay a tribute to the great English people on this occasion, because it is very rarely in history that the Government of a country have been handed over as it has been done. I think Mr. Attlee's name will go down in history with that of Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman and Lord Durham who solved the question of constitutional Progress in Canada and South Africa. With these words Sir, I commend this resolution to the House".

M. Muhammad Ismail Sahib Bahadur : "I have, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the honour of seconding the motion before the House. Gandhiji is indeed a historic figure. His actions and achievements have also become historic. He it was who introduced in modern times the principle of non-violence and passive resistance in the political field on a mass scale. That principle which has been introduced has emancipated an unarmed people, indeed infused courage in them and roused their consciousness at a time when such consciousness was very much wanting. Muslims too of course have taken a glorious part in the movement for freedom and they mean to be in the vanguard in protecting and maintaining that freedom and make every sacrifice

WE ARE MEETING IN FREE INDIA

for the keeping and the maintenance of the independence of the country and the State".

"Gandhiji, Sir, has been a great advocate of Hindu Muslim unity. During recent times he has achieved that unity and harmony in Calcutta and now he is trying his best to extend his efforts to the other parts of the country which sorely and badly need those efforts. We wish him all success and he has got our good wishes in these noble efforts of his. We all deplore and condemn the happenings that have been taking place in the country and we all fervently hope that those activities will be laid at rest".

"Now when we are meeting for the first time in this Assembly after the attainment of freedom it is only fit that we send our greetings to Gandhiji and all those who contributed towards this magnificent achievement which has been described by the Leader of the House as unique in the history of mankind inasmuch as, it has been achieved and secured without bloodshed or violence, which are usual concomitants of such achievements in other parts of the world and at other times of history. With these words, Sir, I second the motion before the House".

Sri T. Prakasam : "Sir, as Hon. the Leader of the House has said there can be no two opinions in this matter. It is

under the leadership of Mahatma which extended over, not twenty seven years as I calculated but thirty one years as calculated by Mahatma Gandhi himself in his conversation with me, that this struggle has continued and there is no other leader in the history of the world who had continued a struggle of this type which is altogether different in methods, manner and conception. He has survived the whole time and he has carried the whole country with him. He alone would not have been able to achieve the result which has been secured now. It was the following, the millions who were ready to take his message as a message from God. It was due to their sacrifices and services and the discipline under which they had been trained during the whole period that this result has been achieved. I am glad that some of those who have been in this struggle for the last 31 years have survived the struggle and have been able to see the country attain Dominion status as it is called. Although it is called Dominion Status, it is independence itself if we keep the provisions of the Statute of Westminster before our eyes. We may take it that it is independence itself which has been achieved now. Therefore our first duty today is to pass this resolution conveying our greetings to Mahatma Gandhi and appreciating the services and sacrifices of his followers many of those bodies have been reduced to ashes and whose blood has been spilt in this cause.

"I agree with what Mr. Ismail Sahib has said in this connexion. He has been very careful and very loyal to the country and not to his community alone and has done a great deal along with the members of his community to maintain peace and order when troubles were brewing in the past, in this part of country. South India has stood in great relief with regard to maintenance of peace in the past when conditions were troubled elsewhere and we would congratulate ourselves for this.

Sri V. I. Muniswami Pillai : "Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel it a great privilege to stand before this August Assembly and

associate myself with the feelings which have been expressed by the Leader of the House and other speakers who have preceded me in supporting this resolution. Sir, it will not be out of place, if I say that we are paying a tribute to one whom I consider as an avatar. Sir, Mahatma Gandhi has been a great mycologist who found the fungus that was eating the very vitality of the nation. I mean the case of the under dog, the elevation of the untouchable who have been kept away from society. It was Mahatma Gandhi who found out what was missing in the great link of the nationality of India. On the auspicious occasion when power was transferred from the British to the Indian hands, every one of the Members of the Consti-

tuent Assembly felt proud that they got out of the yoke of the foreign power. Sir, the Harijans have been under the yoke not only of the foreign power but also of their own Indian brethren known as the caste Hindus. Mahatma Gandhi has inspired a feeling among the caste Hindus that they must all have a feeling of fellowship towards those who are considered untouchables, who are in the lowest rung of the ladder with regard to their economic position and education and that they must all be lifted up and that then only we could be proud that India has attained independence. Sir, it is but right and proper on this occasion that we must pay our tribute and send our greetings to Mahatma Gandhi

who has been the torch-bearer of freedom in this country. At the same time it is our duty to think of those martyrs who have shed their blood for attaining freedom. I heartily support this resolution”.

Mr. Speaker :—“ Before the resolution is passed, I wish to associate the Chair with the sentiments expressed by the members. I wish Gandhiji prosperity and long life to continue his humanitarian work.

The resolution was carried amidst cheers.

(Excerpts from Madras Legislative Assembly debates 15th September 1947).

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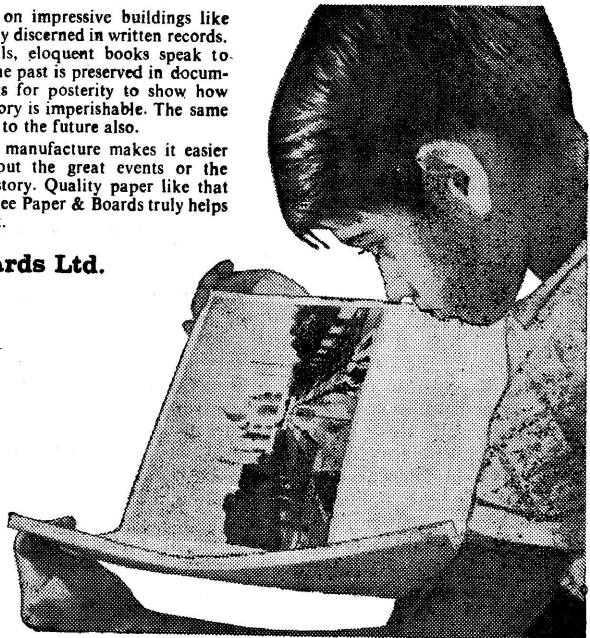
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TRANSFER OF POWER—

Flash Back of Incidents between August 13th and 15th of 1947

An eye-witness account of historic events at Karachi and New Delhi, from 13th to 15th August 1947, are depicted vividly, by Mr. Alan Campbell Johnson, press attache to the last Viceroy of British India. The diary notes, letters and memoranda of this famous journalist-biographer and Public Relations Officer formed an interesting book entitled "Mission with Mountbatten". This is the authoritative document of contemporary history which throws a flood of light on memorable events from 19th December 1946 to June 1948. When we read the book today, we feel as though, we are mentally looking at a television. His pen-pictures of men and events, are at once human and authentic. He was one of the important members of the personal staff of Lord Mountbatten and played an effective role for providing an authentic and official version of these events, as witnessed by him.

There may be differences of opinion regarding the impact of the various events on different people, at different times. But "FACTS are sacred and comments are free" Basic facts of contemporary history are graphically portrayed by Thiru A. C. Johnson and they are worthwhile recollecting at this time, when we celebrate the Silver Jubilee of our Independence, today.

PLACE AND TIME—GOVERNMENT HOUSE, KARACHI.

Wednesday, 13th August 1947.

Mountbatten left for Karachi, this morning, to perform his last official duty as Viceroy of a United British India. This is, appropriately enough, to convey His Majesty's and his own greetings to the new Dominion of PAKISTAN on the eve of its inception.

As we stepped off the aircraft, Their Excellencies were greeted by Hidiyathullah, the benign Governor-elect of Sind. There was also the usual bevy of photographers. As they drove off to Government House Colonel Birnie, Jinnah's Military Secretary, told Mountbatten that he had been given information of plot to throw a bomb at Jinnah, during tomorrow's State procession, and that there had been discussions as to whether to cancel the drive or alter the route. Jinnah, however, had taken the view that if Mountbatten was ready to go through with the drive, then so was he. Mountbatten at once agreed that there should be no change of arrangements.

Jinnah and Miss Jinnah were awaiting the Mountbattens in the entrance hall, which had been decked up to look just like a Hollywood film set, and all four were subjected to takings and re-takings, under the dazzling light and sizzling heat of the arc lamps.

I made contact with Colonel Malik, the Government Information Officer, at the Palace Hotel, and met some of the Foreign correspondents, who were rather critical of the Karachi proceedings to date. Some argued that Mountbatten had been insulted by Jinnah not being at the airfield to meet him, but I at once explained that I was sure Mountbatten did not consider that there had been any lack of courtesy or breach of etiquette involved. At Yesterday's Constituent Assembly there had been they said, an atmosphere of complete subservience, with everyone vying to outdo everyone else in verbal prostration before the Quaid-e-Azam.

After dinner, we were merged in a larger reception and to an accom-

paniment of soft drinks and sweet music played by a band of bearded warriors in kilts, the party ran its appointed course. Considering what lay behind all the arrangements, the hurried last minute arrival of so many officials, the creation of a Government and a regime, almost over night the reception was an administrative triumph.

Jinnah himself as the host and hero of the occasion, was an aloof, almost lonely figure, which may have helped to create a somewhat subdued atmosphere at this historic moment. He was to be seen, with his silver hair and immaculate white "ashkan" towering above most of his guests, and talking to very few of them. They, for their part, did not, presume to button hole him. Here, indeed, was apotheosis of leadership by remote control.

I had never dreamt that the creator of a nation at the moment of reaching the promised land, could, when surrounded by his devoted followers, be at such a distance from them. Finding him standing alone. I spoke with him for a few moments. I tried to find suitable words of congratulation, but they died away before his word of pre-occupation, almost of reverie.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, KARACHI AND GOVERNMENT HOUSE, NEW DELHI.

Thursday/Friday, 14th and 15th August 1947.

Accommodation at Government House, Karachi, is strictly limited. The number of V.I.P's, here for today's ceremonies has taxed Bill

Birnie's resources to the utmost. Housing and hotel shortage is acute ; but by dint of dispersing and doubling up, we were all successfully accommodated.

We were up early this morning for the ceremonies at the Legislative Assembly. I arrived about half an hour before Jinnah and Mountbatten, passing along part of the official route....

In the grounds facing the Assembly, however, with its small, semi-circular, shell shaped chamber, every available inch was occupied. The Mountbattens as they drove up, were given the same cordial reception as the Jinnahs, who had arrived a few minutes ahead of them. Cordiality, too, was the keynote of both Mountbattens and Jinnah's speeches and of the reaction of the assembled members. The precedence problem died a natural death. Lady Mountbatten pressed Miss Jinnah's hand affectionately, as Jinnah sat down after giving his address.

If Jinnah's personality is cold and remote, it also has a magnetic quality, the sense of leadership is almost overpowering. He makes only the most superficial attempt to disguise himself as a constitutional Governor-General, and one of his first acts, after putting his name forward, was to apply for powers under the 9th Schedule, rather than Part II of the 1935 Act, which gave him at once dictatorial powers unknown to any constitutional Governor-General representing the King. Here indeed is Pakistan's King Emperor, Archbishop of Canterbury Speaker and Prime Minister, concentrated into one formidable Quaid-e-Azam.

The proceedings were over within the hour, and Jinnah and Mountbatten drove back in State together. Once again the greetings of the crowd, apart from some lorry loads of hilarious sailors of the Pakistan Navy and the usual excitement of children, were decorous rather than ecstatic. As they turned in at the gates of Government House, Jinnah put his hand on Mountbatten's knee, and said with evident emotion, "Thank God, I have brought you back alive".

By midday, the Mountbattens had paid their last farewells—Miss Jinnah embracing Lady Mountbatten and Jinnah, still emotional declaring his eternal gratitude and friendship. They were flying back to the tremendous ceremonial round confronting them in Delhi.

No sooner had we touched down than I was caught in a whirl of last minute publicity arrangements. Tight and complex time schedules are involved rehearsals with photographers and camera men, discussions with the Information Ministry, distribution of handouts, invitations and inquiries from Delhi's hundred and twenty Indian and Foreign correspondents. Right up to the closing minutes of the day, Mountbatten and his staff were busy at their respective desks. The Vice-regal machine in the task of dismantling itself was at full pitch to the end.

As the midnight hour drew near and the last telegrams from Viceroy to Secretary of State were being drafted and dispatched, I found myself alone with Mountbatten in his study. To enable it to assume its sovereignty at the exact moment when the new order came into being, the Legislative Assembly was convened late on the night of the 14th....

As midnight struck Mountbatten was sitting quietly at his desk. I have known him in most moods ; to night, there was an air about him of serenity, almost detachment. The scale of his personal achievement was too great for elation, rather his sense of history and the fitness of things, at this dramatic moment, when the old and the new orders were reconciled in himself, called forth composure.

Quite deliberately he took off his reading glasses, turned the keys on his dispatch boxes and summoned me to help tidy the room and stow away these outward and visible signs of Viceregal activity.

Although there was a whole army of servants outside, it never occurred to either of us to call them. Only when all the papers had been put away and his desk cleared, were they called into move some of the furniture and provide room for members of the Press who had been invited to witness the event.

Correspondents who had been at the solemn ceremony at the Legislative Assembly began to dribble in. They reported that immense crowds had gathered on the route and that we could expect Prasad and Nehru to be somewhat delayed. The proceedings in the Assembly had apparently been most impressive. With moving eloquence, Nehru had said "Long years ago, we made a tryst with destiny, and now the time comes, when we shall redeem our pledge, not wholly or in full measure, but substantially. At the stroke of the midnight hour, when the world sleeps, India will awake to life and freedom".....

Wearily but happily, having escaped from the greetings of tremendous throngs, Prasad and Nehru finally arrived. In the little scene that ensued, friendship completely burst the bounds of formality. The Press correspondents flanked the room, photographers stood on the circular table....

Finally Mountbatten and Prasad stood, facing each other, with Nehru half sitting on Mountbatten's desk, between them. Prasad began murmuring a formal invitation. However, he forgot his lines, and Nehru played the role of benign prompter. Between them they explained that the Constituent Assembly had just taken over and had endorsed the request of the leaders that Mountbatten should become the first Governor-General. To this message, he smilingly replied, "I am proud of the honour and I will do my best to carry out your advice in a constitutional manner".

Thereupon Nehru, handing over a large and carefully addressed envelope, said in ceremonious terms, "May I submit to you the portfolios of the new Cabinet ?"

The ceremony was all over in less than ten minutes, but there was more humanity and hope in this unrehearsed encounter than in most of our Te Deums and Victory parades.

Compiled by

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Government of Tamil Nadu.

THESE TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

IN TAMIL NADU

India became an independent country on August 15th, 1947. Food was a problem in the country. The Government of India instructed the Madras State Government to continue the Grow More Food Campaign of British era with a view to intensify food production in the Composite Madras State. Due to drought and certain other reasons much progress was not made during 1947-48 in Madras State.

Fifteen agricultural schemes were implemented during the year 1948-49 and an additional production of about 1,99,365 tons of foodgrains was obtained.

The Grow More Food Campaign was intensified in 1949 consequent on the announcement by the Government of India of their decision to stop imports of food grains by 1951 and all the Grow More Food Schemes were enlarged in scope and integrated into a Three-year Plan of intensified cultivation schemes with a target of 6.8 lakh tons of extra foodgrains by 1951-52 so as to make the Madras State self-supporting by 1951.

As a result of the intensification of Grow More Food Schemes, during the year 1950-51 an additional quantity of 2.58 lakh tons of food grains has been estimated to have been produced. The actual production of foodgrains in the areas covered by the Present Tamil Nadu during the year 1950-51 was as follows :—

	In lakhs of tonnes.
Rice	19.50
Other cereals and millets.	12.13
Total	31.63

With a view to make overall development in all sectors of India and with a special emphasis to increase food production so as to meet the requirement of India, the Government of India formulated the First Five-Year Plan. The First-Five Year Plan was implemented in India from the year 1951-52 to 1955-56.

FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN :

An outlay of Rs. 86.04 crores was provided for Tamil Nadu (i.e. residuary Madras State) to implement the various schemes under First Five-Year Plan. Out of which Rs. 80 crores or 93 per cent was utilised during the First Five-Year Plan period. Nearly 75 per cent of the outlay was utilised for agriculture, Irrigation and power development of Tamil Nadu. Nine new Irrigation Projects were completed in Tamil Nadu during this plan period and they created additional irrigation potential of 1.32 lakhs of acres. An additional installed capacity of 110 M.W. was added to the power grid of Tamil Nadu as against the original capacity of 156 M.W. in 1950-51.

During the period of First Five-Year Plan the production of foodgrains was stepped up from 31.63 lakh tonnes to 45 lakh tonnes. This order of increase was in part attributable to favourable seasonal conditions that prevailed in 1955-56, and this factor alone contributed to an additional production of about 10 lakh tonnes in that year. The area under foodgrains registered an increase from 96.23 lakh acres in 1949-50 to 109.84 lakh acres, representing an increase of 14.14 per cent. The area under irrigation also increased simultaneously by 29.8 per cent. It is necessary to mention that even though there was gratifying increase in the production of rice from 19.5 lakh tonnes in 1950-51 to 29.55 lakh tonnes in 1955-56, there was no worthwhile increase in levels of production in respect of non-cereal crops. While the yield from sugarcane, remained stagnant at 3.25 lakh tonnes (in terms of gur), the production of oilseeds rose only marginally from 8.04 lakh tonnes to

8.76 lakh tonnes. The performance in respect of cotton was somewhat better, production going up to 3.11 lakh bales by the end of the First Five-Year Plan period as against only 2.26 lakh bales at the commencement of the first plan.

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN :

The second plan conceived on bolder lines aimed at larger investment. The results achieved in the first plan period led the Tamil Nadu to set its sight higher in the second plan and aim at an increase of food production to 58.36 lakh tonnes. Though the financial outlay was initially fixed at Rs. 153 crores, the Tamil Nadu was able to fulfil eventually a bigger plan of Rs. 188 crores. During the Second plan period, emphasis was placed on augmentation of food production and of strengthening the industrial base through power development. Major and medium irrigation projects completed during the second plan period served to create an additional irrigation potential of 3.2 lakhs of acres. The installed capacity of the Madras grid was stepped up from 256 M.W. to 571 M.W. Seasonal factor at the end of the second plan period was not however as favourable as in 1955-56. As a result of this and other factors agricultural production was of the order of only 53.13 lakh tonnes at the end of the second plan period.

THE 18 PER CENT INCREASE.

In the course of the second plan period the production of food grains was set up by 7.78 lakh tonnes representing an increase of nearly 18 per cent. The production of sugarcane, cotton and oilseeds were as follows at the end of the second plan.

Sugarcane (Gur)—6.75 lakh tonnes.

Cotton (lint) 4.88 lak h bales.
Oil seeds —10.86 lakh tonnes.

Taking an overall view of the first decade of planning of the Tamil Nadu, it will be seen that the total production of foodgrains rose from 31.63 lakh tonnes in

1950-51 to 50.13 lakh tonnes in 1960-61 disclosing an annual growth rate of 7 per cent, which might, prima facie, be considered quite creditable. The production of rice was almost doubled from 18.20 lakh tonnes in 1949-50 to 35.03 lakhs of tonnes. The production of millets and other foodgrains also increased during the same period by 5.34 lakh tonnes or by about 42 per cent from 12.76 lakh tonnes to 18.10 lakh tonnes.

THE GROWTH DECADE OF 1950-60.

The irrigated area had gone up from 54.7 lakh acres in 1949-50 to 67.6 lakh acres in 1960-61. The increase in area was therefore in the order of 12.9 lakh acres or by 23.5 per cent. Of this, the area under irrigated paddy alone went up by 14.0 lakh acres or by nearly 33 per cent.

The area under foodgrains registered a significant expansion from about 96.23 lakh acres to 115.52 lakh acres representing an increase of nearly 20 per cent. The area under paddy crop rose from 47.69 lakh acres in 1949-50 to 62.21 lakh acres in 1960-61 representing an increase of 30.4 per cent.

The average yield per acre of foodgrains rose from 328 kg. in 1949-50 to 465 kg. in 1960-61 representing an increase of 41.9 per cent. This was largely due to appreciable increase of yield per acre of rice. The average yield per acre in terms of rice recorded a marked increase from 382 kg. per acre in 1949-50 to 571 kg. per acre in 1960-61. This increase was higher than the national average. The increase in production of rice was not merely due to increase in area, but largely on account of improvement in yield per acre. Of the total increase in foodgrains, the increase in area has accounted for 32 per cent and the balance 68 per cent can be safely estimated to have accrued from increase in productivity rate per acre, which again was mainly on account of the increased tempo of activities in the acceleration of irrigation programmes, implementation of various intensive cultivation schemes during the first two plan periods.

Outlay made in the first two plans thus strengthened the agricultural base of the Tamil Nadu and paved

the way for the vastly enlarged development effort of the Third Five-Year Plan.

THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

The Third-Five Year Plan originally visualised an outlay of the order of Rs. 291 crores. But the plan was substantially over fulfilled in financial terms. The total outlay during the plan period under different heads of development in the Tamil Nadu plan aggregated to nearly Rs. 348 crores.

When the third plan was drawn up, the swings likely to be caused by vagaries of the monsoon had to be distinctly allowed for. As there was no appreciable scope for further extension of area under food crops, improvement in productivity was recognised during the third plan. The Plan that was accordingly drawn up for the raising the level of food production from 53.13 lakh tonnes in 1960-61 to 70 lakh tonnes in 1965-66 placed principal reliance on increasing consumption of chemical fertilisers and on provision of additional irrigation facilities. Of the 17 lakh tonnes of additional production, increase due to consumption of chemical fertilisers was to account for 7.9 lakh tonnes of additional production and irrigation facilities for 2.9 lakh tonnes.

Irrigation and power projects also received more attention during the third plan. Among the more significant achievements of the third plan, special mention should be made of the increase in the installed capacity of the Madras grid from 571 M.W. at the end of the second plan to 1,070 M.W. exclusive of the power fed into the Madras grid by Neyveli Thermal System. The target in terms of connection to wells power was also substantially exceeded.

The results of the efforts undertaken as a part of the plan were moderately successful in the first three years of the third plan period. Production of foodgrains had risen from a base of 33 lakh tonnes in 1960-61 to about 58 lakh tonnes by 1964-65 in itself quite a tardy growth. During this period, the consumption of chemical fertilisers increased from 33,000 tonnes of Nitrogen to 70,000 tonnes of Nitrogen.

But in 1965-66, the terminal year of the third plan, the food production slumped to 50.61 lakh tonnes due to

unprecedented drought conditions. The Tamil Nadu was therefore at the end of the third plan virtually in the same plight as at the commencement of the third plan. This serious shortfall in production of food grains was however partially offset from the point of view of the impact on state income by the rise in the production of sugarcane in terms of gur from 6.75 lakh tonnes in 1960-61 to 9.55 lakh tonnes in 1965-66 and of cotton from 3.74 lakh bales in 1960-61 to 4.38 lakh bales in 1965-66.

Among the main reason for the short fall, special mention should be made of the failure to step up consumption of nitrogenous fertiliser to 5.8 lakh tonnes in terms of ammonium sulphate as scheduled. The consumption could be raised only to 3.6 lakh tonnes by the end of the plan period largely due to lower internal production and import of fertilisers.

Progress in the third plan was thus less than adequate and less than anticipated. Although in financial terms the plan targets were over fulfilled, several of the vital physical targets of production and capacity were not achieved.

THREE ANNUAL PLANS.

Though the State with the rest of the country also prepared a fourth plan covering the period 1966-67 to 1970-71, Tamil Nadu had to function on the basis of annual plans with certain limited programmes and objectives. In the three annual plans, emphasis had been laid on stepping up of agricultural production through quick yielding schemes and on completion of spillover schemes in sectors like irrigation and power.

ANNUAL PLAN OF 1966-67.

The outlay for 1966-67 was originally fixed at Rs. 75.33 crores. Later with the step up in outlay on minor irrigation and rural electrification programmes to match the additional central assistance specifically earmarked for these programmes, the agreed outlay was marked up to Rs. 79.58 crores. As against this, the actual outlay on the plan was of the order of Rs. 82.62 crores. Seasonal conditions in 1966-67 were comparatively better and therefore, there was a gratifying improvement in actual production of foodgrains from 50.60 lakh tonnes in 1965-66 to 57.88 lakh tonnes.

Among the many achievements of the plan in 1966-67, special mention should be made of the intensification of minor irrigation programmes. 2,038 filter point tube wells were completed against a target of 1,200 and 865 tube wells were constructed against a target of 800. The tempo of execution of the programme for sinking of simple wells was also considerably accelerated. 9,389 wells were completed against a target of 7,500. The Electricity Board energised 34,000 pump sets in one year against an average of only 28,000 pump sets in the third plan period and thus made a significant contribution to the campaign for food production. It was a proud record.

ENTER THE GREEN REVOLUTION.

Progress coupled with economy was the keynote of the annual plan for 1967-68. The outlay on the State Plan was initially fixed by the Planning Commission at Rs. 77.28 crores with Central assistance pegged at Rs. 38 crores. Later in the course of the year with reference to the resources position of the State Government, the Commission agreed to an enhancement of the outlay on the plan to Rs. 84.99 crores. The preliminary actuals revealed that the State Government was able to perform even better. The outlay was then placed at Rs. 92 crores. The tempo of execution of the plan was not thus allowed to slacken in 1967-68.

During the year significant success was achieved in maximising agricultural production. The coverage under high yielding variety programme has been stepped up to 7.9 lakh acres under Khariff paddy as against only 3.2 lakh acres in the previous year and to 4 lakh acres under Rabi paddy against 1.52 lakh acres in 1966-67.

Another notable achievement in the year was the conversion of 2.25 lakh acres from single crop to double crop.

The fertiliser position was more satisfactory than in previous years and the consumption of fertilisers registered a new record—0.85 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen about 0.30 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 and about 0.30 lakh tonnes of Potassic fertilisers.

The execution of minor irrigation programmes was appreciably speeded up. Under the new well subsidy scheme, 14,266 wells were completed against the target of only 10,000. Likewise, 2,488 filter point tube wells were sunk against the target of only 2,000.

Fifty-one thousand seven hundred and forty-six pumpsets were energised which served to raise the consumption of power for agricultural purposes from only 772 million units in 1966-67 to 997 million units in 1967-68 raising the share of the agricultural sector from 21.8 per cent in 1966-67 to 25.3 per cent in 1967-68. The seasonal condition in 1967-68 were on the whole not satisfactory and were broadly comparable to what obtained in 1965-66. Even, so, in view of the success attending on various programmes in the agricultural sector, production of foodgrains registered an increase up to 59.41 lakhs of tonnes. The sharp rise in prices of foodgrains and other essential articles like edible oils was also arrested.

Annual Plan of 1968-69.

An outlay of Rs. 79.68 crores was provided for the annual plan of 1968-69. During this year the Government of Tamil Nadu aimed to produce 63 lakh tonnes of foodgrains. There was a severe drought up to September. As a result of poor storage in the irrigation reservoirs at a crucial stage of the cropping season and the consequent delayed issue of waters for irrigation, programmes implemented during the year 1968-69 received a set back. Due to the severe drought, the production of foodgrains during the year 1968-69 was 51.06 lakh tonnes only.

FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

In spite of the efforts taken towards stepping up agricultural production during the first three five-year plans and three annual plans, self-sufficiency in food continued to be an elusive objective at the beginning of the Fourth Five-Year Plan as far as Tamil Nadu is concerned. At that time, the income derived from the agricultural sector was in the order of about 41 per cent of the income of Tamil Nadu and agricultural sector accounted for over 60 per cent of the total employment opportunities in Tamil Nadu.

Therefore, the Government of Tamil Nadu recognised the fact that the pace of advance in agricultural production will have a great influence on the overall rate of growth of States' economy and employment. As the scope for further expansion of cultivation over large areas was extremely limited, the Government of Tamil Nadu rightly laid emphasis in the Fourth Plan for stepping up cropping efficiency.

The objectives of the Fourth Plan of Tamil Nadu are :

- (i) To assure per capita consumption of 18 ounces of food grains per day;
- (ii) To create an exportable surplus of 3 lakh tonnes ;
- (iii) To provide a strong base for industrial expansion ; and
- (iv) To facilitate growth with stability.

On the basis of projections of population made, the requirement of foodgrains in Tamil Nadu at the end of 1973-74 is estimated at 64.25 lakh tonnes. Past experience has shown that vagaries of monsoon may cause swings in agricultural production to the extent of 10 lakh tonnes and any prudent planning should provide for a margin of this order. Keeping in view the requirements of foodgrains of 64.25 lakh tonnes for consumptions, seeds estimated at 1.50 lakh tonnes and a small exportable surplus of 3 lakh tonnes, etc., the target for food production in the Fourth Plan of Tamil Nadu has been placed at 79 lakh tonnes.

To achieve the above target the Government of Tamil Nadu has been striving hard from the first year of the Fourth Plan. Similarly the Government of Tamil Nadu is determined to increase the production of commercial crops considerably.

Drought and flood constitute the notorious twins and habitual criminals of agricultural production of Tamil Nadu. In spite of these inhibiting factors the following record achievements are evidence of reward for the earnest efforts of the Government of Tamil Nadu.

The last three years have witnessed a tremendous progress in

the sphere of Agriculture in Tamil Nadu, and it will not be an exaggeration to say that there has been a great leap forward on the agricultural front ushering in an era of "Green Revolution". The production of foodgrains during 1969-70, i.e., the first year of Fourth Plan reached a level of 62.61 lakh tonnes as against the achievements of 51.06 lakh tonnes during 1968-69.

During the year 1970-71, a target of 67 lakh tonnes of foodgrains was fixed for Tamil Nadu. With the acceleration of high yielding varieties programme, multiple cropping programme and other Intensive Development approaches, the level of food production was raised to 70.31 lakh tonnes during 1970-71. This is the highest recorded production attained in Tamil Nadu so far. Rice production has been steadily increasing since 1968-69 and a breakthrough has been achieved in 1970-71 compared with the production level of 53.03 lakh tonnes.

The heartening news that Tamil Nadu has moved to the forefront in the matter of yield per acre in rice among all rice-producing States in India during 1970-71 cheered all economists. This record average production is 1,974 Kg. per hectare, which is again comparatively, higher than the All-India average of 1,134 Kg. per hectare during 1970-71.

It is worth mentioning that Tamil Nadu has exceeded the target under high yielding varieties programme fixed by the Planning Commission for the Fourth Plan period, in the second year itself as detailed below.

The Planning Commission instructed Tamil Nadu to bring 33.5 lakh acres under high yielding paddy varieties and 2.5 lakh acres under hybrid millets before the end of 1973-74. But in the second year of the Fourth Plan (1970-71) itself, Tamil Nadu had brought 44.93 lakh acres under high yielding paddy varieties and 2.85 lakh acres under hybrid millets. As far as total paddy area is concerned, more than 2/3 of the area has been brought under high yielding paddy varieties during 1970-71.

In addition to the above achievements in food production, the

production of commercial crops were as follows during the year 1970-71:

	Lakh tonnes.
Sugarcane (in terms of gur) ..	11.43
Oilseeds	11.25
Cotton (lint)	3.45

Encouraged by the achievements of 1970-71 the Government of Tamil Nadu, programmed to produce 73 lakh tonnes of foodgrains during 1971-72. The anticipated level of production during the year 1971-72 is estimated at 73 lakh tonnes as detailed below :—

	Lakh tonnes.
Rice	54.00
Millets	17.00
Pulses	2.00
Total	73.00

The target of food production for the current year (1972-73) is fixed at 75 lakh tonnes. Vigorous steps are being taken to bring the high yielding varieties under cultivation as detailed below :—

	Lakh Acres.
High yielding paddy varieties	51.00
Hybrid Millet	4.00
H.B. 3 Cumbu	11.00

Further, multiple cropping programme will be intensified in 14.00 lakh acres during the year.

The outstanding achievements in Agricultural development of Tamil Nadu after the Independence are as follows :—

(1) The productivity of rice has gone up to 1,974 Kilograms per hectare in 1970-71 as against 944 Kilograms in 1949-50. The increase in yield per hectare is 1,030 Kilograms in 22 years.

Total rice production has been increased by about 3 times as detailed below :—

Year.	Production of rice (in lakhs of tonnes).
1949-50	18.21
1950-51	29.55
1960-61	35.03
1965-66	35.24
1970-71	53.03

(2) Production of sugarcane in terms of gur has increased nearly 3½ times as follows :—

Year.	Production in lakhs of tonnes.
1950-51 (pre-plan period)	3.25
1970-71	11.43

(3) Production of cotton has been increased by 1½ times as specified below :—

Year.	Production in lakhs of bales.
1950-51	2.26
1970-71	3.45

(4) Production of oilseeds has increased by about 1½ times as follows :—

Year.	Production in lakhs of tonnes.
1950-51	8.04
1970-71	11.25

(5) During the year 1947-48, the consumption of Ammonium Sulphate was only 29,292 tons in the then composite Madras State.

But during the year 1971-72, the fertilizer consumption in Tamil Nadu was as detailed below :—

	Tonnes.
Nitrogenous fertilisers ..	1,95,000
Phosphatic fertilisers ..	68,000
Potassic fertilisers ..	58,000

This shows the manifold use of chemical fertilisers. Actually the farmers are becoming fertiliser minded which is a pre-requisite for higher production.

In short, the Tamil Nadu farmers known for their intelligence and hard work have increased the Agricultural production of Tamil Nadu after the Independence of India. With the co-operation of the farmers and the successful implementation of the various schemes under progress, Tamil Nadu will be able to produce not only food, edible oils, sugar and cotton required by the people of this State but also considerable surpluses for export in the immediate future.

compiled by—

R. MANICKAM, B.Sc. (Ag.).

ENEMIES PARTED AS FRIENDS

The story of Indian Independence is an exciting one.

In the course of the centuries, many countries have thrown off the yoke of foreign Government and won their freedom. There have been empires in the past. The Greek and Roman empires are the examples in ancient history. When the rule of the emperors weakened, the countries ruled by them rebelled and snatched their freedom by force. The United States of America in recent history got their liberation in the same manner. Historical evidence proves that this has been the manner and method of all people who has achieved freedom from their foreign masters. But the manner of the achievement of the Indian freedom has been unique.

For the first time in the history of man, the world saw a great leader, who proclaimed to a large number of people, nearly thirty-six crores, that freedom from foreign domination could be won through love and without violence. There had been many great prophets before, Buddha, Christ, Mohammad and others who preached the Gospel of Love.

In our day, Gandhiji preached his Gospel of Ahimsa and Love from the housetops to every nook and corner of India. The intellectuals in the country pooh-poohed it and considered it a madman's dream. But the wonder was that the ordinary people seemed to understand him. They had faith and followed him in spite of untold sufferings. We faced an empire, which was at the height of its power and armed with the latest and most formidable weapons of destruction. Its army could be ruthless at the point of attack.

Enemies Parted As Friends.

As against this, we were weak and without arms. But Gandhiji converted our weakness into strength and in that very act, made the foreigner's arms powerless. He

said : ' Do not be afraid ; be united, but be always peaceful. Do not bear any ill-will in your hearts against your opponent. You are fighting a system and not an individual, not a race, not the people of another country.' His words acted like magic. Within a short time a change came over the countryside. People began to behave differently. They stood up and looked straight. They were inspired with a new confidence and strength. His non-violent, non-co-operation made Government impossible. The Government arrested and put into jail thousands of people, *lathi* charged many more thousands and there was also shooting in certain places. But on the whole, the people accepted these sufferings and bore them bravely. They did not retaliate, with the result the British Government were nonplussed and their arms were made useless. When the British at last found that they could not impose their rule any more, they yielded their power to the people and left. Thus for the first time in

T. S. Avinashilingam

history a people won freedom without bloodshed and enemies parted as friends.

But our work has not ended with the winning of freedom. A nation's work never ends. It goes on eternally. The meaning of freedom has to be carried to all the people. Our objective is to make it possible for the millions in our country to lead contented and purposeful lives. Poverty must be banished and illiteracy eradicated. Opportunities must be provided to every child on Indian soil to grow in his own way and find fulfilment.

Nobler Minds to the Task.

Let us have faith in ourselves and in our people. We belong to a great country ; a country with a great past and with a greater future. If we are to be worthy of our country, we must have big minds and big hearts and we must put forth mighty efforts to achieve and accomplish the big tasks we have before us. Let each one of us do his duty to his country and his people. Wherever we are, in what

A Story of the Independence Day.

ever position we may be, let each one of us do our duty efficiently and in a spirit of service to the nation. If the vast number of our people apply themselves to their tasks, in their innumerable capacities and co-operate with others, forgetting the small differences which divide them, the speed with which India will progress will be marvellous and unique. Let our great past inspire us with the strength to work for a greater future for our glorious country. Let our elbows become stronger, our intellects higher, our minds nobler in the service of the nation.

The Challenge of the Future.

On the eve of the birth of Free India, on the midnight of August 14, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India, moving the resolution prescribing the oath for the members of the Constituent Assembly, observed :

" When the world sleeps, India will awake to life and freedom. A moment comes, which comes but rarely in history, when we step out from the old to the new, when an age ends and when the soul of a nation long suppressed, finds utterance. It is fitting that at this solemn moment, we take the pledge of dedication to the service of India and her people and to the still larger cause of humanity..."

" At the dawn of history, India started on her unending quest and trackless centuries are filled with her striving and the grandeur of her successes and her failures. Through good and ill fortune alike, she has never lost sight of that quest or forgotten the ideals which are her strength. We end to-day a period of ill fortune and India discovers herself again. The achievement we celebrate today is but a step, an opening of opportunity to greater triumphs and achievements that await us. Are we brave and wise enough to grasp this opportunity and accept the challenge of the future ? "

"Freedom and power bring responsibility. And that responsibility rests upon this assembly, a sovereign body, representing the sovereign people of India. Before the birth of freedom, we have endured all the pains of labour, and our hearts are heavy with the memory of this sorrow. Some of those pains continue even now. Nevertheless, the past is over and it is the future that beckons to us now."

"The future is not one of ease or resting, but of incessant striving so that we might fulfil the pledges we have so often taken and the one we shall take today. The service of Indian means the services of the millions who suffer. It means the ending of poverty and ignorance, and disease and inequality of opportunity. The ambition of the greatest man of our generation (Mahatma Gandhi) has been to wipe off every tear from every eye. That may be beyond us, but so long as there are tears and suffering, so long our work will not be over."

"And so we have to labour and to work and work hard, to make our dreams real."

When the clock struck twelve, one member in the Constituent Assembly blew a conch to herald the auspicious event and Free India was born. On the proclamation of the Independence of the country, the Prime Minister gave a stirring message to the nation.

"The appointed day has come the day appointed by destiny, and India stands forth again after long slumber and struggle, awake and vital, free and independent. The past clings on to us still in some measure and we have to do much, before we redeem the pledges we have so often taken. Yet the turning point is past, history begins anew for us, the history which we shall live and act, and the others will write about."

"It is a fateful moment for us in India, for all Asia, and for the world. A new star rises, the star of freedom in the East, a new hope comes into being, a vision, long cherished materializes. May the star never set and that hope never be betrayed."

"We rejoice in that freedom, even though clouds surround us, and many of our people are sorrow stricken and difficult problems

encompass us. But freedom brings responsibilities and burdens and we have to face them in the spirit of a free and disciplined people."

"On this day, our first thoughts go to the architect of this freedom, the Father of our Nation, who, embodying the old spirit of India, held aloft the torch of freedom and lighted up the darkness that surrounded us. We have often been unworthy followers of his and have strayed from his message, but not only we, but the succeeding generations, will remember this message and bear the imprint in their hearts of this great son of India, magnificent in his faith and strength, courage and humility. We shall never allow that torch of freedom to be blown out, however high the wind or stormy the tempest."

"Our next thoughts must be of the unknown volunteers and soldiers of freedom, who, without praise or reward, have served India even unto death."

"We think also of our brothers and sisters, who have been out, off from us by political boundaries and who unhappily cannot share at present in the freedom that has come. They are of us and will remain of us, whatever may happen, and we shall be sharers in their good and ill fortune alike."

"The future beckons to us. Whither do we go and what shall be our endeavour? To bring freedom and opportunity to the common man, to the peasants and workers of India. To fight and end poverty and ignorance and disease. To building up a prosperous, democratic and progressive nation, and to create social, economic and political institutions, which will ensure justice and fullness of life to every man and woman."

"We have hard work ahead. There is no resting for anyone of us till we redeem our pledge in full and till we make all the people of India, what destiny intended them to be. We are citizens of a great country, on the verge of bold advance, and we have to live up to that high standard. All of us, to whatever religion we may belong, are equally the children of India, with equal rights, privileges and obligations. We cannot encourage communalism or narrow-mindedness, for no nation can be great, whose people are narrow in thought or in action."

"To the nations and the people of the world, we send greetings and pledge ourselves to co-operate with them in furthering peace, freedom and democracy."

"And to India, our much-loved motherland, the ancient, eternal and ever-new, we pay our reverent homage and we bind ourselves afresh to her service. Jai Hind."

ETERNAL VIGILANCE

These are great noble thoughts, which should inspire us for all time. The Independence Day should provide for us occasion and opportunity to ponder over them and bring them into practice in our daily life. Let us also remember that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. This statement is never more true than today. Previously vigilance meant only finding the armed might of neighbouring nations and keeping our own superior to them. But today war is no more confined to the fighting forces. It affects and lays responsibilities on all strata of society in the country. A war cannot be fought successfully, without maintaining good standards in agriculture, industry and technology. These in their turn depend upon the maintenance of high standards in education not only in the academic sphere but in the human element, namely, qualities of devotion for the country and the community. Every man and woman should feel his or her own responsibility in upholding the finest traditions in our country. While the people in helm of affairs in the State have a great responsibility in the matter, teachers and students have a special responsibility, as it is they who shape the future of the nation. The best way in which the students can contribute in this great task is to train themselves in discipline and strength and learn to equip manner it may be. Educational institutions and their staff have the supreme duty of providing the atmosphere and circumstances to make this possible. In a nascent democracy like ours, it is necessary that every individual, man, woman and child should be imbued with a sense of duty and learn to discharge it in his daily life, regardless of personal gain. Our own life and fulfilment and those of future generations yet to come, will depend upon the cultivation of these qualities.

I REMEMBER 15th AUGUST 1947

A sultry evening—August 14, 1947: Impounded within the vast expanse of the Central Vista between Vijay Chowk and the National Stadium, was a seething, heaving sea of humanity. Never before had New Delhi seen such a mammoth crowd packed in one place. It was a human mass attaining its own momentum, in which individuals were mere helpless flotsam.

Caught in the turbulent whirlpool, losing all sense of direction and self-propulsion, I was adrift, jostled, swept hither and thither by the waves of the swaying mass. Among the “driftwood” were also foreign women, separated from their male companions, but strangely enough, not panicky, enjoying themselves, as good humoured crowds shielded them against the crush. Overnight the Indian people had shed their xenophobia the miracle wrought by the alchemy of the peaceful transfer of power.

A mighty tidal wave crashed into the cordoned off spot and swept away the tiered stands and smashed to matchwood the rows of chairs arranged for VIPs to witness the impressive ceremony of the evening—the hauling down of the British Union Jack from the lofty flag mast and hoisting, in its place, of the Indian Tricolour—the precursor of the historic event to be staged that day, later at midnight.

Like a flood demolishing a barrier the crowds swept away the army bundobust. The VIP invitees could get nowhere near their seats. Field

Marshal Auckinleak, Supreme Commander of the Armed forces, struggled his way to the flag staff, surveyed the scene in disgust and walked away mumbling, “So, this is their independence”.

Floating over the wind, from the direction of Vijay Chowk, came a joyous roar. All eyes turned to watch a fantastic spectacle: the Viceregal coach-and-six ploughed its way towards India Gate, as the crowds fell back to make room for it.

The Mountbattens faces were flushed with excitement. The last British Viceroy was grinning from ear to ear, as he watched the breath-taking scene. The crowds mobbed the coach, shouted “Mountbatten ki jai”, leaned over to shake hands with the Viceroy, as the vehicle moved on like a rudderless ship, wherever the horses chose to take the party away from Raj Path and on to the lawns of the Central Vista.

D. R. Mankehar
Veteran Journalist and Author.

As it drifted on, the Viceroy's coach picked up half a dozen lost children and their mothers. On board were also Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira—all ecstatically waving to the laughing, roaring crowds.

The crush of the mammoth mass was so powerful that the Viceregal coach could not get anywhere near its destination—the Princes Park; (now the children's park) for the flag ceremony. The caravan came to a half some yards away from the flag staff. Mountbatten could not get beyond that point. The hard-pressed jawans conducting traffic and guarding the flagmast, struggled in vani to make way for the coach.

With a broad smile, Mountbatten remarked to Nehru: “This is their day. If this the way the people want to celebrate it, who am I to say no”. And he was content to signal from a distance to the jawans guarding the flag mast to haul down the Union Jack and send up the Indian Tricolour. Thus, it was a common soldier, and not a top dignitary in the land, that ushered in the country's independence.

As the Tricolour ran up the mast, the crowds espied the most beautiful and complete ‘multi-coloured rainbow arching over the silhouetted skyline of the Purana Qilla and the National Stadium. And immediately there was a drizzle, bringing cooling relief to the sweating crowds—as though the heavens themselves were blessing the events of the evening.

Once the ceremony was over, a glorious pândemonium broke loose, and it was hours before those caught up in the melee could extricate themselves and reach to safety. But not one incident of hooliganism or crime was reported that evening. It was a good-humoured, disciplined crowd.

Of those days packed with history, this was the scene most deeply etched on my memory.

But the most solemn spectacle of the day was the midnight ceremony on August 14-15 in the Central Hall of the Parliament House—at an hour when the rest of the world slumbered, India awoke to freedom and to keep her tryst with destiny.

Looking down that night from the Press Gallery on the glittering scene below, I could see a blur of Gandhi caps interspersed by a few formal dark costumes. The black cap and achkan mingled with the South Indian gold-laced white turbans. The women members turned out in their best, lending to the setting a splash of colour with their Banarasi brocaded saris.

There was the small group of Anglo-Indians led by Frank Antony, standing out in their spruce European-style formal dark suits and bow-ties. The Dhoti, the churedars, the lungi and the Western trousers co-existed with each other. It was indeed a veritable museum of the varied Indian costumes underlining India's “unity in diversity”.

As the hour of midnight struck, the dome of the Central Hall reverberated to the cries of “Bharat Mata ki jai” and “Mahatma Gandhiji jai” and shrill blasts from a conch smuggled into the hall by Pandit Govind Malaviya's his cherubic cheeks nearly bursting under the strain.

Alas, the Mahatma was not there to witness the consummation of his long-cherished dream; he was away in distant Nokhali binding the wounds of the victims of the bloody Partition.

Apart from the two memorable speeches of the night—by Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Radhakrishnan—the solemn ceremony of oath-taking by the assembled members of the Constituent Assembly clings to my mind. Among those who took the oath of loyalty to India were two pillars of the Indian Muslim League, Choudhry Khaliqzaman and Syed Hussain Imam—both hardly two months later were sighted in Karachi, one to be the titular head of the Pakistan Muslim League, the other to fade into obscurity.

I recollect having concluded my dispatch to my paper on the historic event with the sombre lines: "And at this hour, as the capital rejoiced, one could not help harking to the disquieting rumblings of the bloody goings-on in not-so-distant Punjab". But then that is another story.....

Within two weeks of Partition, the two Prime Ministers, Jawaharlal Nehru and Liaquat Ali Khan, were touring the riot-torn Indian and Pakistani Punjab, bringing solace and succour to the uprooted and unhinged humanity wafted by a wave of unprecedented brutality on to insecure, improvised refugee camps.

It was Raksha Bandhan Day. The Prime Minister's party reached Multan, in West Punjab. The inmates of the refugee camp greeted Nehru with an angry, anguished outburst. When the tumult subsided, I witnessed a poignant scene.

A queue of ragged women, with bleary-eyed, tear-stained faces, filed silently up to Jawaharlal. They had in their hands pieces of thread, scrounged from somewhere. Each came forward and tied her thread around Nehru's wrist and pleaded and demanded "brother's protection for a sister".

As Nehru extended his hand for the rakhee, tears freely coursed down his cheeks—and there was not an eye all round that was not moist.

In another refugee camp, this time Muslim, in Amritsar, in India, the Prime Minister's party as well as the security forces were taken napping, as an angry Muslim mob of refugees stormed the visitors. The latter included, besides Liaquat Ali Khan, Mian Mumtaz Daultana of Lahore, a Minister in the West Punjab Government.

A Muslim judge, an inmate of the camp cried out in agony at the Pakistani leaders: "You have your Pakistan and have satiated your lust for power. What do you care for the victims of your greed! Why did you not arrange for the transfer of population? Why did you not do anything to protect innocent people?"

It was a combustible situation. Police reinforcements had to be rushed into the camp to rescue the Pak leaders to safety.

In Delhi, among the Casualties of the communal holocaust were three lovingly tended beards—those of K. M. Panikkar, H.V. Kamath and Hussain Imam.



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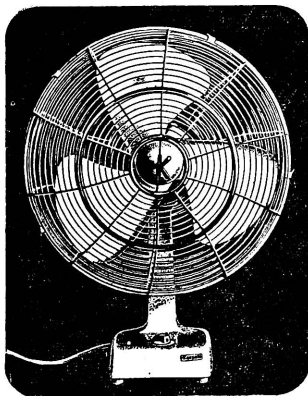
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FORMATION OF THE STATE PLANNING COMMISSION ADDS NEW DIMENSION TO THE PLANNING PROCESS AT THE STATE LEVEL

Economic and Social Planning in India is a joint responsibility of the Union and State Governments, as it is included in the Seventh Schedule under Article 246 of the Constitution of India.

Planning at the State level was not much emphasised during the First Five-Year Plan period. The need to establish a Planning agency for drafting a State Plan was felt during the Second Five-Year Plan. The Union Planning Commission and Central Administrative Reforms Commission suggested the States to establish expert advisory planning bodies in the States on the same lines as Union Planning Commission. The Central Administrative Reforms Commission's recommendations for creating a State Planning Body in each State was discussed in the Chief Ministers' Conference convened by the Prime Minister in July 1967 and in the National Development Council in December 1967. In this as in similar pioneering activities, Tamil Nadu took the lead by establishing the State Planning Commission in May 1971. With the inauguration of the State Planning Commission, a new dimension is added to the Planning Process at the State and at district level in Tamil Nadu.

State's Objectives.

In pursuance of the directive principles of the Constitution of India, Tamil Nadu is trying to promote the welfare of the common man through various Plan programmes. In allocating the resources, the State has been guided by the following objectives :

(a) to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as possible a social order in which justice, social, economic and political is ensured.

(b) to achieve rapid rise in the standard of living of the people by an efficient exploitation of the resources of the State, increasing production, enhancing opportunities to all for employment in the services of the community.

(c) to ensure that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good.

(d) to ensure that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment.

In order to achieve these objectives and build up an ideal welfare State, the State Planning Commission, Tamil Nadu has been entrusted with the responsibility to—

(1) make an assessment of material, capital and human resources of the State including Technical Personnel and investigate the possibilities of augmenting such of these resources as are found to be deficient in relation to the State's requirements ;

(2) formulate a long term plan for the most effective and balanced utilisation of the State's resources;

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M.Lit.,

*Planning Officer,
State Planning Commission.*

(3) indicate the factors which are leading to retard economic development and determine the condition which in view of the current social and political situation, should be established for the successful execution of the Plan ; and

(4) make such interim and ancillary recommendations as appear to it to be appropriate either for facilitating the discharge of the duties assigned to it, or on a consideration of the prevailing economic condition, current policies, measures and development programmes or on an examination of such specific problems as may be referred to it for advice by the Government.

The immediate objective of the State Planning Commission is to frame a Perspective Plan for the Socio-Economic Development of the State over the next twelve years (1972-84) the last year coinciding with the final year of the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1984). The Perspective Plan will establish desirable and feasible goals in respect of State Income and its equitable distribution between different sections of the people in the light of the declared State policy of achieving a Socialistic Society. The Perspective Plan will indicate

the material and man-power resources required, the alternative strategies, their cost and benefits and the different means of achieving economic, social objectives of Tamil Nadu Government.

The State Planning Commission of Tamil Nadu has established four main strategies in formulating the Perspective Plan.

They are :—

- (1) Sectoral Profiles.
- (2) District Plans.
- (3) Regional Plans.
- (4) Area/Industrial complex studies.

Sectoral Profiles :—

While planning for the regional economy like Tamil Nadu it is necessary to make a detailed analysis of various sectors. The sectoral plans based on the potentials, the needs of various sectors are a part of Plan formulation. The State Planning Commission has constituted fifteen Task Forces under the Chairmanship of the Members of the Planning Commission for preparing the sectoral profiles and Long Term Planning of the Sectors. They are as follows :—

<i>Name of the Task Force.</i>	<i>Chairman.</i>
1 Urban development including Urban Housing Regional Planning and Tourism.	Thiru N. Mahalingam.
2 Large Industries.	Do.
3 Small Industries.	Do.
4 Education, Science and Technology.	Dr. Malcolm S. Adiseshiah.
5 Health and Nutrition.	Do.
6 Forestry.	Do.
7 Human Resources and Social Change for Economic Development.	Dr. V. Shanmugasundaram.

8 Mobilisation of Financial Resources, Growth Rate, State Income and Fiscal Policy.

9 Rural Development including Rural Housing. Do.

10 Agriculture .. Dr. B. Natarajan.

11 Animal Husbandry. Do.

12 Fisheries .. Do.

13 Mineral Resources. Dr. D. Bright Singh.

14 Fuel and Power. Do.

15 Transportation. Do.

These Task Forces will make a detailed analysis of,

(i) the resource endowment, the present pattern and intensity of utilisation.

(ii) a critical review of programmes which have been implemented during the last two decades and their importance on production and productivity ; and

(iii) direction of future development based on resources and need which includes the broad strategy of development and a complete inventory of on-going projects as well as the shelf of new projects which are proposed to be taken up in future.

(iv) The task Forces will also express the constraints to development.

The Task Forces established for Sectoral Profiles and Long Term Planning consist of a member as Chairman, a Senior representative of the department concerned, representative of Finance Department, the expert members and a Secretary. These Task Forces will prepare the Sectoral Profiles and Long Term Plan covering the Fifth Five-Year Plan and Sixth Five-Year Plan. These Task Forces will forecast the demand for the products and services of various sectors and alternative strategies to meet the demand.

District Planning—

In India though decentralised planning has been talked about, nothing substantial has hitherto

been done in this regard. During the two decades of planning, an overall development has taken place and it is now necessary to look in greater detail into the aspiration and requirements of specific areas, districts in order to tap local initiative, potentials, capacities and resources. The State Plans cannot be formulated to suit different physico-geographic and economic regions of the State and in fact this 'macro State Plan' exercise has resulted in regional imbalance in development within a State. A 'viable unit' Plan would be a panacea for all the ills of macro State Planning and Tamil Nadu has chosen the Development District as its viable unit. A District Plan would require critical appraisal of existing level of development and thereafter an integration and co-ordination of activities of different sectors based on the availability of resources and hierarchy of priorities. The main objective of the District Plans is to maximise the benefits of Plan expenditure by making use of past experiences and knowledge of local potentials, needs and aspirations to bear on the formulation and execution of development schemes.

The first objective in formulating a District Plan is to set forth a long term Perspective indicating the economic activities to be established in different districts of the State in, say, 10 to 15 years. The next objective is to prepare an integrated Plan for a short period on the basis of existing conditions, short term priorities and availability of resources. In framing a long term and short term Plan, it is necessary to make use of available administrative statistical data, the advice of knowledgeable farmers, entrepreneurs, experience of local officers and a systematic appraisal of on-going programmes at District level. Once this work is completed, the District Plan Frame could be constructed on the basis of the resources, problems and projects of each District, setting forth the priorities to be accorded to different sectors. The work of collecting and collating relevant statistical data is being entrusted to the District Collectors, of different districts. Each district is to have a Planning Cell headed by the District Collector and assisted by specially selected personnel having the necessary knowledge and experience.

District-level Statistics :

A pre-requisite for District Plan formulation is the availability of up-to-date statistics about the existing levels of development in different sectors. This requires a detailed study and assessment of infra-structural development, communication system, marketing facilities, storage facilities, irrigation, power production and distribution, banking and credit facilities, the quality of social services, physico-geographical conditions, manpower resources and employment and conditions of backward classes—educationally and socially. As the District Plans are formulated necessarily to examine the benefits from limited resources, it is imperative that a realistic estimation of financial, physical and material resources is made before indicating priorities and programmes of development.

Once the degree of development of different districts is determined, a specific strategy of development could be framed for each district keeping in view four inter-related objectives, viz.—

(a) Increase in the per unit productivity ;

(b) Better utilisation/conservation of natural resources ;

(c) More equitable distribution of the benefits of development among different areas and communities; and

(d) The expansion and diversification of employment opportunities.

The procedure for working out basic strategy for a District Plan is as follows :—

(1) Identify the main economic activities to be developed.

(2) List the subsidiary and supplemental activities to be promoted.

(3) Determine the needs of main economic activities in terms of infra-structural facilities, inputs and services.

(4) Lay down the order of importance of requirements of additional subsidiary activities.

(5) Indicate minimum requirements of backward areas and communities—educationally and socially.

(6) Correlate the requirements of various areas, determine the location of the projects, integrate and organise spatially and functionally with least cost and largest coverage. If the economic disparities between different districts are to be removed and regional balanced development is to be achieved, planning at 'grass roots' is imperative.

The most crucial factor in plan formulation is the level of decision making. There are certain sectors where the Planning decision could be taken at Macro level or State level and there are certain other economic activities for which decision must be taken at the 'grass roots'.

1. Sectors where planning decisions can be taken at the District level based on overall financial allocations and broad policy directives :

(i) Roads—Panchayat Union and Village roads.

(ii) Elementary and Secondary education.

(iii) Welfare of Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(iv) Water-supply, rural health services. Social welfare, training for craftsmen and public co-operation.

2. Sectors where programmes are formulated at the District level but final decision has to be taken at the State level having regard to (a) financial allocations ; (b) State policies and (c) interactions between Districts.

(i) Agricultural production, Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation, Ayacut development.

(ii) Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Milk Supply.

(iii) Forest, Cinchona production.

(iv) Fisheries.

(v) Warehousing and marketing.

(vi) Community development and co-operation.

(vii) Village Industries.

(viii) Road Transport.

(ix) Urban health programmes, Family Planning.

(x) Housing.

(xi) Town Planning and Urban Development.

3. Sectors where information and suggestions can be furnished at the District level where schemes have to be formulated at the State level.

(i) Agricultural education, Veterinary education, Technical education, University education, Medical education.

(ii) Major Irrigation, Soil Conservation in River-valley Projects, Inland waterways.

(iii) Large and Medium Industries ; Large Scale Co-operative processing units, Handloom.

(iv) Tourism.

(v) Water-supply schemes for Municipalities and Town Panchayats.

4. Sectors where all action will have to be initiated at the State level.

(i) Power;

(ii) Mineral Development ; and

(iii) Ports and harbours.

As a prelude to the District Planning exercise, to prepare the District Dossier, guidelines have been given.

District Planning Cells :

Based on the methodology indicated, the Government of Tamil Nadu have constituted a District Planning Cell for each District except Madras. The District Planning Cell is headed by the District Collector and has the District Planning Officer oriented to technoeconomic approach who is assisted by Statistical Officer in the District. These will be further assisted by the District Officers such as those in the Departments of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Industries, Public Health, etc. The Cells are now to prepare a District Dossier for each District consisting of :

(a) Inventory of resources, fiscal, physical and human.

(b) Inventory of on-going projects, their future projections, timing and costing. In case of unviable projects, their recasting of termination should be recommended.

(c) Inventory of new projects consisting of :

(i) Projects on which all preparatory and programme work has been completed and which are ready for execution.

(ii) Projects which are just ideas. In this category of new projects, priorities would be indicated.

The State Planning Commission has conducted a Training Programme from 17th to 29th April 1972 on District Planning to the District Planning Officers, Statistical Officers in the District and officers connected with the Planning in the State Planning Commission.

Regional Plans :

To ensure proper balanced development of all parts of Tamil Nadu the State Planning must be on regional basis. The Directorate of Town Planning has been entrusted with the work of preparing regional plans for the State. The State is divided into eight Planning regions based on certain physical and socio-economic demographic features—

- (i) Madras City—Chingleput.
- (ii) Vellore—Dharmapuri.
- (iii) Coimbatore—Nilgiris.
- (iv) Cuddalore—Salem.
- (v) Tiruchirappalli—Thanjavur.
- (vi) Madurai.
- (vii) Ramanathapuram.
- (viii) Tirunelveli—Kanyakumari.

The Regional Plans will study the distribution of population in the region, the economic and physical features, employment, communication net work, forestry, water resources and the power and various programmes for development and their costs. The Regional Plans of eight different regions of Tamil Nadu will form one of the crucial parts of the Perspective Plan of Tamil Nadu.

Area and Industrial Complex Studies :

The identification of growth centres is an important part of State Planning. The location and identification of growth centres will fall into the following three main categories :—

(a) Established Centres where development and growth have already reached the 'take off' stages and are on the move.

(b) Growth centres where growth has been triggered but has yet to reach the 'take off' stage due to bottlenecks and constraints which retard growth ; and

(c) Virgin areas where growth centres are yet to be located and economic potential created by triggering growth.

The State Planning Commission will undertake on the basis of the above mentioned criteria special studies on Industrial Potentialities. The studies on Industrial Potentialities in and around Manali-Kalpakkam Complex is being taken up shortly. Similar studies on Salem-Neyveli Complex, Tuticorin Complex would be taken up at the appropriate time. The Regional Plans also will spell out the raw materials available in the region besides indicating the industrial locational factors, growth centres, constraints to development, social over-head, industrial dispersal and general strategy for growth and change.

Techno-economic surveys of Backward Districts :

A pre-requisite for scientific planning is the detailed survey of the backward areas. The Tamil Nadu Government has decided to undertake a Techno-economic survey of two Backward districts, viz., Ramanathapuram and Dharmapuri. To the Indian Institute of Public Opinion, New Delhi is has been entrusted the work of conducting the Techno-economic survey for Dharmapuri, and the Institute of Techno-economic studies, Madras is to carry out the Techno-economic Survey for Ramanathapuram District. The main objectives of the survey will be—

- (1) to identify main economic activities to be developed ;
- (2) to list the subsidiary and supplemental activities to be promoted in their order of importance ;
- (3) to determine the need of main economic activities in terms of infrastructural facilities, inputs and services ;
- (4) to indicate the basic requirements of backward areas and backward classes ;
- (5) to correlate the requirements of various areas, determine the location of the projects integrate and organise spatially and functionally with least cost and largest-coverage ; and

(6) to assess the physical and financial resources potential.

The main recommendations of the surveys would be examined and made use of in the Perspective Plan of Tamil Nadu.

The State Planning Commission, Tamil Nadu has already submitted a Draft Perspective Plan Frame to the Chairman of the Commission. The Plan Frame, which would be released to the public shortly, will broadly indicate the strategies involved in the Perspective Plan, the main objectives and targets in a nutshell. This document is intended to be discussed by Colleges, Universities, Legislature and to press ; their views and comments would be given due consideration in formulating the final document of the Perspective Plan.

BUCKINGHAM CANAL AND CITY WATER SUPPLY.

The State project for improving the 100 miles stretch of the Buckingham Canal at a cost of Rs. 4.7 crores and a similar Andhra Pradesh project for its stretch of 160 miles at part of the Fourth Plan—are under study by a Union Government team. It is hoped that its recommendations will be acted upon before the end of the year so that the Fourth Plan targets are met. Meanwhile with a Central grant of Rs. 20 lakhs and a State Government grant of 40 lakhs, dredgers have been purchased for slit clearance and the provision of terminal facilities. A wharf has been constructed at Chindadripet and another is planned at Mylapore and dredging work has started since January. Further a part of the coolant water from Ennore (150 cusecs) under the Cooum Improvement Scheme is being let in the northern part of the Canal, and the coolant waters from the Kalpakkam atomic energy station will be used to flush the southern part. When the project is completed in five years, the canal will be widened to 33 feet and the draft increased to six feet for navigation between the two States, along with roadways, and railways on either side of the 10 mile stretch of the Canal in the city. The Madras city water supply is to be improved and expanded with a State loan of Rs. 66.10 lakhs to the city Corporation for the purchase of cast iron pipes and related equipment for several water supply schemes.

DEVELOPMENTS IN TECHNICAL EDUCATION

New developments are taking place in three areas, technical high schools, commercial education and polytechnic and engineering education in the State with a strength of 840 students, admit students after the 8th standard for a three year course divided into general subjects covering Tamil, English, History and Geography, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry and technical subjects covering General Engineering, Drawing and Workshop Practice. It has proved very successful, allowing each graduate three choices—to return to the general academic stream, P.U.C., which he finds easy to excel in, or enter a polytechnic where he is welcomed because of his engineering background or enter the employment market where the factories find him an efficient foreman or charginan. Against a Third Plan grant of Rs. 1 crore to start 20 such schools, only 14 were established and none since. In view of the success of these schools and the needs of the employment market, one form of vocationalisation of secondary education is to increase rapidly these schools during the Fifth Plan, from State resource, if Central resources are not forthcoming. They will not overlap with diversified courses in secondary schools which are not comprehensive enough, nor with comprehensive schools which are not specialised, nor with ITI which train artisans and craftsmen. The decision to introduce more job oriented courses in the technical schools will make them even more employment oriented. The courses include repair and maintenance of motor cycles, scooters, pumps, motors, agricultural tractors, sprayers and printing machinery. The second peld is commercial education. y lakh students are training in about 1,000 institutions in the State an shorthand, typewriting and other subjects. Every May and October, 42,000 students appear for the typewriting examination, 4,000 students for shorthand and 2,000 for other subjects each time. The regulation of this important technical education sector has been taken in hand by the Directorate of Technical Education. Various devices such as dummy numbers, fly slips, etc.,

have been introduced to improve examination procedures. Examination results are announced ten weeks after the examination and certificates mailed three weeks later. The inspection of the Institutes have now been organised to tune up the level of instruction and the standard of equipment. Candidates who have prepared themselves through the Institutes or privately are given equal status. Now the key area of syllabus reform (the last syllabus revision took place in 1954) has been taken in hand by an expert committee and the new study programme will go into effect in 1973, along with a standard pattern of instructional facilities at the Institute, and suitable examinations reform. The other key area is the training of teachers in commercial education to which the Directorate should now turn its attention. In engineering education, the State has formulated 16 projects for advanced studies in soil and structural engineering, machines tool technology, environmental engineering, machine dynamics, and microwave laboratory at the Engineering College, Guindy. Similarly 18 projects have been developed for the Central Polytechnic Madras in dye and tol making machinery, airconditioning and refrigeration, numerical, control systems, television, prestressed concrete, plastics, optics, dairy Engineering, rubber technology fisheries and navigation. These 18, projects will cost Rs. 486 lakhs of which the State Government will contribute Rs. 160 lakhs and the rest has been requested through the Centre form UNDP. Along with the restructuring of engineering and polytechnic education and the setting up of boards of industrialists and educators to guide and supervise the institutions reported in the last issue, technical education in the State is forging ahead of general education in qualitative improvement.

DAIRY FARMING :

The Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation (T.N.D.D.C.) under the All India Operation Food project has been set up for developing dairy farming in the State.

From the consumption point of view, there is a serious problem which the Fifth Plan must remedy. Studies in Madras city have shown that of the 4.5 lakhs litres of milk consumed per day, about 17 per cent of the population who are the upper income group consume the largest per capita milk, 41 per cent of the city population consume just what is needed, 19 per cent is attempting to increase its per capita consumption, and the last 17 per cent who are the poorest do not purchase any milk. The T.N.D.D.C. has been allocated by the Indian Dairy Corporation Rs. 8.87 crores out of a total of Rs. 95.40 crores from the sale of public sector milk projects based on 1.26 lakh tonnes of skimmed milk and 42,000 tonnes of butter gifted by the World Food Programme. T.N.D.D.C. will operate in the Kancheepuram-Ambur region, Coimbatore-Erode-Salem area, Tiruchirappalli-Thanjavur belt, Madurai Nilgiris and the Madhavaram colony. Its plan of action is to : (a) increase daily production to 3 lakh litres through encouraging all sections of the rural population, including small and marginal farmers and landless labourers to intensify dairy farming and organise distribution at reasonable prices ; (b) provide inputs to 2.5 lakhs milch cattle in the form of veterinary care, fodder cultivation and, breeding facilities ; (c) work through a net work of veterinarians and dairy assistants ; (d) run demonstration-cum-production centres for calf rearing and fodder cultivation ; (e) organise associations of producers and consumers and improve existing facilities for processing and distribution of milk and set up new facilities. At present the dairy units in the State handle 1.36 lakh litres per day, including 50,000 litres at Madhavaram. This will be immediately increased and a second unit for 2 lakh litres daily processing will be set up in Madras and similar facilities in the other areas mentioned. The Madhavaram location, as the Central Farm, will be shifted because of its deficiency in essential-minerals ; (f) establish a central Semen Bank to supply frozen semen to all centres ; (g) establish a 50,000 litres skim milk plant to handle any surplus output. This important project will be reviewed at a State conference of co-operators, private dairy men and economists to plan for its full implementation and further expansion.

INDUSTRIAL SCENE

Probably the most significant feature of India's economic development since Independence has been the magnitude and pattern of her industrial growth. Both on its own account and by its effects on other spheres of the economy, India's industrial development over the past 25 years can truly be called a transformation—a transformation which is the largest single contributory factor in making the economy more modern and self-reliant. At the dawn of independence, India had no doubt, an industrial base but it was limited, confined to plantation industries and largely textiles, jute and sugar and such other limited industrial capacity that she possessed had been subject to the severe strains of the Second World War. The real thrust to industrial growth came during the Second and Third Plan periods and we have now reached a stage where India cannot only claim a broad, diversified and substantial industrial base but is in a position to export manufactured goods in a significant measure and establish joint industrial ventures abroad.

The overall contribution of organised industry to national income in 1950 was a mere 5 to 6 per cent and the total labour force engaged in this sector was about 3 million. In 1967-68 its contribution to national income rose to 9 to 10 per cent and the total labour force to 4.5 million. The index of industrial production rose by 194 per cent between 1951 and 1968. But more than the aggregate figures what needs to be taken note of is the qualitative and structural change that has taken place. While the index of industrial production had nearly trebled between 1951 and 1968, the index for machinery rose nearly six fold and that for intermediate goods showed a four fold rise. From the Second Plan onwards, a definite direction was given to India's Industrial growth for the production of not only machinery industries but basic and heavy industries including production of steel, heavy engineering, aeronautics, ship-building, fertilizers, petroleum refining and so on. Consequently the industrial base of India has been broadened and deepened

to an extent that it could stand the slackness caused by the recession as well as the emergencies created by the threat to our national borders.

Industrial Growth.

The State has played a leading role in engineering this industrial growth. Broad policy guidelines setting the pace and pattern of industrial growth were laid down in the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948 and redefined in the Resolution of 1956. Industries of national importance were brought within the purview of the Central Government for development and regulation, through the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. A system of industrial licensing was instituted for the allocation of scarce physical and financial resources in desired directions of industrial activity. The Central Government lent active support to establishment of industries, among others, through allocation of raw materials, import of capital goods and technology, fiscal concessions, creation of institutional financing facilities, budgetary allocations,

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tariff protection and import control. State Governments have played a useful complementary role by the provision of infrastructural facilities and by progressively offering packages of incentives.

The true measure of industrial development lies not in mere percentages of increase in aggregate production, important as they are; it lies more in the economy acquiring the characteristics of a truly advanced economy through qualitative advances. The growth of a diversified engineering and chemical industry in the economy has been truly remarkable and a matter for pride and satisfaction. While the food processing and textile industries have recorded moderate expansions, the spurt in the index of industrial production in other sectors has been very impressive, between 1951 and 1967. Roughly, chemicals (including fertilizers) and basic metals (including steel) increased four fold, transport equipment and electricity seven fold, electrical machinery nine

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fold, other machinery eleven fold and petroleum twenty times. Apart from the overall growth in these sectors, every year new and sophisticated products which were previously not produced in the country, are being manufactured.

The development of infra-structure, which has a cause and effect relationship to industrial growth, has been equally impressive. Between 1951 and 1968 the generation of electricity rose seven fold. Railway freight Movement more than doubled and the percentage share of goods traffic carried by mechanised road transport to total railway and road traffic, more than doubled. The tonnage of shipping rose five fold and the number of bank offices by roughly two and a half times. Industrial development also contributed to agricultural development through manufacture of inputs like agricultural implements and fertilizers and by creating a better demand for the agricultural products.

The industrial development of the country over the past 25 years has conclusively demonstrated the skill and capability of the Indian people in absorbing modern technology. The fact that sophisticated items of machinery and other industrial goods are now commonly produced in India, is a tribute to the skill of the Indian worker. It is equally a tribute to the growing and highly skilled technical cadres of engineers and technicians. Over the years we have learnt, in many fields, not just how to run a factory but how to design and set up one and produce also the machinery needed for it. We have acquired considerable design capabilities and also developed a fairly impressive crops of consulting firms. Our Consultancy Services have already been utilised and our experts employed in a number of developing countries. Research and Development activities have been initiated on an increasing number of items.

NOW

Industrial Base.

The strength that the industrial base of the country has acquired is fully reflected in the external account of the country. Thanks to vigorous and continuous measures for import substitution, a large number of machinery and heavy equipment items including turbines, generators, steel mills, etc., are now capable of production within the country and indigenous supply of raw materials, particularly basic metals, has been developed. In several industries such as the manufacture of cement machinery, boilers, sugar machinery, chemical machinery, drilling equipment, reduction gear and gear boxes, cables, core wires for welding electrodes, automobile, bicycles and typewriters, etc., imported items have either been eliminated altogether or have been reduced to the minimum. Increased production of many items and the extension of the range of manufacture of many industrial products has reduced the level of their imports, while the import content in the manufacture of a large number of items has been reduced by programmes of phased indigenisation. The export trade of India reveals a striking shift in composition by the spurt in non-traditional exports, particularly of engineering goods.

Before the sixties, India's exports of engineering goods were merely about Rs. 3 crores. During 1970-71 they exceeded the level of Rs. 115 crores. The exports include not only light engineering goods like sewing machines or electric fans but also more sophisticated engineering goods as well as even heavy equipment like boilers. For example, the High Pressure Boiler Plant of the Bharat Heavy Electricals at Tiruchirappalli has secured an order for 3 Nos. of 120 MW boilers at a price of Rs. 9.3 crores in the face of stiff competition from reputed international suppliers.

Nearly 40 joint ventures between Indian parties and the respective residents are in production in a number of countries in Asia and Africa in fields such as textiles, pipes, jute mills, sewing machines, glass factories and so on. One of the joint ventures is for hard boards in Canada and some other joint ventures have been approved for implementation in developed countries. India can now supply plant and machinery and know-how in a number of fields including

sugar mills, textile mills, cement mills, etc.

It is important to secure a high rate of industrial growth. The manner in which such growth is secured and its fruits distributed is also important in a socialist democracy. With the enunciation of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956, it has been clearly recognised that the public sector will come to occupy a more and more commanding position in the economy. The growth of the public sector in this period has been remarkable. At the dawn of independence, public sector industries were largely the public utility ones, namely, the Postal Department and the Railways. Now public sector has entered into heavy and challenging fields like manufacture of heavy engineering and heavy electrical equipment, steel, aluminium, etc., and also important consumer industries such as bakery, drugs and pharmaceuticals, common salt, pesticides, wrist watches, etc.

Public Sector.

The public sector investments have grown very greatly over the Plan periods; as against Rs. 81 crores invested in 21 public sector enterprises in April 1956, the total investment in the public sector undertaking today is of the order of Rs. 4,682 crores in 97 Centrally administered public sector undertakings spread all over the country. The ratio of total public sector investment to private sector investment which was 19 : 81 in the organised industries sector during the First Plan, is expected to be 62 : 38 at the end of the current Plan.

While it is true that the performance of some of the public sector undertakings has not come up to expectations, there is no gainsaying the fact that by and large this sector has played a significant role in the industrialisation of the country. Out of 97 enterprises, which comprised the public sector, as on April 1, 1971, ten were under construction. Out of the remaining 87 as many as 50 earned profits during 1970-71 and 28 declared dividends during that year; only 37 suffered losses though it is true that these included some of the biggest enterprises involving very long gestation periods and the losses incurred by them were of a substantial magnitude.

Small Industries.

An equally striking development has been the spectacular growth of the small-scale industries. The small industries sector which, from the technological point of view, used to be relatively backward, using traditional methods of production with the aid of small tools, has developed rapidly in the last two decades, and is now an integral part of the modern industrial sector. In addition to conventional goods, it is now manufacturing simple producer goods and a large number of sophisticated items like precision instruments, electronic component and even television receivers.

In the last ten years, the number of small-scale industries voluntarily registered with the Directors of Industries has gone up by nearly seven times to a figure of nearly 2.5 lakhs. This rapid growth has been partly due to the realisation on the part of the entrepreneurs of the potentialities of small industries as a means of providing employment and profits and partly due to the policies adopted and the incentives provided by the Central and State Governments for the development of small industries.

In recent years, Government has been devoting increasing attention to the development of backward areas. A number of districts have been selected all over the country for grant of subsidy or concessional finance from public financial institutions. A scheme of transport subsidy for remote areas has also been announced. It is hoped that these measures combined with surveys of the potentialities of the backward districts will give a substantial fillip to their industrialisation.

In the task of industrialising herself, India has had to look for, in some measure, the co-operation and assistance of developed countries. Through their foreign aid programmes these countries have helped us in bridging our foreign exchange gaps, in establishing specific projects and in facilitating the import of capital goods and raw materials. Our aim and effort have been to progressively reduce

the dependence on foreign aid. The Fourth Plan envisages that through increased production of food grains and by measures of import substitution and export promotion, foreign aid, net of debt charges and interest payments will be cut down to about half at the end of the Plan compared to the level at its beginning. As our Prime Minister has said, "A nation's strength ultimately consists in what it can do on its own and not in what it can borrow from others". This applies not only to foreign aid but the import of technology as well. Having absorbed technology in a number of fields over the last 20 years, we have become increasingly selective in the import of foreign technology, welcoming it only where we need it, i.e., only in sophisticated fields.

SELF-RELIANT ECONOMY

The industrial scene today thus depicts all the characteristics of a modern and self-reliant industrial economy. The contribution of industrial growth to the national economy has been something more than merely the value added. But it is not as if industry can rest on its laurels or that growth has been problemless and frictionless. The industrial growth rate has been uneven. Ways and means have to be found to make industry more employment oriented and less disinclined to move to backward areas. We have other problems like the comparatively low level of utilisation of capacity particularly on the engineering side, scarcity of raw materials, the need to improve further the working of the public sector and revive production by the reconstruction of sick and mismanaged undertakings in the private sector, the need for greater quality and cost consciousness and so on. Streamlining and utilisation of our existing capabilities is as important as the creation of new ones. There is also need to cut down the time lag involved in the implementation of projects both in the public and private sectors. But in the background of these problems stands out our pride that India has made significant strides in industrial development which have transformed the industrial scene of the country and created in us the confidence, skill and capability to engineer sustained and self-generating industrial growth.

REHABILITATION OF BURMA AND CEYLON REPATRIATES IN MADURAI DISTRICT

Repatriates from Ceylon and Burma are mostly to be accommodated in Tamil Nadu. Among them, 3,814 families of Burma Repatriates came to Madurai District. Out of 3,814 families, assistance was given to 3,322 families. 1,438 families left Madurai District (940 families after availing assistance and 492 families without availing assistance). Now there are 2,376 families in Madurai District.

Ceylon Repatriates.—582 families covered by Srimavo Shastri agreement and 391 families not covered by agreement came to Madurai District. 441 families have been given assistance. All these repatriates are mostly residing in and around Madurai City.

Under the Land Colonisation Scheme, three schemes, namely (1) the Panangudi Scheme, (2) the Ambarakaranoatti Scheme and (3) the Poomalakkundu and Veppampatti Schemes, were executed at a total cost of Rs. 30,328 covering an area of 229.29 acres and helping 69 families. There are two more schemes, i.e., Melauppikundu Scheme and Kookal Scheme proposed to be implemented at a cost of Rs. 7,45,180 with an area of 590.82 acres for the benefit of 116 refugee families.

2. Business Loans.—Burma Repatriates.—From the inception of the scheme up to 1970-71, a sum of Rs. 22,09,166 has been sanctioned as business loans to 3,043 Burma Repatriates. During 1971-72, a sum of Rs. 5,82,270 has been spent and 309 repatriates have been sanctioned business loans, including additional loan as against the allotment of Rs. 5,91,000. A sum of Rs. 6,50,000 has been sanctioned for 1972-73.

Ceylon Repatriates.—Upto 1970-71, a sum of Rs. 3,20,000 has been sanctioned to 228 repatriates families. For 1971-72 a sum of Rs. 3,00,000 was allotted and a sum of Rs. 2,98,600 has so far been sanctioned to 171 families. The sanctioned amount for this purpose for 1972-73 is Rs. 3 lakhs.

Housing Loans—Burma Repatriates. From the inception of the scheme up to 1970-71, 783 repatriates have

been sanctioned a sum of Rs. 9,21,700 as housing loans. During 1971-72, the entire allotment of Rs. 5,00,000 has been sanctioned as housing loans to 302 families. Apart from this 407 houses for Burma Repatriates in Thanakkankulam villages at a cost of Rs. 4,600 per house are to be constructed by the State Housing Board. A sum of Rs. 7,00,000 has been sanctioned for 1972-73 including Thanakkankulam Scheme.

Ceylon Repatriates.—From the inception of the scheme up to 1970-71, 92 repatriates have been sanctioned housing loan of Rs. 1,79,750. The allotment for 1971-72 was Rs. 1,00,000. A sum of Rs. 99,225 was sanctioned to 71 families. A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 has been sanctioned for 1972-73.

Housing Colonies.—In Madurai District, generally the repatriates are encouraged to construct houses in the form of housing colonies through loans provided at a cheaper cost. The colonies constructed and completed so far are 53 houses at Melur Town and 32 houses at Chinthamani for Burma repatriates and 12 houses at Panaiyur triates from Ceylon. Twenty houses are under construction in Dindigul Municipality area and 26 houses under construction in Ambakaranpatti in Melur Taluk.

Employment Assistance.—One hundred and four Burma Repatriates and 21 Ceylon Repatriates have been provided employment in Government offices. Fortythree Burma Repatriates and six Ceylon Repatriates have been secured employment in private sector. Thirty-eight Burma Repatriates and four Ceylon Repatriates have been secured employment in the Co-operative spinning mills. Seven Burma Repatriates and four Ceylon Repatriates have been sent for training and employment in the spinning mills at Rargagundam and Nellore, respectively. Four Burma Repatriates have been provided employment in the Spinning Mills at Hasthinapur. Forty-five Burma Repatriates and one Ceylon Repatriate have been got trained at the Industrial Training Institute at Mana.

THE ECONOMIC SCENE OF INDIA— 25 YEARS AFTER

has to be launched on the persistent evils of poverty and unemployment. Fortunately, the Indian economy has now reached a stage which makes this possible.

Stagnation at a low level of activity had been the characteristic feature of the Indian economy before independence. To mobilise national resources for the eradication of mass poverty through rapid economic growth thus became the first major task for Government. Soon after independence the planning process was initiated under the inspiring leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and comprehensive programmes of development were undertaken within the frame work of the Five-Year Plans. This determined and systematic effort succeeded in greatly transforming the character of the Indian economy. No doubt, the course of progress was not always a smooth one. Natural calamities and external aggression often threatened to put the clock back. Yet, the economy continued to forge ahead.

Y. B. CHAVAN,

Union Finance Minister.

India became an independent nation twenty-five years ago. This historic anniversary which we are celebrating should prompt us to take a closer look at the progress attained since independence. An assessment of past developments will reveal the growing strength and capability of our economic structure; it will also indicate the new directions in which our efforts must now be channelled to provide an effective and rapid solution for the massive problems poverty and unemployment. All-round economic progress since independence has radically altered the character of our economy and brought about a significant increase in real incomes generally. But, the absolute number of those living in abject poverty has scarcely diminished economic disparities appear to have widened; unemployment has become a seemingly intractable problem. Manifestly, economic growth by itself cannot be expected to resolve these problems; a direct attack

National income since independence has doubled. Despite a rapidly growing population—there are about 220 million more Indians today than in 1947—the output of goods and services per person has increased significantly, even though its distribution often did not turn-out to be quite as egalitarian as was originally expected. The expansion of economic activity has been accompanied by profound structural changes and increasing technological and managerial sophistication. Indeed, the Indian economy is now well endowed enough for us to think today in terms of faster growth and complete eradication of poverty and unemployment in the near future.

In the domain of industrial development our achievements since independence have been both solid and substantial. Over the last two decades or so, industrial production has more than trebled. Thanks to the diversification of industrial capacity achieved so far, we now produce a wide range of industrial products ranging

from simple consumer goods to basic intermediates and a variety of sophisticated industrial equipment. Virtual self-sufficiency has been attained with regard to equipment needed for railways, road transportation and communications. Machinery required by traditional industries like textiles, sugar and cement is manufactured in the country. Since the inception of planned development a little over two decades ago, production of metals has quadrupled there has been a more than fifteen-fold increase in the output of industrial machinery electric power generation has gone up ten times. There has been a substantial expansion in the output of chemicals, fertilizers and petroleum products. The development of a metals—engineering complex, the phenomenal rise in power output and the expansion of intermediate manufacturing have helped provide a solid base for future industrial development.

Twenty-five years ago the industrial landscape was dominated by a few industries, processing agricultural raw materials with the aid of a comparatively unsophisticated technology. At the time of independence, such traditional industries—sugar, vanaspathi, jute and cotton textiles, tea processing and tobacco manufactures—accounted for nearly two-thirds of all industrial output. Such has been the transformation that today the roles have been reversed; and, it is the newer industries, which were set up or rapidly developed after independence, that produce the greater part of manufactured goods. The growth of technical knowhow, managerial talent and operative skills has kept pace with the widening and deepening of the industrial structure. And, this accumulation of knowledge and skills, though not always readily visible, is now becoming an important source of technical dynamism in our economy.

The expansion of the public sector has played a vital role in our industrial development. Indeed, massive public investment in the difficult fields of basic industry and machine building was instrumental in modernising our industrial structure and endowing it, so to speak, with more muscle. The setting up of new capacity in these challenging fields often involved the tying up of sizeable investment resources over fairly long gestation periods. And,

were it not for State initiative in establishing industrial capacity for steel making, heavy industrial and electrical equipment, machine building, petroleum and petroleum products and mining, our industry would have been scarcely more modern now than it was at the time of independence. Nor would we have had an adequate industrial base for national defence. Today public undertakings—both departmental and non-departmental—employ nearly half the total work force in the organised sectors of activity and public investment has become the most important element of capital formation. Their share in the total capital investment was only 3 per cent in the beginning of First Five Year Plan but it stood at 48 per cent on 31st March 1971.

The process of growth and structural change has not been confined to the industrial sector alone. Ever since independence, the production of agricultural commodities, foodgrains and cash crops alike, has been following a rising trend despite periodic ups and downs. It has gathered momentum in recent years, thanks to the success of the new strategy relying, among other things, on greater use of chemical nutrients, pesticides and high yielding varieties of seeds. The "green revolution", as this shift in agricultural technology has come to be known, has considerably transformed the cereal economy.

Over the twenty-two year period ending in 1970-71, production of agricultural commodities, including foodgrains, rose by more than 80 per cent. The output of foodgrains, which in 1950-51 was of the order of 55 million tonnes, hit the record level of 107.8 million tonnes in 1970-71; and, it is estimated to have risen further in 1971-72. A highly welcome consequence of the rise in foodgrain production is the substantial reduction in our dependence on food imports. During the drought year 1966 these touched an all time high of 10.3 million tonnes. Even as recently as in 1969 food imports amounted to 3.9 million tonnes. But of late these have been declining sharply; and, this year aid-financed food imports will cease altogether. The overall food position has vastly improved; and, substantial public stocks of foodgrains have been built up to provide an effective buffer against uncertainties of fluctuating production.

Viewed against the background of the steadily deteriorating state of agriculture in India before independence, agricultural progress during the last twenty-five years is a truly remarkable phenomenon. During the half century preceding independence, food production in British India increased at an annual rate of just about one-tenth of one per cent. Even this expansion at a snail's pace was made possible by the extension of the area under cultivation. Both foodgrain output per acre and foodgrain availability per person continued to decline at a sharply accelerating rate. It has been estimated that between 1911 and 1941 the net availability of foodgrain per person fell by as much as 26 per cent. The trends since independence provide a sharp contrast. Since about 1950 production of foodgrains, like production of cash crops, has been increasing at an average annual compound rate of nearly 3 per cent. More important still, most of this growth reflects a continuing improvement in the productivity of land. Only about a third of the increase in agricultural production since independence can be attributed to extensive farming. The net availability of foodgrains per person has risen by about 16 per cent over the last two decades.

Our efforts to develop and to modernise the economy have thus met with considerable success. This achievement is all the more remarkable as, in keeping with the basic policy objective of self-reliance, we have always borne the major part of the burden of developmental investment and strived to ensure a healthy balance of payments position without excessive or indefinite reliance on external assistance. Most of the external assistance received as far has been in the form of interest bearing credits; and foreign aid; net of repayment of principal and interest, has never exceeded 30 per cent of overall investment outlays in any year. In recent years this proportion has fallen off sharply; and, over the Fourth Plan period as a whole, not more than 8 per cent of investment outlays are expected to be financed through net inflow of external resources. A stage has now been reached where the inflow of external resources has become quite marginal in character although productive investment, as a proportion of national income, has more than doubled since independence.

Our external payments position, which had been increasingly strained by the sharp step up in investment outlays from the middle of the Second Plan onwards has now greatly improved. By the mid sixties the trade deficit had become excessive and foreign exchange reserves had touched the all time low of \$ 524 millions. But thereafter the trade deficit narrowed down considerably and classic reserves (gold and foreign exchange) rose again to \$ 911 million by the end of 1971-72 even though \$ 450 million had been repaid over the last few years to wipe off all outstanding short term indebtedness to the International Monetary Fund.

India today is vastly different from what it was quarter-century ago. The major trust of Economic policies now will have to be in the direction of restructuring socio-economic relation on the basis of social justice. The programmes for ceiling on agricultural land and urban property are, therefore, of prime importance. Such are the new imperatives for those charged with the task of guiding the economic destiny of the country. While rapid economic growth has to remain one of our concerns, planning and economic management will have to be oriented towards attaining greater social justice and wider diffusion of benefits of progress. These priorities are fully reflected in the approach to the fifth plan as indeed in the annual budgets in recent years. The new approach to planning envisages the eradication of poverty through the rapid expansion of employment opportunities to provide a basic minimum level of income from work. It also calls for a specific programme for public provision of goods and services—such as, elementary education, public health facilities, rural water supply, home sites for landless labour etc.,—to meet some of the essential needs of the common man. No doubt, the emphasis on faster growth with greater social justice will require a massive resource mobilisation effort; wasteful use of resources will have to be avoided and the more affluent among us will be called upon to cut down spending on conspicuous or inessential consumption. This task, though not an easy one, is well within our capacity. Any way, this is the least we must accomplish; otherwise we shall have frittered away to opportunities the people have given us.

GRADUAL GROWTH OF OUR ARMED FORCES

Partition of the sub-continent in 1947 resulted in the truncation of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. Several important training centres, cantonments and air-bases went to Pakistan; so did a proportion of the Army and a third of the Navy and the Air Force. Reorganisation and modernisation of the Armed Forces were destined to be a long haul what with the long influx of refugees, the invasion of Kashmir in 1947 and the aggression in 1962.

INADEQUATE RESOURCES

During the first decade of independence, the Armed Forces had to make do with weapons and equipment of World War II vintage. The programme of expansion and modernisation was undertaken only after 1962. A five year Defence plan was finalised.

The strength of the Army was augmented. New weapons were designed, developed and manufactured in the country. Simultaneously, to fill the gap, modern weapons were acquired. The entire pattern of training underwent a change. All this paid rich dividends in frustrating the massive Pakistani invasion in 1965. Lessons learnt in this war were assimilated into our tactical and training concepts. All-out efforts were made to step up the teeth-to-tail ratio, which now stands at 62:38.

The beginning of the seventies saw the Army as a mobile, hard-hitting force, more and more dependent on sophisticated weapons manufactured in the country. These included the 7.62 Ishapore rifle, the 7.62 LMG., the 81 mm mortar, 3.5" rocket-launcher, the 57mm and 106 mm RCL guns, the 75/24 pack howitzer, the L-70 anti-aircraft gun and the Vijayanta tank.

Today, the Indian Army's mobility has been considerably enhanced, its fire-power increased and its teeth sharpened. Both psychologically and physically, the jawan is equipped to fight in the plains, the jungles, the deserts and the snow-covered mountain ranges.

NAVY'S PROGRESS SLOW

The Navy's process of development was possibly the slowest among the three services. This was due both to the high cost of ships as well as to the emphasis placed on the Army and Air Force.

The cruiser **Delhi** (which came in 1948) and most of the six destroyers acquired in the first half decade are still going strong today though they are virtually obsolete. Upto the late sixties, the cruiser **MYSORE**, the aircraft-carrier **VIKRANT** and three squadrons of anti-submarine/anti-aircraft frigates formed the mainstay of the Indian fleet.

The third dimension was added in 1968 when the first of a squadron of four conventional submarines arrived in India. In addition, a fleet tanker, a submarine depot ship, a submarine rescue vessel, patrol boats, minesweepers and other craft have been inducted into the fleet over the years. The Navy raced into the missile era in the early seventies with the acquisition of a squadron of small, fast missile-boats armed with surface-to-surface guided missiles.

Together with the Navy's expansion went modernisation of the vast infrastructure ashore required to keep warships afloat and fighting fit. The centuries-old Naval Dockyard at Bombay has been enlarged and modernised. All training facilities are now available in the country except those on highly technological systems.

Simultaneously, it was decided to develop ship-building facilities in the country. A naval design organisation is being set up, while the three major shipyards in the country (Mazagon Dock, Hindustan Shipyard and Garden Reach) have produced a variety of vessels—inshore minesweepers, seaward defence boats, bucket dredgers and a survey ship. More of these are on the drawing board.

On June 3, 1972, INS **NILGIRI** was commissioned by the Prime Minister at Bombay. The first

indigenously produced frigate, she is the precursor of a series of six such ships being built by Mazagon Dock Limited.

The Indian Navy today is a much more balanced force with greater striking power than it was two decades ago.

AIR FORCE MOVES INTO JET ERA.

The first step towards modernisation of our Air Force was to move into the Jet era. Vampire jet fighters were procured from the U. K. and ours became the first Air Force in Asia to enter the jet age. **Toofanis** (Ouragons), **Mysteres**, **Hunters** and **Gnats** followed. Subsequently came the **Marut** (HF 24), **MIG-21** and **SU-7** air craft.

The Royal Indian Air Force did not possess any bombers at partition. Unserviceable Liberators left behind by the U.S. forces were salvaged and reconditioned, and then formed the backbone of our bomber force for many years. In the fifties, the IAF, procured Canberra jet bombers; they are still the mainstay of our bomber force today.

Helicopters were introduced into the Air Force in 1954 when **Sikorsky S-55** and **S-62** were acquired. With increasing commitments in the northern mountain areas, the helicopter fleet has now been standardised to **Mi-4** and **Alouette III-B**.

A bold and timely decision was taken to cut our reliance on foreign sources for the supply of aircraft and equipment. Initially, the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited started producing Vampire fighters under licence agreement and, later, the **Gnat**. Production of **Alouette** helicopters and **Mig-21** aircraft was also taken up, as well as of a more modern and versatile helicopter and **Mig-21** aircraft. A later version of **Gnat** aircraft is also being processed.

Simultaneously it was planned to design and develop modern aircraft indigenously. The first tangible result was the **HT-2** trainer and the supersonic **Marut** (HF-24) fighter bomber which is in the frontline squadron service to-day. A more sophisticated high performance ground attack aircraft is on the drawing-board.

The I.A.F. has today reached its target strength of 45 Squadrons.

EXCELLENT ACCOUNT

That modernisation of our Armed Forces has made headway was evident in the 1971 war. The Army, the Navy and the Air Force all gave an excellent account of themselves. On the ground, on the seas and in the air, we reigned supreme.

MODERNISATION AND SELF SUFFICIENCY IN WEAPONS FOR OUR DEFENCE FORCES.

From bolt action rifles, guns and ammunition of odd vintage to the production of the most modern frigate equipped with missiles and a helicopter, supersonic aircraft armed with air to air missiles, radar-controlled anti-aircraft guns and the Vijayanta Tank fitted with infra-red equipment is the fascinating story of the defence production effort in India. During the last 25 years, the country has achieved a large measure of self-sufficiency in the production of weapons and equipment. India is completely self-sufficient in small arms including semi-automatic rifles, light artillery, a wide variety of ammunition, chemicals, parachutes, textiles, vehicles and general stores.

The performance of Indian-built Gnats, Maruts (HF-24), MiG-21s, L-70 anti-aircraft guns, Vijayanta Tanks and other Weapons in the 1971 War has given a new sense of confidence to the nation.

At the dawn of independence, 17 ordnance factories, conceived as subsidiaries of the Royal Ordnance Factories, had limited capacity and were mostly manufacturing general store items and a few old vintage arms like bolt action rifle and some ammunition. Thirteen new factories including the one manufacturing Vijayanta Tanks have been established since independence. Ten of these have come up since 1962 in a bid to achieve self-sufficiency in the defence sector.

Production in ordnance and departmental factories has risen from Rs. 41 crores in 1961-62 to Rs. 138 crores in 1971-72. The wide range of items manufactured include semi-automatic rifles, carbine, mountain guns, 106 mm. R.C.L. Guns, L-70 radar-controlled anti-aircraft guns, 81 mm. and 120 mm.

mortars, Vijayanta Tanks and connected ammunition; explosives and components for the Navy; and cannon ammunition and rockets for the Air Force. The factories also manufacture clothing and general equipment including parachutes and light-metal bridging equipment.

In addition, eight public sector undertakings have been established. These are the Hindustan Aeronautics (HAL), the Bharat Electronics, the Mazagon Dock, the Garden Reach Workshops, the Praga Tools, the Bharat Earth Movers, the Goa Shipyard and the Bharat Dynamics. In 1971-72, these public sector undertakings achieved a record production of Rs. 176 crores.

In addition to the aircraft it is already producing, the HAL has made arrangements for the production of an improved version of MiG-21 called Mig-21M. The delivery of this aircraft to the Air Force will commence next year. The Mazagon Dock in Bombay and the Garden Reach Workshops in Calcutta are engaged in manufacturing frigates, dredgers, tugs and other equipment for the Navy. The first Leander Class Frigate, INS Nilgiri, built by Mazagon Dock, was commissioned into the Navy by the Prime Minister on June 3, 1972. Five more frigates will be produced by the Mazagon Dock by 1978, one each year.

Heavy earth moving equipment such as dozers, scrapers, dumpers and motor graders required by the Armed Forces are being manufactured by the Bharat Earth Movers.

The Bharat Electronics manufactures professional electronic equipment such as transmitters, receivers, trans-receivers and radars for the Defence Services and for civil users. Anti-tank missiles for the Army are being assembled at the Bharat Dynamics Limited, a newly set-up Public sector undertaking.

In order to achieve the maximum possible self-sufficiency and to reduce dependence on imports, Defence Ministry's efforts to manufacture indigenously most of the items have yielded promising results. The indigenous content of HF-24 has reached 70 per cent and that of the Mig-21 aircraft produced from raw materials about 60 per cent. Production of various aircraft accessories

at the new Accessories Division of HAL at Lucknow will further help in reducing the dependence on imports.

In the case of Bharat Electronics, the overall indigenous content is expected to increase to 75 per cent in 1972-73 and to 82 per cent during 1973-74.

In the Bharat Earth Movers, the indigenous content of most of the heavy earth moving equipment varies between 60 and 64 per cent. This is expected to improve to 70 to 75 per cent during 1972-73 and to 85 per cent in the subsequent two years.

The indigenous content of the Vijayanta Tank, built at the Heavy Vehicles Factory, Avadi, has reached 68 per cent and is expected to reach 85 per cent in a few years.

The work on the Grey Iron Foundry at Jabalpur is progressing and with its commissioning all castings required for military vehicles will be manufactured within the country.

Projects for the modernisation of the Ammunition Factory and the High Explosive Factory at Kirkee, the Ordnance Factory at Muradnagar, the Cordite Factory at Aruvankadu, at a total cost of about Rs. 32 crores have been sanctioned. With the completion of the modernisation work, production of these factories will increase substantially.

With the increasing demand for special steels and alloys for the manufacture of sophisticated weapons, Government have sanctioned a special steel plant project. The plant will be set up at Kanpur at a cost of Rs. 46.1 crores and is expected to produce 68 varieties of steels and alloys. These raw materials are imported at present. A new propellant factory with the latest manufacturing techniques has also been planned.

A technologically strong and sound defence production base has been established through intensive and sustained efforts. With the completion of the modernisation and expansion programme, it will help the country to reach the goal of self-sufficiency.

Role of Newspapers and Newspressmen of Tamil Nadu in Freedom Struggle

By

S. Natarajan, B.A.,

Information and Public Relations
Department,
Government of Tamil Nadu.

Napoleon, the warrior-statesmen once said "I fear the effect made by a single pen than a thousand bayonets". Our leaders were fully aware of the might of the pen and everyone of them had made full use of this weapon in shaping the public opinion.

The Credit of starting the first Nationalist Daily "THE HINDU" and a Tamil Daily "THE SWADESAMITRAN" goes to Thiru G. Subramania Iyer. The launching of the 'HINDU' in Madras which was considered a safe Presidency by the British with the object of exposing the short comings of the Administration and voicing demands like greater representation for

Indians in services etc., was a bold venture. Only a few Anglo-Indian dailies which had official patronage and the backing of the English business Community were thriving newspaper concerns in those days. In course of time the offices of the Hindu became the focal point of political activity in Madras. It is not surprising that in British bureaucratic circles in Madras, No. 100, Mount Road, (the address of Hindu office) come to be described as a "den of conspirators".

It was G. Subramania Iyer who felt the need to educate the non-English knowing Tamil masses by starting a language journal. The idea bore fruit with the establishment of Swadesamitran in 1882. (It is a pity that Swadesamitran after nearly 80-years of service had to close down recently). It was Swadesamitran which first recognised the genius of the great Tamil poet Subramaniya Bharathi.

Bharathi's pen—

Subramania Bharathi did not have the freedom to write as he wanted in Swadesamitran and hence he was expecting an opportunity from some other newspapers which were to be started. The opportunity was provided by Mandayam Srinivas Chariar and Mandayam Tirumala Chariar who started the newspaper 'INDIA'. Bharathi was virtually its editor though his name was not mentioned as its editor in the paper. He charged a higher rate of subscription to Mirasdars, Jamindars, and the Government and low rate of subscription for the public. The writing of editorials was very vehement and the Government issued warrants to arrest the Editor.

Advised by his friends Bharathi shifted his area of activities to Pondicherry and 'India' was also shifted from Madras. The Government banned the entry of 'INDIA' into British India and this resulted in 'India' being closed down. It is to be noted that "INDIA" was the first Tamil newspaper which published political cartoons. After the closure of "INDIA" the Mandayam Brothers started 'VIJAYA' which was also edited by Bharathi. 'VIJAYA' also shared the same fate and had to close down.

The first world War broke out in 1914. On August 7, 1914 three

days after the war was declared an ordinance was enacted for securing the control of the Press during the war; the restriction on the Press became more stringent.

At this time Annie Besant founded the weekly newspaper 'COMMONWEAL' (in January 1914) to assist her in her political work and agitation for Swaraj. In June 1914 she purchased the 'Madras Standard' and renamed it 'NEW INDIA'. She wrote continuously in its pages and commenced an intensive campaign claiming Home Rule for India. New India faded from the scene only when the new Gandhian ideology took dominance over the Indian Political firmament sweeping aside, the philosophy of Annie Besant. The New India Press was repeatedly called upon to furnish security under the newly enacted laws and such securities were repeatedly forfeited.

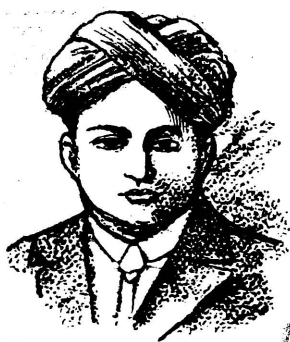
The Labour Force enters Politics—

Thiru Vi. Ka. (Kalyanasundara Mudaliar) a staunch supporter of Home Rule movement started a Tamil weekly 'DESA BHAKTAN'. This journal had proved that it was possible to express not only political news and views but also other subjects in chaste Tamil. The credit of directing the labour force to the freedom struggle in Tamilnad certainly belongs to Thiru Vi. Ka.

V. V. S. Iyer the contemporary of Veer Savarkar became the editor of 'DESA BHAKTAN' in 1910 when Swaminatha Sarma, Sudhananda Bharathi and others were included in the editorial staff. Thiru Vi. Ka. after relinquishing his contact with Desabhaktan started NAVASAKTHI.

V. O. Chidambaram, and Subramaniya Siva also started their own journals but the repression of the Government could not allow them to continue their journals. Many of these journals though they entered the scene, often with a great bang they ended their career with a mere whimper. The 'INDIAN PATRIOT'. The Daily Express and Swardhya were some of such newspapers.

When they lived, they had a good audience and a devoted band of journalists with considerable talent.



ஜி. அப்பிராமணியம் அப்பா

politicians. He was a pioneer in the exploitation of publicity for national ends.

The credit of starting a national news agency goes to Sadanand of Madras; for years Reuters was a global adjunct of the British Empire when theoretical conceptions of the integrity of news faded before the impetus of racialism and colonial expansion. Reuters treatment of India was clouded by pro-imperialist bias. It was Sadanand that challenged for the first time the Reuters' tradition of belittling things Indian and compelled the London Board of the Agency to sit up and take notice and admit India to a respectable position on the newsmag of the world. The fight of the Free Press News Agency against Reuters in the hey-day of British political might in India was a glorious one. All honour to Sadanand as its intrepid protagonist. In 1925 Sadanand formed, the free Press of India News Agency, Chiefly to provide papers with Sathyagraha news. The existing agencies were not interested in reporting news of the various freedom movements. Sadanand was the first man to produce a big size newspaper and sold it to half-anna.

It was Sadanand who started 'The Indian Express' in 1932 'Dhinamani' in 1934, 'Free Press' and 'Bharath Devi' in 1940. All of them served the people vieing with each other in supplying nationalist and views.

It was around 1905 that C. Karunakara Menon a former joint Editor of the Hindu started the 'Indian Patriot' though its finances were never bright, it thrived for nearly 15 years and during its career was served by many men like A. S. Iyengar the first reporter to interview Mahatma Gandhi when he visited Madras City in 1915. It was because Karunakara Menon could not oblige Sir P. Thyagaraja Chetty and Dr. T. M. Nair to make it the spokesman of Non-Brahmins that the paper 'Justice' was started by them. 'Justice' was edited for a time by Dr. T. M. Nair and later by A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar.

The Ananda Vikatan and the Kalki have done yeoman service in the freedom struggle by their analytical editorials. Vikatan was

the first periodical to achieve notable success and exercise considerable influence over fashion, culture, politics and the like. The business acumen of S. S. Vasan and the imaginative leadership of Kalki made it a force to reckon with.

The only daily newspaper published in Madras in Telugu is Andhra Patrika. It was shifted from Bombay to Madras by Desodharaka Nageswara Rao Pantulu in 1914. He combined the aims of national movement with literary patronage and started a literary monthly called 'Bharathy'.

During the 1942 Quit India movement the repressive measure of the Government were so severe that the Nationalist newspapers had decided to close down instead of submitting to the Press censorship. Almost all the Newspapers except one or two stopped publication.

The sedition case against Bharat Devi made the paper very popular. Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer's arguments carried the day and the case was dismissed.

The history of the Press and the History of the freedom movement are intertwined and they cannot be separated one from the other. The press is the friend philosopher and guide of the State and constitutes a special link between the government and the people. It is rightly called Fourth Estate. The power of the Fourth Estate was certainly to its might in the struggle for freedom.

T. S. Chokkalingam, Editor of
Thinamani, etc.



Many a cub reporter or young sub-editor of that day was to bloom later into a veteran leader in the field.

Death however invariably resulted from one of two causes. If the paper was popular and independent it attracted the disfavour of the rulers of that time. If it tried to carry favour with authority its readers soon abandoned it.

T. Prakasam started "SWARAJYA" (Both in English and Tamil). Late M. S. Subramania Iyer was the editor of the Tamil version. He poured not only his entire personal fortune into it but also all his fire and idealism. What distinguishes the record of the Swarajya which led a tumultuous course was the number of young men who went through its mill to later emerge as veteran journalists or men of letters. To name only a few, there were Sardar K. M. Panikar, Ramakotishwara Rao, Khasa Subba Rao, C. V. Kripa-nidhi, and N. S. Varadachari. The paper never made any profits. The paper had to be closed down after a career of a dozen years.

Dr. Varadajulu Naidu's 'Tamil Nadu' was a very popular daily which had its own share to induce Patriotism amongst its readers.

G. A. Natésan, an intimate friend of Mahatma Gandhi, practiced journalism and public life with a quiet efficiency and a keen business acumen. 'The Indian Review' which he edited contained very good articles from eminent leaders and

A portable laser photocoagulator using a ruby laser has been developed by the electronics Division of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Trombay for treatment of retinal detachment, a condition caused by injuries, high myopia or certain eye diseases, which may lead to partial or complete blindness.

In the conventional treatment light from the high power xenon arc lamp is focussed on the retinal area to be treated until coagulation takes place. This on heating eventually results in a firm weld. The main drawback of this technique is that, as high optical powers cannot be obtained it takes several seconds to develop sufficient heat exposures; moreover, the process is painful to the patient. With the laser technique the entire operation from coagulation to sealing of the retina is accomplished within a few minutes. The patient does not require hospitalization or anaesthesia. In this painless method, the laser light travels through the cornea, pupil, lens, and vitreous humour to strike against the choroid, heating at the spot. This heat is transmitted back to retinal layer resulting in the retina being welded to the choroid.

The photocoagulator consists of a laser-head fitted with a conventional ophthalmoscope and a power supply unit. It emits light in a burst of pulses lasting about a milli-second. As the amount of energy required to achieve coagulation varies from patient to patient, the release of energy from the laser needs to be regulated. The unit has an output of up to 100 millijoules and works with comparatively low voltage of 700 volts.

The instrument is safe. It can also be used to seal early suspected holes, degenerations and leaking of blood vessels in diabetic patients.

LASER CAN LIFT TINY GLASS SPHERES.

Experiment which demonstrated optical levitation for the first time have been carried out at the Bell Laboratories in U.S.A. Using a beam of laser light, Bell scientists have raised small transparent glass spheres off a glass surface and held them aloft for hours in a stable position.

The new technique is expected to provide simple precise methods for manipulating small particles without

mechanical support. It could be useful in communications research to measure scattering loss caused by particles, which may help in developing optical communications systems for the future.

In their experiment, the scientists focussed a laser beam upward on a tiny glass sphere about 20 microns in diameter. Radiation pressure from the light not only raised the particle, but also prevented it from slipping out of the beam sideways, thus generating a stable optical trap—or an 'optical bottle'—for holding the particle.

The laser levitation technique may be a valuable research technique for suspending particles in optically induced thermonuclear fusion experiments. When used in an evacuated environment, where damping effects on the particle are negligible, the technique may also have applications in inertial devices like gyroscopes and accelerometers.

SEEING THE INVISIBLE

Dr. W. R. Bradford, Head of Physics Group EMI Electronics Limited, U.K.

An experimental laser camera, being developed in Britain for police work, takes pictures of evidence which would be invisible to the eye or any other form of photography. For instance, the camera can reveal a footprint several hours after it has been made.

We have become used to the way in which photography can extend our senses, and so reveal things invisible to the unaided eye. For example, techniques using infrared or ultraviolet light can detect forgeries in documents or alterations and additions to old paintings. Ultra-short flash photography can capture transient events, such as a bullet in the act of shattering a glass.

Laser light, too, has special properties. With the aid of photography it can show new and unsuspected things about our surroundings. An experimental laser camera being developed by EMI Electronics Limited, for the Police Scientific Development Group at the Home Office, has been designed to photograph evidence at a scene of crime that would be invisible in an ordinary photograph.

LASER PHOTO- COAGULATOR A NEW PROCESS FOR PAINLESS EYE TREATMENT

The Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corpn., Ltd.

The Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation is sponsored by the Government of Tamil Nadu to provide all types of financial assistance to industrial units in the State of Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry. The financial assistance is given to all types of units including proprietary, partnership and Joint-stock companies. Special schemes have been framed to help Technocrats and Rural Medical and Veterinary Practitioners. Concessional terms have also been offered to backward areas and backward districts.

The terms and conditions of assistance

Minimum: Rs. 1,00,000 (for small-scale industries : Rs. 25,000).
For Technocrats and Rural Medical Practitioners : Rs. 10,000.
Maximum: Rs. 25,00,000 (Rs. 2 lakhs and Rs. 1 lakh in the case of Technocrats and Rural Medical Practitioners respectively).

Rate of Interest

9.75 per cent in the case of major and medium-scale industries.
7 per cent in the case of units in backward areas and for Technocrats and Rural Medical and Veterinary Practitioners.
8½ per cent in the case of other small-scale industries.

Initial repayment holiday

2 years in the case of ordinary industries.
Up to 4 years in the case of units in backward districts.

Amortisation period

Ranging from 8 to 10 years.
Special concessional terms are available to small-scale industries, technocrats, rural medical and veterinary practitioners.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS, PLEASE APPLY TO

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Laser light, with the aid of Photography, can show new and unsuspected things about our surroundings.

THE FOOTPRINT REVEALED.

The outline of a footprint on a piece of rubber-backed carpet underlay shows up, although taken with the laser camera 15 minutes after the footprint had been made. The surface contained no visible trace of the footprint when evenly illuminated, but the resulting photograph is marked by dark bands crossing the picture from top to bottom and outlining the shape of the foot. The dark bands show that the carpet was moving slightly in the area covered by the footprint.

The movements indicated by the pattern are extremely small, about a ten millionth part of an inch in a second (three nanometres per second). They arise in the following way. The carpet material was obviously crushed when the footprint was made. When the foot was lifted the fibres started to spring back to their original positions. What is not so obvious is that these movements, can continue for a long time, though at an ever decreasing rate. Whereas a footprint on damp ground is visible because the surface of the ground has been depressed, the laser camera does not work in this way. It detects movement, which eliminates the need to know anything about the shape, surface texture, or colour of the surface, before the mark was made. In other words, the footprint does not have to be visible.

How is it done? The laser camera has nothing in common with an ordinary camera except the light sensitive film. No lens is needed because the film records a hologram rather than an image.

THREE DIMENSIONAL PHOTOGRAPH.

A hologram is a new kind of photograph which has created a lot of interest in recent years

because of its ability to display three dimensional pictures of startling realism when re-illuminated with laser light. In ordinary light, little or nothing can be seen on a hologram plate. But when the laser is switched on the objects that were in the picture reappear, solidly in their places, behind the transparent hologram plate. It is like looking through a window into a lighted room. The laser light has been scattered by different parts of the hologram into the observer's eyes.

The pattern of light entering the eyes via the hologram is identical to the pattern of light that would have been scattered from the objects if they had been still in place. It follows that the illusion is complete.

The hologram forms the basis of the method used in the laser camera. To get the footprint pattern due to movement in the carpet pile, two holograms are made at interval of five minutes, which are superimposed on the same piece of film (just as in an accidental double exposure photograph). By illuminating the resulting double holograms with laser light, the two pictures of the carpet combine in a way they could not do in an ordinary photograph.

MEASURING MOVEMENT.

The light waves scattered by the two superimposed holograms add to produce brightness where the waves are in step, and subtract to produce darkness where they are out of step. This is optical interference. The wavelength of the light itself provides a measuring scale, and the interference bands appear like contours on a map. The interval between two adjacent dark bands represents a relative movement of half a light wavelength, or a one hundred thousandth part of an inch (300 nanometres). This is the movement interval between the two exposures.

Optical interference has been used for many years in testing the lenses in precision optical instruments such as telescopes and microscopes. But the two surfaces to be compared had to be present at the same time.

Holography gives a new freedom to such testing methods. One or

both surfaces can be recorded as a hologram, and it is then possible to compare an object surface with itself at two different times. Hologram interferometry, as this technique is called, is being developed with great interest by optical research groups in many countries.

Although the laser camera, which can photograph an invisible footprint, is dependent on the technique of hologram interferometry, it also requires some co-operation from the surfaces being searched.

For example, if the surface material were perfectly elastic spring steel, say—it would return to its original shape immediately after an impression. If it were perfectly inelastic—as clay—it would be permanently deformed. In neither of these cases would there be any subsequent movement.

AFTER 12 HOURS.

Fortunately, many composite or fibrous materials such as wood, plastics and woven materials appear to have a built-in-memory. After the initial impression they take time to recover and can be detected by the laser camera. Under controlled conditions in the laboratory, movements in carpet material have been detected after more than 12 hours.

Efforts are now being made to take the special techniques developed in the laboratory out into the everyday world where they could be used by the police. In such an environment a number of factors act to mask and confuse the very small movements that are being sought. Some of these difficulties have already been overcome.

As for the future, one might perhaps see a portable laser camera, which can photograph most of the interior of a small room, brought to the scene of a crime. The photograph available in a few minutes, would show areas where people had been walking, doors and windows that had been opened, and furniture that had been moved or used. All this would be revealed by probing with laser light. Nothing would have been disturbed by this method, and the photograph would at once show where the forensic experts should apply their skills in the search for more detailed evidence.

RATIONALISATION OF COMMERCIAL TAXES

SPECIAL OFFICER NOMINATED TERMS OF REFERENCE ANNOUNCED

The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, in its present basis form, was enacted in 1959, with reference to the recommendations of Dr. P. S. Loganathan. In order to meet the situations arising from the changing patterns of trade and commerce, the interpretations of the Act by Courts of Law and the discovery of loop-holes in the statutory frame work, the Act has been amended in parts from time to time. Representations have been made to the Government by the Chambers of Commerce and Industries for the simplification and rationalisation of the tax structure and the statutory procedures and practices. The suggestion to appoint an expert to go into the matter has been under the consideration of the Government for some time. The Government have now created the post of Officer on Special Duty for stream-lining and rationalising the structure of the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act and similar enactments relating to Commercial Taxes and the rules thereunder. His terms of reference shall be the following:—

(i) A general review of the various Commercial Taxes Act since 1959-60 especially from the point of view of the rate of growth of revenue in relation to the rate of growth of income and the rate of growth of commerce and industry.

(ii) The manner in which the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, the Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax Act, the Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Act, the Tamil Nadu Motor Spirit Taxation Act, the Tamil Nadu Betting Tax Act and the rules under these Acts and also the Central Sales Tax (Tamil Nadu) Rules could be rationalised and simplified so as to facilitate easy administration and also reduce the hardship to the trading community.

(iii) The lacunae in the existing Acts and Rules availed of for avoidance and evasion of tax and to estimate the extent of such avoidance/evasion and to propose remedial measures.

(iv) The present classification of commodities taxed at single point and multipoint and to what extent there is a case for transfer of commodities from multipoint to single point and *vice versa*.

(v) Whether there is need and justification for the continuance of the present concessional rate of taxation under the General Sales Tax Act on 'components' coming under single point levy, and if so, whether there is a case for extending the same concession to all raw materials.

(vi) Whether there is a case for a scheme of drawbacks, set of refunds, etc., in respect of select industries in the State in order to enable them to withstand competition from other States and to promote the pace of industrialisation in the State and consequently the tax base.

(vii) To prescribe guidelines for the grant of various types of exemption and reduction in tax rates.

(viii) Measures to ensure regular and systematic flow of vital data, such as tax yield, from various commodities and changes in trade practices affecting tax yield to the Board of Revenue (Commercial Taxes) and arrangements for their collation and interpretation to facilitate tax policy.

(ix) Measures to improve upon the procedures of inspections, searches and seizures in order to make them more effective and at the same time, to minimise the apprehension of harassment on the part of the trading community.

(x) Measure to make the checkposts more effective and arrangements for the collation and interpretation of data collected at the checkposts and the cross-verification of such data with assessment records.

(xi) Measures to strengthen the Intelligence Wing of the Commercial Taxes Department.

(xii) In-service training of Officers in the Commercial Taxes Department in order to enable them to keep pace with the changes in tax law and to gain the expertise to locate and tackle areas of evasion of tax and such other matter as are germane to the main issue as set out in Government Order cited.

The Officer of Special Duty has been requested to submit his report to Government within a period of one year.

For and on behalf of Pallava Transport Corporation sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer (Civil), Pallava Transport Corporation, Ltd., at his office at "Transport House", Anna Salai, Mount Road, Madras-2 upto 3-00 p.m. on 2nd September 1972 for the works noted below:—

Name of work.—Providing Dust Proof Yard for the Additional Depot at Tondiarpet—E.M.D. Rs. 4,700.

Form of contract is Lump Sum and period of completion eight months.

Tenders will be opened on the same day (i.e.) on 2nd September 1972 at 3-15 p.m. by the Executive Engineer (Civil), Pallava Transport Corporation, Ltd., "Transport House", Anna Salai, Madras-2.

Particulars of tender conditions, forms, schedules and plans can be obtained from the Office of the Executive Engineer (Civil), "Transport House", Madras-2 on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 20-80 (Rupees Twenty and Paise Eighty only) on all working days during office hours from 17th August to 1st September 1972. This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

The Earnest Money noted above should be remitted in Accounts branch in favour of Pallava Transport Corporation, Ltd., "Transport House", Madras-2 and the receipt should be enclosed with the tender.

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

No. 91-A. *Executive Engineer (Civil),
Pallava Transport Corporation.*

TAMIL NADU FOREST DEPARTMENT.

AUCTION SALE NOTICE.

Auction sale of ivory (more than 300 kgs.) and Deer horns (more than 1-500 kgs.) will be held at 11-00 a.m. on 20th September 1972 by the Forest Utilisation Officer, Madras or his authorised representative at No. 37, Cathedral Road, Madras-86. For further details contact the Forest Utilisation Officer in person or over phone (No. 85735).

No. 90-A. *Forest Utilisation Officer.*

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders in the prescribed departmental form will be received by the Superintending Engineer (T.W.A.D.) at his office at No. 17, Sir P. T. Rajan Road, Madurai-2 upto 3-00 p.m. as per office Clock on 25th August 1972 and will be opened on the same day at 3-30 p.m. in the presence of such of those tenderers who choose to be present.

Name of work.—Palayamkottai Water Supply Improvements Scheme Replacing 1 No. vertical Turbine pumpset and 1 No. Transformer in the Existing pump house at Manappalai Veedu Head Works (Tirunelveli District).

Form of contract.—Lump Sum and period of completion—six months.

Earnest money deposit of Rs. 3,150 has to be deposited along with the tender in the shape of Demand Draft from any nationalised bank payable on part to the credit of the Executive Engineer T.W.A.D. Board, Execution Division, Tirunelveli-2.

Tender documents can be purchased from the Executive Engineer, T.W.A.D. Execution Division, Tirunelveli-2 on payment of cash or by sending the amount by M.O. viz Rs. 10-37 including sales tax (non-refundable) up to 5-00 p.m. on 19th August 1972.

No. 89-A. *Superintending Engineer T.W.A.D.
Execution Circle, Madurai-2.*

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board sealed tenders with the name of work and tenderer duly superscribed on the cover for the following work are invited from the registered contractors of slum Clearance Board by the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division VI, Madras-28, upto 3-00 p.m. on 5th September 1972. Tenders received will be opened by the Executive Engineer, Division VI at 3-05 p.m. on the same day in the presence of tenders of their authorised agents who choose to be present.

Name of Work.—1. Construction of storeyed slum tenements adopting T. D. No. 16/71 at Rukmani Nagar (Adyar) Batch-I. 3-Blocks of 16 in 1—E.M.D. Rs. 4,050.

2. Construction of storeyed slum tenements adopting T. D. No. 16/71 at Rukmani Nagar (Adyar) Batch II 3 blocks of 16 in 1, 1 Block of 8 in 1—E.M.D. Rs. 4,550.

Approximate value of works is as follows.—Work (1) Rs. 2,55,000 and work (2) Rs. 3,02,000. Form of agreement for both works is lump sum.

The tenders documents can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division VI on all working day between 11-00 a.m. to 3-00 p.m. From 28th August to 4th September 1972 on production of chalan towards the cost of tender schedule Rs. 15 plus sales tax and surcharge per set each work.

Tenders shall be submitted only in the prescribed form supplied by the department. The department will not be responsible for any delay or less in transit.

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

No. 34. *Executive Engineer,
Division No. VI, Slum Clearance Board.*

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

TENDER ADVERTISEMENT K-2 AGREEMENT.

Specification No. Section 457.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board sealed tenders superscribed with the name of the work, specification No. and name of tender will be received by the undersigned at his office upto 3-00 p.m. on 7th September 1972.

The tenders will be opened at 3-30 p.m. on the same day in the presence of such of those tenders of their representatives as may be present.

Name of work.—Ennore Thermal Scheme II—Stage works providing substructure and raft foundation for electro-static precipitator No. 5—E.M.D. Rs. 6,000.

2. Copies of tender set can be had from the office of the undersigned on payment of the cost of the set viz. Rs. 15 in each which is not refundable under any circumstances on or after 20th August 1972.

3. The earnest money deposit payable for the work should be paid in advance in cash or by demand draft at the office of the undersigned and only the receipt thereof enclosed to the tender.

4. Tenders not submitted in Board's form and on due date and time will be summarily rejected.

5. The undersigned reserves the right to distribute the work among all or some of the tenderers or to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reason therefor.

6. The Board will not be responsible for any loss of tender set during transit by post. The tender sets are not transferable.

No. 79-A. *Superintending Engineer
Ennore thermal Scheme, Ennore
Madras.*

TAMIL NADU SLUM CLEARANCE BOARD TENDER NOTICE

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Slum clearance Board sealed tenders with the name of work and tenderer duly superscribed on the cover for the following work are invited from the registered contractors of Slum Clearance Board by the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division VI, Madras-28, up to 3.00 p.m. on 16th September 1972. Tenders received will be opened by the Executive Engineer, Division VI at 3.05 p.m. on the same day in the presence of tenderers or their authorised agents who choose to be present.

Name of work.—Construction of three storeyed slum tenemental block adopting T. D. No. 16/71 at Kapaleeswarar Koil Land (Andimanyam). 1 Block of 12 in 1.—E.M.D. Rs. 1,050.

Approximate value of work is Rs. 70,000 and form of agreement is lump-sum.

The tender documents can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division VI on all working day between 11.00 a.m. to 3.00 p.m. from 6th September 1972 to 16th September 1972 on production of chalan towards the cost of tender schedule Rs. 15 plus sales tax and S.C.

Tenders shall be submitted only in the prescribed form supplied by the department. The department will not be responsible for any delay or loss in transit.

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

No. 38.

Executive Engineer.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

Specification No. SEG. BB. 56.

I acting for and on behalf of and by the order and direction of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board invite sealed tenders complete with all particulars and other details superscribed with the specification No. the due date and the name of the Tenderer on the cover up to 1.00 p.m. on 6th September 1972 for supply an erection of Regid P.V.C. Pipes and Nozzels for cooling Water system for Natural Draught Cooling Tower No.3 of Basin Bridge Power House.

Copies of tender Sets can be had on payment of Rs. 20 (Rupees Twenty only) (Non-refundable) either in cash at the office of the undersigned or by Money Order addressed to the Deputy Chief Accountant (Generation), Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, Basin Bridge Power House, Madras-12 mentioning clearly the specification No. The Tender Set will be sent only by ordinary post under certificate of posting. The Board will not be responsible for loss of tender document in transit or for delay, non-delivery, etc. The Tender Form is not transferable. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reasons, therefor.

A sum of Rs. 2,000 (Rupees two thousand only) towards Earnest Money Deposit should be remitted by the tenderer in cash at the office of the undersigned and cash receipt enclosed along with the tender. Tenders not accompanied by the cash receipt and those not submitted in the departmental form on or before the due date and time will be rejected. The tenders will be opened at 4.00 p.m. on 6th September 1972 in the presence of the Tenderers who may be present.

*Superintending Engineer, M.E.S.
(Generation),*

No. 33.

Basin Bridge Power House, Madras-12.

TENDERS.

Sealed tenders are invited by the Managing Director, The Tamil Nadu Agro Industries Corporation Limited, "Agro House", Industrial Estate, Guindy, Madras-32 for providing Teak faced plywood partition in the newly constructed First Floor of Agro House at the Industrial Estate, Guindy so as to reach him before 5.00 p.m. on 21st August 1972. Tender schedule can be had from the above office on payment of Rs. 5.20 in cash or by Postal Order or Bank Draft up to 3.00 p.m. on 19th August 1972.

No. 87A

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Applications are invited upto 5 p.m. on the 31st August 1972 for 22 appointments of Assistant Surgeons in the Tamil Nadu Medical Service reserved to be filled from among persons who have served in the Defence Forces during the National Emergency.

(Persons now in temporary service under the State Government should, however, submit their applications so as to reach the Director of Health Services and Family Planning/Director of Medical Education, Madras on or before 21st August 1972.)

Pay—Rs. 525—25—600—30—690—35—900 per mensem for degree holders and Rs. 425—25—600—30—750 per mensem for the holders of the D.M.&S. of the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Persons who possess a recognised Post-Graduate qualification in any of the Medical subjects will be allowed two advance increments in the time-scale of pay applicable to them. Candidates possessing Post-Graduates Diploma in Anaesthesia and Diploma in Criminology are allowed to draw one advance increment.

Age.—Below 35 years on 1st July 1972, Women Medical Officers who are willing to serve in the non-clinical teaching Departments in Medical Colleges and temporary Assistant Surgeons are allowed certain concessions in the matter of age. The actual period of service rendered by a candidate during the National Emergency will be excluded in computing his age for recruitment to reserved vacancies.

Qualifications.—(i) Must be a Registered Medical Practitioner within the meaning of the Madras Medical Registration Act, 1914.

(ii) Must possess the M.B., B.S. degree of any University or Institution recognised by the University Grants Commission for the purpose of its grant or the D.M.&S. of the Government of Tamil Nadu or an equivalent qualification.

No age-limit for members of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes who possess a general educational qualification which is higher than the minimum general educational qualification. The actual period of military duty rendered by the candidate during the National Emergency will be excluded in computing his age. Upper age-limit relaxable up to 10 years in the case of physically handicapped persons. Goldsmiths affected by the Gold Control Order, their sons and unmarried daughters and Ex-N.C.C. Cadets who were employed as Under Officer Instructors and Sergeant Major Instructors on whole time basis on or before 1st January 1963 are allowed concessions in the matter of age-limit. Qualifications including age-limit relaxable in the case of persons displaced from East Pakistan who migrated to India on or after 1st January 1964 and repatriates from Ceylon and Burma. Particulars and form of Applications may be obtained from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-2, on requisition in writing specifying the name of the post and accompanied by a self-addressed and stamped (Thirty-five paise and five paise refugee relief stamp) Envelope of at least 22 c.m. in length superscribed as 'Book-post'.
No. 18A.

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD. NOTIFICATION.

Applications are invited for the immediate allotment of three flats in Kodambakkam Pudoor area on a monthly rent of Rs. 135. The accommodation available in each flat is as follows:—

- One hall.
- One bed room.
- One kitchen-cum-dining.
- Bath & F.O.L.

The allotment will be made on the basis of first come first served.

No. 101-A.

T. V. VASUDEVAN
*Chairman, Tamil Nadu
Housing Board.*

To millions of people who live in urban areas in our country, the idea of acquiring a bit of land or house-plot in their town or city of their choice is a mere dream. The ordinary person just cannot afford to own a piece of land even in a small town. On the other hand, there are thousands of individuals who have profited immensely from purchase and sale of lands.

The problem has become more acute since Independence when the pace of urbanisation quickened. Rapid increase in land values in urban areas is a well known source of unearned income. On the other hand, high prices of land in urban areas is the major obstacle to the provision of housing for the poorer classes.

The co-existence of palatial houses with ugly slums inevitably leads to social tensions. The need to improve the housing situation in the major cities of India is imperative in order to relieve slums and remove the sub-human conditions of living. Even today, thousands of people in Cities like Bombay and Calcutta sleep on pavements, impervious to the weather and denied the requirements of minimum privacy.

In recent years, various State Governments, Housing Boards and Civic authorities have initiated moves for low-income group housing, especially with the funds which the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) has begun to pump into this programme. The vast majority of the under-privileged sections are however still denied a roof over their heads.

Why is this so? Any solution to this problem will be a radical one in the sense that out-dated ideas of ownership of property and management and usage of land require to be completely changed. A thorough overhaul of the entire system of land legislation is inescapable if the pattern of urbanisation is to proceed on desirable lines and the need for a minimum shelter to the people is to be even partly met.

The Land Acquisition Act of 1894 is out of date to suit to-day's requirements. The prescribed procedure is cumbersome and time

THE PROBLEM OF URBAN LAND.

consuming. Compensation is required to be paid at market rates. It invariably involves litigation and blocks progress as attempts at acquisition of land have often been frustrated.

CEILING ON URBAN PROPERTY.

A thorough revision of the legislation on land and simplification of acquisition procedures is therefore required with a view to making land readily available, especially to people in the low and middle income groups at prices which would be within their reach.

Any scheme of socialisation of land should be backed by well conceived and comprehensive legislation and improved and efficient implementation agencies in all major cities throughout the country. The ceiling on urban property now being introduced is a first step in this direction. The urban land ceiling will, however, have to be followed up by several other measures if a massive housing programme is to be successfully launched in the near future.

There is under-utilisation of available land owing to individual ownership and lack of proper town planning. Speculation also comes in to play for unearned gains and

capital appreciation in the hands of private individuals. • Increase in land value takes place as a result of community efforts and improved services and should therefore rightly accrue to the community and not to the individual.

A system of lease-hold already prevails in Delhi and some other Cities where a portion of the unearned income is claimed by the State at the time of transfer or change in usage. This system should be increasingly adopted in all other major cities. Private development of agricultural land within defined urbanisable limits should hereafter be disallowed or be subject to payment of a premium to the State.

Land already in State or Public ownership or control can be better deployed through intensive usage, proper planning and more effective implementation of public projects. A concerted attack on all fronts is necessary to relieve the scarcity and prevailing high prices of land.

LEASE HOLD OF URBAN LAND.

First of all, the sale of all urban and urbanisable land should be State controlled. Free-hold lands should be progressively converted into lease-holds. The annual ground rent should be charged separately and not incorporated in the property tax or urban land levy as the case may be.

If necessary, the initial ground rent payable on the transfer of a free-hold into a lease-hold may be left unchanged but there should be a condition for an upward revision of the rental every 20 or 30 years thereafter. The ground rent would be liable to earlier revision on sale, transfer or change in the usage when the State would also have the right to pre-empt the purchase of such land. The resumption of any land should be effected only by payment of the current usage value and not the prospective or potential value. A system of differential ground rents may be considered with concessions for institutional or social use.

The essentials of the new land legislation should be identical for all states with certain adaptations to

VINOD PAREKH.
*Managing Director, Housing and
Urban Development Corporation.*



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suit the different systems of land tenure prevailing in different parts of the country.

For effective implementation, it may be necessary to form City Development Authorities on lines similar to the Delhi Development Authority. They should be vested with powers similar to the Revenue Departments and equipped with well trained staff and sufficient funds to undertake overall urban development work.

•HUDCO'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

During the brief span of a year, the HUDCO has already sanctioned loans of approximately 38 crore rupees covering 20 major cities such as Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Kanpur, Chandigarh, Agra, Meerut, Trivandrum and Surat. This will generate an overall investment of about Rs. 70 crores resulting in about 20,000 new plots and 33,000 houses or apartments for sale to specific income groups at prices and terms geared to match their paying capacity.

To sum up, the new land policy and the housing programme should provide firstly, for immediate control on sale of urban land in the major cities. There should be more intensive and economic but aesthetic use of available land through proper planning and its rational distribution for social purposes.

Additional land should be opened up and developed on the outskirts of all major cities. Simultaneously, machinery should be created for the installing of the necessary infrastructure and services, such as water supply, electricity and transport. All housing schemes should be primarily undertaken for the benefit of low-income groups in all major cities. Lastly, high-powered City Development Authorities should be formed to ensure implementation of a co-ordinated and target-bound programme of housing and urban development work.

All these imply that a period of hard and clear decisions lie ahead. There can be no ad hoc solutions to this major problem. This is the challenge of the decade. ●

Special Apprenticeship Training Scheme to Relieve Un-employment Among Technically Qualified Persons

Government of Tamil Nadu have been keenly aware of the existence of unemployment among technically qualified personnel in the State. This unemployment have been partly due to the slow down of development activity in the years preceding the Fourth Plan due to to pause in planning. Partly also, it has been due to the industrial recession which affected the economy of India in general. During the last few years, Government of Tamil Nadu have sanctioned a number of schemes with a view to speeding up development and at the same time absorbing the unemployed technical manpower. The renewed emphasis on rural electrification, minor and major irrigation, roads, housing and water-supply programmes have led to annual outlays on these sectors being stepped up from Rs. 27—47 crores in 1966-67 to Rs. 50—77 crores in the budget estimates 1970-71. Government have also taken a number of policy decisions to reopen industrial units closed due to recession or other reasons. These have also enable absorption of a number of engineering personnel.

Further, Government of Tamil Nadu have recently undertaken a review of the unemployment situation among qualified technical personnel. Keeping in view the measures already taken in various sectors to sanction new schemes of development to absorb these persons, Government have sanctioned a scheme to undertake training of 600 Degree holders, 1,000

Diploma holders and 800 Craftsmen to abate the problem of unemployment among technically qualified personnel to a considerable extent. Government have also sanctioned creation of an employment Special Cell in the Directorate of Employment and Training to co-ordinate and implement the Special Training Scheme.

A trainee once appointed, under this scheme will hold his position for two years unless he is otherwise absorbed by the Department in which he is working or other departments. For the duration of the operation of the scheme, the direct recruitment of Engineers/Diploma holders Craftsmen by the various departments as Junior Engineers, etc., will be confined to those who have completed one year of apprenticeship under the Government of India scheme or one year training under this scheme.

The scheme will be in operation for two years, and the trainees will be paid at the following rates by the concerned Heads of Departments to whom they are allotted :—

Degree holders—Rs. 250 p.m.
Diploma holders—Rs. 150 p.m.

Craftsmen—Rs. 90 to Rs. 110 in City and Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 in Mofussil.

As on 30th June 1972 457 Degree holders and 552 Diploma holders besides 800 Craftsmen have secured apprenticeship position ●

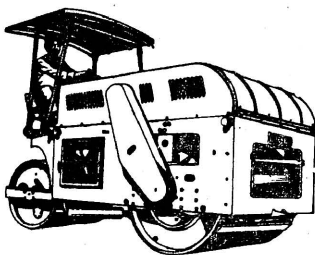
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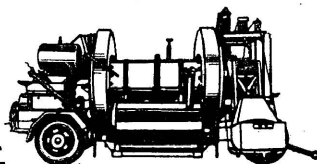
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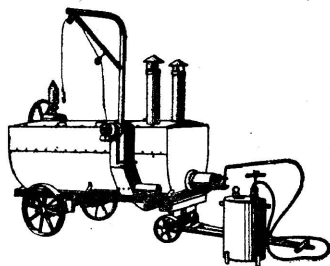
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Indian scientist's help in fighting the Red Tide

While world nations are battling against environmental pollution, Americans are confronted with yet another kind of pollution problem. It occurs in the form of a dull red stain in a long stretch of water off the Florida Gulf coast. Known as the red tide, this phenomenon occurs suddenly and destroys the fish in that area in large numbers.

Though the first instance of this ominous red blemish was observed in 1946, it has been seen repeatedly along the Florida coast in recent years. Explanations of its causes have been speculative. Then the

University of Texas, Galveston, began to look into the matter. An Indian organic chemist who worked with them tells us about it.

Dr. N. Venkatasubramanian, chemistry professor at the Vivekananda College, Madras, worked for two years (July 1970 to April 1972) as a research fellow at the medical branch of the University of Texas. His visit to America was sponsored by the Robert Welch Foundation.

Dr. Venkatasubramanian, in a recent interview, said that initially he worked with the department of pharmacology and toxicology. Later he offered his services to the department of preventive medicine and community health. "Both these departments are associated in this research project," he added.

The organic chemist notes that American scientists have found that a toxic algae called *Gymnodium Breve* causes the red tide. "In addition to posing an environmental pollution problem, these red tides are shown to be concentrated in mollusks and oysters. And if these are consumed, they cause paralysis," he states.

Dr. Venkatasubramanian says that scientists are busy "trying to unravel the secrets shrouding this toxic algae." As it easily disintegrates if removed from water, scientists were at first unable to isolate it for laboratory study. Researchers at the University of Texas got around this problem by raising a culture of the algae in the laboratory itself.

The Texas scientists also evolved a technique called the dry column colenchromatic method for purifying the culture. This process, according to Dr. Venkatasubramanian, "involves the work-up of a huge quantity of the culture—some times as much as six to ten litres—to give a few milligrams of the crude toxin."

Subsequently, the Indian chemist and his Texan counterparts studied the molecular structure of the toxin. "We have found that the red toxin contains a fairly complicated molecular formula," he says. Besides carbon, hydrogen and oxygen atoms,

the toxin was also found to contain phosphorous.

Dr. Venkatasubramanian suspects that the phosphorous content in the algae could make it toxic. "But this has not been proved," he says.

Presently, the American scientists are trying to find the cause for the formation of the algae. They are also trying to find out why this phenomenon occurs only on the Florida coast.

The Indian scientist claims that "while the research cannot be said to have reached its ultimate goal, we have succeeded in developing a large-scale method of the purification of the crude toxin and have partially characterised one of its major components."

Madras Social Work School gets grant from the U.S.

A U.S. Government grant will enable the Madras School of Social Work to study the problems of the aged in the rural areas of Tamil Nadu. The work will be an extension of an earlier research endeavour dealing with the problems of the aged in Madras City.

The three-year research grant of Rs. 3,73,140 comes from the Social and Rehabilitation Service (S.R.S.) of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Thiru Stephen E. Palmer, Jr., American Consul General in Madras, presenting the grant documents of the research project to Thirumathi M. Clubwala Jadhav, founder and honorary secretary of the school, on Thursday, congratulated the school for completing 20 years of outstanding community service.

The research project, which is the third to be assisted by the U.S. Government at the Madras School of Social Work, seeks to provide a better basis for planning and action in the interests of the rural aged of India. It is designed to generate information on their health, social relationships, financial status, housing, employment, leisure activities and their utilisation of community resources.

VI ASSISTANT
CITY CIVIL COURT, MADRAS.

O.S. No. 8382 of 1971.

V. Kannammal and another—Plaintiff.

S. Venkatachari and another—Defendants.

To

Mrs. S. K. Muthu Ahmed (2nd Deft)
No. 3, Post Office Street, Madras-1.

Take notice that the above suit filed for the recovery of Rs. 20,140 with further interest and costs is posted before H. H. the VI Asst. Judge, Madras at 11 a.m. on 26th August 1972 for final disposal.

Madras, Mr. V. Srinivasa Iyer,
Dated : 13-7-1972 Advocate for Plaintiff.
No. 9.

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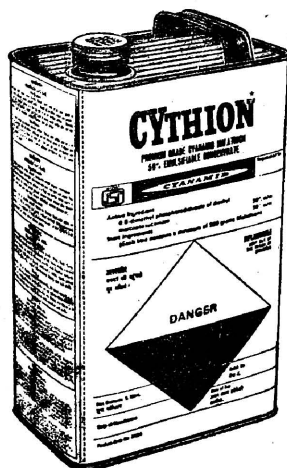
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SISTAS-CIL-342

An unusual sight greets the visitor as he enters the Nagpal-Ambadi Plant in Manali, near Madras.

Enclosed in a large glass case is a green coloured barrel of oil. This is the first barrel of oil produced by the plant. Thiru S.R. Nagpal, Managing Director of Nagpal-Ambadi, dedicated it to his close friend Thiru Jack Elizalde, Chief Executive, Marketing Division, Witco Chemical Corporation, U.S.A.

Located on a fifty-five acre plot, adjacent to the Madras Refineries, is the Rs. 5-20 crore Nagpal-Ambadi Refinery. It manufactures transformer and speciality oils from Madras Refineries feedstocks.

The electrical industry uses transformer oil as an insulating and cooling material and speciality oils constitute the key ingredients in the food, pharmaceutical, cosmetics, plastic, paper, leather and agricultural spray industries.

The reputed Sonneborn Division of Witco Chemical Corporation, U.S.A., pioneer manufacturers of speciality oils are Nagpal-Ambadi's technical collaborators.

"We take pride in saying that Messrs. Witco have no equity participation in our project", said Thiru S. K. Subramanian, General Manager. "They have extended to us their technical know-how and process designs."

A remarkable feature of the collaboration agreement is that, during its tenure, Witco will make available to Nagpal-Ambadi any modifications or improvement introduced by them in the process design.

Until India stopped imports of transformer and speciality oils Witco Chemical Corporation supplied a major portion of her requirements. Now Nagpal-Ambadi manufactures these products. Local manufacture saves valuable foreign exchange.

THE NAGPAL- AMBADI PLANT IN MANALI

By L. PEARSON-JOSEPH.

What is the saving ?

Stating that the country gains fourteen crore rupees in foreign exchange, Thiru Subramaniam added :

"Not only do we directly save foreign exchange through import substitution of our products but also in encouraging the ancillary industries the country stands to gain sizeable foreign exchange in shape of their manufacture which would in turn go to displace imports into the country."

As part of the collaboration agreement senior engineers from Nagpal-Ambadi received training in the Witco refineries in the U.S.A. and Witco's experts came to India to assist the staff at Nagpal-Ambadi.

Thiru B. Shivaraman, Refinery Manager, who has been associated with this plant from its inception, visited the Witco refineries for discussions and consultation on two occasions. "Without Witco know-how", he said, "it would not have been possible to use an unknown feedstock to make such valuable and highly refined products".

During the construction two experienced engineers from Witco came to Madras. "Their assistance was extremely useful", said Thiru Shivaraman "as they were able to eliminate many of the bottlenecks that would have been noticed only when the project went on stream".

After completion of the refinery Witco sent out a highly accomplished engineer on the start-up and running of the plant. He spent a year

at Nagpal-Ambadi, training the Indian technicians in the operation procedure.

From March 1972 the plant has been under the exclusive control of Indians.

Products manufactured at Nagpal-Ambadi have to conform to Indian and international standards. Skilled personnel conduct tests for quality in a modern well-equipped laboratory.

Rigid control must be particularly maintained in the manufacture of white oils to ensure that they are not toxic in character. These oils, used in the cosmetic and pharmaceutical industries, come into contact with the human skin or go into the human alimentary canal.

By testing white oils with an ultra-violet spectrometer certain specific responses may be observed. Results from this test will determine whether the product meets the desired standard. India does not manufacture ultra-violet spectrometers so one is being obtained from an American firm.

From the planning stages Nagpal-Ambadi were concerned with the problems of pollution. For instance the normal practice of disposal by burning of the acid sludge from the refining process would cause air contamination.

Thiru K. Venkataraman, Production Manager, spent eight weeks in the United States at a unit of the Witco Chemical Corporation studying an ingenious method to minimise air pollution. By subjecting the acid sludge to thermal treatment in this specialised process sulphur in the sludge is recovered and a by-product carbon obtained. This minimises waste and reduces pollution to non-injurious levels.

For this a highly sophisticated unit—The acid sludge and decomposition plant—is expected to arrive from the United States in the next few months. It will be the first of its kind to be used in India.

Nagpal-Ambadi, barely a year old, is helping India to move another step towards self-reliance—today saving foreign exchange; in a year's time earning foreign exchange.

Did you know that 83% of the road transport operators in India own just one or two trucks? Over the past 60 years we've perfected the fine art of serving such enterprising entrepreneurs in the South.

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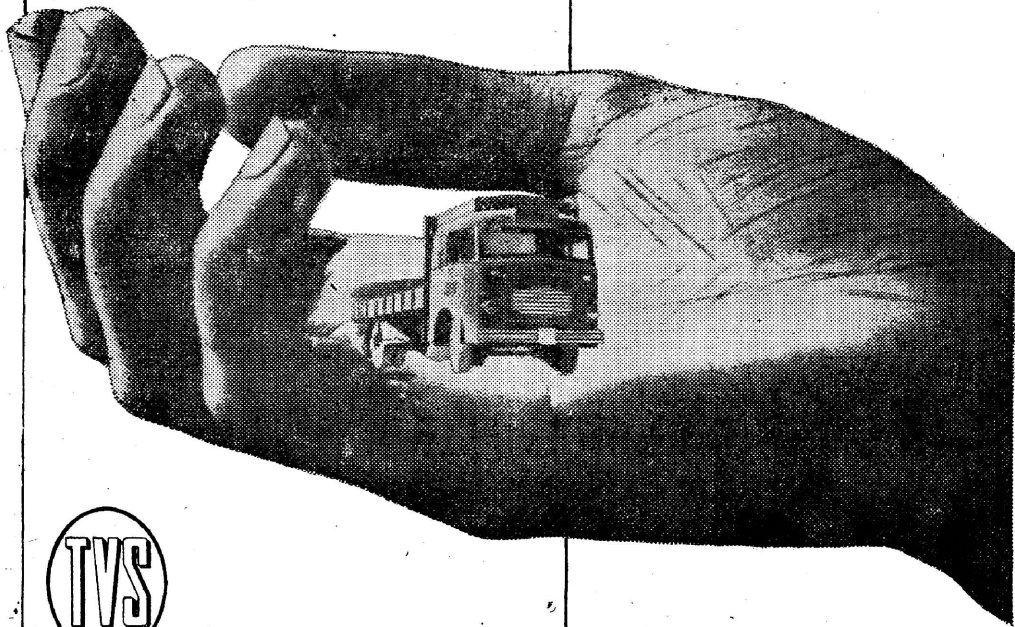
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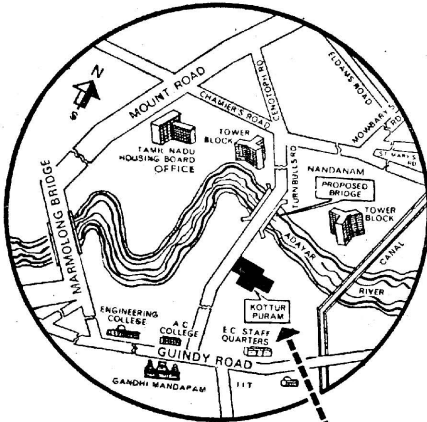
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TVS-6081R

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD

Sale of plots in open auction in Kotturpuram, opposite to Nandanam tower block in the heart of the city



Tamil Nadu Housing Board intends to develop a new prestigious colony in Kotturpuram. It is proposed to sell developed plots in the area by public auction at the site at 10.00 A.M. on 27th August '72

FEATURES

LOCATION:— Kotturpuram is located Next to Guindy Engineering College & I.I.T., and A.C. College on the southern banks of Adayar river, opposite to Tower Block, Nandanam, on the other bank. Proposal of construction of a bridge across Adayar river, connecting Kotturpuram with Turn Bulls Road & Chamier's Road will be taken up shortly. Shops, Colleges, Markets, Schools and other facilities are all nearby.

EXTENT:— The colony has a total extent of nearly 23 acres.

DESIGN:— Layout has been prepared by a team of architects and Town Planners. Plots of 1, 1½ and 2 grounds extent are available.

HIGHLIGHTS

Colony will have necessary protected water supply, underground drainage and street lights. The entire area will be beautifully landscaped.

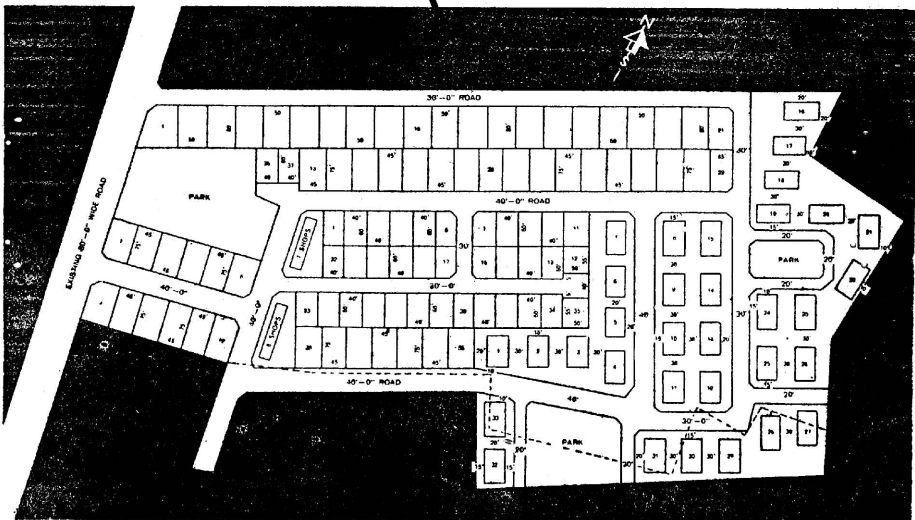
Scheme provides for a Shopping Centre to cater to the needs of the Colony.

The prescribed application form for taking part in the auction can be had in person on payment of Rs. 10/- at the Reception Counter or by post, if Rs. 13/- is remitted. Further particulars about the plots can be obtained by contacting the Assistant Secretary in person or by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope (25 Paise).

Those interested for Plots above the rate of Rs. 18000/- per ground only may please apply.

36, Anna Salai,
Madras-35.

T.V. VASUDEVAN I.A.S.
Chairman
TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD.



GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

DIRECTORATE OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE, MADRAS.

COMMERCIAL INDUSTRIAL ESTATES—SCHEME FOR EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED.

Residence-cum-Factory sheds with a ground floor factory space of about 264 square feet (about 25 square metres) and a first floor single bed room living space of about 264 square feet (25 square metres) are to be allotted on monthly subsidised rent basis for starting "servicing" units in the following industrial estates.

Industrial Estate.	Location.	Number of sheds.	Officers to be contacted.
Katpadi	Kangayenallur	2	Regional Deputy Director of Industries and Commerce, Vellore-6—Phone No. 512.
Salem	Reddiyur	2	Regional Deputy Director of Industries and Commerce, Salem-1—Phone No. 3634.
Tiruchirappalli	Ariyamangalam	2	Regional Deputy Director of Industries and Commerce, Tiruchirappalli-1—Phone No. 3823.
Thanjavur	Nanjikottai Road	2	Do.
Madurai	K. Pudur	2	Regional Deputy Director of Industries and Commerce, Madurai-7—Phone No. 23621.
Karaikudi	Amaravathipudur	2	Do.
Pettai	Pettai	2	Regional Deputy Director of Industries and Commerce, Tirunelveli-4—Phone No. 620.
Nagercoil	Konam	2	Do.
Ambattur	Ambattur	2	Administrative Officer, Industrial Estate, Ambattur—Phone No. 60521.
Virudhachalam	Virudhachalam	2	Administrative officer, Industrial Estate, Virudhachalam—Phone No. 120.
Vyasarpadi	Vyasarpadi	2	Administrative officer, Co-operative Industrial Estate, Vyasarpadi, Madras-39—Phone No. 30419.

Persons who have passed at least Secondary School Examination or equivalent examination in the State are eligible to apply. Those who have undergone a course in the Industrial Training Institute are also eligible under this category.

Eligible persons may apply in the prescribed application form (available free of cost) from the concerned Regional Deputy Director or Administrative Officer. The application should be accompanied with a copy of the project report and a receipted chalan for Rs. 500 remitted under "Revenue Deposit in favour of Director of Industries and Commerce" which will be refunded in case the application is not considered for allotment. The deposit amount will be adjusted towards advance of two months rent in the other cases. For further details the concerned Regional Deputy Director or Administrative Officer may be contacted.

Last date for the receipt of application in complete shape by the respective officers as above is 28th August 1972.

No. 22A.

Director of Industries and Commerce.

PALLAVA TRANSPORT CORPORATION LIMITED.

Sealed Tenders are invited upto 3.00 p.m. on 30th August 1972 for running business on the following stalls at Mandavalli and Perambur Bus Stands of Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, Madras for a period of three years.

- (1) Stall No. 2 at Mandavalli Bus Stand—General Merchants.
- (2) Stall No. 3 at Perambur Bus Stand—Textiles.

Tenders will be opened on the same day i.e., 30th August 1972 at 3.15 p.m. by the Secretary, Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, Madras-2. Copies of tender conditions can be had from the Secretary, Pallava Transport Corporation Limited on payment of Rs. 1.04 during office hours. The amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

No. 16 A.

Managing Director.

TUTICORIN PORT TRUST.

Sealed tenders are invited by the Chairman, Port Trust, upto 4.00 p.m. on 2nd September, 1972 for the work of "Construction of Store Shed in the North" [Value of Contract—(Approximate) Rs. 15,000]. If any of the tender other than that of the Registered Contractors of Tuticorin Port Trust is accepted, he should get his name registered in Port Trust adopting all the formalities within 30 days from the date of work order. If not, the work order will be cancelled and the earnest money remitted by him will also be forfeited. Tender documents can be had from the undersigned, up to 30th August 1972 on payment of Rs. 11 per set which will not be refunded.

Port Officer and Secretary,
Port Trust Office, Tuticorin-1.

No. 31A.

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

Well designed Factory sheds on monthly subsidised rental basis for the setting up of Small Scale Industries are to be put up in the following Industrial Estates :—

Industrial Estate.	Location.	Number of sheds.	Usable floor area square metres.	Officers to be contacted.
Pudukottai	Pudukottai	2 2	259 158	Regional Deputy Director of Industries and Commerce, Tiruchirappalli-1.—Phone No. 3823.
Nagapattinam	Nagapattinam	1†	243	
Thanjavur	Nanjikottai	4	98	
Hosur	Hosur	4*	98	
Salem	Reddiyur	2* 2 2	98 259 158	Regional Deputy Director of Industries and Commerce, Salem-1—Phone No. 3634.
Mettur	Metturdam	4	98	
Erode	Erode	4	98	Regional Deputy Director of Industries and Commerce, Madurai-7—Phone No. 23621.
Dindigul	Dindigul	4	98	
Pettai	Pettai	4	98	
Katpadi	Kangeyanallur	2* 2*	127 173	Regional Deputy Director of Industries and Commerce, Vellore-6—Phone No. 512.

* Under construction.

† Now ready.

Intending S.S.I. entrepreneurs may apply to the concerned Regional Deputy Director of Industries and Commerce in the prescribed form supplied free of cost on request. Each application should be accompanied by a copy of Project Report and a receipted chalan for Rs. 500 remitted under "Revenue Deposit" which will be refunded in case the application is not considered for allotment. The deposit amount will be adjusted towards advance of rent. Factory sheds at Salem and Hosur Industrial Estate will be allotted on hire purchase basis only. For other details the concerned Regional Deputy Director of Industries and Commerce, may be contacted.

No. 32-A.

Director of Industries and Commerce.

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.) at his office at No. 17, P.T. Rajan Road, Madurai-2 up to 3-00 p.m. as per his office clock on 23rd August 1972 and they will be opened on the same day at 3-30 p.m.

Name of work.—T.W.A.D. Board Execution Division, Tiruchirappalli—Supply and Delivery of M.S. rods of various sizes of tested quality conforming to I.S.S. No. 226/1969 as amended upto date—

Form of contract is lumpsum and period of completion two months.

Earnest money deposit is Rs. 6,000 and this amount has to be deposited along with the tender only in the shape of Demand Draft from any nationalised Bank payable on par to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Tamilnadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Execution Division, Tiruchirappalli.

Tender documents can be had from the Executive Engineer, T.W.A.D. Board, Execution Division, B. 15, Thillainagar, Main Road, Tiruchirappalli-3. (up to 5.00 p.m. on 21st August 1972 by remitting Rs. 15-53 including sales tax (non-refundable)).

No. 26-A.

Superintending Engineer, T.W.A.D.
Executive Circle, Madurai-2.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Name of work.—Construction of 70 houses in the Third Phase of Programme of Construction for Fishermen at Ammapattinam, Thanjavur district—

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamilnadu sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Thanjavur Circle, Thanjavur for the above work upto 3-00 p.m. on 30th August 1972.

Form of agreement is lumpsum and period of completion ten months.

Earnest money deposit (in the shape of chalan) is Rs. 3,500 and

Cost of tender documents. Rs. 30 (which is to be remitted into the treasury under the head of P.W. III. Other Remittances to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Pattukkottai Division, Pattukkottai and Sales Tax i.e., Rs. 1.05 is to be remitted into the treasury under the head of XII. Sales Tax and receipts under the State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax.

Tender documents will be available for sale from 10th August 1972 onwards.

No. 28-A.

Superintending Engineer (in-charge)
Thanjavur Circle, Thanjavur.

TIRUPPUR MUNICIPALITY.

FORM No. 13.

Notice of Publication of Draft Scheme.
(Under Rule 43 of the Tamil Nadu Town Planning Rules.)

Town-Planning Scheme No. 15.

It is hereby notified that the draft scheme prepared by the Municipal Council for the area described in the Schedule below has been published on the notice board of the Municipal Office on 7th July 1972.

The Scheme is in full together with all enclosures and map may be inspected free of cost during office hours of the Municipal Office. Copies of the scheme and of the maps are also available at the Municipal Office for sale at the following prices:—

Scheme Schedule—Rs. 3.

Scheme Map No. 2—Rs. 10.

Any person affected by the draft scheme may, before 7th September 1972, communicate in writing to the Executive Authority of the Municipality and objection or suggestion relating thereto.

SCHEDULE.

The Scheme area is bounded on the—

North.—Northern and part of eastern boundary of S.F. No. 729 and northern boundaries of S.F. Nos. 723, 724, 725 of Nallur village and northern and part of eastern boundary of S. F. No. 276 part, northern boundaries of S. F. Nos. 278, 280, 282 and 304 of Tiruppur village.

East.—Municipal Limits.

South.—Municipal limits up to S.F. No. 720 of Nallur village.

West.—Northern boundaries of S.F. Nos. 720, 719, 718, 717, 716 part and western boundaries of S.F. Nos. 722 Part and 729 of Nallur village.

Comprising of S. F. Nos. 710 to 720, 722 to 725 and 729 of Nallur village and S. F. Nos. 276 part, 278 to 282, 304 of Tiruppur village.

Extent :—204.97 acres.

No. 3. *Commissioner.*

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

AMENDMENT TO TENDER NOTICE No. E.1577.

For supply of Directional over current and Earth fault relays.) The due date and time for receipt of tenders against the above, have been extended from 12 noon on 22nd July 1972 to 12 noon on 23rd August 1972. The tenders will be opened at 3 p.m. on 23rd August 1972.

No. 2. *Superintending Engineer, Technical/
Electrical, 157, Anna Salai, Madras-2.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders are invited by the undersigned at his office at No. 5, Venkatanarayana Road, Madras-17, up to 3-00 p.m. on 24th August 1972 for the supply of spares for *International Harvester T. D. 25 Tractor 'B' Series*.

The tender specifications and other conditions can be had from the undersigned on production of treasury chalan for Rs. 2.08 towards its cost and its Sales Tax and Surcharge on Sales Tax. The cost of Tender Specification of Rs. 2.00 should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head P.W. III O.R. to the credit of the Executive Engineer, D.C.R. Division, Madras-17 and Sales Tax and Surcharge on Sales Tax should be remitted separately under the head XII-A. Sales Tax. d. Miscellaneous Receipts—Under the State Sales Tax Act.

No. 6. *Executive Engineer, P.W.D.,
D.C.R. Division, Madras-17.*

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU.

DIRECTORATE OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE, MADRAS.

Industrial Estate—Scheme for the Educated Unemployed Technical Entrepreneur.

Well developed factory sheds with a floor area of about 1,000 sq. ft. (about 90 sq. metres) are to be allotted on monthly subsidised rent for the setting up of Industries in the Industrial Estate at Ambattur.

Technical persons, namely, those who have a degree or diploma in Engineering or those who have undergone the course of I.T.I. with field experience in Industries are eligible to apply.

Eligible persons may apply in the prescribed application form available free of cost from the Administrative Officer, Industrial Estate at Ambattur. The applications should be accompanied with a copy of the project report and a receipted chalan for Rs. 500 remitted under 'Revenue Deposit in favour of Director of Industries and Commerce which will be refunded in case the application is not considered for allotment. The deposit amount will be adjusted towards advance of two months rent in the other cases. For further details the administrative Officer may be contacted.

Last date for the receipt of application in complete shape in the office of the Administrative Officer, Ambattur, Madras-58 is 28th August 1972.

No. 21-A. *Director of Industries and Commerce.*

TAMIL NADU FOREST DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT TEA PROJECT

NELLYALAM TEA DIVISION. SHORT TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited by the Divisional Forest Officer, Nellyalam Tea Division, Gudalur Bazaar P.O., Nilgiris District for and on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu to reach him before 11-00 a.m. on 20th September 1972 for carrying out the following works in Nellyalam Tea Division. The tender is subject to the conditions of the detailed tender notice issued in this Office No. 2816/72 A, dated 19th July 1972. Each tender must be accompanied by Earnest Money Deposit noted against each work in the form of Treasury Receipted Chalan remitted to the head "Revenue Deposit".

Name of work—

1. Soling and pitching the plantation and approach Roads in 1972 areas of Nellyalam Tea Division—Approximate value of work Rs. 65,000 and earnest money deposit Rs. 1,950.

2. Formation of approach Roads and Feeder Roads in 1973 areas of Nellyalam Tea Division—Approximate value of work Rs. 5,000 and earnest money deposit Rs. 1,500.

3. Metalling and consolidation of Roads formed during 1971 Nellyalam Tea Division—Approximate value of work Rs. 25,000 and earnest money deposit Rs. 750.

4. Construction of an Over head Tank at Elamanna, Gudalur Taluk for water supply—Approximate value of work Rs. 7,000 and earnest money deposit Rs. 210.

5. Construction of a ground level tank in 1972 area for supplying water to labour lines—Approximate value of work Rs. 6,000 and earnest money deposit Rs. 420.

6. Construction of Culverts in 1971 and 1972 area Roads—Approximate value of work Rs. 20,000 and earnest money deposit Rs. 1,400.

Time allowed for the completion of the works is up to 31st March 1973. Tender forms and tender documents can be had on payment of Rs. 4-14. For further details apply to the undersigned.

No. 23-A. *Divisional Forest Officer,
Nellyalam Tea Division,
Gudalur.*

NOTIFICATION.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NATIONAL LOAN
SCHOLARSHIP 1972-73.

1. The National Loan Scholarship Scheme, tenable for pursuing regular full-time courses in Arts, Science, Commerce, Engineering, Technology, Medicine, Agriculture, Law and Education in any recognised day time institutions for higher education, introduced by Government of India in 1963-64 will be continued in 1972-73 also. Against the quota for Tamil Nadu only students who have passed the qualifying examinations (S.S.L.C/Matriculation/Anglo Indian High School Examination/ Junior Technical School Leaving Certificate Examination/Pre-University Course/B.A./B.Sc./B.Com./B.E./M.B.B.S./M.A./M.S.C./M.Com.) or any other equivalent examinations in Technical or professional studies with atleast 50 per cent marks in the aggregate conducted by a Board or a University in Tamil Nadu only are eligible for availing the National Loan Scholarships. The income of the scholar together with that of his/her parents should not exceed Rs. 6,000 per annum. Candidates in full time employment who are on study leave without pay and teacher who are on study leave with pay are also eligible provided they satisfy other conditions. The income limit of Rs. 6,000 per annum is not applicable to the Post-Graduate Courses. Candidates who are pursuing their studies in the evening Colleges or through Correspondence Courses are not eligible for the National Loan Scholarships.

2. Candidates who are in receipt of a scholarship or any other financial assistance (other than fee concession), the value of which is more than half of the National Loan Scholarship amount are also not eligible for the National Loan scholarship.

3. The value of the loan Scholarships is as follows :—

(i) Undergraduate and Diploma Courses (except undergraduate course in Engineering, Technology and Medicine)—Rs. 720 per annum.

(ii) Under graduate courses in Engineering, Technology and Medicine—Rs. 970 per annum.

(iii) M.A./M.Sc./M.Com. and other equivalent courses—Rs. 900 per annum.

(iv) Post-Graduate Courses in Engineering and Technology—Rs. 1,150 per annum.

(v) Ph.D./D.Sc. in subjects other than Engineering, Technology and Medicine—Rs. 1,500 per annum.

(vi) Ph.D./D.Sc. in Engineering, Technology and Medicine and M.D./M.S. in Medicine—Rs. 1,750 per annum.

4. The loan is repayable one year after the scholar has begun to earn an income or three years after the termination of the course of studies which the Scholar was following at the time of discontinuing the scholarship. The loan given under the scheme will be interest free. Interest will however be charged at 6 per cent in respect of default in payment of any instalment. Those candidates who, after completion of studies, take to teaching profession, will be exempted from the repayment of the loan.

5. Application forms can be obtained from the Principals of the Colleges concerned and the applications duly filled in should be submitted through the Principals. The last date for the receipt of applications in the Office of the Director of Collegiate Education is 31st August 1972.

No. 17-A

Director of Collegiate Education.

AUCTION NOTICE.

The condemned Police Motor Cycle M.S.S. 9289 Solo. Royal Enfield, 1965, will be sold in public auction at 10-30 Hours on 23rd October 1972 at the District Police Office, Premises, Cuddalore N.T.

2. The Vehicle can be inspected at the above permises on any working day, between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m. by any interested party, in the presence of Additional Reserve Inspector Armed Reserve, Cuddalore N.T.

3. The undersigned may be addressed for any other particulars required.

No. 24-A.

Superintendent of Police,
South Arcot District.

SHORT CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT PAMBAN
BRIDGE WORKS CIRCLE.

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed schedule tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (Highways) Special Investigation Circle for Pamban Bridge Works, at the Office of the Divisional Engineer (H & R.W.) Sivaganga up to 3-00 p.m. on 6th September 1972 for the works noted below.

MANDAPAM SIDE.

Name of work—

1. Forming approach to the bridge across Pamban strait on N.H. 49 on Mandapam side from Ch. O—Ch. 1000—E.M.D.—Rs. 7,100.

2. Forming approach to the bridge across Pamban strait on N.H. 49 on Mandapam side from Ch. 1000 to Ch. 2000—E.M.D.—Rs. 7,300.

3. Forming approach to the bridge across Pamban strait on N.H. 49 on Mandapam side from Ch. 2000 to Ch. 3000—E.M.D. Rs. 7,100.

4. Forming approach to the bridge across Pamban strait on N.H. 49 on Mandapam side from Ch. 3000 to Ch. 4000 E.M.D. Rs. 7,000.

5. Forming approach to the bridge across Pamban strait on N.H. 49 on Mandapam side from Ch. 4000 to Ch. 5000—E.M.D. Rs. 7,500.

6. Forming approach to the bridge across Pamban strait on N.H. 49 on Mandapam side from Ch. 5000 to Ch. 6062.16—E.M.D.—Rs. 40,000.

PAMBAN SIDE.

7. Forming approach to the bridge across Pamban strait on N.H. 49 on Pamban side from Ch. 234 to Ch. 1000—E.M.D. Rs. 17,600.

8. Forming approach to the bridge across Pamban strait on N.H. 49 on Pamban side from Ch. 1000 to Ch. 2262.033—E.M.D.—Rs. 9,500.

Tenders will be opened on the same date (i.e.) 6th September 1972 at 3-15 p.m. by the Superintending Engineer Special Inv. Circle for Pamban Bridge Works at the Office of the Divisional Engineer (H & R.W.) Sivaganga.

Particulars of tender conditions, schedules, forms and plans can be obtained from the Office of the Divisional Engineer (H. & R. W.) Sivaganga on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 26-00 (including sales tax and surcharge thereon) per set for the works as found in item Nos. 1 to 5 and 8 and Rs. 52-00 (including sales tax and surcharge thereon) per set for the works as found in the item Nos. 6 and 7 on all working days from 28th August to 5th September 1972 during office hours. This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

The Earnest Money Deposit amount noted against the work should be remitted into any one of the Government Treasury within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (H. and R.W.) Sivaganga under the head Revenue Deposit the credit of the Divisional Engineer (H. & R.W.) Sivaganga and the receipted chalan should be attached with the tender.

If the E.M.D. amount is furnished in the form of Bank Guarantee obtained from scheduled banks the guarantee should be accompanied by the Reserve Bank of India concurrence.

Tenders based on alternate design will not be considered.

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

No. 20A,

Superintending Engineer (H).

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

AUCTION NOTICE.

Open auction sale of the following condemned lorries will be conducted individually "As and where is" at Government Highways Workshop on 30th August 1972 (Wednesday) at 11-00 a.m. by the Assistant Engineer (Highways), Transport and Machinery subdivision, Pudukottai.

The lorries can be inspected at the Workshop on any working day during the working hours between 8-00 a.m. and 5-00 p.m.

- (1) Lorry MSP 2023
- (2) Lorry MSZ 1644
- (3) Lorry MSP 1873

The intending bidders should deposit a sum of Rs. 500 (Rupees five hundred) only with the Assistant Engineer (Highways), Transport and Machinery, Pudukottai, before the commencement of auction which will be refunded on conclusion of auction.

Successful bidder should pay 25 per cent of the highest bid amount immediately after the bid is knocked down in his favour and the balance amount with sales-tax will have to be remitted after confirmation of sale and at the time of taking delivery of the lorries.

No. 30-A. Divisional Engineer (H. & R. W.), Pudukottai.

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Pamban Circle, at his office at No. 4, Srinagar Colony, Saidapet, Madras-15 up to 3-00 p.m. on 23rd August 1972 for the work noted below.

Name of work.—Constructing a bridge across Red hills surplus Red Hills Bypass in Madras-Calcutta Road N.H. 5—E.M.D. Rs. 8,400.

Tenders will be opened on the same day at 3-15 p.m. by the Superintending Engineer (H), Pamban Circle, at No. 4, Srinagar Colony, Saidapet, Madras-15.

Particulars of tender condition schedules, forms and plans can be obtained from the office of the Divisional Engineer (H), Gemini Fly Over, Madras-25.

The schedules can be had on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 25-90 (including sales-tax) on all working days from 15th to 22nd August 1972 during Office hours. This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

The E.M.D. amount noted against the work should be remitted into any of the Government Treasury within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (H), Gemini Fly Over Division, Madras-25, under the Revenue Deposit to the credit of the Divisional Engineer (H), Gemini Fly Over Division, Guindy, Madras-25, and the receipted chalan should be attached with the tender.

If the E.M.D. amount is furnished in the form of Bank guarantee obtained from scheduled banks the guarantee should be accompanied by the Reserve Bank of India concurrence.

Tenders based on alternate design will not be considered.

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

No. 19A

Superintending Engineer (H).

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board sealed tenders with the Specification No. E. 1582 and due date super-scribed on the cover are invited by the undersigned for the supply of the following items up to 12-00 noon on 12th September 1972.

Particulars.—22 Nos. 110 KV. Potential Transformers—E.M.D. Rs. 2,000.

Due date and time.—12th September 1972, 12 noon.

The tenders will be opened in the presence of such of those tenderers who may be present at 3-00 p.m. on the due date. Tenders received after the due date will not be considered. Copy of the specification can be obtained by remitting either by cash or by Money Order, to the value of Rs. 25 to the Accounts Officer, Madras Electricity System (Distribution), 157, Anna Salai, Madras-2, noting the specification number and sending the cash receipt or Money Order receipt, as the case may be, to the undersigned with a requisition, furnishing complete postal address. The Board reserves the right not to accept the lowest or any tender. The Board also reserves the right to split the tenders, revise the quantity and place orders for supply covered by this specification on one or more tenderers.

Tenders received after the due date will be summarily rejected.

Superintending Engineer, Technical
(Electrical),
No. 8. 157, Anna Salai, Madras-2.

TAMIL NADU WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board sealed tenders in the prescribed form will be received by the Chief Engineer (Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board) for the supplies detailed below at his office at P.W.D. Buildings, Chepauk, Madras-5, up to 3-00 p.m. on 30th August 1972 and the tenders will be opened at 3-30 p.m. on the same day in the presence of the tenderers who are present.

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

Description of work.—Supply of Deep well Ejecto pumpset with accessories of different duties for Rural Water-Supply Scheme.

Earnest Money Deposit is Rs. 7,500 (which should be in the form of demand draft or bank guarantee only).

Cost of tender documents.—Rs. 10-35 per set (inclusive of Sales-tax).

Tender documents can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Rural Water-Supply (UNICEF), B-33, North-East Extension, Thillainagar, Tiruchirappalli-18, by remitting the cost of documents, viz., Rs. 10-35 (inclusive of Sales-tax) either in cash or by money order.

Tender documents will be available for sale from 29th July to 29th August 1972.

Chief Engineer,
Tamil Nadu Water Supply and
Drainage Board, Madras-5.
No. 7.

PALLAVA TRANSPORT CORPORATION, LIMITED.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed quotations for the supply of Spring Balance (50 Kg.), are invited by the undersigned up to 2 p.m. on 6th September 1972. Detailed conditions of tender and other particulars can be had free of cost from the Purchase Officer, Pallava Transport Corporation, Limited, Madras-2, on any working day.

No. 10. Materials Manager, Pallava Transport Corporation, Limited, Madras-2.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

TAMIL NADU WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Tamil Nadu water supply and Drainage Board, at his office at 25/1, Third Street, Tatabad, Coimbatore 12, up to 3-00 p.m. on 31st August 1972 for the following work. The tenders will be opened at 4-00 p.m. on the same day either by the Superintending Engineer, or by any authorised officer in the presence of such of these tenderers who choose to be present.

Form of contract is lump sum and period of completion twelve months.

Description of work.—Coimbatore Sewerage Scheme—Block 4—Zone III—I stage laying sewers and allied civil works—E.M.D. Rs. 8,855.

Tender documents can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer T.W.A.D. (Exe.) Division, 11/8, Bashyagaralu Street, T.S. Puram, Coimbatore-2 by remitting the cost of tender documents, viz., Rs. 10-35 including sales tax either by cash or by money order. Sale of tender documents is between 13th July 1972 and 29th August 1972 (both days inclusive).

The E.M.D. should be in the form of demand draft payable at par or valid form of bank guarantee issued by any one of the nationalised banks drawn in favour of Executive Engineer, T.W.A.D. (Exe.) Division, Coimbatore-2.

The Superintending Engineer, Coimbatore, Circle, reserves the right to reject any tender or all the tender without assigning the reasons therefor.

No. 1. *Superintending Engineer, T.W.A.D.
Board, Coimbatore-12.*

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Madurai Circle, Madurai-2, for the following work up to 3-00 p.m. on 30th August 1972 and opened at 4-00 p.m. on the same day. Tender documents will be available for sale from 23rd August 1972 to 28th August 1972.

Form of agreement is lump sum and period of completion six months.

Name of work.—Construction of building for Ward for 48 beds at Government Hospital at Usilampatti.

The cost of tender documents of Rs. 20 (Rupees twenty only) non refundable should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "P.W. Remittances—III O.R." to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Buildings Division, Madurai and Re. 0-75 towards sales tax including surcharge for the tender documents under the head "XII—Sales tax (d) Miscellaneous" in a single chalan and the chalan produced after which only the tender documents will be issued.

Earnest Money Deposit will be accepted in the shape of chalan deposit at Call receipt or demand drafts of scheduled banks, Government securities and bank guarantee of 14 Nationalised banks. Tamil Nadu Electricity Board bonds and National Savings Certificates will also be accepted at 5 per cent below market value. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

No. 33-A. *Superintending Engineer (additional charge),
Madurai Circle, Madurai.*

AUCTION NOTICE.

Condemned Mobile Tank Unit MSX 326 Studebaker 1953 model of Tamil Nadu Fire Service Department will be sold in Public Auction on 7th September 1972 at 11 hours at Tamil Nadu Fire Service Headquarters, 17A, Marshalls Road, Egmore, Madras-8. The vehicle is available for inspection at the above address. Conditions of Sale can be had from the undersigned.

No. 46A. *Divisional Fire Officer,
Madras City.*

TENDER NOTICE.

TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(A Government of Tamil Nadu undertaking).

Sealed Tenders are invited up to 3 p.m. on 31st August 1972 for the disposal of cast iron items available in the Tansi Engineering Works, Karur.

Sealed Tenders should be submitted to the Superintendent, Tansi Engineering Works, Karur. Prescribed form or tenders with schedule and instructions to tenderer may be obtained from Superintendent, Tansi Engineering Works, Karur, on payment of Rs. 2 plus sales tax of 3½ per cent, either in cash or by Money Order. Tender superscribed "For purchase of cast iron items due on 31st August 1972" should be sent in sealed cover to the Superintendent, Tansi Engineering Works, Karur, to whom the tender is offered directly. Tenders will be opened by the Superintendent, Tansi Engineering Works, Karur, at 4-00 p.m. on 31st August 1972.

No. 4. *Manager (Production)*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TENDER NOTICE.

On behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders are invited by the undersigned up to 1 p.m. on 23rd August 1972 for the supply of the following materials:—

Thrust Ball Bearing—040—30 Numbers.

Necessary tender specifications and conditions may be had from the office of the General Superintendent, P.W. Workshops and Stores, Madras-1, between 11-00 a.m. and 5-00 p.m. from 10th August 1972 to 22nd August 1972 on production of chellan for Rs. 2-10 Ps. (Rupees two and Paise ten only) remitted into Reserve Bank of India, Madras, or into any Government Treasury under the head of "P.W. III or receipts on account of General Superintendent, P.W. Workshops and Stores, Madras or by Money Order.

The cost of tender the schedules will not be refunded under any circumstances.

Payment towards cost of tender schedule may be made direct to the Head Clerk, P.W. Workshops, and Stores, Madras, or may be sent by Money Order to the address of the General Superintendent, P.W. Workshops, and Stores, Madras at their own cost. Parties paying through Money Order should clearly and correctly mention in the Money Order receipt, the Tender No. Name of the Material and due date of the tender for which the schedule is requested.

Clear and full postal address of the party should be given so as to enable this office to despatch the schedule in time.

No. 5. *General Superintendent, P.W. Workshops
and Stores, Madras-1.*

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

NOTIFICATION.

C.W.S.S. for Perundurai and K.C. Palayam Panchayats construction of S.Rs. for High and low level zones 4 (Nos).—Regarding.

Ref.—This Office Chit Tender Notice No. 1082/SD2/71 dated 28th June 1972.

The last date for the receipt of tenders for the above work is hereby extended up to 3-00 p.m. on 28th August 1972 and will be opened on the same day at 4-00 p.m.

The period of sale of tender documents is also extended up to 26th August 1972.

Other condition of the chit tender notice remain unchanged.

No. 11. *Superintending Engineer,
T.W.A.D. Board, Coimbatore-12.*

TAMIL NADU WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders in the proper departmental form, superscribing the name of work on the cover will be received by the Superintending Engineer (T.W.A.D.) Board at his office at No. 17, P. T. Rajan Road, Madurai-2 upto 3 p.m. as per his Office clock on 28th August 1972 Monday and they will be opened on the same day at 3.30 p.m. in the presence of the tenderers who chose to be present at that time.

Name of Work.—Tirupathur Panchayat (Ramanathapuram District) Water Supply Project—III Stage—Head works Laying an Infiltration gallery including all civil works using 15" dia stoneware pipes.

Form of contract is lumpsum and Period of completion nine months.

Earnest money deposit of Rs. 3,825 has to be deposited along with the tender, only in the shape of Demand Draft on par to the credit of the Executive Engineer, T.W.A.D. Board Division, Karaikudi.

Tender documents can be had from the Executive Engineer, T.W.A.D. Board Division, 42 College Road, Karaikudi (upto 5 p.m. on 25th August 1972 Friday) by remitting Rs. 10.35 (inclusive of sales tax non-refundable) either in cash or by Money orders.

No. 42A. *Superintending Engineer, T.W.A.D.
Exec. Circle, Madras-2.*

TENDER NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

On behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders are invited for the supply of the following:—

Serial number.	Description of the articles.
1	Tractor mounted/driven high pressure Air Compressor 120 to 175 Cfm. at 100 PSI.
2	Portable Diesel driven Air Compressor 120—175 cfm. at 100 PSI.
3	Pneumatic Rock Drills dry type 4½" Shank size.
4	1 to 2 pint capacity Air line lubricator.
5	¾" High pressure hoses.
6	Snap on couplings for high pressure hose connection.
7	Portable pneumatic Grinders 3000 RPM with 8" x 1" Grinding Wheels.
8	Dust Respirator.
9	Galvano Meters.
10	Portable Generator type exploder boxes.
11	Safety goggles.

Tender documents with detailed specifications for the above mentioned can be had from the Assistant Agricultural Engineer (Central Stores), Nandanam, Madras-35, on payment of Rs. 10.40 (Cost of Rs. 10 plus S.T.) in cash or money order on or before 3 p.m. on 13th September 1972.

Tenders must be only in the prescribed form accompanied with E.M.D. for a sum of Rs. 200 paid in chalan and should reach the Assistant Agricultural Engineer (Central Stores), Nandanam, Madras-35 before 12 noon on 15th September 1972. Tenders will be opened by the Assistant Agricultural Engineer (Central Stores), Madras-35 in the presence of attending tenderers at 2 p.m. on 15th September 1972.

No. 10. *Assistant Agricultural Engineer
(Central Stores),
Nandanam, Madras-35.*

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.) at his office at No. 17, P.T. Rajan Road, Madurai-2 upto 3 p.m. as per his office clock on 2nd September 1972 Saturday and they will be opened on the same day at 3-30 p.m.

Name of Work.—Keelakarai Water Supply Scheme—II stage—Zone 2—laying and jointing of C.I. A.C. and P.V.C. pipes and specials for Distribution System.

Form of contract is K—2.

Earnest money deposit of Rs. 1,630 has to be deposited along with the tender only in the shape of a Demand Draft from any nationalised Bank payable on par to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, Aruppukkottai. No other form of Earnest Money Deposit will be accepted.

Tender documents can be had from the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, 18-8-1, Municipal T. B. Road (upto 5 p.m. on 1st September 1972 Friday), Aruppukkottai by remitting Rs. 10.35 including sale tax (non-refundable) either in cash or by Money Order towards the cost of tender documents.

No. 43A. *Superintending Engineer, T.W.A.D.,
Exec. Circle, Madras-2.*

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Name of work.—Modernising Vaigai Channels Scheme.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Madurai Circle, Madurai-2, for the following works under K-2 contract upto 3'00 p.m. on 30th August 1972 and opened at 4.00 p.m. on the same day. The tender documents will be available for sale from 21st August 1972 to 28th August 1972.

Name of work.

1. Construction of Left Bank head sluice in the regulator across Vaigai near Virahanur in Madurai taluk—Madurai district—E.M.D. Rs. 7,500.

2. Construction of blocks 10, 11 and 12 of the regulator across Vaigai near Virahanur in Madurai taluk, Madurai district—E.M.D. Rs. 12,000.

3. Construction of blocks 13, 14 and 15 of the regulator across Vaigai near Virahanur in Madurai taluk, Madurai district—E.M.D. Rs. 12,000.

4. Construction of blocks 16, 17 and 18 of the regulator across Vaigai near Virahanur in Madurai taluk, Madurai district—E.M.D. Rs. 12,000.

The cost of tender schedules for each item will be rupees twenty (Rs. 20) (non-refundable) and the same should be remitted under "P.W. III—O.R." to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Vaigai Modernisation Division, Madurai-20 and sales tax for each item 75 paise is to be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "XII—Sales tax (d) Miscellaneous." The application for the tender schedule shall be accompanied with the above chalan in original.

The earnest money will be accepted in the shape of chalan, deposit at call receipt or Demand drafts of scheduled banks. Government securities, Bank guarantee of 14 Nationalised Banks, Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board Bonds at 5 per cent below market value. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

No. 49-A. *Superintending Engineer,
Public Works Department
Madurai Circle, Madurai.*

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders in the proper departmental form, superscribing the name of work on the cover will be received by the Superintending Engineer, T.W.A.D. Board, at his office at No. 17, P. T. Rajan Road, Madurai-2 upto 3 p.m. as per his office clock on 5th September 1972. Tuesday and they will be opened on the same day at 3-30 p.m. in the presence of the tenderers who choose to be present at that time.

Name of Work.—Melur Water Supply Scheme—II stage—Laying and Joining of A.C. and P.V.C. pipes and Specials for Distribution System.

Form of Contract is K-2.

Earnest money deposit of Rs. 1,700 has to be deposited along with the tender, only in the shape Demand Draft from any nationalised Bank payable on par to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, on Division, Madurai-2 No other form of Earnest Money Deposit will be accepted.

Tender documents can be had from the Executive Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Execution Division, 14, Ramamoorthy Street, Madurai-2 (upto 5 p.m. on 2nd September 1972 Saturday) by remitting Rs. 10.35 including sales tax (non-refundable) either in cash or by Money Order towards the cost of tender documents.

*Superintending Engineer, T.W.A.D.
Exe. Circle, Madurai-2.*

No. 44A.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders for the following work will be received for and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu by the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Tiruchirappalli Circle, Tiruchirappalli at his office at Tiruchirappalli-1 upto 3 p.m. on 30th August 1972 and all the tenders received will be opened at 3-30 p.m. on the same day in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present.

Name of Work.—Construction of Additional Permanent Buildings (New Blocks) for Class rooms in E.V.R. Government Arts College at Tiruchirappalli, Tiruchirappalli District—E.M.D. Rs. 9,000.

Form of Contract is L.S. and Period of completion eight months.

2. The cost of tender documents, viz., Rs. 25 should be remitted into a Government Treasury of Tamil Nadu State under the Head of account "XXXVII. Public Works—state Revenue—Miscellaneous and the sales tax amount of Re. 0.88 under the head of account" XII. Sales tax—b. receipts under the State Sales Tax Act "General Sales Tax" in a single chalan. The chalan should accompany the application for the on supply of tender documents for the above work. Further conditions of tender will be available in the detailed tender notice. Tender documents are available for sale from 10th August 1972 onwards.

3. The Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Tiruchirappalli Circle reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders received without assigning any reason therefor.

*Superintending Engineer,
Public Works Department,
Tiruchirappalli Circle,
Tiruchirappalli-1.*

No. 45A.

PALLAVA TRANSPORT CORPORATION LIMITED.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed quotations for the supply of Perspex sheet are invited by the undersigned upto 2-00 p.m. on 11th September 1972 Detailed conditions of tender and other particulars can be had free of cost from the Purchasing Officer, Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, Madras-2 on any working day.

*Materials Manager,
Pallava Transport Corporation Limited,
Madras-2.*

No. 14.

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 (Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage) at his office at No. 17, Sir P.T. Rajan Road, Madurai-2 upto 3.00 p.m. as per his office clock on 30th August 1972 Wednesday and they will be opened at 3.30 p.m. in the presence of the tenderers who choose to be present at that time.

Name of work.—Oddanchatram Water Supply Scheme—II Stage—Conveying Main—Laying and jointing of C.I. and R.C.C. pipes and Specials.

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

Earnest money deposit of Rs. 2,380 has to be deposited along with the tender, only in the shape of a Demand Draft from any Nationalised Bank payable on par to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Tamilnadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Execution Division, Madurai and cost of tender documents is Rs. 10.35 (inclusive of Sales Tax and not refundable).

Tender documents can be had from the Executive Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Execution Division, 14, Ramamoorthi Street, Madurai (upto 5.00 p.m. on 28th August 1972 Monday).

*Superintending Engineer,
TamilNadu Water Supply and
Drainage, Execution Circle
Madurai-2*

No. 51-A.

FORM No. 16.

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION OF NOTIFICATION UNDER SECTION 12 OF THE TAMIL NADU TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1920.

(Under Rule 45 of the Tamil Nadu Town planning Rules).

The following notification was published by the Government on 19th April 1972 in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Tamil Nadu Town Planning Act, 1290 (Tamil Nadu Act VI of 1920), the Governor of Tamil Nadu hereby makes the following amendment to the Rural Development and Local Administration Department Notification II-2 No. 91 of 1969, dated the 10th October 1968 published at pages 111 to 113 of Part II—Section 2 of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 9th April 1969.

AMENDMENT.

In the said notification, for the figures, letters and word "31st March 1970", the figures, letters and word "31st March 1973" shall be substituted.

No. 12.

*Executive Officer,
Kodaikanal Township.*

NOTIFICATION.

The Government have issued Orders that the Oral and Mechanism examination hitherto been conducted for the candidates who have passed the speed and manuscript test of Typewriting examinations may be dispensed with from the May 1972 session. Consequently there will be no Oral and Mechanism test in Typewriting in respect of the examination in Lower and Higher Grade in Tamil and English held in May 1972 and in future years. The certificates for the candidates who come out successful in the Examination will be issued immediately after publication of the results.

*Chairman, Board of Examinations,
Directorate of Technical
Education, Madras-25.*

No. 21

**NOTIFICATION INVITING APPLICATIONS FOR
APPROVAL OF INSTITUTES OF COMMERCE FOR
THE CALENDAR YEAR 1973.**

The Proprietors/Proprietresses of Commercial Institutions desiring to impart training to candidates in the various Commerce subjects during the calendar year 1973 and to present them for the two Government Technical Examinations to be held in the month of May and November during the calendar year 1973 are required to submit the particulars of their institutions in the questionnaire forms since prescribed on or before 31st August 1972 to the District Educational Officer concerned.

Requisitions for supply of the prescribed questionnaire forms for approval should be sent to the Chairman, Board of Examinations, Madras-25 accompanied by a self-addressed envelope of size 25 cm. x 15 cm. with postage stamps to the value of Re. 1.00 plus Re. 0.05 Refugee relief. Three Questionnaire forms will be supplied to each Proprietor/Proprietress. One copy with the particulars duly filled in may be retained by him/her in the Institution for record which is to be produced at the time of inspection and another copy is to be sent to this office directly. The third copy is to be submitted to the District Educational Officer concerned under whose jurisdiction the Institution is located.

As the approval is being granted on calendar year basis the Proprietors/Proprietresses of Commercial Institutions already approved for the calendar year 1972 also should necessarily submit the questionnaire forms duly filled in to the Officer concerned, as detailed above on or before the prescribed date in order to obtain the approval for the calendar year 1973. The Proprietors/Proprietresses of approved Institutes of Commerce for the calendar year 1972 should clearly note that if they fail to submit the questionnaire forms as mentioned above within the prescribed date, their Institutions will not be granted approval for the calendar year 1973 to impart training and present candidates to the Government Technical Examinations.

The Proprietors/Proprietresses of Institutions seeking approval afresh should submit the questionnaire forms for approval of their Institutions duly filled in the particulars required therein to the Officers concerned as detailed in para 1 above.

As already notified in dailies no temporary approval/special permission will be granted to the Institutions which do not apply for approval intine. Further as approval of Commercial Institutions is considered annually and as no interim inclusion can be made the filled up questionnaire submitted after the prescribed date will not be considered for according approval on any account. No request for addition of a subject in the approved list after the communication of approval orders to a Commercial Institution will be entertained.

The Proprietors/Proprietresses are informed that submission of incorrect particulars in the questionnaire forms will not only entail the rejection of their application for approval, but also such Institutions will be debarred from being put on the approved list for such period as the Chairman, Board of Examinations may decide.

While sending the questionnaire form (duly filled in) direct to this office a self-addressed envelope bearing stamps to the value of Re. 0.35 plus 0.05 Refugee relief should be enclosed for communicating the informations regarding the approval of their institutions. The Proprietor/Proprietress of Institutions approved for the calendar year 1972 and the new institutions applying for approval for the calendar year 1973 should display their approval for the calendar year 1973 only after receiving the approval order from this department.

It is also hereby informed that printed list of approved Commerce institutions of particular area will be available with the District Educational Officers concerned, Principals of Polytechnics located in that area and Proprietor/Proprietress of each institutions of that area. The interested candidate can verify the genuineness of approval of a particular institution with the list available with any one of them mentioned above before joining an institution to take up the training.

*Chairman, Board of Examinations &
Director of Technical Education.*

No. 92-A.

REGISTRATION OF CARDAMOM ESTATES.

Under section 11 of the Cardamom Act, 1965 (Central Act 42 of 1965) every owner of Cardamom estate or estates shall, before the expiration of one month from the date on which he first became owner of such estate or estates or before the expiry of three months from the date of coming into force of this section, whichever is later, apply to the Registering Officer appointed in this behalf by the State Government to register as an owner in respect of each estate owned by him. This section came into force on the 12th July 1966. Under Cardamom (Licensing and Registration) Rules, 1968, issued by the Government of India, no person shall engage himself in the business of cardamom as dealer except under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a certificate of registration issued to him in this behalf. In order that the cardamom estate owners of the State are not put to hardships in the sale of cardamom produced by them, the State Government have been extending the time limit for the registration of cardamom estates from time to time. They have now finally extended the time limit up to 31st December 1972 and no further extension will be granted. The cardamom estate owners are therefore requested to get their estates registered with the Registering Officers, i.e. the Collectors of the district before the above date to avoid the serious consequences in keeping the estates without registration.

No. 92-A

Secretary to Government.

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Applications are invited from candidates up to 5 p.m. on Wednesday, the 6th September 1972 for admission to the Competitive Examination of the S.S.L.C. Standard (Group IV Services) to be held in December 1972 for direct recruitment to the following posts:—

1. Junior Assistants in the Tamil Nadu Ministerial Service and in the Tamil Nadu Judicial Ministerial Service for which security need not be deposited.

Note.—Members of the Subordinate Services and certain other specified personnel of non-Government organisations may also apply for this examination which in their case, will constitute a General Educational Test of S.S.L.C. Standard in order to qualify themselves for promotion or transfer or confirmation or to draw higher rates of pay, as the case may be.

2. Junior Assistants in the Tamil Nadu Ministerial Service and in the Tamil Nadu Judicial Ministerial Service for which security should be deposited.

3. Typists and Steno-typists in the Tamil Nadu Secretariat Service, Tamil Nadu State Legislative Assembly Secretariat Service, Tamil Nadu Ministerial Service and Tamil Nadu Judicial Ministerial Service.

Separate applications should be submitted for appointment to each of the three categories of posts referred to above.

Members of the Subordinate Services who desire to apply for admission to the General Educational Test should submit their applications in the form intended for the post of Junior Assistants for which Security need not be deposited.

Detailed particulars and form of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-2 ON REQUISITION IN WRITING SPECIFYING THE NAME OF THE POST AND ACCOMPANIED BY A SUFFICIENTLY STAMPED AND SELF-ADDRESSED ENVELOPE. NO NOTICE WILL BE TAKEN OF A REQUISITION WHICH IS NOT ACCOMPANIED BY SUCH AN ENVELOPE.

N.B.—The self-addressed envelope for each post superscribed as "Book Post" should be oblong in size of at least 23 cms. (9") in length and bear postage to the value of forty-five paise and a 5 paise refugee relief stamp.

No. 103A

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, MADRAS.

PRESS COMMUNIQUE, DATED 12TH AUGUST 1972.

It is notified for general information that the whole of the outstanding balance of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Madras Loan, 1972 issued in terms of the former Government of Madras, Finance Department Notification No. 19 (L) W.M. 1961, dated 14th August 1961 will be repaid at par on the 4th September 1972 with all interest due upto and including 3rd September 1972. No interest will accrue on the loan from and after the 4th September 1972, subject, however to the exception mentioned in paragraph 2 below.

2. The Tamil Nadu Government would in due course be announcing the terms of a new open market loan to be issued this year. Holders of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Madras Loan, 1972 will be given the option of converting their holdings into the new loan at par. Those exercising this option will also be entitled to receive interest on their holdings from the 4th September 1972 to the day immediately preceding the date of floatation, at a rate which will not be lower than the rate of interest on the expiring loan. Holders who wish to avail themselves of this facility should not therefore tender their securities for repayment at this stage.

3. Holders of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Madras Loan, 1972 who wish to encash their holdings should, to facilitate repayment on the due date, tender their securities at the Public Debt Office, Treasury, Sub-treasury or branch of the State Bank of India or its Subsidiary Banks where they are encashed/registered for payment of interest, on or after the 21st August 1972. The securities should be tendered for repayment after they have been duly discharged on their reverse as under :—

(a) In the case of Promissory Notes—

“Received the principal of this Note”.

(b) In the case of Stock Certificates—

“Received the principal due on this Stock Certificate”.

It should be particularly noted that at places where the treasury work is done by a branch of the State Bank of India or any of its Subsidiary Bank, the securities, if they are in the form of Stock Certificates, should be tendered at the branch of the bank concerned and not at the Treasury or Sub-treasury.

4. Holders residing in the mufassal area may, if they so desire, send their securities by registered and insured post to the Public Debt Office on whose books the securities are borne and obtain payment by means of a draft payable at any non-banking Treasury/Sub-treasury or branch of the State Bank of India or its Subsidiary Banks conducting Government treasury work, in the State of Tamil Nadu.

S. VENKITARAMANAN,
Secretary to Government.

No. 41.

TAMIL NADU CEMENTS

(Unit of Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.—A Government of Tamil Nadu Undertaking.)

Tender Notice No. 11351/CW/72.

Sealed tenders will be received from I or II Class Registered Contractors of the State/Central Government Departments up to 4-00 p.m. on 30th August 1972 for the work of construction of a Canteen-cum-Rest Shed in the Tamil Nadu Cement Factory.

Approximate estimated cost	Rs. 1,25,000.
Nature of contract	Lump-sum
Earnest money deposit	$2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the Tender amount.
Period of completion	Four months.

Tender documents can be had from The General Manager, Tamilnad Cements, Tamilnad Cements—Alangulam P.O. (via) Rajapalayam, Ramanathapuram District on payment of Rs. 20-70 (Rupees twenty and paise seventy only) per set, non-refundable, from 10th March to 29th August 1972 on all working days between 9-00 a.m. and 4-00 p.m.

No. 102A

General Manager.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Construction Branch, Industries and Commerce Department from Contractors of appropriate class of Construction Branch of Industries Department and other Departments for the following works upto 3-00 p.m. on 7th September 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, Construction Branch, Industries Department, 2, Vijayaraghavachari Road, T. Nagar, Madras-17 in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-10 p.m. on same day.

Name of work—

1. Construction of 3 numbers “L” type workshops at Industrial Estate, Cuddalore—E.M.D. Rs. 2,000.

2. Construction of 3 numbers “L” type workshops at Industrial Estate, Cuddalore—E.M.D. Rs. 2,000.

Period of completion for each work is six months.

1. Form of Agreement—Lump-sum.

2. Tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Executive Engineer (Construction) North Division, Industrial Estate, Guindy, Madras-32 during the office hours from 22nd August 1972 onwards.

3. The cost of tender documents including sales tax on cost of tender documents of Rs. 10-40 per set of each work (not refundable) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head “XXIX. Industries—Other receipts to the credit of the Executive Engineer (Construction), North Division, Industrial Estate, Guindy, Madras-32.

4. Earnest money deposit will be accepted only in the shape of chalangans, deposit at call receipt and demand drafts on scheduled banks. The demand drafts of scheduled bank furnished towards earnest money deposit drawn in favour of Executive Engineer (Construction) North Division, only be accepted. State Government securities and Tamil Nadu 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. Bank Guarantee of any Nationalised Bank will also be accepted. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

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

No. 37.

Superintending Engineer,
Construction Branch.

MADURAI HOUSING UNIT.

(OF TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD).

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders in separate covers with the name of the work and the name of the tenderer duly superscribed are invited for the following work so as to reach the undersigned not later than 3-00 p.m. on 15th September 1972.

Tender schedule, etc., can be had from the Unit Office on any working day between 11-00 a.m. and 3-00 p.m. from 7th to 14th September 1972 on payment of Rs. 10-00+3-68 per cent sales tax only (Rupees ten +3-68 per cent sales tax) per set.

Description—Supply and erection of pump-sets for sewage disposal work at Tallakulam, Madurai.

Approximate value of work—75,000.

Amount of E.M.D.—1,125.

Tenders will be opened on the same day at 3-30 p.m. on 15th September 1972 by the Executive Engineer and Administrative Officer, in the presence of the present contractors or their agents.

Executive Engineer and Administration Officer.

Jawahar Street Extension, Gandhinagar, Madurai-20.

No. 40.

TAMIL NADU JAIL DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited from qualified persons for appointment as skilled worker Grade-I in the Aluminium workshop of Central Jail, Salem on a time scale of pay of Rs. 200—5—250—10—300 plus Dearness Allowance, etc., as per rules. The qualifications required are furnished below :—

(i) Age.—Below 35 years.

(ii) Other qualifications.—Must possess experience of not less than 5 years in any of the Aluminium workshops making vessels in spinning lathes.

2. The applications should reach the undersigned on or before 21st August 1972. The applicants should be prepared to attend the interview and test at the Central Jail, Salem at their own cost when called for.

*Superintendent,
Central Jail, Salem.*

No. 98-A.

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU.

(PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT).

Chit Tender Notice No. 8/72 dated 2nd August 1972.

Name of work.—Manufacturing precast cement concrete slabs to line the South Main Channel of Srivaikundam Aicut from L.S. 6'455 km. to 7'455 km.

1. For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu "Sealed Tenders" will be received for the above work by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D. Projects Circle, Palayamkottai up to 3-00 p.m. on 16th September 1972. The tenders will be opened at 4-00 p.m. on the same date.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|----|-------------------|-----------|
| (a) Form of contract | .. | .. | K2 |
| (b) Earning money deposit | .. | Rs. | 3,470. |
| (c) Cost of tender documents | .. | Rs. | 10. |
| (d) Sales Tax | .. | .. | Rs. 0-35. |
| (e) Period of completion | .. | 3 (Three) months. | |

2. The cost of tender documents (which will not be refunded under any circumstances) is to be remitted in any Treasury under the head "P.W. III O.R. receipt on account of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Srivaikundam Division, Srivaikundam" and the Sales Tax under the head "XII-Sales Tax (b) Receipts under the State Sales Tax Act-General Sales Tax".

3. Tender schedules and other documents can be had either by post or in person from the Office of the Superintending Engineer P.W.D. Projects Circle, Palayamkottai, Tirunelveli-2 during Office hours on all working days from 2nd September 1972 to 8th September 1972 on application to the Manager with the receipted chalan towards the cost of tender documents and sales tax. Applications received after that date will not generally be considered.

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

*Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.,
Projects Circle, Tirunelveli-2.*

No. 94-A.

SALE NOTICE.

"One Fargo Ambulance Van, Petrol driven, 1959 Model 116" Wheel Base, Registration No. MSX 7932 of this Hospital will be sold in public auction as is where is condition at 12-00 on 25th August 1972 at this Hospital. Intending bidders may inspect the Ambulance van at the said premises during office hours. Conditions of sale can be had from the same office in person or through written requisition along with a self-addressed and stamped envelope."

*Superintendent,
E.S.I. Hospital, Madras-23.*

No. 106-A.

NOTIFICATION.

Applications are invited by the Director and Superintendent, Institute of Child Health & Hospital for Children, Egmore, Madras-8 for the post Psychiatric Social Worker, Grade II for appointment in Institute of Child Health & Hospital for Children, Madras-8. The post carries the scale of pay of Rs. 275—10—375—15—450 plus Dearness Allowance, City Compensatory Allowance, House Rent Allowance at the rates applicable.

Number of posts—One.

Qualification—(a) B.A. Degree of Madras or Annamalai University with psychology as optional subject preferably with practical experience of Home visiting under the guidance of Psychiatric Social worker.

(b) Training as Psychiatric Social worker for a period of not less than one year in the Tata School of Social Service, Bombay or in the Institute of Mental Health, Bangalore.

Age—Must be completed 23 years of age and must not have completed 40 years of age as on 1st July 1972.

Applications stating qualifications and experience, etc., with the attested copies of the certificates should reach the undersigned on or before 31st August 1972. The applicants should attend the interview at Madras at their own cost.

No. 39.

Director of Medical Education.

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Applications are invited upto 5 p.m. on Wednesday the 6th September 1972 from Emergency Commissioned Officers/Short Service Regular Commissioned Officers who have been released or expected to be released in 1972-73 for admission to the competitive examination of the S.S.L.C. Standard to be held in December 1972 for direct recruitment to the following posts :—

1. Junior Assistants in the Tamil Nadu Ministerial Service and in the Tamil Nadu Judicial Ministerial Service, for which Security need not be deposited.

2. Junior Assistants in the Tamil Nadu Ministerial Service and in the Tamil Nadu Judicial Ministerial Service, for which Security should be deposited.

3. Typists and Steno-typists in the Tamil Nadu Secretariat Service, Tamil Nadu Ministerial Service, Tamil Nadu Judicial Ministerial Service and Tamil Nadu State Legislative Assembly Secretariat Service.

A candidate applying for any one of the posts referred to above or for all of them should send only one application specifying therein the post or posts for which he has applied.

DETAILED PARTICULARS AND FORM OF APPLICATION MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE SECRETARY, TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, MADRAS-2, ON REQUISITION IN WRITING SPECIFYING THE NAME OF THE POST AND ACCOMPANIED BY A SUFFICIENTLY STAMPED AND SELF-ADDRESSED ENVELOPE. NO NOTICE WILL BE TAKEN OF A REQUISITION WHICH IS NOT ACCOMPANIED BY SUCH AN ENVELOPE.

N.B.—The self-addressed envelope superscribed as "BOOK-POST" should be oblong in size of atleast 23 cms. (i.e. 9") in length and bear postage to the value of thirty-five paise plus 5 paise Refugee Relief Stamp.

No. 96A.

TAMIL NADU STATE TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

TRANSPORT HOUSE, MADRAS-2.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited upto 2-30 p.m. on 15th September 1972 for running a canteen in the newly constructed bus stand at Vellore for a period of 3 years from 15th October 1972. Copies of the tender conditions can be had from the office of the Director, Tamil Nadu State Transport Department, Transport House, Madras-2, on payment of Rs. 1.

No. 107A.

Director.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu Sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer Construction branch Industries and Commerce Department from contractors of appropriate class of construction branch of Industries Department and other Departments for the following works up to 3-00 p.m. on 6th September 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, construction branch, Industries Department, 2, Vijayaragavachary Road, Theagaraya Nagar, Madras-17 in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-10 p.m. on the same day. The period of completion is six months for each work.

Name of work.—(1) Construction of 3 Nos. 'L' type workshops in the Industrial Estate at Dharmapuri—E.M.D. Rs. 2,000.

(2) Construction of 3 Nos. 'L' type workshops in the Industrial Estate at Dharmapuri—E.M.D. Rs. 2,000.

1. Form of Agreement : Lumpsum

2. Tender Documents will be available for sale at the office of the Executive Engineer (Construction) Vellore, Division, 4. Thiagarajapuram Vellore, North Arcot District during the office hours from 21st August 1972 onwards.

3. The cost of tender documents including Sales tax on cost of tender documents of Rs. 10-40 per set of each work (which will under no circumstances be refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head „XXIX. Industries—Other Receipts to the credit, of the Executive Engineer (Construction), Vellore Division 4. Thiagarajapuram, Vellore.

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

5. Intending tenders should have atleast three years experience in the construction of Major Building works.

No. 36.

Superintending Engineer (Construction)

TIRUPPUR MUNICIPALITY.

FORM No. 13.

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION OF DRAFT SCHEME.

(Under rule 43 of the Tamil Nadu Town Planning Rules.)

TOWN PLANNING SCHEME No. 14.

It is hereby notified that the draft scheme prepared by the Municipal Council for the area described in the schedule below has been published on the notice board of the Municipal office on 20th July 1972.

The scheme is in full together with all enclosures and map may be inspected free of cost during office hours of the Municipal office. Copies of the scheme and of the maps are also available at the Municipal office for sale at the following prices :

Scheme schedule—Rs. 3-00.

Map No. 2—Rs. 10-00.

Any person affected by the draft scheme may before 7th September 1972 communicate in writing to the Executive Authority of the Municipality and objection or suggestion relating thereto.

The scheme area is bounded on the—

North.—Northern boundary of S.F. No. 224, 268-part of Tiruppur village.

East.—Eastern boundary of S. F. Nos. 268-part, 271-part, 272-part, north-eastern boundaries of S. F. No. 295, 293 and eastern boundary of 264 Tiruppur village.

South.—Southern boundary of S. F. Nos. 264, 283, 284, 285, 277 and 276-part of Tiruppur village and 726, 727, 728 and 730 of Nallur village.

West.—Western boundary of S. F. Nos. 730, 733, 735, 736 of Nallur village and 269, 268 and 224 of Tiruppur village.

Comprising of S. F. Nos. 264-part, 268 to 275, 276-part, 277, 283 to 295 of Tiruppur village and 726 to 728, 730 to 736 of Nallur village.

Total Extent : 282.54 acres.

No. 29.

Executive Authority.
Municipal Office, Tiruppur.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

ENNORE THERMAL SCHEME, ENNORE, MADRAS-57.

TENDER NOTICE.

Specn. No. A.E.P. 103 to 108.

(1) For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, sealed tenders superscribed "Ennore Thermal Scheme supply of materials, AEP. 103 to 108 and the name of the tenderer, will be received by the undersigned at his Office up to 2-30 p.m. on the due date fixed, and will be opened at 3-00 p.m. on the same date, and in the presence of such of those tenderers who are present.

(2) Details of the materials required, corresponding Specn. Nos. E.M.D.'s payable and the due dates are indicated below:

Serial number and Description of works.—(1) Cost steel slide valves, globe valves, non-return valves, welded on valves flanged valves, etc.—Specn. No. A.E.P. 103. E.M.D. Payable—Rs. 1,000. Due date 1st September 1972.

(2) Feko (iron/Constantan) Compensating leads, each core area 1.5 sq. mm.; Specn. No.—A.E.P. 104, E.M.D. payable—Rs. 1,000. Due date—1st September 1972.

(3) 6 india G.I. Pipes. Specn. No. 1 A.E.P. 105, E.M.D. Payable—Rs. 1,000. Due date—8th September 1972.

(4) Maxpull pulling and lifting mechanism 5 Tons and 3 Tons, lifting capacity. Specn. No. A.E.P. 106, E.M.D. payable—Rs. 400. Due date—6th September 1972.

5. Spares for standard 20 Vehicles. Specn. No. A.E.P. 107. E.M.D. payable Rs. 1,200. Due date—15th September 1972.

6. Welf FF2 & G 24 grinders and Flexible shafts Specn. No. A.E.P. 108, E.M.D. payable—Rs. 600. Due date—15th September 1972.

Cost of tender set—Rs. 5 for each item of work.

(3) Tender sets can be had from the undersigned from 14th August 1972 onward.

(4) Tender not submitted in the departmental form, and on the due date will be rejected. The undersigned reserves the right to distribute the work among tenderers, or reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reasons therefor.

(5) The department is not responsible for any loss of tender set during transit, if sent by post. The tender sets are not transferable.

No. 99-A.

Superintending Engineer,
Ennore, Madras-57.

NOTIFICATION.

Applications are invited from the qualified persons who possess the undermentioned qualifications for appointment as Gas Maker in the King Institute, Guindy, Madras-32.

1. Must not have completed 25 years of age.
2. A pass in III Form or VIII Standard in a recognised school.
3. Must possess experience as a fitter in a workshop for period of not less than 2 years in which at least 6 months experience in a Gas Making Plant is quite essential.

Applications together with the attested copies of testimonials for age and qualifications should be sent by Registered Post to the Director, King Institute, Guindy, Madras-32 to reach him within 10 days from the date of publication of this Notification in the dailies. Departmental candidates should submit their application through Proper Channel. Candidates may be prepared for interview by the undersigned at their cost. The posts are permanent and carry the Scale of Pay of Rs. 140-3-155-4-175-5-210.

*Director, King Institute, Guindy,
Madras-32.*

No. 41-A

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, MADRAS-5.

TRADE TEST UNDER THE APPRENTICES ACT, 1961.

The next All-India Trade Test for apprentices under the Apprentices Act, 1961 will be conducted in Tamil Nadu at the following Industrial Training Institutes from 27th September 1972 to 30th September 1972 (both days inclusive).

Government Industrial Training Institutes, (North) Madras, Madras-21; Guindy, Madras-32; Ambattur, Madras-53; Tiruchirappalli-14; Madurai-7; Pettai, Tirunelveli-4; Coimbatore-11; and Salem-7.

The full term apprentices eligible and desirous of appearing for the above trade test can contact the Principals of the concerned Industrial Training Institutes where they had their Related Instructions, for further particulars before 5th September 1972.

*Director of Employment and Training and State
Apprenticeship Adviser, Madras-5.*

No. 19.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

Specification No. AEP 102.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, sealed tenders superscribed "Ennore Thermal Scheme, supply of seamless steel tubes AEP. 102" and the name of the tenderer, will be received by the undersigned at his office upto 2.30 p.m. on 25th August 1972 and will be opened at 3.00 p.m. on the same date, and in the presence of such of those tenderers who are present.

Description.—Seamless steel tubes and specials—E.M.D. Rs. 5,000.

Tender sets can be had from the undersigned from 1st August 1972 onwards at the cost of Rs. 5 per set.

Tenders not submitted in the departmental form and on the due date will be rejected. The undersigned reserves the right to distribute the work among tenderers, or reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reasons therefore.

The department is not responsible for any loss of tender set during transit, if sent by post. The tender sets are not transferable.

No. 52-A.

*Superintending Engineer,
Ennore, Madras-57.*

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board sealed tenders in the prescribed form will be received by the Chief Engineer (Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board) for the supplies detailed below at his office at Public Works Department Buildings, Chepauk, Madras-5 upto 3-00 p.m. on 6th September 1972 and the tenders will be opened at 3-30 p.m. on the same day in the presence of the tenderers who are present.

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

Description of work.—Supply and delivery of C-1-700 mm. dia. & 500 mm. double flanged pipes conforming to ISS 1537-1960.

Earnest Money Deposit of Rs. 10,000 (Rupees ten thousand only) should be in the form of demand draft or Bank guarantee.

Tender documents can be had from the Office of the Executive Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Execution Division, No. 6/P. Rajaji Road, Srinivaspuram, Tanjore, by remitting the cost of documents, viz., Rs. 10-35 including (sales tax per set) either in cash or by Money Order.

Tender documents will be available for sale from 7th August 1972 to 4th September 1972.

*Chief Engineer,
No. 13. Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board.*

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders in the proper departmental form superscribing the name of work on the cover will be received by the Superintending Engineer (TWAD) at his Office at No. 17, Sir P.T. Rajan Road, Madurai-2 upto 3-00 p.m. as per his Office clock on 6th September 1972 and they will be opened on the same day at 3-30 p.m.

Name of work.—Kovilpatty WSS—Supply, Delivery and erection of pumpsets and accessories for booster Station No. 2 at L.S. 73700.

Form of contract is lump sum and period of completion is six months.

Earnest Money Deposit of Rs. 3,000 has to be deposited along with the tender, only in the shape of a Demand Draft from any Nationalised Bank payable on part to the credit of the Executive Engineer, TWAD, Execution Division, Kovilpatty.

Tender documents can be had from the Executive Engineer, TWAD Execution Division, 25, Vakil Street, Kovilpatty (upto 5-00 p.m. on 2nd September 1972) by remitting Rs. 15-55 including sales tax (non-refundable) either in cash or by Money Order towards cost of the tender documents.

No. 16.

*Superintending Engineer (TWAD),
Execution Circle, Madurai-2.*

TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED.

35/2, Woods Road, Anna Salai, Madras-2.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders are invited for the supply of about 20,000 metres of E.R.W. Steel Tubes of different sizes required by this Corporation upto 2-00 p.m. on 21st August 1972 and will be opened at 3-00 p.m. on the same day.

Detailed specifications and conditions of tender can be had from the Deputy Manager (Purchase) of this Corporation on payment of Rs. 5-25 (Rupees five and paise twenty-five only) 'Non-refundable' inclusive of sales-tax by cash or Money order in favour of the Senior Accounts Officer (Cash) of this Corporation.

No. 22.

Managing Director.

TAMIL NADU WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders in the prescribed departmental form will be received by the Superintending Engineer (T.W.A.D.) at his office at No. 17, Sir P. T. Rajan Road, Madurai-2 up to 3-00 p.m. as per Office Clock on 6th September 1972 and will be opened on the same day at 3-30 p.m. in the presence of such of those tenderers who choose to be present.

Name of work.—Kovilpatty Water-Supply Scheme—Supply, Delivery and Erection of Turbine pumpsets and accessories including Transformers for Booster Station No. 3 at L.S. 97900.

Form of contract is Lump-sum and Period of completion eight months.

Earnest Money Deposit of Rs. 5,000 has to be deposited along with the tender in the shape of a Demand Draft from any nationalised bank payable on part to the credit of Executive Engineer, T.W.A.D. Division, Kovilpatty.

Tender documents can be purchased from the Executive Engineer, T.W.A.D. Board, Execution Division, 25, Vakil Street, Kovilpatty, on payment of cash or by sending the amount by M.O. to the value of Rs. 20-73 including sales-tax (non-refundable) up to 5-00 p.m. on 20th September 1972.

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

No. 17.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board sealed tenders with the specification No. E. 1580 and due date superscribed on the cover are invited by the undersigned for the supply of 55 numbers of Control Panels up to 12-00 noon on 4th September 1972.

E. M. D. is Rs. 5,000.

The tenders will be opened in the presence of those tenderers who may be present at 3-00 p.m. on the due date. Tenders received after the due date will not be considered. Copy of the specification can be obtained by remitting either by cash or by Money Order, the amount of Rs. 30 to the *Accounts Officer*, Madras Electricity System (Distribution), 157, Anna Salai, Madras-2, noting the specification Number and sending the cash receipt or Money Order receipt, as the case may be to the undersigned with a requisition, furnishing complete postal address. The Board reserves the right not to accept the lowest or any tender. The Board also reserves the right to split the tenders, revise the quantity and place orders for supply covered by this specification on one or more tenders.

Tenders received after the due date will be summarily rejected.

*Superintending Engineer,
Technical (Electrical),
157, Anna Salai,
Madras-2.*

No. 23.

TAMIL NADU WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders in the prescribed departmental form will be received by the Superintending Engineer (T.W.A.D.) at his office at No. 17, Sir P. T. Rajan Road, Madurai-2, up to 3-00 p.m. as per Office Clock on 6th September 1972 and will be opened on the same day at 3-30 p.m. in the presence of such of those tenderers who choose to be present.

Name of work.—Kovilpatty Water-Supply Scheme—Supply, Delivery and Erection of pumpsets at Booster Station No. 1 at L.S. 52500.

Form of Contract is Lump-sum and period of completion six months.

Earnest money deposit of Rs. 3,000 (Rupees three thous and only) has to be deposited along with the tender in the shape of a Demand Draft from any nationalised bank payable on part to the credit of the Executive Engineer, T.W.A.D. Board, Execution Division, Kovilpatty.

Cost of tender documents.—Rs. 15 55 (Rupees fifteen and Paise fifty-five only) (including Sales-tax).

Tender documents can be purchased from the Executive Engineer, T.W.A.D. Board, Execution Division, 25, Vakil Street, Kovilpatty, on payment of cash or by sending the amount by M.O. to the value of Rs. 15 55 including sales-tax (non-refundable) up to 5-00 p.m. on 2nd September 1972.

*Superintending Engineer, T.W.A.D.
Execution Circle,
Madurai-2.*

No. 18.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TENDER NOTICE.

On behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders are invited by the undersigned up to 1-00 p.m. on 22nd August 1972 for the supply of the following materials.

Petrol engine driven concrete Needle Vibrators—8 numbers.

Necessary tender specification and conditions may had from the office of the General Superintendent, P.W. Workshops and stores, Old Jail Road, Madras-1, between 11-00 a.m. and 5-00 p.m. from 27th July to 21st August 1972 on production of chalan for Rs. 2-10 (Rupees two and paise ten only) remitted into Reserve Bank of India, Madras, or into any Government treasury under head of P.W. III or receipts on account of General Superintendent, P.W. Workshops and Stores, Old Jail Road, Madras-1, or by money order.

The cost of the tender schedules will not be refunded under any circumstances.

Payment towards cost of tender schedule may be made direct to the General Superintendent, P.W. Workshops and Stores, Old Jail Road, Madras-1, may be sent by money order to the address of the General Superintendent, P.W. Workshops and Stores, Old Jail Road, Madras-1, at their own cost. Parties paying through money orders should clearly and correctly mention in the money order receipt the tender number, name of the material and due date of the tender for which the schedule is requested.

Clear and full postal address of the party should be given so as to enable this office to despatch the schedule in time.

*General Superintendent, P.W. Workshops
and Stores, Madras-1.*

No. 15.

TAMIL NADU WAREHOUSING CORPORATION.

TENDER NOTICE.

Tenders will be received by the Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation, Madras-1, for the following works up to 25th August 1972 by 3-00 p.m.

<i>Description of work.</i>	<i>Cost of Tender documents.</i>
(1) Construction of additional warehouse at Tirunelveli capacity 2,200 M.T. and forming of Road around the warehouse—E.M.D. Rs. 6,550.	25-92
(2) Construction of Gur storage shed at Vellore warehouse capacity 400 M.T. and forming of road around the warehouse—E.M.D. Rs. 1,500.	15-55
(3) Supply of angle Iron Trusses, purlins, etc., for the additional warehouse at Tirunelveli—E.M.D. Rs. 2,400.	25-92
(4) Supply of angle Iron Trusses, purlins, etc., for the Gur storage shed at Vellore warehouse—E.M.D. Rs. 180.	10-37

Tender schedules can be had from the Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation, Madras-1, from 7th August 1972 on payment of cost on all working days in person or by post.

No. 48-A.

Managing Director.

ASHOK NAGAR DIVISION.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders with the names of the work and the tenderers duly superscribed on the cover are invited for the following work so as to reach the undersigned not later than 3-00 p.m. on 15th September 1972. The tenders will be opened at 3-30 p.m. on the same day in the presence of tenderers or their authorised representatives who choose to be present :—

Approximate cost of work is Rs. 98,800.

Cutting the high ground in western side of causeway in Survey Nos. 348 and 350 in Kalaingar Karunanidhi Nagar Scheme, near northern side of Adyar River—E.M.D. Rs. 1,500.

Tender schedules, etc., can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Ashok Nagar Division of Tamil Nadu Housing Board at 1st Avenue, Ashok Nagar, Madras-83, between 11-00 a.m. and 3-00 p.m. on all working days from 24th August 1972 onwards at a cost of Rs. 10 plus sales tax and surcharge on sales tax.

No. 53-A. *Executive Engineer (Ashok Nagar),
1st Avenue, Madras-83.*

TENDER NOTICE.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Sealed tenders are invited upto 3-00 p.m. on 15th September 1972 from Registered Auctioneers for the disposal of old and dismantled materials belonging to the P.W. Divisions of Madras-Chingleput Circle, P.W.D. in the City of Madras.

Intending tenderers should quote their rate of commission to be paid to them, and furnish credentials in respect of their experience as auctioneers.

The selected tenderers has to remit a sum of Rs. 7,500 as security deposit and sign an agreement in the departmental form. The agreement to be entered into will be for a period of three years commencing from first November 1972 to 31st October 1975. The form of agreement to be executed can be perused in the office of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Madras-Chingleput Circle, Chepauk, Madras-5 on any working day or it can be had on a payment of Rs. 2-00 (Rupees two only) with a written requisition made to the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Madras-Chingleput Circle, Chepauk, Madras-5. The last date for receiving application asking for form of agreement in writing or personal perusal of the same in this office during working days will be 5th September 1972.

Tenders received after the date fixed will not be considered.

No. 15-A. *Superintending Engineer, Madras-Chingleput Circle.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

Sealed tenders are invited on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu for the sale of the following condemned tractors in dismantled condition.

1. W6. International Tractor. MDR 1799.
2. W6. International Tractor. MDC 6695.
3. John Deer Tractor. MSZ 162.
4. T6. International Bulldozer. MDF 5036.

The last date for sale for tender form is 26th August 1972.

The date for acceptance of tender is 29th August 1972.

The tender forms can be had from this office on payment of Rs. 3 plus Sales Tax 3½ per cent by cash or by Money Order.

No. 14A. *Assistant Agricultural Engineer (Ins.),
Tirunelveli-7.*

MADURAI HOUSING UNIT.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders in separate covers with the name of works and the name of the tenderer duly superscribed are invited for the following work so as to reach the undersigned not later than 3-00 p.m. on 7th September 1972.

Tender schedule, etc., can be had from the Unit Office on any working day between 11-00 a.m. and 3-00 p.m. from 27th August 1972 to 6th September 1972 on payment as detailed below :

Serial number and description of work.	Cost of tender documents	Approximate value of work.	Amount of E.M.D.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Construction of catenary twin house for Burma Repatriates at Thanakkankulam as per T.D. 178/70—15 buildings under Group 1.	10.00 + S.T.	94,500	1,230
15 buildings under Group 2.	do.	95,500	1,230
15 buildings under Group 3.	do.	94,500	1,230
Five buildings under Group 4.	5.00 + S.T.	31,500	475

Tenders will be opened on the same day at 3-30 p.m. on 7th September 1972 by the Executive Engineer and Administration Officer in the presence of the present contractors or their agents.

No. 56-A. *Executive Engineer and Administration Officer.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Tender postponement notice.

Name of work:—Construction of additional three floors over the third floor of the Surgical Block in Government Kilpauk Medical College Hospital, Kilpauk, Madras-10.

The last date for the receipt of tenders for the above work is postponed from 9th August 1972 up to 3-00 p.m. on 26th August 1972. Tender documents for the above work will be available for sale in this office from 16th August 1972 to 25th August 1972 on all working days.

The other conditions remain unaltered.

No. 72-A. *Superintending Engineer,
Madras-Chingleput Circle.*

TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED.

TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED.

(A GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU UNDERTAKING.)

Require suitable Engineers for posts of Designs Engineer (Structural) in the scale of Rs. 550—25—600—35—950 (plus usual allowances) and Junior design Engineers (Structurals) in the scale of Rs. 400—15—475—20—575—25—650 for further particulars and application form please Apply to

“The Deputy Manager (Establishment),
Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation Limited,
35/2, Woods Road, Mount Road, Madras-2.

Enclosing a self-addressed stamped envelope. Last date for the receipt of application is 31st August 1972.

No. 24. *Managing Director.*

TAMIL NADU WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders in the prescribed form will be received by the Chief Engineer (Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board) for the supplies detailed below at his office at Public Works Department Buildings, Chempauk, Madras-5 upto 3-00 p.m. on 6th September 1972 and the tenders will be opened at 3-30 p.m. on the same day in presence of the tenderers who are present.

Form of contract is Lump-sum and period of completion, six months.

Description of work—Supply of submersible pumpsets with accessories of different duties for Rural Water Supply Scheme.

Earnest Money Deposit is Rs. 10,000 which is to be in the form of Demand draft or Bank guarantee only and cost of tender documents Rs. 10-35 per set (inclusive of Sales tax).

Tender documents can be had from the Office of the Executive Engineer, Rural Water Supply (UNICEF), B-33, North East Extension, Thillainagar, Tiruchirappalli-18 by remitting the cost of documents either in cash or by money order.

Tender documents will be available for sale from 1st August to 4th September 1972.

No. 40A. *Chief Engineer,
Tamil Nadu Water Supply and
Drainage Board.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

CONSTRUCTION OF POULTRY SHEDS AT DISTRICT LIVESTOCK FARM, HOSUR, DHARMAPURI DISTRICT.

For and on behalf of Government of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Salem-Dharmapuri Circle, Salem-4 for the above work upto 3-00 p.m. on 30th August 1972. Tenders will be opened at 3-15 p.m. on the same day in the presence of those who choose to be present at the time of opening of the tender. Form of agreement is Lump-Sum.

Earnest money deposit of Rs. 3,550 will be accepted in the shape of chalan or National Savings Certificates or Deposit at Call receipts of Schedule Banks or demand drafts of scheduled banks or State Government securities or by Madras State Electricity Board Bonds.

Cost of tender documents, viz., Rs. 20 is to be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "P. W. Remittances—III, other remittance to the credits of the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Dharmapuri Division, Dharmapuri and Sales Tax Re. 0.70 to be remitted under the head "XII. Sales Tax—(d) Miscellaneous".

Tender documents will be available for sale at the Office of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Salem-Dharmapuri Circle, Salem-4 from 14th to 28th August 1972.

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

No. 27A. *Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.,
Salem-Dharmapuri Circle, Salem-4.*

TAMIL NADU WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board sealed tenders in the prescribed form will be received by the Chief Engineer (Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board) for the supplies detailed below at his office at Public Works Department Buildings, Chempauk, Madras-5 upto 3.00 p.m. on 13th September 1972 and the tenders will be opened at 3.30 p.m. on the same day in presence of the tenderers who are present.

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

Description of work—Supply and delivery of ERW or Seamless Steel Casting Pipes of 200 mm. and 150 mm. nominal dia for water wells in Rural Water Supply.

Earnest money deposit of Rs. 20,000 is to be in the form of demand draft or Bank guarantee.

Tender documents can be had from the Office of the Executive Engineer, Rural Water Supply (UNICEF) B-33, North East Extension, Thillainagar, Tiruchirappalli-18 by remitting the cost of documents viz. Rs. 10.35 including sales tax, either in cash or by money order.

Tender documents will be available for sale from 4th August to 10th September 1972.

No. 39-A. *Chief Engineer,
Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage
Board, Madras-5.*

TAMIL NADU SLUM CLEARANCE BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

*Office of the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board
Division II, 35/37, Jehangir Street, II Line Beach, Madras-1.*

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, sealed tenders with the name of work and tenderer duly superscribed on the cover for the following works are invited from the registered contractors by the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division II, 35/37, Jehangir Street, Second Line Beach Madras-1 upto 3-00 p.m. on 28th August 1972. Tenders received will be opened by the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division II, at 3-30 p.m. on the same day in the presence of the tenderers or their authorised agents who choose to be present. All works are to be executed on lumpsum contract basis and period of completion for each work is nine months.

Name of work—1. Construction of 304 Nos. of four storeyed tenements at Gowthamapuram in Corporation Division No. 53—

- (a) Group 'A' (one block of 64-in-1)—E.M.D. Rs. 1,800.
- (b) Group 'B' (one Block of 48-in-1)—E.M.D. Rs. 1,300.
- (c) Group 'C' (6 blocks of 32-in-one)—E.M.D. Rs. 5,500.

The tender documents can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division II, 35/37, Jehangir Street, Second Line Beach, Madras-1 on all working day between 11-00 A.M. to 3-00 P.M. from 21st August 1972 on remittance in cash in Division Office towards the cost of tender schedule. The cost of tender documents per set of each work is Rs. 20 plus S.T.

Tenders shall be submitted only in the prescribed form supplied by the Department. The department will not be responsible for any delay or loss in transit.

Right is reserved to reject one or all the tenders received with out assigning any reason therefor.

Earnest Money Deposit should be only in any one of the form as stipulated in the tender schedule and the tenders without such Earnest Money will be summarily rejected.

No. 25, *Executive Engineer,
Slum Clearance Board, Division II.*

PALLAVA TRANSPORT CORPORATION LIMITED.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed quotation for the supply of Tools are invited by the undersigned upto 2 p.m. on 5th September 1972. Detailed conditions of tender and other particulars can be had free of cost from the Purchase Officer, Pallava Transport Corporation Ltd., Madras-2 on any working day.

No. 13A. *Materials Manager,
Pallava Transport Corporation Limited,
Madras-2.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Name of Work—

Construction of weekly shandy at Thiruvavur.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamilnadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Thanjavur Circle, Thanjavur for the above work up to 3 p.m. on 14th September 1972.

Form of agreement is lump-sum and period of completion is eight months

Earnest money deposit (in the shape of chalan) is Rs. 4,700.

Cost of tender documents, viz., Rs. 30 is to be remitted into the Treasury under the head of P.W. III—Other remittances—Executive Engineer, Buildings Division, Thiruvavur, and sales tax of Rs. 1-05 to be remitted into the Treasury under the head XII, Sales tax and receipts under the State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax.

Tender documents will be available for sale from 25th August 1972.

*Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.,
Thanjavur Circle in-charge, Thanjavur.*

Nb. 71-A.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Name of work—

Construction of a building for running Orthopaedic course in the Government Erskine Hospital at Madurai.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamilnadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Madurai Circle, Madurai-2, for the above work up to 3 p.m. on 30th August 1972 and opened at 4 p.m. on the same day. The tender documents will be available for sale from 23rd August 1972 to 28th August 1972.

Form of agreement is lump-sum and period of completion is six months.

The cost of tender documents of Rs. 20 (rupees twenty only) not refundable should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "P.W. Remittances—III. O.R." to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Madurai Division, Madurai, and sales tax with surcharge of Re. 0-75 for the tender documents under the head "XII. Sales tax—(d) Miscellaneous" in a single chalan and the chalan produced after which only the tender documents will be issued.

Earnest money deposit of Rs. 2,000 will be accepted in the shape of chalan, deposit at call receipt or Demand Drafts of Scheduled Banks, Government Securities and Bank Guarantees of 14 Nationalised Banks. Tamilnadu Electricity Board Bonds and National Savings Certificates will also be accepted at 5 per cent below market value. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

*Superintending Engineer (Additional
charge), Madurai Circle.*

No. 57-A.

DELIVERY OF BOOKS AND NEWSPAPERS (PUBLIC LIBRARIES) ACT 27 OF 1954.

(1) Under the Delivery of Books and Newspapers Act 27 of 1954 as amended it is obligatory on the part of each publisher in India to send his publications including newspaper, free of cost and freight paid to three libraries, viz.—

(1) *Connemara Public Library, Madras-8.*

(2) *National Library, Calcutta-27.*

(3) *Central Library, Bombay-1.*

(2) Therefore, the publishers are requested to supply a copy of their publications including school books and children's books published on or after 20th May 1954 to the above mentioned three Libraries.

(3) Any publisher who contravenes any provision of this act is liable for penal action.

No. 12-A.

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamilnadu, sealed tenders (in the prescribed form) will be invited by the Superintending Engineer, Tamilnadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Veeranam Project Circle, Chepauk, Madras-5, up to 3 p.m. on 30th August 1972 from the registered Public Works Department contractors of the appropriate class for the work of—

"Conveying cement from Panruti Railway Station to Veeranam Project Factory site at Panikuppam in South Arcot district".

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

Earnest money deposit is Rs. 1,900 which is to be paid by cash or Demand Draft to the credit of Executive Engineer, Veeranam Project Division, Panruti.

Cost of tender documents, viz., Rs. 10-40 (inclusive of sales tax of 40 paise) is to be paid in cash in the office of the Superintending Engineer, Veeranam Project Circle (to be accounted under "Receipts—A. Revenue Account")—Other departmental receipts".

Tender documents are available for sale from 15th August 1972 to 25th August 1972.

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

*Superintending Engineer,
Veeranam Project Circle, Madras-5.*

No. 76-A.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Name of work—

Construction of quarters for one Sub-Inspector, three Head Constables and sixteen Police Constables at Gudalore—Uthamapalayam taluk, Madurai district.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamilnadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Madurai Circle, Madurai-2, for the above work up to 3 p.m. on 30th August 1972 and opened at 4 p.m. on the same day. The tender documents will be available for sale from 24th August 1972 to 28th August 1972.

Form of agreement—Lump-sum.

Period of completion—Six months.

The cost of tender documents of Rs. 20 (rupees twenty only) not refundable should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "P.W. Remittances—III. O.R." to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Periyakulam Division, Periyakulam, and sales tax with surcharge of Rs. 0-75 for the tender documents under the head "XII. Sales tax—(d) Miscellaneous" in a single chalan and the chalan produced after which only, the tender documents will be issued.

Earnest money deposit of Rs. 5,650 will be accepted in the shape of chalan, deposit at call receipt or Demand Drafts of Scheduled Banks, Government Securities and Bank Guarantee of 14 Nationalised Banks, Tamilnadu Electricity Board Bonds and National Savings Certificates will also be accepted at 5 per cent below market value. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

*Superintending Engineer, in-charge,
Madurai Circle, Madurai.*

No. 69-A.

DIRECTORATE OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION, (CONSTRUCTION WING), GUINDY, MADRAS-25.

POSTPONEMENT OF CHIT TENDER.

Name of work—

Construction of staff quarters for Government Polytechnic for Women, Coimbatore.

Reference.—This office Chit Tender Notice No. C.W./4005/D 1/72, dated 30th June 1972.

The last date for the receipt of tenders in this office for the above work fixed as 7th August 1972 is postponed and extended up to 3 p.m. on 21st August 1972.

The tender documents will be available for sale in the above office up to 5 p.m. on 19th August 1972.

All other conditions remain unaltered.

No. 64-A.

Director of Technical Education, Madras.

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Name of work :

Pattukottai Water Supply Scheme—III Stage (Revised) Treatment works—Supply, delivery and erection of all mechanical equipments necessary for a water treatment plant of 36 lakhs litres (3.6 mld.) capacity with all civil works—Pipe connections, pre and post chlorination arrangements, etc.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders in the prescribed Departmental form will be received by the Superintending Engineer, T.W.A.D. Board, Execution Circle, Madras-8, at his office at No. 52, Gengu Reddi Road, Madras-8 for the above work up to 3 p.m. on 29th September 1972 from the Registered Contractors of appropriate class of this Departmental and other Government organisations. The tenders will be opened after 3.30 p.m. on the same day by the Superintending Engineer, T.W.A.D. Board, Execution Circle, Madras, in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present at the time of opening.

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

Earnest money deposit of Rs. 10,000 (Rupees ten thousand only) is to be in the form of demand draft of Nationalised Bank only. Bank guarantees of nationalised banks will also be accepted towards the E.M.D. and cost of tender documents is Rs. 31-05.

Tender documents can be had from the Executive Engineer (P.H.), T.W.A.D. Board, 28, Rajaji street, Srinivasapuram, Thanjavur on application with the cost of tender documents sent by cash or M.O. The cost of tender documents is not refundable under any circumstances.

Tender documents will be available for sale from 21st August to 26th September 1972.

The tender acceptance authority reserves to himself the right to reject or cancel any or all the tenders without assigning any reasons therefor.

Intending tenderers should have atleast three years experience in the construction of water-supply treatment works.

No. 31 *Superintending Engineer, T.W.A.D. Board,
Execution Circle, Madras-8.*

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, GUINDY, MADRAS-25.

Sealed tender (Separately for each item in duplicate) will be received by the Dean of P.G. Studies, College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras-25 up to 12 noon on 9th September 1972 for the supply of the following equipments and machineries :—

1. Double Beam Oscilloscope.
2. Unit head Machine.
3. Metallurgical Microscope.
4. High speed precision Lathe.
5. Metal Polisher for Metallurgical work.
6. Profilometer.

The tender documents can be had from the Office of the Dean of P.G. Studies, College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras-25 on payment of Rs. 5-18 (Rupees five and paise eighteen only) either by cash or by Money Order. *Postal Orders will not be accepted.* The cost of tender documents will not be refunded under any circumstances.

No. 27. *Director of Technical Education.*

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

CHIT TENDER EXTENSION NOTICE.

Name of Work :

Vaniyambadi Water Supply Scheme—IV Stage—Construction of R.C.C. elevated Service Reservoirs of 3 lakhs litres and 9 lakhs litres capacities respectively for Zones I and II-B.

Reference.—This Office Chit Tender Notice No. 16379/Ex.71-1, dated 4th July 1972.

The last date for the receipt of tenders for the above work is extended up to 18th August 1972.

All other conditions mentioned in original tender notice remain unaltered.

No. 30. *Superintending Engineer, T.W.A.D.
Board, Execution Circle, Madras.*

TAMIL NADU SLUM CLEARANCE BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board sealed tenders with the name of work and tenderers duly superscribed on the cover are invited from the reputed contractors by the undersigned up to 3.00 p.m. on 18th August 1972 for the work of construction of multi storeyed slum tenemental blocks at Anna Nagar Omni Bus Scheme (near New Avadi Road). The received tenders will be opened on the same day at 3.15 p.m. in the presence of the tenderers who choose to be present at the time. Form of contract for all works is lump-sum cost of tender documents per set of each work is Rs. 15 plus sales tax (non-refundable).

Group number and name of work :

(i) Construction of four storeyed slum tenemental blocks at Anna Nagar Omni Bus Scheme for 64 tenements—E.M.D. Rs. 5,550.

(ii) Construction of four storeyed slum tenemental blocks at Anna Nagar Omni Bus Scheme for 64 tenements—E.M.D. Rs. 5,550.

(iii) Construction of four storeyed slum tenemental blocks at Anna Nagar Omni Bus Scheme for 64 tenements—E.M.D. Rs. 5,550.

(iv) Construction of four storeyed slum tenemental blocks at Anna Nagar Omni Bus Scheme for 64 tenements—E.M.D. Rs. 5,550.

(v) Construction of four storeyed slum tenemental blocks at Anna Nagar Omni Bus Scheme for 64 tenements—E.M.D. Rs. 5,550.

(vi) Construction of four storeyed slum tenemental blocks at Anna Nagar Omni Bus Scheme for 64 tenements—E.M.D. Rs. 5,550.

(vii) Construction of four storeyed slum tenemental blocks at Anna Nagar Omni Bus Scheme for 64 tenements—E.M.D. Rs. 4,815.

Approximate cost of each work of work items group (i) to (ii) is Rs. 3.70 lakhs and for work (vi) Rs. 3.21 lakhs.

The tender documents can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division No. III, Thandavaraya Chatram, Madras-10 between 10.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. on all working days from 4th to 17th August 1972. Right is reserved by the Executive Engineer to reject any or all tenders without assigning any reason therefor.

No. 93-A. *Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board;
Division III, Kilpauk, Madras-10.*

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU—GOVERNMENT
STANLEY HOSPITAL,
MADRAS.

TENDER NOTIFICATION.

Sealed tenders are invited up to 3 p.m. on 4th September 1972 by the Dean, Government Stanley Hospital, Madras acting for and on behalf and by the order and direction of the Governor of Tamil Nadu for the supply of Drugs, Dressings, Instruments and appliances for a period of 6 months from 1st October 1972 to 31st March 1973 in the prescribed forms which can be obtained from the Medical Stores of the Government Stanley Hospital, Madras on requisition accompanied by two chalangans one for Rs. 2 (Rupees two only) credited under "XXIII Medical K. Misc. Receipts and the other" for 0-08 (Rupees Nil and paise eight only) credited under "XII Sales Tax receipt—General Sales Tax" towards the cost of tender form and Sales Tax respectively.

No. 28. Dean, Government Stanley Hospital,
Madras-1.

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD.

Cellular Concrete Plant Division,
Ennore, Madras-57.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders for the undermentioned work (duly superscribing the name of work on the cover) are invited by the undersigned up to 3 p.m. on 24th August 1972.

The tenders will be opened by the Chemical Engineer at 3-05 p.m. on the same day in the presence of the tenderers or their authorised representatives who choose to be present.

Name of work—Supply and Stacking of 7,200 tonnes of coal at Cellular Concrete Plant at Ennore. E.M.D. Rs.—10,800.

Cost of tender documents—Rs. 15 plus sales Tax (non-refundable).

The tender documents and other connected particulars can be had from the office of the Project Officer, Cellular Concrete Plant, Ennore, Madras-57 on payment of cash on or after 5th August 1972 and up to 23rd August 1972 between 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. on all working days.

The cost of tender documents viz. Rs. 15 plus sales tax is not refundable.

The undermentioned reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reason.

No. 28. Chemical Engineer (C.C.P.),
Ennore, Madras-57.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Police Motor Cycle MDH 1754 (Royal Enfield) of the Police Training College, Vellore, will be sold in Public auction at the premises at Police Training College, Vellore, on 2nd September 1972 at 11-00 hrs. It is opened for inspection on any of the working days between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. The conditions of sale can be had from the Principal, Police Training College, Vellore.

No. 74A. Principal,
Police Training College,
Vellore.

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE
BOARD.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders (in the prescribed form) will be invited by the Superintending Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Veeranam Project Circle, Chepauk, Madras-5 from the registered Public Works Department Contractors of the appropriate Class for the work of Formation of flood banks (both Left and right banks) of North Buckingham Canal from 2/0 to 9/5 from Ennore thermal Station at Madras.

Form of Contract : L.S.

Earnest Money Deposit as detailed in the enclosed list against each reach.

Cost of tender documents : Rs. 10.
to be remitted under P.W. III or in Government Treasury Chalan to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Cooum Improvements Division, Madras-5.

Rs. 10.40 for each reach inclusive of Sales Tax.

Sales tax 0.40 to be paid under XII-B. Sales tax (Miscellaneous).

Period of completion—3 months for each reach.

Availability of tender documents—from 10th to 20th August 1972.

Date and Time of tender—25th August 1972 up to 3 p.m.

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

Name of Work.—Formation of Flood banks (both right and left) to North Buckingham Canal from 2/0 to 9/5 to receive the discharge of 150 C/s from Ennore Thermal Station.

Serial Number.	From Ennore Thermal Station. Reach in miles.	Earnest Money Deposit in Rupees.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	2/0 to 2/4	1,580.
2	2/4 to 3/0	2,880.
3	3/0 to 3/4	2,550.
4	3/4 to 4/0	1,760.
5	4/0 to 4/4	1,350.
6	4/4 to 5/0	1,080.
7	5/0 to 5/4	1,680.
8	5/4 to 6/0	1,270.
9	6/0 to 6/4	1,000.
10	6/4 to 7/0	1,330.
11	7/0 to 7/4	890.
12	7/4 to 8/0	870.
13	8/0 to 8/4	1,025.
14	8/4 to 9/0	1,325.
15	9/0 to 9/5	1,970.

No. 47A. Superintending Engineer,
Veeranam Project Circle,
Madras-5.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board Sealed tenders in the prescribed form will be received by the Chief Engineer (T.W.A.D. Board) for the supplies detailed below at his office at P.W.D. Buildings, Chepauk, Madras-5 up to 3.00 p.m. on 20th September 1972 and the tenders will be opened at 3.30 p.m. on the same day in presence of the tenderers who are present.

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

Description of work—Supply and Delivery of Turbine pumps with accessories of different capacities for Rural Water Supply Schemes in the State.

Earnest money deposit is Rs. 10,000 in the form of demand draft or Bank guarantee.

Cost of Tender documents—Rs. 10-35 P. per set inclusive of Sales Tax.

Tender documents can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, T.W.S. (UNICEF) B.33, North East Extension, Thillainagar, Tiruchirappalli-18 by remitting the cost of documents either in cash or by money order.

Tender documents will be available for sale from 7th August 1972 to 16th September 1972.

No. 88-A. *Chief Engineer,
Tamil Nadu Water Supply and
Drainage Board, Chepauk, Madras-5.*

TAMIL NADU SLUM CLEARANCE BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, sealed tenders with the name of work and tenderer duly subscribed on the cover for the following works are invited from the registered contractors by the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division II, 35/37 Jehangir street, Second Line Beach, Madras-1 up to 3 p.m. on 7th September 1972. Tenders received will be opened by the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division II at 3.30 p.m. on the same day on the presence of tenderers or their authorised agents who choose to be present.

Name of work—(1) Construction of four storeyed tenements at Tagore Nagar Slum Clearance Scheme in Corporation Division No. 54. Group I. One block of 32 in 1. One block of 24 in 1 and One block of 16 in 1. (2) Construction of four storeyed tenements at Tagore Nagar Slum Clearance Scheme in Corporation Division No. 54. Group II two blocks of 32 in One block of 16 in 1.

Period of contract—10 months.

Form of contract—Lump-sum.

Earnest money deposit—(1) Rs. 6,700 and (2) 7,000.

Cost of tender documents plus sales tax (net refundable)—Rs. 20 plus sales tax.

The tender documents can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division II, 35/37 Jehangir street, II Line Beach, Madras-1 on all working day between 11.00 a.m. to 3.00 p.m. from 16th August 1972 on remittance in cash in Division Office the cost of tender schedules.

Tenders shall be submitted only in the prescribed form supplied by the Department. The department will not be responsible for any delay or less in transit.

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

Earnest money deposit should be in any one of the form as stipulated in the tender schedule and the tenders without such earnest money deposit will be summarily rejected.

No. 59-A. *Executive Engineer,
Slum Clearance Board, Division II.*

TENDER NOTICE.

On behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders are invited by the undersigned up to 1.00 p.m. on 31st August 1972 for the supply of the following materials.

Cast Steel flange—Sprocleets—100 Nos.

Necessary tender specification and conditions may be had from the office of the General Superintendent, P.W. Workshops and Stores, Old Jail Road, Madras-1 between 11.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. from 5th to 30th August 1972. On production of Challan for Rs. 2-10 (Rupees two and paise ten only) remitted into Reserve Bank of India, Madras or into any Government treasury under the head of P.W. III OR. receipts on account of General Superintendent, P. W. Workshops and Stores, Old Jail Road, Madras-1 or by money order.

The cost of tender schedules will not be refunded under any circumstances.

Payment towards cost of tender schedule may be made direct to the General Superintendent, P.W. Workshops and Stores, Old Jail Road, Madras-1 or may be sent by Money order to the address of the General Superintendent, P.W. Workshops and Stores, Old Jail Road, Madras-1 at their own cost. Parties paying through Money order should clearly and correctly mention in the Money order receipt, the tender No. Name of the material and due date of the tender for which the schedule is requested.

Clear and complete postal address of the party should be given so as to enable this office to despatch the schedule in time.

No. 32. *General Superintendent, P.W.D.
Workshops and Stores, Madras-1.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

Applications are invited for the post of Master Cutter (Garments) in the Garments and Hoidal Making Training Centre, Vellore, from candidates possessing following qualifications:—

(i) A pass in VIII Standard or III Form in a recognised School.

(ii) A pass in the Government Technical Examination in Tailoring by the Higher Grade; or the Diploma awarded by the Director-General of Resettlement and Employment in Cutting and Tailoring; or the Trade Certificate awarded by the National Council for Vocational Trades in Cutting and Tailoring; and

(iii) Practical experience for a period of not less than two years.

(iv) Must be proficient in the handling of power-operated sewing machines.

Age.—Must not have completed 30 years of age at the time of appointment. Age limit is relaxable upto five years in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes.

Scale of pay.—Rs. 250—10—400. Dearness Allowance and House Rent Allowance are admissible as per the orders in force.

Applications giving full particulars about name, age, date of birth, general education and technical education and previous experience, together with certified copies of relevant testimonials and certificates, should reach the undersigned not later than 5 p.m. on 31st August 1972, addressed by designation, and not by name. If employed, candidates should send their applications through proper channel before the due date.

Candidates should, when required, appear for personal interview at Madras at their own cost.

No. 62-A.

*Director of Approved Schools and
Vigilance Service.*

Rapid Green
Revolution



Legal
Distribution
of Land to
the Poor



Slum
Clearance



Rehabilitation
of Beggars



Free Education
up to P.U.C.



Welfare of
Backward
Classes



**CAN YOU NOT
HELP THE
STATE ?**



*Despite these achievements
Rising Population Raises Problems*

SURELY YOU CAN

by PLANNING YOUR FAMILY

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES AND FAMILY PLANNING

BUY TAMILNADU RAFFLE TICKETS

When thinking of a Birthday Gift !



WIN RS.
**ONE
LAKH**

Rs. 7,00,000

Total in Prizes for 2 series

First Prize: Rs. 1,00,000

(For each series)

Date of Draw: 31-8-1972

Cost per ticket Re. 1/- only

Issued by : Director of Information & Public Relations,
Government of Tamil Nadu, Madras-9

All Correspondence should be addressed only to
the Director of Raffle, Tamil Nadu, Madras-2.

Subject to issue of 2 series.

