

Tamil Arasu

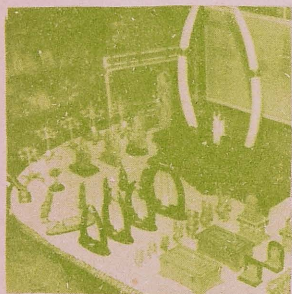
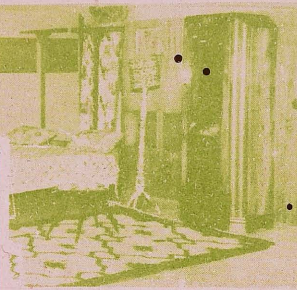
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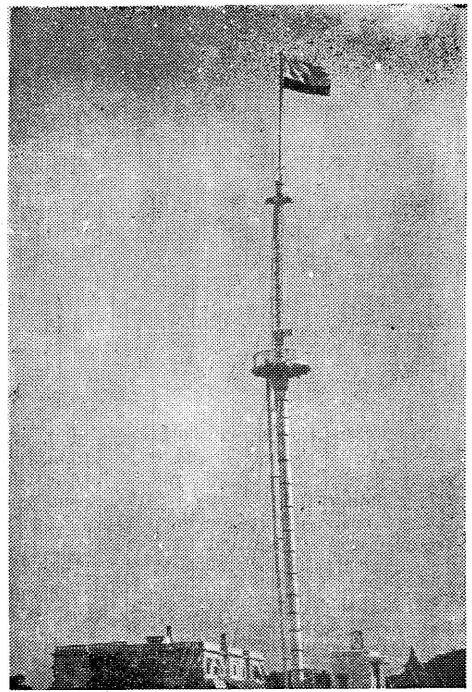
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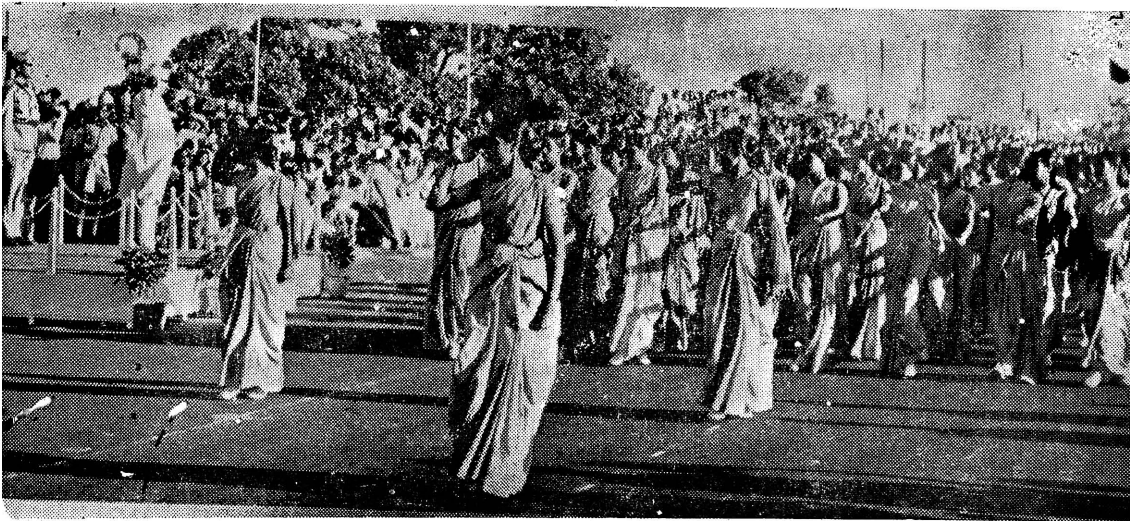
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CONTENTS

	PAGES
Let us redeem our promises	4
Governor's speech at Midnight Session of Legislature.	5-6
Silver Jubilee Independence Day functions in Tamil Nadu.	8-9
V.O.C.—the Tilak of the South	11-13
Call for Private Colleges	17-18
Education in India	19-21
A Study of Scholarship to Student	22-24
Harijan Welfare Schemes in Tamil Nadu.	33-34
Sri Aurobindo—the Master and his Mission.	35-37
Spiritual life of Sri Aurobindo	38-39
Heroes of Pondicherry	40-41
Tenders	42-54



The National Flag was unfurled at the Fort St. George on 15th August 1972.



The Governor of Tamil Nadu is seen taking the salute at the March Past on Independence Day.

WE SHALL REDEEM OUR PROMISES

C. M's Radio Speech.



Twenty-five years ago a "half-clothed Fakir" Mahatma Gandhi, with a walking stick in his hand, walked all the thorny and stormy path bearing the torch of freedom braving the strains and stresses and lit the beacon of Indian Independence.

He started his career as an advocate but he became an advocate of Indian Independence and shattered the shackles of British Imperialism and gave us a charter of New India after Independence.

More than fifty million people are stretching out their hands in fond hope to realise the dreams of the Mahatma.

Those are the hands of the Toilers, the hands of the peasants the hands of the workers in factories and the hands of the spinners and Weavers. These hands have never caressed the cup of milk and honey! But the hands of some people are the grasping hands; and the hands of others are more appendages to the human frame.

Did we win freedom only to maintain a society of haves and have nots? Not at all!

We planted only flower plants. But how is it that thorny bushes have grown in their places and are pricking our feet. It should be our resolve to-day to find an answer to this riddle.

There shall be no poverty, no ignorance, no exploitation in our land. There should be an efflorescence of a new life and a new society.

That our Government is progressing towards this end slowly but steadily is known to the people.

The uplift of the down-trodden is the ideal of our freedom and we are working towards that end. We won freedom at a price invaluable. We should not stop with simply paying tributes to sacrifices. The end is farther still.

Many nations have recovered from the shocks and stresses of bloody revolutions and wars and have astonishingly attained prosperity.

But, here in India, we have not attained prosperity even after the elapse of many years since Independence. We are not able to smile, we are sighing yet. Why?

Should we not think over this?

Should we not work to realise our ideals?

"The life of India rests with the villages. Our programmes must be based on this. Troubles and tribulations may obstruct our onward march. With patience, humility, and simplicity and non-violence, we must overcome those tribulations", said the Mahatma. Anna followed the path of the Mahatma and we have accordingly ushered in the green revolution to enrich and develop the villages and we have attained self-sufficiency in food.

With the aim of providing all the urban facilities to the villages, we have implemented the crash programme of electrification of villages!

All villages will be linked with roadways.

The Water and Drainage Board and the panchayat Boards will provide protected water facilities for all villages!

Seventy-five percent of the 20,000 Harijan Colonies have already been electrified.

With a renewed and broadened approach to Socialism we effected Land Reforms! The exemptions have been cancelled!

The programmes to nationalise all bus transport within five years and to give a share to all labourers in Public sector undertakings certainly augurs well the onset of Socialism in our Land!

These programmes have created a confidence in the minds of our people.

As Anna has told us, the 15th August was a day of reckoning and the Independence day of each succeeding year is the day of stocktaking.

Yes! We are assessing our achievements and we are happy to note that one lakh people will recover sight under the Eye Camp Programme!

At all the headquarters of the districts, the Silver Jubilee day is celebrated! The freedom-fighters are felicitated! This government respects them greatly and has been paying them a pension of Rs. 50 each per month. Now this pension has been raised to Rs. 75 a month.

We erected the statues of V.O.C. and Bharathi in grateful remembrance of their service and sacrifice. We have erected a memorial to Thillayadi Valliammai at her native place.

The families of Vanchinathan, Nellaiyappar, Sankaralinga Nadar and the descendants of Kattabomman are given pensions.

We revere the martyrs and even worship them with adoration.

We must realise the dreams and ideals for which they sacrificed their lives.

Socialism should not be a mere 'Jargon'! It is easy to raise burning slogan! We must come forward to fulfil our promises and slogans!

India must march forward with progressive ideals! The Tamil Nadu Government which has firm faith in the national integration is taking exemplary progressive steps! It formulates schemes centring round the villages!

I request that all noble people must take a pledge to work for the success of our programmes and do away with the miseries of our society! The importance and significance of this day should rest on such achievements.

LET US FEEL PROUD OF BEING INDIANS

Governor's address at the midnight session of Tamil Nadu Legislature

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Speaker and
Hon'ble Members,

With unbounded joy and pride of an Indian, I rise, on this memorable day of our history, to address this august session of the Tamil Nadu Legislature. I feel honoured and privileged to have this rare opportunity of addressing this unique joint function.

The Fifteenth of August is India's Date with Destiny. This date symbolises the aims and aspirations of the people of India. Exactly 25 years ago, we shattered the shackles of foreign rule and won our independence after a prolonged but non-violent struggle, under the dynamic leadership of Mahatma Gandhi who made us forget the differences of caste, community, religion and language and made us breathe the powerful fresh air of a strident nation, full of vigour and dedicated to ideals of democratic socialism. His concept of Non-co-operation and Non-violence is hailed as a marvellous political philosophy,

capable of making moral standards compatible with political compulsions. Every phase of our movement for independence and its successful culmination bear testimony to the relevance resilience and practicability of his creed.

The Humble Soldier.

On this historic day when I, as a humble soldier and active participant of that mighty movement, look back with legitimate pride on the long and arduous journey of our struggle for independence, scenes of unprecedented unity, unimaginable courage and unparalleled sacrifices pass before my mind's eye in rapid succession and thrill me even today. Great leaders from all over India, under the charismatic and inspiring leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, moved from one end to the other and created a mass upsurge of unaccountable dimensions. It was a treat to watch docile Indians braving the wrath of the mightiest and standing their ground with determination. Tamil Nadu not only played a dominant role but provided inspiration and leadership. **The pages of the history of our struggle for independence are adorned with unmatched heroism, able leadership and immense sacrifices from several parts of Tamil Nadu.**

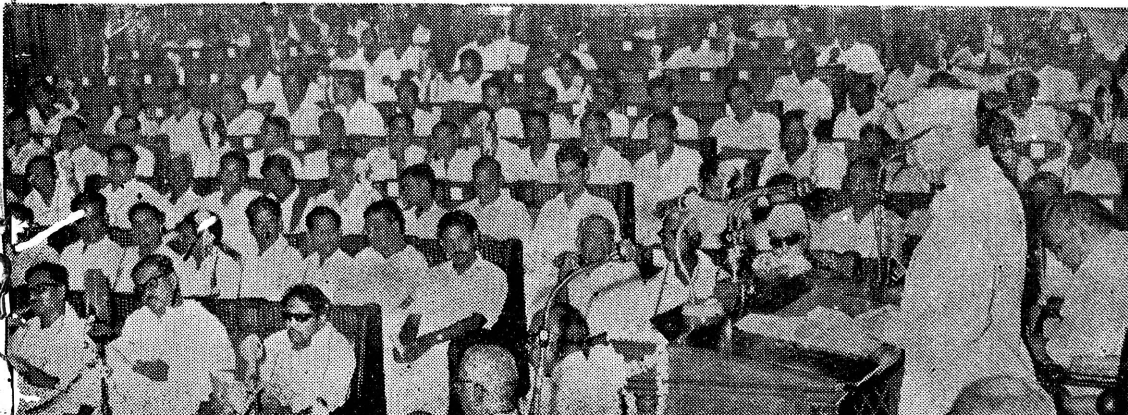
On this solemn day, the whole of Tamil Nadu, like the rest of India, is throbbing with enthusiasm and joy to celebrate this historic day. We recall today, with gratitude, the sacrifices and dedication of all the valiant freedom-fighters of India. Let us pay our homage to all men and women, the high and the humble alike, who stood valiantly against heavy odds, unmindful of sufferings, and laid down their lives at the altar of the Motherland. Posterity will acclaim with pride and pass on from generation to generation the saga of their heroism, their trials and tribulations.

Gratitude to Freedom Fighters.

The Government of Tamil Nadu are second to none in recognising the supreme sacrifices made by those great sons and daughters of the soil. Eighty-one freedom-fighters have been selected for the award of Tamra Patras by the Centre. In the course of the year, more freedom-fighters will be honoured. May I join you all in offering our tribute of admiration and gratitude to them and their families and assure them that the grateful people of Tamil Nadu will ever remember their services with gratitude.

Twenty-five years of post-independence era have given us a new generation brought up in the

The Governor of Tamil Nadu addressing the Midnight session of Tamil Nadu Legislatures on the eve of
Silver Jubilee Independence Day.



hallowed atmosphere of freedom and democratic socialism. To build the India of our dreams, phased programmes of economic development under the Five-Year Plans were undertaken. Our efforts to bring about rapid progress in the spheres of agriculture and industry, transport and power, irrigation and education have, by and large, succeeded. Our efforts to usher in democratic socialism have met with increasing acclaim. We are waging a war against poverty, disease and

Record of Tamil Nadu.

Tamil Nadu ranks third in industrial development and is making a notable contribution to the Green Revolution. The production of rice per acre in Tamil Nadu is the highest in India. In generation and distribution of power as well as rural electrification, we have an excellent record.

We have chosen the path of self-reliance. There is all-round enthusiasm in Tamil Nadu for rapid development. Vigorous ameliorative measures, like slum-clearance, rural water-supply, etc., have been taken to serve the common man who is the pivotal point of our programmes. We direct our energies and power to bring about appreciable change in the living conditions of the poor. This State is contributing its substantial share to the development of the country as a whole, and our endeavours in nation-building work are recognised in all quarters. As responsible representatives of the people, you are active partners in this undertaking.

It is in the legislature that the life of democracy throbs and its deliberations shape policies and programmes for the welfare of the people. Tamil Nadu can legitimately feel the glow of immense satisfaction at parliamentary system of Government taking deep roots. The members of the legislature, all these twenty-five years have vied with one another in maintaining dignity and decorum and honouring high standards of parliamentary conventions

and traditions. All the General elections during these 25 years were peaceful and have revealed increasing maturity of voters. As far as possible, slogans are avoided and every effort is made to educate the voters by making it convenient for them to listen to all points of view without fear or favour.

Vow to Live as Indians.

May I, on this occasion, plead with Hon'ble Members to promote greater democratic thinking, evolve a higher democratic way of life for the people and strengthen the roots of our nascent democracy, shorn of its weaknesses, bearing in mind what the Father of the Nation said in these immortal words—

“Democracy must, in essence, mean the art and science of mobilising the entire physical, economic and spiritual resources of all the various sections of the people in the service of the common good of all.

The very essence of democracy is that every person represents all the varied interests which compose the nation.”

Let us take a vow, sacred and solemn, that no sacrifice will be spared to preserve the unity of India. Let us inject into our blood the Mantra of emotional integration and create an insatiable thirst for living as Indians. Let us all sing the glory of India and build Bharat of our dreams where poverty will be rooted out and prosperity will reign for ever.

Vanakkam.

The pages of the history of our freedom struggle for independence are adorned with unmatched heroism, able leadership and immense sacrifices from several parts of Tamil Nadu.

squalor. It is no exaggeration to say that in the context of the vastness of our area and the huge population, and centuries of backwardness under foreign rule, we can justifiably say that our progress is far better than any other newly liberated nation. There is no denying the fact that much more remains to be done to lift the masses from stagnation, and to assure them decent standards of living.

CHIEF MINISTER'S ANNOUNCEMENT AT MIDNIGHT SESSION

The Chief Minister announced at the midnight session of the State Legislature that 24 per cent of the share capital of public sector units would be allotted to workers employed in them.

He also announced that the private transports in the State would be completely nationalised within five years.

He made two other announcements. The pension to the 7,300 freedom fighters in Tamil Nadu, now Rs. 50, was raised to Rs. 75. More than 2,500 prisoners in various jails were released to mark the Independence Silver Jubilee.

The Chief Minister's announcements were greeted with applause by the legislators.

The Chief Minister also announced that the country “Oil Crusher” which V. O. Chidambaram Pillai, prominent political sufferer of Tamil Nadu, was forced to pull in jail, would be brought to Madras for display.

In his historic speech delivered with the splendour of poetic elegance, the Chief Minister said this was a fitting occasion to take a pledge to “re-dedicate ourselves” to see that there were no more “have nots”, illiterates or exploiters.

“Let us strike a new path in each and everything and help usher in an era of total socialism”, said the Chief Minister.

Education Minister Dr. V. R. Nedunchezian, Leader of the

House in the Assembly, said that the freedom should be cherished and democracy preserved.

Many Legislators paid homage to the heroes of the freedom struggle and stressed the need to strengthen political freedom and usher in economic freedom.

At the stroke of 12, the speeches were stopped and all stood in silence for two minutes. The national anthem was sung at 12-02.

The stately Chamber of the Assembly, where the special session was held, was decorated with garlands and national flags and coloured lights for portraits of Mahatma Gandhi, Thiruvalluvar, Arignar Anna and Rajaji.

NEW FINDS IN AGRICULTURE

The High yielding rice varieties possess a desirable plant type, sturdy clum, profuse tillering, synchronous flowering and maturity and photo insensitive habits. The varieties have a duration range of 105 to 145 days. In order to assess the variation in the yielding ability and the suitability of a variety to a particular season, three high yielding rice varieties, viz., I.R.8., I.R. 20., and I.R. 22 were grown by rising nurseries at fortnightly intervals at the Paddy Breeding Station of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University for a period of one year. The trend in the yield and the effect of cold weather on the duration of the varieties tried are discussed below.

I.R. 8:—The Wonder Rice I.R.8 is outstanding in its yielding ability. The yield levels are steady in the 1st season commencing from the middle of June to the first week of August and the yields ranges from 6,500 to 7,500 kg./ha. The cropping of I.R. 8 during the months of September, October and November not only pulls down the yields to as low as 1,000 kg. but the duration (Seed to Seed) is prolonged from 135 days to 148 days. This behaviour clearly shows that variety I.R. 8 is not able to adjust to late seasonal conditions and at the same time it does not tolerate cold weather. For late *kharif* season (August, September) variety I.R. 8 proves to be unsuitable since it is susceptible to pests like stem-borer and leaf roller and diseases like bacterial leaf blight and helminthosporium. This is quite tolerant to blast disease. Higher Yields ranging from 7.5 to 8.2 tonnes per hectare are recorded in Navarai season with January and February sowings and the variety is popularly grown in this season in Coimbatore and Salem districts by lift irrigation from wells.

I.R. 20 :—The Yield level of I. R. 20, a quality rice variety is steady with 5.5 to 6.0 tonnes per hectare

during 1st season and the duration of the variety ranges from 127 to 147 days. Maximum yield up to 7.7 tonnes has been recorded during April sowings, a season peculiar to this tract. As this variety is conferred with moderate resistance for stem-borer and resistance for blast and bacterial leaf blight, this is admirably suited to August-September season compared to I.R. 8. Further this variety can be well fitted in any season in the river valley project areas under varying soil conditions.

I.R. 22:—Being another quality rice, this has recorded a maximum yield of 7.0 tonnes per hectare during the mid April sowing. The duration from seed to seed ranges from 118 to 139 days. In early 1st season (June and July sowings) lower yields up to 2.9 tonnes per hectare are recorded. The yielding ability of this variety appears to be uniformly stable in Navarai season and therefore this is widely recommended for this season.

The ryots have been given a wide choice of growing these three high yielding rice varieties in different seasons depending upon the water supply and fix up a variety suited for the zone. To get good tonnage I.R. 8 is readily satisfy their needs. For those who are quality-conscious they have to go in for varieties I.R. 20 and I.R. 22.

Ammonium Chloride Increases Yield of Ragi Crop.

Field studies conducted at the Regional Agricultural Research Station, Kovilpatti have shown that Ammonium Chloride is a good source of Nitrogen for Ragi crop, just like Ammonium Sulphate. Ammonium Chloride contains 25 per cent Nitrogen and also less costlier than Ammonium Sulphate. (Ammonium Sulphate contains 20 per cent Nitrogen.) Application of Ammonium Chloride has also not

caused any accumulation of chloride iron in the soil as revealed by the post harvest soil Analysis.

Hence it is programmed to test the same under field conditions in the selected areas of this State by conducting test demonstrations, before recommending this practice for large scale adoption by the farmers.

The Agricultural Extension department of Tamil Nadu Agricultural University organised test demonstrations in the districts under the supervision of State Agricultural department. The test demonstrations were conducted in the fields of—

(1) Thiru S. Pandurangan, Seshangannur, Kandamangalam block of South Arcot district,

(2) Thiru Parandhaman, P.K. Puram, K. V. Kuppam, Block of North Arcot district,

(3) Thiru Palaniswamy Gounder, Muthur, Pollachi, North Block of Coimbatore District,

(4) Thiru Kumaraswamy, Neikkarapatti, Palani block of Madurai District,

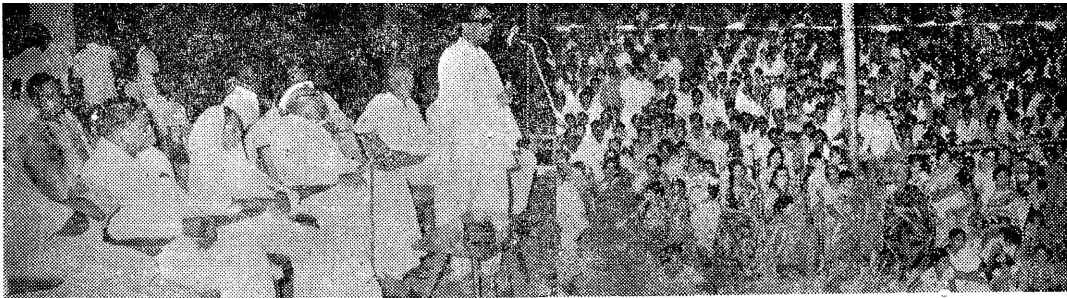
(5) Thiru Ekambaram, Silvattam, Madurantakam block of Chingleput District and

(6) Thiru A. Balakrishnan, Koottiangudu, Thirupparamkudram block of Madurai district.

The results have shown that Ammonium chloride has also given 2.73 per cent to 38.29 per cent increased yield in ragi crop than Ammonium Sulphate. An average of 20.74 per cent increased yield in ragi was found due to the application of Ammonium Chloride than Ammonium Sulphate.

So based on the results, it could be concluded that Ammonium Chloride is a good source of Nitrogen for ragi crop like Ammonium Sulphate. Not only Ammonium Chloride gives higher yield but also cheaper than Ammonium Sulphate.

Source : Communication Centre, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore-3.



Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Chief-minister of Tamil Nadu addressing a mammoth public meeting at Marina Seerani Arangam on 15th August 1972.

The Silver Jubilee of Independence was zealously celebrated throughout Tamil Nadu. Madras City wore a festive look with people moving about in groups in a holiday mood. All Public buildings and Government offices were illuminated.

The day's celebration commenced with flag hoisting by Governor K. K. Shah on the ramparts of Fort St. George in the morning before a large and distinguished gathering.

After taking the salute and inspecting the guard of honour presented by an I.A.F. unit, the Governor proceeded to the rampart where he was received by the Chief Minister. The Governor then unfurled the National Flag amidst cheers from the large crowd that had gathered on both sides of the Beach Road in front of the Fort.

Mayor Kamakshi Jayaraman hoisted the flag at Ripon Buildings. Flags were hoisted at corporation schools by the Divisional Councillors and sweets were distributed to children.

Flag hoisting ceremonies were held at a number of other places.

Pageantry.

The march past and pageantry on the Marina in the evening drew unprecedented crowds. This was the first time that the Independence Day march past and pageantry were held in the afternoon.

The Union Minister, Thiru Jagajivan Ram addressing the same meeting.

SILVER JUBLIEE FUNCTION OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE IN TAMIL NADU

There was a fly past by six I.A.F. planes.

The Units of the City Police, the Railway protection Force, the N.C.C. the Home-guards, the Prosperity Brigade and the Scouts took part in the march past.

Thirty floats participated in the pageantry and they highlighted the Tamil Nadu Government's achievements in the various departments and projects like the Veeranam Water Supply Scheme.

The Highways and Rural Works Department's float depicted the proposed Pamban bridge between Ram-eswaram Island and Mandapam. The Agricultural Department's float depicted the success of the high yielding varieties of paddy while another tableau portrayed the role of agricultural co-operatives.

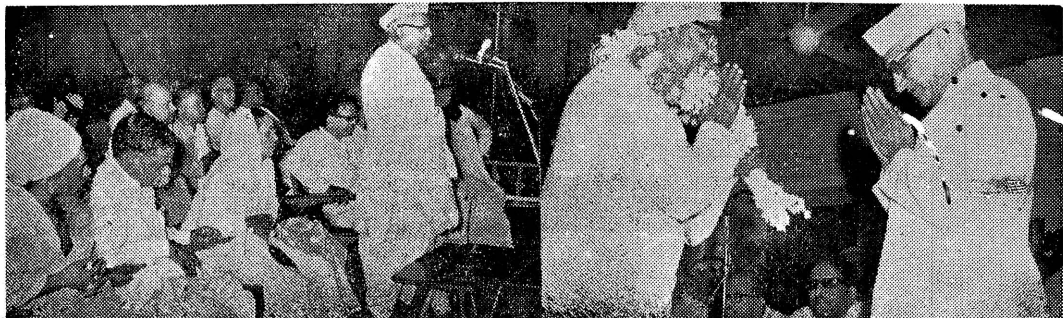
The colourful pageantry was witnessed by the Defence Minister Thiru Jagjivan Ram, the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister and the Governor.

The day-long celebrations came to an end with an all party public meeting held at Seerani Arangam. After the meeting, there was an interesting Music programme followed by display of fire works.

Poems on Patriots.

Poems on the patriots of Tamil Nadu were read at a Kaviarangam

A Tamra Pathra awardee being felicitated by Thiru K. K. Shah, Governor of Tamil Nadu.



(poets meet) arranged by the Madras Station of All India Radio at Rajaji Hall on Monday morning the 14th of August, and thus was inaugurated the Silver Jubilee of India's Independence Celebrations in Tamil Nadu.

Yogi Suddhananda Bharathi read poem on Bharathiar ; Thiru S. D. Sundaram on V.O.C. ; Thiru Kothamangalam Subbu on Subramania Siva ; Vanambadi on Shanbaganaman ; K. C. S. Arunachalam on Vanchinathan ; T. M. Chidambara Raghunathan on Tiruppur Kumaran ; Kavignar Kannadasan on unknown freedom fighters and Tirumathi Soundaram Kailasam on V.V.S. Iyer.

The March to Self Reliance in Pictures.

The Chief Minister inaugurated on the eve of the Silver Jubilee Celebration an Exhibition, "Twenty-five years—the march to Self Reliance at the University Examination Hall". He pointed out that in spite of the record of many achievements since Independence, the expectations of the people, especially in the rural areas, had not been met fully.

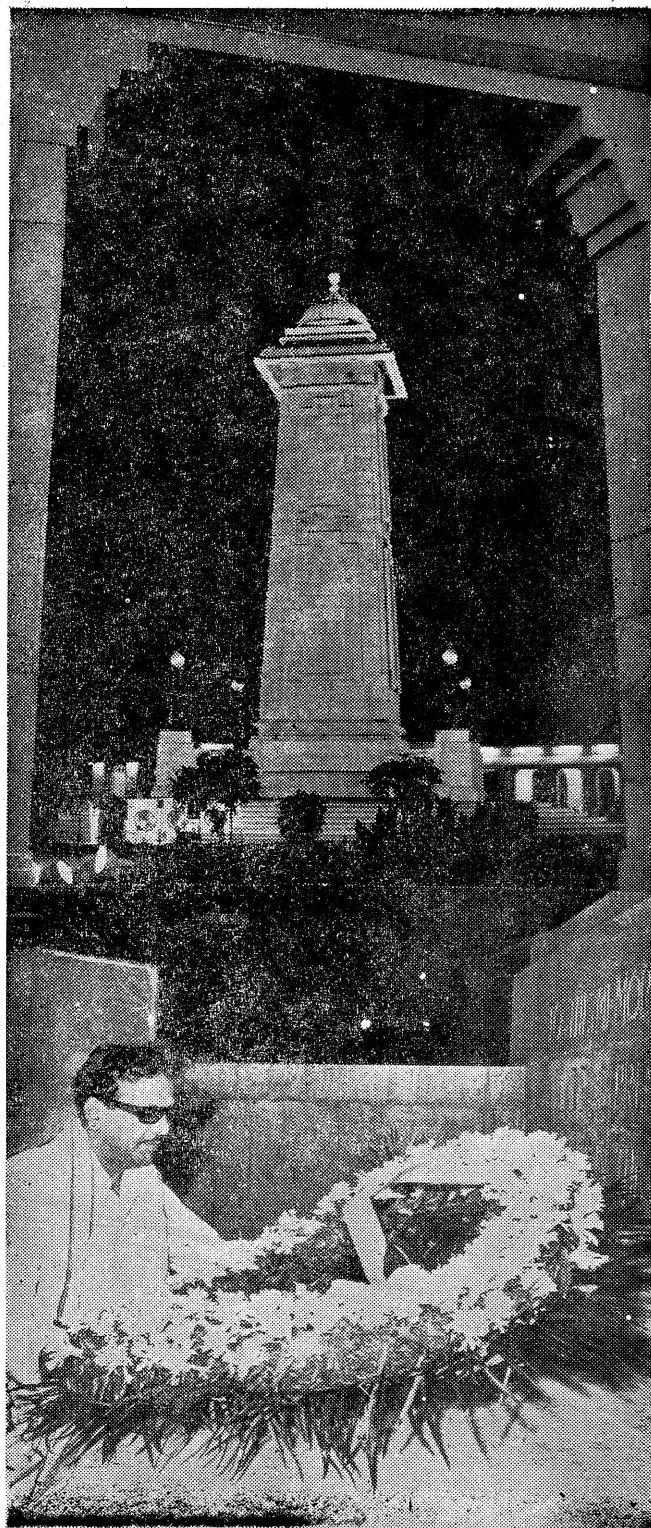
The Chief Minister said that the best way to honour the thousands who had sacrificed their all in the struggle for freedom was to work hard and to convert their dreams into reality. Erection of statues and paying floral tributes were not the only ways to honour them.

Tributes to Soldiers.

Homage was paid to the gallant soldiers of our Armed Forces who sacrificed their lives in the three wars at a colourful ceremony shortly before midnight at the War Memorial near Fort St. George on August 14, 1972.

The Chief Minister switched on the illumination at the War Memorial placed a wreath at the memorial column dedicated to the memory of all those from Tamil Nadu who lost their lives in the service of the nation and expressed his gratitude on behalf of Tamil Nadu to the martyrs of the nation.

The gathering observed two minutes' silence and the Army band played the "Last Post".



Top.—The illuminated War Memorial.

Bottom.—The Chief Minister placing wreath at the memorial column.

Tamil Arasu

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மாதம்

V.O.C. THE

With the failure of the bid of 1857 for freedom from alien rule, the people of India lapsed into a comparatively quiescent phase during the next half a century. The Indian National Congress which was organised in 1885 met year after year to engage in debate and to petition Government for increased participation of the people in it. In the early years of the current century, some of the moving spirits in the Congress expressed dissatisfaction with the constitutional method of agitation and preached the need for rousing the masses and launching direct action. Bala Gangadhar Tilak, the great scholar, social reformer and astute politician of Maharashtra who thrilled the people with his slogan than "Swarajya was his birth-right", Lala Lajpat Raj, the brave lawyer of Punjab, who urged the need to strengthen the agricultural and industrial base of the country as part of the campaign for political freedom, Bipin Chandra Pal the great orator of Bengal who fired the youth with patriotic fervour and idealism, Aurobindo Ghosh, the fiery revolutionary who organised and inspired the terrorist movement in Bengal were among these. In the coastal town of Tuticorin in Tirunelveli, the southern-most district of the then Madras State, there flourished a young Lawyer, V.O. Chidambaram Pillai, by name, who, kindred in spirit to these brave men, spearheaded the revolt from conservative politics while he championed the cause of the poor and down-trodden.

of lawyers in Ottapidaram, a small town in Tirunelveli district. Panchalankurichi which witnessed the defiant challenge of the surging wave of British power by its chieftan Veerapandia Katta Bomman, a century earlier, and Ettayapuram, the birth place of Subramania Bharathi, the immortal bard of the Indian struggle for freedom and of social reform and a contem-

By : W. S. SIVASANKAR,

*Deputy Secretary, Agriculture
Department, Government of
Tamil Nadu Secretariat.*

porary and friend of Chidambaram Pillai lay a few kilometres away from Ottapidaram. Educated at Ottapidaram, Tuticorin and Tiruchirappalli, Chidambaram Pillai entered the family profession of law and made his mark as an able lawyer of high professional standards. Espousing in courts the cause of many a victim of political or police oppression, often taking

nominal or no fees, he became famous as the champion of the oppressed and downtrodden and his skills of advocacy and cross-examination became a household word in the Tirunelveli district.

As the wages and conditions of work in the Coral Mills, a local British owned textile mill were very unsatisfactory, he along with Subramania Siva, a dynamic youth of robust idealism, who moved from place to place fanning the fires of patriotism, helped to provide the leadership for its workers in launching a long-drawn strike which resulted in the achievement of higher wages and improved working conditions.

Fought Shipping Monopoly :

Constantly gnawed by an awareness of the ruthless exploitation of the Indian economy by foreign interests, Chidambaram Pillai exhorted the people to boycott foreign goods and to use only goods manufactured in the country and to develop native trade and industry as an instrument of economic progress. With a view to break the monopoly of shipping between Tuticorin and Ceylon by the British India Steam Navigation Company, a British firm he helped to organise a shipping company with the participation of local captains of trade and industry and after some discouraging efforts in Bombay, he managed to get two ships on lease, one of them from Ceylon, to run a shipping service from Tuticorin to Ceylon. Enraged by the inroads, the new Company made on its prosperity, the management of the British Company indulged in undercutting and other devious methods in co-operation



TILAK OF THE SOUTH!

Thwarted Justice :

Chidambaram Pillai was born on 5th September 1872 in a family

with the local minions of Governmental authority to wreck the Indian Company.

Of short and stocky build and of dusky complexion, with a round face topped by a turban, large expressive eyes, a well formed nose, a full mouth fringed by a moustache and firm chin that bespoke of his strength of character, the first reaction he created was not often favourable. But as he warmed up, his passionate earnestness, the logic of his exposition as he declaimed against ruthless exploitation by the foreigners and the need to develop native trade and industry and the mounting eloquence, cast a spell over the audience, especially the youth and stirred deeply the fires of patriotism and a resolve to boycott foreign goods and use only those of native manufacture.

Jailed for Defiance of officialdom :

Chidambaram Pillai and Subramania Siva organised celebrations to mark the release of Bepin Chandra Pal the fiery patriot of Bengal from prison in March 1908, in defiance of official disapproval. In the disturbances that followed police interference, anti-social forces seized the occasion to cause the breakage of municipal lights, burning of buildings and throwing of stones. In the shooting that followed, four young and innocent lives were lost. Summoned by the District Collector to give an assurance of withdrawal from political activity and to leave the district, Chidambaram Pillai declined to do so, after heated altercation. He and Subramania Siva were arrested and tried by the District Judge at Tirunelveli. The sentence of two spells of twenty years of imprisonment in Andamans awarded for Chidambaram Pillai by the District Courts was remitted to six years of imprisonment in Andamans by the High Court, on appeal; which again was converted into six years of rigorous imprisonment by the Privy Council. As no distinction was made at the time between political prisoners and criminals, Chidambaram Pillai, the doughty warrior and prince among men, was lodged in the Coimbatore jail and had to rub shoulders with hardened criminals, break stones, draw the "Chekku" to extract oil and do many other humble chores in their company and eat ill-cooked, unsavoury and poor food. Enraged by the harsh treatment meted out by the jailors, the

Has V.O.Cs' Dream Come True?

HINDUSTAN SHIPYARD BUILDS 62 SHIPS.

In the past 24 years Hindustan Shipyards has constructed 58 big ships with a tonnage of 4,81,9821 DWT.

Hindustan Shipyards has also been able to replace the T.S. Bufferin by constructing one Training Ship Rajendra.

Three Shipyards namely Hindustan Shipyards at Visakhapatnam; Mazagon Dock at Bombay and Garden Reach Workshop at Calcutta are constructing big and small sea going ships.

The Shipping Corporation of India owns a fleet of 79 vessels of 8.85 lakhs GRT representing an increase of about 538 per cent over 1961. It has a firm order of 37 vessels of about 8.85 lakhs GRT with Shipyards in India and abroad.

prisoners mutinied, and injured grievously one of the jailors and tried to escape but were foiled in their attempts by the timely arrival of the police. Chidambaram Pillai was thereafter transferred to Cannanore jail. Open spaces, flowering trees and shrubs in that jail provided a pleasant and peaceful atmosphere for him. During the years of his stay there, he was able to read and write, especially in the field of Tamil Literature.

Bereft of Friends :

When he came out from prison on discharge in December 1912, shattered in health, in poor economic circumstances, Subramania Siva apart, there was none to recognise and welcome him and extended a friendly hand in his adversity as he sought to resume the threads of life and to face upto his domestic responsibilities as a husband and father. Unable to practise law on account of the forfeiture of his sanad in consequence of his public activities and imprisonment, he tried to make a living in business on a small scale and moved in Madras from Royapettah to Chintadripet and thence to Perambur. A spiritual bent of mind and literary propensities were marked components of

his make up even in early youth. But now in his forties, these elements dominated him and he withdrew from active public life.

Takes to literature :

He devoted himself to literary work writing a commentary on some chapters of 'Tirukkural'. He published some parts of Manakudavar's commentary on 'Tirukkural' and parts of Elanpuranar's commentary on 'Tolkappiam'. He rendered into lucid Tamil some of the writings of the James Allen, an English writer interspersing them with his own reflections and apt Quotations from Tamil classics. His autobiography in chaste Tamil verses stands witness to his poetic talent and literary eminence. It would be of interest to observe in this connection that Aurobindo Ghosh, who was born in the same year as Chidambaram Pillai was in his early thirties a man of action and an ardent soldier in the struggle for freedom such as Chidambaram Pillai was at the same age. When Aurobindo withdrew from active politics and launched on his great ventures in the domains of literature and of the spirit, he was in his late thirties. Chidambaram Pillai was only slightly older when on emerging from the prison, he decided to withdraw from active politics and bend his energies to the life of the mind and spirit. His modest home was a centre for discussion and debate on matters pertaining to religion, philosophy and Tamil literature. These activities apart, he was for some time Vice-President of the Railway Employees' Union at Perambur and also helped to found some associations to promote cottage industries and improved agricultural practices.

Last Phase :

When his sanad to practise law was restored to him through the good offices of Justice Wallace who had known him earlier, he shifted to Kovilpatti to resume his practice. (He named one of his sons after Wallace in gratitude) He later moved to Tuticorin the scene of his youthful endeavours, where he spent his time largely in literary and religious pursuits. During his South Indian tour in 1935, Dr. Rajendra Prasad who was to become the first President of Independent India called on him at his house in Tuticorin. Falling in September 1936 Chidambaram

Kavignar Namakkal V. Ramalingam Pillai died of heart attack at the residence of his daughter in Alwarpet, Madras in the early hours of Thursday the 24th August. He was 85 and leaves his wife, three sons and two daughters.

He was the first poet Laureate of Tamil Nadu (1947) and a former Member of the Legislative Council (1956—1967).

Born at Mohanur in Salem district in 1888, Thiru Ramalingam Pillai had his education at Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli. He was a reputed artist in his early years and was awarded a gold medal at the Coronation Durbar held in New Delhi in 1912.

Later, he joined the freedom movement and courted imprisonment twice. His famous poem "**Kaththi Indri Raththom Indri Yuththam Onru Varuguthu**" (a war without sword and blood) was adopted as the marching song during the Salt Sathyagraha in 1931.

Thiru Ramalingam Pillai was a member of the national executive of the Sahitya Academy in 1953. He was awarded Padma Bhushan by the President last year.

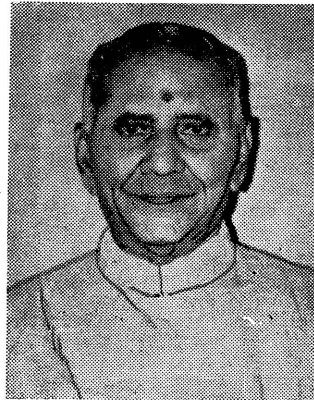
He has written a number of poems, literary criticisms, novels and also a commentary on Thirukkural. He was popularly known as the Gandhian National Poet.

Pillai passed away on 18th November 1936 in his sixty-fifth year. As he lay sinking, he wanted patriotic songs of Subramania Bharathi to be sung to him.

Pillai having been away from the vortex of active public life for almost a quarter of a century, his passing away did not seem to catch public attention in a significant way. A repentant people raised a bust of Chidambaram Pillai in the precincts of the Congress office buildings in Royapattah in Madras. Unveiling the bust in 1939, Dr. T.S.S. Rajan, the then Minister for Health and Labour in the Congress Ministry headed by Rajaji paid a moving tribute to the fervent patriotism, integrity, indomitable courage, and selfless services of Chidambaram Pillai and observed that his own ideals and career as a political revolutionary were moulded in a great measure by the shining example of Chidambaram Pillai. Launching the ship

KAVIGNAR NAMAKKAL RAMALINGAM

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FREEDOM STILLED

The Tamil Nadu Government recently sanctioned a special monthly pension of Rs. 250 to him.

The Chief Minister, Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Ministers Dr. V.R. Nedunchezian, P.U. Shanmugam, and K. Rajaram, Thiruvallargal M. P. Sivagnanam, T. K. Shanmugam, N. D. Sundaravadivelu, Vice-

Chancellor of Madras University called at the Alwarpet residence of the poet's daughter and paid their homage, to the late Poet Laureate. Both the Houses of the Tamil Nadu Legislature, which were in session, paid homage to the Bard of Freedom and conveyed their condolences to the bereaved family.

'Jalaprabha' in free India, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, then Deputy Prime Minister of India paid a handsome tribute to Chidambaram Pillai for pioneering Indian shipping in the south against great odds. Launching the ship 'V.O. Chidambaram' at Tuticorin in February 1949, before an assemblage of over fifty thousand people, Thiru C. Rajagopalachari who was then Governor-General paid a moving tribute to the courage and sacrifices of Chidambaram Pillai and his untiring effort to promote Indian Shipping in the south.

During the International Tamil Conference held in 1967, a statue of Chidambaram Pillai was erected by the Madras Corporation in front of the Madras Harbour in commemoration of his great services to the causes of Indian freedom and of Indian shipping.

5th September 1972 has been declared as a holiday by the Govern-

ment of Tamil Nadu to honour his birth centenary and a commemoration stamp is to be released by the Government of India on the occasion. A statue of Chidambaram Pillai will be unveiled in front of the Tuticorin Harbour on that day by Thirumathi Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India.

Looking back, we find that Chidambaram Pillai was engaged in active public life for less than a decade and the arena of his intense political activity was largely confined to his native district, and yet so indomitable was his courage, so flaming his patriotism and so lofty his character, that brief as his active political career was, his name is cherished by the people of India, more particularly of the south, as that of one of the great soldiers in the struggle for Indian freedom.

DIABETIC EDUCATION— A PART OF TREATMENT

Dr. Durga Ranjan Mukherjee, M.B.

The importance of imparting education to diabetics cannot be too strongly emphasized. Once diabetes occurs in somebody, it lasts for life. In fact the illness become so much a part and parcel of life in a diabetic that it may well be denoted as a 'life-partner'. So, diabetics, particularly intelligent ones, have a tremendous amount to learn about their disease.

The physician's prime task, while treating a diabetic, should be to impart education, the knowledge and enforcement of which will help the patient to prolong his life free of complications and to enjoy as much a free and unrestricted life as is possible for a normal individual.

The appearance of complications in a diabetic is the dreadful part of the disease and complications arise only when the patient fails to observe rules and regulations of controlling the disease properly. Therefore the exact aim of diabetic education is to create in the mind of the patient a "will force" to launch a lifetime war against the disease, in which the attending physician can help through a nice and well planned "diabetic education".

The Diabetic is not at all uncommon nowadays. As soon as the patient is told of the disease many patients become extremely depressed, perhaps being aware of the fact that diabetes is incurable. And just at this very moment the patient should be told emphatically that it is he and he only, who can arrest the symptoms and complications of his disease by strictly obeying the time-honoured dicta regarding the management of diabetes.

A good control of diabetes can be secured broadly by three means:

(1) Taking insulin or oral hypoglycaemic drug, (2) proper diet and (3) adequate exercise. These are the essential requirements of treatment. The patient should be warned that negligence of these means is invitation of complications and unwarranted hazards.

For another important and practical reason, too, diabetic education is but imperative. Diabetes being a life-long disease, it is impossible for both the patient and the doctor to meet every time the need arises for consultations. The physicians know pretty well that at every moment new problems might crop up in the diabetic's life. And most of the problems that arise can be solved by the patient himself, provided he gets adequate education.

Diabetes mellitus is a disease state in which the body is unable to manage the ingested food properly. It is classified as a disease of nutrition or metabolism. In diabetes, the body is unable to burn up sugars, starch and other carbohydrates because one element necessary for normal combustion of those is missing in adequate amount. That missing spark is *Insulin*, a hormone normally produced in sufficient quantities in the islet cells (islet of Langerhans) of the pancreas. When the carbohydrate metabolism is upset, other metabolic upsets like that of fat and protein are likely to occur soon, leading to a series of changes in the body ultimately devastating unless, properly interfered with. When the ingested sugar cannot be utilized, the sugar (i.e. glucose) accumulate in the circulating blood in excessive amount. The kidneys are able to hold back the sugar from the filtered blood up to a certain level but fails to do so when this threshold level exceeds. Therefore when the sugarladen blood passes through the kidneys, not being able to dissolve it in the urine, there is an outflow of considerable quantities of sweet urine, i.e. mellituri.

In the treatment of diabetes, either with or without insulin or oral hypoglycaemic drugs, four general principles must be fulfilled:

1. The patient must be given a diet which is adequate in caloric value to enable him to carry on a useful and active life and yet avoid over nutrition. Though occasional glycosuria is inevitable, the passing of large quantities of sugar must be prevented.

2. The diet must be so balanced in regard to content of protein, carbohydrate and fat so that ketosis does not develop.

3. The diet must be so arranged that it conforms as closely as possible with that of normal individuals.

4. If treated with insulin, the dosage must be regulated to avoid so far as is possible both hyperglycaemia and insulin reactions.

The importance of diet control has been recognized from time immemorial. Proper and detective quality and quantity of diet is but absolutely essential for achieving the target of treatment. A diabetic should be made conversant with his or her diet regarding quality, quantity and utility. The physician should, at first, let the patient know what type of food will suit him or her best and what type of food he or she must avoid. It must be emphasized to the patient that in case of failure, diabetic complications, even coma, the most dreadful complication, may result. It would help a diabetic immensely if the physician prescribes a diet chart best suited for the patient.

Moreover, physicians should assiduously teach a patient of the delicate balance blood sugar as to how it is maintained and how it is affected especially by diet and drugs. All of them are extremely important.

Though in a vast majority of cases strict diet control alone is sufficient the severity and complications of the disease at once calls forth drug therapy. And since its discovery in the twenties, Insulin enjoys the widest reputation and is likely to continue until something remarkable comes out.

Insulin has changed the outlook of diabetes dramatically. When administered in an uncontrolled diabetic (particularly a juvenile one) it quickly ameliorates the signs and symptoms, makes a patient feel apparently ailment-free and prevents the onset of complications to a great extent.

Practically all patients can and should learn to administer insulin injection to themselves. This is of the utmost importance, as it makes the patient much more independent and saves a great deal of botheration. Most patients in the course of time regard their daily injection, or injections with no more seriousness than they do other routine duties such as brushing their teeth.

REVISION OF WAGES IN TEXTILE MILLS

In the Industrial dispute, which has arisen out of the charter of demands, dated 7th December 1971 raised by the Textile Workers' Union in Coimbatore and similar demands raised in other centres which resulted in a strike in the Mills in Coimbatore from 12th February 1972 and in other Mills from 2nd March 1972, a settlement was reached under section 12 (3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 on 9th March 1972 through the good offices of the Chief Minister-Minister for Labour and Minister for Industries. The workers resumed work on the midnight of 11/12th March, 1972.

According to term 1 (a) of the settlement, it has been agreed to refer the issue relating to revision of basic wages and dearness allowance of the Textile Workers to a Conciliation Board presided over by a Chairman, who shall be an independent person with representatives of employers and representatives of employees.

Accordingly in G.O. Ms. No. 1183, Labour and Employment, dated 23rd August 1972, the Government have constituted a Conciliation Committee with Thiru V. P. Arunagiri, B.A., B.L., District Judge (now the Presiding Officer, Labour Court, Coimbatore) as the Chairman, with 8 representatives on employers side and 8 representatives on employees side. The Director of Handlooms and Textiles, Madras, has been nominated to the Committee to represent the Textile Mills in Co-operative sector. The Conciliation Committee has been requested to complete its labours within 6 months from the date of appointment. The following are the names of representatives of the employers and employees.

Employers' Representatives:

1. Thiru R. Ethirajulu, Coimbatore Cotton Mills Limited.

2. Thiru C. Doraiswamy, King and Patridge.

3. Thiru K. Raman, Madurai Mills Company, Limited.

4. Thiru P. A. Krishnamoorthy, Kothari Textiles Limited.

5. Thiru S. R. Krishnamoorthy, Law Officer, The Southern India Mill Owners' Association.

6. Thiru M. Elumalai, Legal Adviser, Tamil Nadu Mill Owners' Association.

7. Thiru S. R. Surendran, B.Com., D.B.M. to represent Mills not affiliated to Southern India Mill Owners' Association or Tamil Nadu Mill Owners' Association.

8. Director of Handlooms and Textiles, or his nominee to represent Co-operative Spinning Mills.

Employees' Representatives:

1. Thiru A. M. Govindarajan (A.I.T.U.C.).

2. Thiru A. Subramaniam, M.L.A. (H.M.S.).

3. Thiru M. S. Ramachandran (I.N.T.U.C.).

4. Thiru K. Ramani (C.I.T.U)

5. Thiru P. A. Kannaiya Naidu, Papanasam Labour Union, Vickramasingapuram, Madurai Mill Labourers' Union.

6. Thiru P. S. Chinnadurai, Coimbatore District Ikkiya Panchalai Thozhilalar Sangam, Coimbatore.

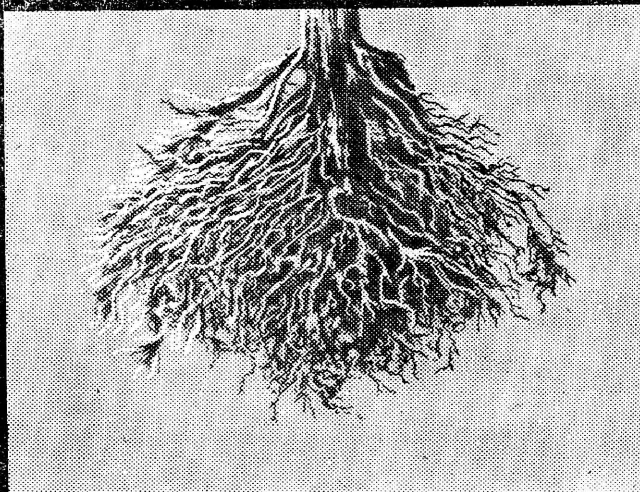
7. Thiru K. C. Ramaswami, Coimbatore District Sosalisa Panchalai Thozhilalar Sangam, Coimbatore.

OIL RESERVES TOTAL 102 MILLION TONNES COUNTRY- WIDE EXPLORATION BY O.N. G.C.

The Oil and Natural Gas Commission, which started country-wide exploration for oil and gas in 1956, has so far discovered and developed recoverable reserves totalling over 102 million tonnes of oil and more than 25,000 million cubic metres of natural gas. The Commission has discovered and developed oil fields at Ankaleshwar, Kalol and Nawagam in Gujarat and Rudrasagar and Lakwa in Assam, besides developing the Cambay gas fields in Gujarat. Ever since commercial production of oil and gas began, the Commission has produced 24.14 million tonnes of oil and 2,025 million cubic metres of natural gas. The total oil produced by the Commission has meant saving of nearly Rs. 250 crores in foreign exchange on account of reduced oil imports. During the last 16 years, the Commission has done geological mapping of 344,000 square kms. besides carrying out seismic and gravity and magnetic surveys leading to the discovery of a large number of structures on land as well as offshore. Since 1958 when the Commission discovered its first oil field, it has been discovering new oil and gas fields every year except in 1959, when no new discovery was made. Besides the already developed oilfields of Ankaleshwar, Kalol, Nawagam, Rudrasagar and Lakwa, 11 more oil fields—10 in Gujarat and 1 in Assam have been put on trial production.

..... The first batch of electric typewriters with indigenous design and know-how will be available by the end of this year or early next year. The production of electric typewriters has been undertaken by the Hindustan Teleprinters, a public sector undertaking, as a part of their diversification programme. The present registered capacity of the Unit is 500 machines a year which will be stepped up to 12,000 machines in a progressive manner.

THIMET* 10-G



gets to the root of the matter

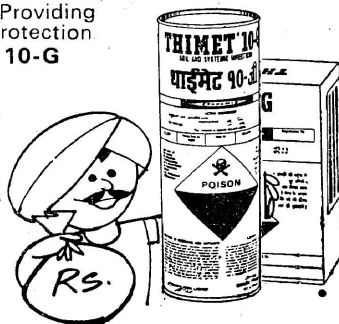
Because Thimet 10-G believes in getting down to the basic essentials of protecting your crops from untold damage even before pests and insects can attack.

Thimet 10-G gives your crops a unique combination of plant systemic, contact and fumigant action. Providing long-term, continuously powerful 3-way protection. So much so that one application of Thimet 10-G does the work of several applications of conventional insecticides.

Because of its systemic action, Thimet 10-G is unaffected by weather and leaves no harmful residues in the fully matured plants. Established in over 60 countries, Thimet 10-G is the economical answer to every crop grower's pest problems.

Agricultural Division
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SISTA/CIL-383

Education Minister Calls for Strict Observance of Rules by Private Colleges

In the field of education the problems facing us, even on the sheer numerical plane, are indeed formidable. Our financial resources are stretched to the limit in trying to cope with the problem of providing a basic education to the new generation, and of providing them with an opportunity for employment. For example, in our own State while we were spending about Rs. 20 crores at the beginning of the last decade, our budget for Education during the current year is of the order of Rs. 90 crores and accounts for nearly one-fourth of the total State Budget, by far the single biggest individual item of expenditure. The number of schools in our State has nearly doubled during the last two decades, from about 15,000 to 33,000 and the number of colleges has more than trebled during the same period. We now have about 72 lakhs pupils studying in our schools, as against 45 lakhs pupils who were studying in 1960. The number of students in our colleges, which now stands at 1.8 lakhs is going up at the rate of 20,000 every year.

A democracy cannot deny, in principle, higher education to any person who asks for it and who has equipped himself for it. At the same time, it has to find the financial resources for providing this higher education, and also to ensure that the persons who receive the higher education are able to get gainful employment. Our efforts should be directed towards finding a solution for this problem of how to plan both our school and college Education, so that our resources are deployed in the best possible manner, and education is linked to the needs of Society as a whole. Only then will there be no wastage on account of unemployment and unused talents and skills.

Private institutions, along with the Universities, have a major role to play in the matter of planning higher education. This is obvious when we see that out of the 176 colleges in our State 124 are privately managed and only 52 are managed by the Government. By far the greater number of students are studying in Colleges owned by private bodies, and the private colleges in our State have every

right to feel proud of the services they have rendered to generations of students. I would be failing¹ in my duty if I do not utilise this opportunity to pay my tribute to the private colleges in our State.

I do not think that by any stretch of imagination one can say that Government's attitude to Private Educational Institutions is in any way problematical or that an "atmosphere of tension and suspense" prevails. I would be the first, as I have already said, to acknowledge the vital role played by private institutions in the field of higher education in our State, and the attitude of Government towards private institutions has always been one of encouragement. I do not think there can be any doubt on this question.

For my part, I would like to mention a few of the things, which Government have been trying to do in the matter of providing and improving facilities for higher education in our state. In spite of severe financial constraints, Education has always been given the top priority by the State Government in the matter of outlays of funds. The budget for College Education has gone up from Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 10 crores during the last decade. By such increases in financial outlays and by schemes such as the free P.U.C. Scheme, the Government have tried to meet the growing demand for higher education. We have also been underwriting almost all the schemes introduced by the University Grants Commission in the Universities, and have been agreeing to meet the financial commitments once the University Grants Commission aid ceases. The grants towards the annual expenditure of the three Universities have also been recently increased, to enable the Universities to pay enhanced allowances to their teachers.

It is obvious that unless we attract the best talent available to the field of teaching in Colleges, much of the financial outlay could be a waste. During the last decade much has been done towards bettering the prospects of a University or College teaching career. Both the University Grants Commission and the State Government, have addressed themselves to this problem and you

will agree when I say that the emoluments of College teachers in our State compare favourably with those given in any other part of the country.

Grants

In regard to the problems faced by the managements of Colleges which are in receipt of grants-in-aid from the Government, some steps have been taken which I am sure are proving to be of some use. Seventy-five per cent of the teaching grant is now released in advance as against 50 per cent in the past. A beginning has been made during this year in communicating the details of the staffing pattern admissible for grant. The fixation of the staffing pattern is done with reference to the work-load prescribed by the Universities. There should be no difficulty in this regard if managements follow the staffing pattern as per the rules prescribed by the University.

A step towards the rationalisation of the method of calculating the teaching grant has been taken this year, by which we have decided to do away with the "Standard Income" formula, at the same time increasing the proportion of the deficit borne by the Government from 2/3rds to 4/5ths. I am aware that some individual colleges may be adversely affected by the new formula and representations to this effect, have also been made. Such representations ought to be, and will be given a full hearing, but I must say that any attempt to force the issue in a matter like this, will not in any way prove helpful in the long run.

Protection for the weaker sections of Society is one of the directives of our Constitution. Our State Government have always been specially conscious of their obligations in this regard. You are of course aware that reservations for Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the matter of admissions to Colleges have now been increased to 49 per cent as against the previous 32 per cent. I would make an earnest appeal to the managements of all colleges to ensure that this directive is observed both in the letter and in spirit.

Capitation Fees

I must now refer to a matter which is causing increasing concern both to the public and to Government.

The collection of capitation fees, is a practice known and recognised all over the world. However, when this practice oversteps its limits, and degenerates into the collection of so called "donations" it can only be termed an unethical exploitation of the public. While admitting that what I have stated just now would not apply to the generality of private colleges in our State, I would appeal to the Colleges to impose a code of conduct upon themselves in this regard, so that we do not hear of any such complaints which have now become an annual feature at the time of admissions.

Out of 176 Colleges in Tamil Nadu 124 Colleges are run by Private Management

Interests of Teachers

Another matter in which the Universities and Private Colleges have a special obligation is that of the working conditions, salaries and security of tenure of the teachers in Private Colleges. Of course, the Universities have prescribed certain rules in this regard so as to ensure that a proper agreement is recorded between the management of a College and the teachers working in it. But I am afraid that in many institutions these rules have not been followed. Several representations have come to Government from

Private Colleges' teachers who are employed on a year-to-year temporary basis, without any security of tenure, requesting that Government should intervene to see that the interest of the teachers are protected. Such a state of affairs is not in the interest of either the colleges or of the students. The least which the managements can do for their teachers is to ensure security of tenure for them, and to ensure that they receive emoluments as per the pay rules. So far, Government have not had much to say in the matter, as they come in only in the matter of disbursing grants, and as such administrative matters are left to the Universities. However, it would not be beyond the powers of Government to make the receipt of the grant conditional on the observance of rules in this matter. I appeal to all private managements to ensure that their teachers get a fair deal in this regard.

Speech delivered by Hon'ble Dr. V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Local Administration, on 26-8-1972 inaugurating the Conference of the Association of Managements of Private Colleges, Madras.

LEGAL NOTICE

In the Court of the VI Assistant City Civil Judge, Madras.

O. S. No. 6309 of 1971

Trustees of the Port of Madras..Plaintiff.

vs

Messrs. M. Kuppuswami Naicker ;
represented by its sole
proprietor K. Rajendran,
15, Sembudoss Street, G. T.
MadrasDefendant.

Notice is hereby given to the defendant herein that in the above suit filed for the recovery of Rs. 26,354/31, the Court has ordered notice to you returnable by 7th September 1972 and that in default of your appearance, the matter will be heard ex parte.

(Sd.) R. G. RAJAN,

No. 10.

Counsel for Plaintiff.

What was the educational situation in the country on the eve of independence in 1947? What challenges did it represent and how did the national leadership view them and react to them?

The first point to be remembered in this context is that the available educational facilities in the country were greatly deficient at all stages, especially from the point of view of a free and sovereign democratic republic. The percentage of literacy was very low, about 14. The spread of primary education was limited only one child in three went to school in the age-group of 6—11 and only one out of 11 in the age group of 11—14. At the secondary stage, only one child out of 25 was enrolled and the entire enrolment at the university stage was only 256,000 or about half per cent of the corresponding age-group.

LIMITED FACILITIES

Facilities for science education and for education in agriculture, engineering or medicine were extremely few and far too inadequate for the proper development of agriculture, industry or health services. Besides, even at this low level of development, there were large imbalances of growth between the education of boys and girls, between advanced social groups and weaker sections like the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, between urban and rural areas, between advanced States like Kerala and backward States like Orissa and even between advanced and backward districts in the same State.

India, with its age-old love for learning, was hungry for education and had been denied proper nutrition in the long years of alien rule. The first and the foremost demand of the people, on the eve of independence, therefore, was to ask for more and more education at every stage, in all parts of the country, and for all sections of people. The Central and the State Governments were also eager to meet this demand and hence programmes of expansion of all stages and in all sectors, of reducing regional imbalances, and of extending educational opportunities to weaker sections of the community got priority over everything else, and rightly so.

EDUCATION IN FREE INDIA

A SUMMARY OF 25-YEAR GROWTH

By
Thiru J. P. NAIK

There was also another demand being voiced simultaneously, viz., the demand to raise standards. In the early years of this century, it was just assumed that the educational system in the country would be able to provide education of certain level only and that those who wanted to receive education of a superior quality would have to go abroad to the industrially advanced countries. By 1921, this view began to be challenged and it began to be argued that we should be able to run high quality institutions within the country itself and to provide education of internationally comparable standards to our students.

ANOTHER DEMAND

This demand for a large element of "self-sufficiency" became greatly pronounced after 1947, especially because it was neither desirable nor possible to send all our young men abroad to receive high quality education. It is true that this second demand was not as strong as that for expansion. It also lacked mass support. But all the same, the leadership of the country was quick to realise its significance and developed several programmes for its realisation.

THIRD DEMAND

The third demand, viz., that the character of the system should be changed radically was about 40 years old even at the time of independence. The modern system of education created by the British had several good features which were universally acknowledged. But nationalist leaders soon realised its great weaknesses also. It did not cultivate patriotism and even tended to destroy national identity; the best it could think of was the creation of people who were Indians in blood and colour but English men in everything else. It was unrelated to productivity and based on the implicit adage that India will supply raw materials to England and buy her finished products. It failed to inculcate basic values and to build character. It alienated the intelligentsia from the mass and tended to create a small exploiting elite and so on.

It was as protest against weaknesses of this type that the movement of national education was started

in 1905, that Tagore established the Visva-Bharathi and Santhiricketan, that Gandhiji started national schools and propounded Basic Education, and that some national Universities were established as a part of the non-co-operation movement of 1921. There was therefore, also a demand that the Governments in free India would radically transform her educational system and create a national system of education that would be in keeping with our national needs and aspirations and that would enable her to gain her rightful place in the comity of nations.

CHALLENGE OF EXPANSION

The people and the leadership of the country thus faced three major challenges in education on the eve of independence; the challenges of (1) expansion, (2) improvement of standards and (3) radical transformation in character. All the three challenges were clearly perceived and there is no doubt that there was a genuine desire to respond equally to all of them. What happened in practice however, is that the response varied from challenge to challenge.

The best response came to the challenge of expansion and it is in this area that one sees the best of the educational achievements of the post-independence period. The statistics given at the end of this paper show the achievements in expansion over the four Five-Year Plans and speak for themselves. But even restricting the discussion to the 25 years of independence, it can be confidently asserted that the expansion at all stages has been simply tremendous and unprecedented in our earlier history. In classes I-V enrolments have increased from 141 lakhs in 1947 to 631 lakhs in 1972—an increase of about 250 per cent. In classes VI-VIII, the corresponding increase has been from 20 lakhs to 149 lakhs—an increase of 650 per cent. In classes IX-XI, the increase has been from 8.5 lakhs to 84 lakhs—an increase of almost 900 per cent; and at the university stage, the increase has been equally large—from 2.56 lakhs to 25.45 lakhs. This is something of which one can really feel proud.

The weaker sections have also received much greater access to education in the last 20 years than at any time in the past. For instance, the education of women has received a tremendous fillip. Between 1947 and 1972, the number of girls enrolled for every 100 boys has increased from 35 to 60 in the age-group 6-11 from 18 to 37 in the age-group 11-14, from 12 to 28 in the age-group 14-17 and from 8 to 18 at the university stage.

Even more impressive is the expansion of education among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The enrolments and the co-efficient of equality for education for the Scheduled Castes if all stages of education are taken together, were 76.86 lakhs and 68.4 per cent respectively in 1965-66. (the latest year for which data are available)*. In the case of Scheduled Tribes, the enrolments were 29.65 lakhs and the co-efficient of equality was 57.5.

It is true that in all these weaker sections, the initial enrolments are still less than for the more advanced groups and that the rates of drop-out are higher so that the co-efficient of equality falls sharply as one goes up the educational ladder. But the immense progress they have made in the last 25 years is certainly laudable and something to be proud of.

The same is true of other imbalances. The gap between the educational spread in urban and rural areas, between the advanced and backward States and between different districts in the same State has also been considerably reduced, although it is still fairly wide.

QUALITATIVE IMPROVEMENT.

To response to the challenge of quality has also been very impressive, although it cannot be easily quantified. But let us take a few concrete instances. The establishment of Indian Institutes of Technology, regional engineering colleges and the whole structure of technical

and industrial education (including the polytechnics and Industrial Training Institutes) is a creation of the post-independence period. It is this which made rapid industrialisation possible and gave us a great self-sufficiency in defence. It is the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, and the agricultural universities that made the green revolution possible. The Indian Institute of Medical Sciences and the tremendous expansion in medical education have made the expansion of health services possible and enabled us to reduce the death-rate so impressively. We have created important institutions like the University Grants Commission, the National Council of Educational Research and Training, and the State Institutes of Education. Most of the research is a post independence phenomenon.

The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the National Laboratories, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Indian Councils of Social Science and Historical Research and the universities have been able to expand research programmes and raise their standards to levels which could not even have been imagined before the Second World War. A large number of first-rate institutions have blossomed at all stages. Several high quality university departments have come up in the last 25 years and one must make a proud mention of the centres of advanced study. The development of regional languages has received a great impetus, as also science education at all levels.

There is a general belief that educational standards have largely deteriorated in the last 25 years. This is not correct. It is true that, side by side, there has been a very large increase in sub-standard institutions at all levels. This long wagging tail is too conspicuous by its size and creates an impression of an overall deterioration of standards. But, as the Education Commission pointed out :

“One of the common criticisms against the development of education in the post-independence period is that there has been a fall in

* A co-efficient of equality of 100 would mean that their education has developed equally with that of other communities.

standards, and two main illustrations are given to support it : the increase in the number of sub-standard institutions of general education, and the increase in the number of students with sub-standard attainments. The first of these is far more serious and is largely the cause of the second. We admit that there is considerable force in this criticism and we do not wish to minimize its gravity. But we would not like to ignore the other side of the picture either. It has to be remembered that

—a part of the increase in the number of students with sub-standard attainments is due to the first generation learners, who depress the standards to some extent, but whose entry into secondary schools and colleges in large numbers, especially in rural areas, is also a sign of progress ;

—considerable improvements have been made in recent years in the teaching of several subjects ;

—good institutions and first-rate students are now more numerous and qualitatively as good as ever if not better ; and

—the total amount of education in society is substantially higher at present than at any time in the past.

The overall situation is thus a mixed picture of light and shade, of improvement as well as deterioration, and of a rise in standards in some areas accompanied by a comparative decline in others. While we fully support the need and urgency for raising standards, we would also like to recognise the qualitative achievements of the educational system in the last few years. They are a source of inspiration and guidance and can help us to face the task ahead with greater confidence."

Transformation of Educational system.

To the third challenge, viz., the transformation of the entire educational system, the response has

probably been the weakest. Even today, in spite of the endless discussion about the need for transformation, the education system continues to be essentially what it was in the pre-independence period. The syllabi are still outdated and unrelated to the present social needs ; the methods of teaching are still traditional ; the examination system has remained unchanged and is on the verge of collapse against evils like large-scale malpractices : the text books at the school stage are poor and at the university stage, the over-dependence on foreign materials has not diminished appreciably. The educational system still does not lay adequate emphasis on cultivation of basic values or on creating a commitment to national goals. It is still largely unrelated to productivity and does not bring the intelligentsia closer to the masses. A revolutionary effort to radically transform the educational system would have been much easier in 1947 because the size of the system was then comparatively small. It has now become far more difficult and will be even more so as time passes. In the meanwhile, a mere expansion of the system without adequate development of standards and proper transformation has accentuated certain evils such as student unrest or growing unemployment among the educated or a general disillusionment of youth with the educational system.

Lessons for future.

This Silver Jubilee year of Independence is not merely a period for stock-taking or review. It is also a period of analysis, of a study of the causes of our success and failures, and of taking bold decisions for future action. What can we, therefore, say about future programmes of educational reconstruction on the basis of this experience of educational development during the last 25 years ?

The first major point that emerges is this : Of the various challenges that faced us in education in 1947, we have been able to achieve something worthwhile in several fields. It is, however, obvious that our successes mostly lie with the easier tasks. Our achievements in the

more difficult tasks have become comparatively weaker. For instance, of the three main challenges, that of expansion was the easiest and it is precisely in this that we could get the best results. Even here, we have not been successful in the really difficult tasks of making primary and middle School education universal for all children in the age group 6—14 or in liquidating adult illiteracy.

The task of improving standards was more difficult and our achievements have been comparatively less impressive. It may also be pointed out that, even here, our success mainly lies in creating a number of good institutions (this is comparatively easier like planning a new extension to an old city) and that we have not been able to improve standards in the system as a whole (which is like rebuilding an old city in its entirety).

The task of transformation was the most difficult of all. It is precisely here that our success has also been the least impressive. Our massive successes on the larger easier fronts have, therefore, been considerably centralised by the failures on the smaller but more difficult and significant fronts with the result that the malaise of the system as a whole has increased, rather than decreased, in several sectors.

Critical Stage.

We are thus at a critical stage in our educational history. We have done a tremendous task, no doubt, during the last 25 years. But let us realise that it was the comparatively in easier fields. What we have now to attempt is the more difficult tasks: the transformation of the educational system ; the provision of universal education for all children in the age-group of 6—14 ; the liquidation of mass illiteracy ; and the raising of standards allround. This will of course need large financial investment. But that is the smallest part of the story. What they need even more, within the educational system, is planning and administrative skills, hard work, dedicated bands of teachers, students and administrators and an atmosphere of idealism and commitment.

The Role Of Scholarship In Fostering Education Among Harijans A Pilot Study At University Stage

By

Prof. D. BRIGHT SINGH

This is a pilot study carried out (1) to assess the economic and social costs of scholarships, (2) to examine the extent to which the award of scholarships has secured their purpose, and (3) to ascertain the real cost of scholarships.

METHODOLOGY.

The method of study adopted has been on the following lines:—

1. Study of records relating to scholarships in the college.
2. Interviews with about 100 students holding scholarships (current) and 50 scholarship holders who have completed their education.
3. Study of family budgets of 40 scholarship holders.

4. Interviews with the Principal and Professors in a College to elicit information about the academic records and general behaviour of the scholarship holders.

For the pilot study, the Thiagarajar Arts College, Madurai, has been chosen, because this institution is one of the leading colleges among those affiliated to the Madurai University and is offering various courses at the under-graduate level and is having five Post-Graduate Courses.

MAIN FINDINGS.

Types of scholarships:

Scholarships are classified according to their source, value, and the conditions for award and according to their form. These classifications, with the relevant tables and their explanations are given on the following pages.

In the classification relating to the source of scholarships, the Harijan Welfare Department of the State Government is the largest source accounting for 80 scholarship holders out of the 103 students interviewed. This scholarship is awarded to student belonging to backward communities with annual family income of less than Rs. 1,500. The national loan scholarship occupies the next place with 8 students holding it. The merit scholarship of the State

Government, awarded to meritorious students, accounts for 4, of whom one student belongs to Schedule Caste. The Central Government merit scholarships are awarded to two Scheduled Caste students on the basis of their merit and in consideration of their social and economic backwardness. Two students received students aid fund scholarships and the remaining seven scholarships were made up of Trust scholarships, teachers sons scholarship, Fee scholarship, military scholarship and police fund, with one student in each category. Two students received no scholarship but they enjoyed full fee concession. Thus 103 scholarship holders were studied.

FEE CONCESSIONS.

Fee concessions are, in Tamil Nadu State, awarded on the basis of the Madras Educational Rules 41 and 92. They are given to students on the basis of their family incomes. Apart from these, fee concessions are given to eligible children of Non-Gazetted Officers and examination fee concessions granted to students belonging to the lower income group families to enable them to pay their examination fees.

AMOUNT AND DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARSHIPS.

Of the total number of students in the Thiagarajar College (1,682), 1115 students were getting scholarships in the year 1969-70. The total amount paid in this year was Rs. 3,43,582. Apart from this, 957 students were getting fee concessions. Over the last four years, the number of recipients of scholarships has remained more or less constant, but the number of students getting fee concessions shows an appreciable rise in 1969-70. The average amount of money paid per head of scholarship holders in 1969-70, while the total amount of scholarships paid increased by about 33 per cent, the number of recipients increased by only 9 per cent.

In a study of the economic aspects of scholarships, the main question to be considered is whether the

scholarships have been used efficiently or not. This may be examined under three heads; namely (1) award of the scholarships, (2) administration of scholarships and (3) utilization of scholarships.

ACADEMIC RECORD OF THE SCHOLARSHIP HOLDERS.

Awarding of scholarships has to be justified not only by the earnings and expenditure pattern of the families but also by the ability of the recipient to make good use of it. This may be taken for granted in the case of merit scholarships which go to the most brilliant, irrespective of the income or social group to which he belongs. However, in the majority of cases, eligibility for a scholarship is determined both by the earning capacity of the parents and the academic record of students. Data collected from the 50 old students of the College, who were holding scholarships in their college career, show that their academic performance was quite good. Out of the 50 ex-students who did their B.A. or B.Sc. Course in this College (B.A. 16; B.Sc. 34) 45 or 90 per cent came out successful. Among the passed candidates, 7 are continuing their studies in the post-graduates classes (M.A 1, M.Sc. 6).

This, however, does not represent a true picture of the position. The important point to be considered is not whether the scholarship holders got his degree or not, but whether he passed the examinations in the first attempt or not. The records show that their performance at the examinations was no better than the average for the College.

As regards the general behaviour of scholarship holders in the classes, answers given by the Principal and the Professors are vague. In particular, to the question whether the award of the scholarship would not have adversely affected the students' incentive for work and study, the answer is that in a few cases students might have used the scholarship amounts as pocket money and might not have taken to their studies seriously. This, however, is as much applicable to non-scholarship holders as to the recipients of scholarships. Any way, it may apply to only a few cases and, no generalization on this matter is possible.

ADMINISTRATION OF SCHOLARSHIPS.

Effective utilization of scholarship depends to a large extent on the manner in which it is administered. In particular, we have to examine (a) whether there is any over-lap in the award and (b) whether the scholarship is paid promptly and regularly.

(a) A scholarship enables the student to pay his college fees, buy books and meet other educational expenses. The greater part of these expenses, however, is the fees to be paid at the College. Hence, exemption from the payment of fees, partially or totally, would serve the same purpose. Cases of overlapping arise when a scholarship holder has fee concession as well, particularly when the value of the two combined is in excess of total educational expenses.

Our investigation shows that of the 103 scholarship holders interviewed, 64 have either full or half fee concessions along with the scholarships.

Of the 103 scholarship holders interviewed, 25 are enjoying half fee concession and 2 full fee concession under 41 Madras Education Rules. Seventeen students benefit by half fee concessions and 19 get full fee concessions under 92 Madras Educational Rules. Only one student is getting full fee concession under the N.G.O. Scheme. The remaining 39 students do not receive any fee concessions. Similarly, among the 50 former students, who had scholarships, 19 did not get any fee concessions and of the other 31, 26 had half fee concession 13 under 41 Madras Educational Rules, and 13 under 92 Madras Educational Rules while five received full fee concessions under 92 Madras Educational Rules.

The average value of a scholarship is about Rs. 250 which is more or less equal to the fees payable at the college. Hence, in the case of those who are receiving both scholarships and fee concessions there is obvious overlapping. And this cannot be justified unless the recipient happens to be poor enough to deserve the double benefit.

(b) Satisfactory utilization of scholarship is not possible if the payment is long delayed or if there is no regularity in payment. When the 153 interviews (103 present students and 50 past students) were asked whether the scholarship money is received at the right time or after a delay, all of them except 19 said that they received the amounts at the right time. In the case of National Loan Scholarship, the amount is received in two instalments, one in September or October and the other in February, i.e. in the 4th and 8th month of the academic year. The entire amount of the other scholarships is received in September or October.

UTILISATION OF SCHOLARSHIPS

On the recipients' side, the matter to be considered is whether proper use is made of the financial help and whether the recipient really benefits by it. The answer to this question depends on (a) whether the scholarship amount received are properly spent, (b) whether the educational record of the recipients is satisfactory and (c) whether the scholarship holders, after completing their Collegiate education, are about to secure jobs. (a) Data relating to the spending of scholarship money is available only in respect of 89 students.

It was seen from the above data that most of the scholarship holders utilise a part of their receipts on three items—buying books and other educational requirements, purchasing of clothes and on transport. 35 have spent less than Rs. 100 each on hostel bills and examination fees, but 9 have spent on the same items more than Rs. 500 each. Very few have used the money on travels and excursions or on entertainments. And even in the case of the 9 who have spent on these items, the spendings are less than Rs. 100 each. It is also worth noticing that 34, out of the 89 scholarship holders, have made use of a part of their scholarship receipts for meeting family expenses 23 less than Rs. 100 each, 6 students between Rs. 100 and Rs. 300 and two as much as Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 each. The significance of this has to be

considered along with the fact that the scholarship amounts constitute 11 to 20 per cent of the family's income in the case of 28 families, and 21 to 30 per cent in the case of two families. One obvious

reason for this wrong utilization of the money is the poverty of the average family, but instances like spending as much as Rs. 500 to 600 on family needs call for scrutiny on the administrative side. Leaving out the few exceptional cases, it may be stated that on the whole the money that is received by the scholarship holders is utilized for the purpose for which it is intended.

(b) In so far as the scholarships are meant to enable the student to complete his studies successfully, the failure of the students, who get this financial assistance to complete the course within the specified period of time, means obvious wastage. In this, the record of the 50 former students of the College who held scholarships is satisfactory. The minimum period required for completing the school course is 11 years. Forty-one out of the fifty took only 11 years while the other nine failed once in the first year of their school career. As for College course,

the minimum period required for taking the Bachelor's Degree is four years and 43 out of the 50 took only this minimum period, and the 7 others failed in the first year (P.U.C.) of the College course. On the other hand, as has been mentioned earlier, the performance of the current scholarship holders seems rather disappointing particularly so in the case of P.U.C. candidates. In 1969-70, of the 398 scholarship holders who appeared for the P.U.C. examination only 98 passed (less than 25 per cent). However at the higher examinations the results in respect of scholarship holders do not seem to be bad. Two hundred and twenty-one out of the 257 passed the B.A. examination; 98 out of 124 the B.Sc. examinations; 41 out of 51, the M.A. examination and 13 out of 19, the M.Sc. examination.

(c) The coping stone of successful college career is the securing of a suitable job. When unemployment among the educated is so high as in our country, it is certainly incorrect to say that scholarship is wasted if the beneficiary, after taking his degree, fails to get a job. If unemployed, he shares the fate with others who did not

get any financial help. Nevertheless, it would be interesting to know how the ex-scholarship holder fares and what luck he has in this major test in his career.

Of the 50 former students interviewed, 45 got their Bachelor's degrees by passing the examination in the first attempt. Of these 45, seven have joined the M.A. or M.Sc. course, 22 are employed and 16 unemployed. This is not altogether discouraging in view of the fact that it is not even a year since they passed out of the college.

It may be asked whether these graduates could have got their university education if they had not received any financial assistance. This is a vague question and cannot elicit a precise or objective answer. The 50 interviewees gave the answer that without the scholarship they would not have got the degrees. But for this assistance, their families would have got into heavy debts or would not even have thought of sending their sons to colleges. Yet, it is possible that other means could have been found at least in a few cases. One would wish that the answer is true, for then it would mean that the money spent on scholarship was used in the best manner.

Conclusion :

This pilot study of a sample set of scholarship holders of Thiagarajar College, Madurai, leads to the following conclusions.

(1) The scholarships have been given, on the whole, to deserving candidates.

(2) There are some cases of overlapping, especially as between scholarships and fee concessions.

(3) The payments have been made promptly and regularly.

(4) Excepting a few cases, the amounts paid to the scholarship holders have been utilized properly.

(5) The academic record of the beneficiaries is satisfactory which means that there is not any great wastage of the money received.

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Yarn For Handloom Industry at Fair prices

Speedy Steps Assured

The Textile Commissioner, Government of India, with the guidance of a working group will go into the problems and difficulties of Handloom and Powerloom sectors in getting yarn at fair prices. The Handloom industry has been passing through a particularly difficult period in the yarn supply.

In so far as cotton yarn is concerned, while there has been no difficulty regarding availability and prices up to 40s counts have not misbehaved, there has been a price hike in counts above 60s. The factors responsible for this situation were a 45-day strike in the Coimbatore cluster of mills, power-cuts in the States of Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Gujarat, and exports, regulated and non-regulated, to Bangla Desh.

To rectify the situation, the Textile Commissioner held a series of meetings with the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation and the South India Mill Owners' Association. The industry ultimately agreed to make 50 per cent of the quantity to be packed by each mill for civil deliveries available to the State Governments at reduced prices. This scheme came into force from August 1, 1972. In the first instance, indents are to be sent by the State Governments to the Textile Commissioner who would then get them serviced. This scheme is of a very recent origin.

I may, however, mention that due notice has been taken of the difficulties being experienced by the powerloom sector in Maharashtra in respect of higher counts of cotton yarn and an *ad hoc* allotment of 1.684 cases (of 100 kgs. each) has already been made in favour of the Maharashtra Government. I understand that this release has arrested, to some extent, the spiralling trend in prices.

• Nylon Yarn

There is a voluntary agreement effective from March 1, 1972, between the spinners and weavers of

nylon yarn regulating the prices of different deniers of nylon. The prices agreed to are given below :—

Denier.	Ex-factory selling price (Rs. per kg.)
12	82.00
15	74.00
20	70.00
30	68.00
40	62.00
76	60.00
90	53.00
105	51.00

The spinners have been maintaining the agreed prices.

The production of nylon filament yarn in the country during the six months, January to June 1972, was of the order of 5,520 tonnes as compared to the total production of 9,800 tonnes during 1971. The stocks of imported nylon yarn in stock with the State Trading Corporation is 1,100 tonnes. The STC was instructed to reduce its selling price to the level of the voluntary agreement prices on June 19, 1972. They have reduced the prices of imported nylon yarn with effect from March 1, 1972 (the date from which the voluntary agreement prices became effective).

There is no problem regarding availability of nylon yarn nor is Government aware of any increase in the prices of nylon yarn. Government have also not received any representation from the trade or Silk and Art Silk Mills Association (SASMA) on this point. If there is any difficulty in getting indigenous nylon yarn at the agreed prices, the imported nylon yarn lying with State Trading Corporation could be released on cash and carry basis.

State Trading Corporation have issued release orders for 750 tonnes of imported nylon yarn to SASMA which serves Maharashtra weavers also. Significantly this yarn has not so far been lifted. Had there been

scarcity as mentioned by Hon'ble Members, not only would this quantity have been taken, but there would have been a hue and cry for more.

I may further clarify that State Trading Corporation is in a position to import requisite quantities of nylon yarn in the event of shortage. The procedure evolved in this behalf is that Silk and Art Silk Mills Association and other associations will have to place denier-wise indents with State Trading Corporation backed by bank guarantees. Thereafter State Trading Corporation will take immediate action to import nylon yarn. This stage has not so far been reached during the current year.

Viscose Rayon Filament Yarn.

There is a voluntary agreement between the spinners and weavers of rayon filament yarn effective from January 1, 1972, which envisages the following arrangement :—

(a) Ten per cent of the production will be reserved by the spinners to be supplied as replenishment against export of rayon filament fabrics at the rate of Rs. 7 per kg.

(b) 60.5 per cent of the production will be distributed to actual users at the following fixed prices :—

Deniers.	Prices (Rs. per Kg. including excise duty).
300	12.69
180	12.77
150	12.90
120	14.35
100	16.85
75	21.50
60	28.50
55	33.40
40	36.90
30	45.90

(c) *The balance of production to be sold by the spinners in open market.*—The distribution of viscose filament yarn is done through a Central Committee of spinners and weavers positioned in Bombay. This Committee distributes viscose filament yarn through regional committees formed in different States. These regional committees include representatives of spinners and weavers as members.

There is no State-wise control on distribution of viscose filament yarn. The total production during the six months January to June, 1972, has been of the order of 19,896 tonnes as against the total production of 37,034 tonnes during 1971. The Government is not aware of any rise in prices in the rayon filament yarn industry. The spinners have not increased the voluntary agreement prices. Government has not received any complaints either about scarcity of viscose filament yarn or its market prices piercing the Agreement prices. If any specific instance of malpractices is brought to my notice, it will be gone into immediately.

STAPLE FIBRE YARN

The total production of staple fibre yarn in the country is of the order of 50,000 bales per month. Out of this 20,000 bales are produced by spinning mills who are members of South India Mill Owners' Association (S.I.M.A.). 27,000 bales are produced by member mills of Man-Made Fibre Spinners Association (M.M.F.S.A.) Manufacturers of 3,000 bales of staple fibre yarn are not members of any Association.

In February, 1972 a voluntary agreement was reached between the M.M.F.S.A. and weavers. Under this Agreement, quantities to be given to cash. State were pegged down to previous year's consumption in proportion to the quantities under the control of the Association. A mutually agreed price structure was also devised. Fifty per cent of the quantity to be given to cash. State was to be released at the agreed price and the remaining quantity was permitted for free sale.

In April, 1972, the Governments and the weavers of U.P. and Punjab assailed the price structure. They stressed that the entire quantity should be released at a fixed price. Their complaint was that while 50 per cent of the quantity was being given at a lower rate, the remaining quantity was being sold at grossly higher prices. The Government accepted the request that the entire quantity being given by M.M.F.S.A. to each State should be given at a uniform price which was slightly higher than the agreed price under the Agreement.

Since the entire quantity was to be distributed at a uniform rate, which was the same as the S.I.M.A. rate, a new distribution pattern was devised and enforced from May 1, 1972 onwards. This, however, created imbalance in distribution. Since the entire production was to be sold at uniform rate in different States, the quantity falling in 50 per cent quota merged with the free sale quota. Complaints came that yarn was not becoming available in requisite quantities in some States.

On June 3, 1972, the Textile Commissioner took a meeting of State Governments (including Maharashtra) weavers and spinners. The main decisions taken at this meeting were that the supplies would be routed through the concerned Director of Industries, that allocations up to April 30, 1972 should be completed latest by June 30, 1972, that the Directors of Industries and the spinners should meet frequently to sort out local problems, and that quarterly requirements should be conveyed to the spinners, denier-wise, by the Directors of Industries.

There was some delay in implementing these decisions. The scheme has, however, come into full operation during the current month. M.M.F.S.A. have made an allotment of 2,300 bales to Maharashtra on August 8, 1972. This represents about 60 per cent of the requirements of the State based on past consumption. The remaining quantity will have to be obtained from S.I.M.A. or other manufacturers who are not members of either Association.

Staple fibre yarn is immediately in short supply. The entire production depend upon production of

staple fibre by the Nagua and Mavoor plants of Gwalior Rayons and to a very limited extent South Indian viscose.

From a statement by Thiru L. N. Mishra, Union Minister for Foreign Trade in Lok Sabha.

ADOPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT BACKWARD CLASS BOYS/GIRLS HOSTEL BY VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS.

The Government have finalised a State-wide scheme for the adoption of the Government Backward Classes Boys/Girls Hostels in the State by the Lions Club, Rotary Club and similar other voluntary organisations. This scheme will be more or less a voluntary "hostel improvement programme" like the school improvement programme now in vogue in this State. This adoption scheme is not based upon charity but rather upon the concept that those who are more fortunately placed in life have a duty to do towards those less fortunate.

Under this scheme 'the Government Backward Classes girls hostel' at Adyar was adopted by the Lions Club at Perambur on 15th August 1972 at a brief function held at the hostel at 4 p.m. A wall-clock, play materials, thermometers and a dictionary were presented by the members of the club for use in the hostel. Each inmate was presented with a ball-point pen. The Secretary to Government, Social Welfare Department explained the "adoption scheme". On behalf of the Lions Club the President, Thiru Shanmuga Sundaram adopted the hostel. The Director of Backward Classes proposed a Vote of Thanks.

Though the hostel was adopted by the Lions Club, the hostel will be run by the Government as usual and the Lions Club will keep in frequent touch with the inmates by visiting the hostel and will occasionally gift useful articles to the hostel for the common benefit of the inmates.

The adoption of this hostel is the first of its kind in the State.

Functions And Purpose Of The Chemical Testing And Analytical Laboratory

With very little mineral wealth of its own, Tamil Nadu has to enter the Chemical Industries in a big way to make any impact. Chemical Industries need not necessarily be large-sized. To enable the setting up of Small Chemical Industrial units, the chemical wing of Industries Department is making its own contribution.

The Chemical Wing of the Directorate of Industries and Commerce looks after the development of Chemical Industries in Tamil Nadu. The activities of the wing range from offering testing facilities and technical advice to the Small Scale Industrialists to the setting up of Pilot Plant and Small Scale Production Demonstration Units. This Wing also gives assistance in the allocation and distribution of scarce raw materials to Small Scale Units; in the procurement of plant and machinery and raw materials from abroad by recommending issue of Essentiality Certificate, approval of production programmes, and scrutiny of production formulae, etc.

The Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory and Mechanical and Metallurgical Laboratory at Guindy caters to the needs of Chemicals, Metallurgical, Engineering and other consumer industries by offering facilities for testing of various kinds of raw materials and finished products. In order to encourage the small scale industry to produce quality goods, a 50 per cent concession in the fees is shown to all bonafide small scale industries.

The laboratory also assists Indian Standard Institution by testing their products under the Certification Marks Scheme. The work load in the laboratory has considerably increased in the last four years. During the year 1970-71 as many as 1,542 samples were tested and during 1971-72 about 2,130 samples have been received.

The Mechanical and Metallurgical testing laboratory provide facilities to the industrialists to test their raw materials and finished products. Facilities are available therefor both destructive and non-destructive type of Testing.

Among the destructive type of testing the following tests can be taken up here:

- (1) Tensile test, (2) Compression test, (3) Bend test, (4) Shear

test, (5) Transverse test, (6) Hardness test (7) Fatigue test, (8) Torsion test, (9) Impact test, Rockwell, Vickers, Brinell, Micro, Hardness, (10) Deep Drawing test and (11) Group testing.

Among the non-destructive type of testing the following tests can be taken up here:—

1. Radiographic test.
2. Ultrasonic Plane detection test.
3. Dye Penetrant Method for crack detection.
4. Magnetic crack detection.

In addition to the above, facilities for testing non-ferrous materials like foundry sand, refractory materials (P.C.E. Value Test), rubber, plastic and allied materials are also available.

In order to provide regional testing facilities to industries situated away from Madras, the Government have sanctioned a Regional Testing Laboratory at Madurai. The buildings have been got ready and equipments have been purchased and installed. This scheme is in the final stage of implementation and the laboratory commenced functions from July 1972. In order to help the Sago and Starch Manufacturers of Salem district to produce quality products a full fledged Sago Research Laboratory is functioning at Salem.

Manufactures—

The Chemical Wing of the Directorate of Industries and Commerce manufactures on a Small Scale, Aromatic Chemicals, Perfumery Bases and Compounds, Toilet Waters, etc., based on natural and synthetic raw materials. Investigations were also conducted on the manufacture of flower concretes like jasmine, Champaca, tuberose, parijatha, etc.

These perfumes and aromatic chemicals which are of very high quality find wide application in cosmetics, soaps and agarbathis industries in general. Aromatic chemicals such as rhodinol, geraniol, expalmarosa, Citronellal, Citral, etc., can be supplied on request. A number of perfumery bases like jasmine, rose (superior), rose (ordinary), lavender, Kewda,



TANSI's

Contribution to the Country's Progress

TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD.

with its net work of well equipped Modern
Workshops contribute substantially for the
progress of the Industry and the Nation.

The fields of activities at a glance.

INDUSTRY

- DESIGN AND MANUFACTURE OF DIES, JIGS AND FIXTURES • PRESSURE DIE CAST COMPONENTS • STEEL AND BRASS FORGED COMPONENTS • SUPER ENAMEL WIRE AND D.C.C. WIRE • STRUCTURAL FABRICATIONS • QUALITY C.I. CASTINGS • RADIAL AND PILLAR DRILLING MACHINES • GRADED QUARTZ POWDER • ELECTRICAL INSULATORS • SCIENTIFIC GLASS APPARATUS.

EXPORTS

- PLAIN FINISHED LEATHER IN DIFFERENT SHADES • WET BLUE CHROME LEATHER • STRUCTURAL AND TRANSMISSION TOWERS.

AGRICULTURE

- IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS • PLANT PROTECTION EQUIPMENTS • TILLERS AND TRACTOR TRAILERS • PUMPSETS • SUGAR-CANE CRUSHERS ETC • BRIDGE TYPE FILTER POINTS.

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- STEEL AND WOODEN FURNITURE • STEEL WINDOWS, VENTILATORS ETC • HOSPITAL EQUIPMENTS • BRASS OXIDISED DOOR FURNITURE • LATCHES & LOCKS • SANITARY WARE & CROCKERY • STONEWARE PIPES • LEATHER GOODS •

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THE MANAGING DIRECTOR

TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD.,

(An Undertaking of the Government of Tamil Nadu)
35/2, WOODS ROAD, MADRAS.2

"TANSI" stands for Reliable Products at Reasonable Cost.

chandhini, mafnolia, gardenia, narcissus, dhavan, verbana, etc., and a variety of handkerchief perfumes and brilliantine hair creams are also made.

The Directorate has set up the following pilot and small scale model production units.

Chemical Industrial Units at Tuticorin:

Three chemical units, viz., Magnesium Carbonate, Potassium Chloride and Plaster of Paris have been set up at Tuticorin mainly to utilise Sea bitterns available from the Salt factories as a bye product. The Magnesium Carbonate Unit has already gone into production. Magnesium Carbonate conforming to specifications has been produced and sold. About 20 tonnes of Magnesium Carbonate valued at Rs. 50,000 has been manufactured in the Magnesium Carbonate Unit in the initial runs. Additional machinery are being purchased to step up the production capacity of Magnesium Carbonate Unit. The other two units are in the final stages of implementation and are expected to go into production shortly. The trial runs are in progress.

Sodium Dichromate, Walajahpet:

This unit has been set up to cater to the needs of the leather industry. The work relating to supply and



Geology Analytical Laboratory: Vermiculite working model Exfoliation Plant.

erection of plant and machinery has been completed and the unit has been commissioned and trial runs are in progress. It is proposed to make available Sodium Dichromate from this unit to the Industrial Unit of Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation for making BCT crystals.

Yeast Plant at Guindy :

The scheme for the manufacture of Yeast from molasses was sanctioned by the Government and the scheme was taken up for implementation. Necessary buildings have already been put up and the plant and machinery purchased for

unit. In view of the complicated nature of processes involved assistance from Central Food Technological Research Institute has been sought to provide necessary technical know how. It has been suggested that an additional investment of Rs. 8 lakhs will be required to commission the plant. Hence it has been proposed to either close down the scheme or transfer the scheme to the Director of Sugar for implementation. Necessary proposals have been sent to Government in this regard.

Chemical Lime Unit at Marakanam:

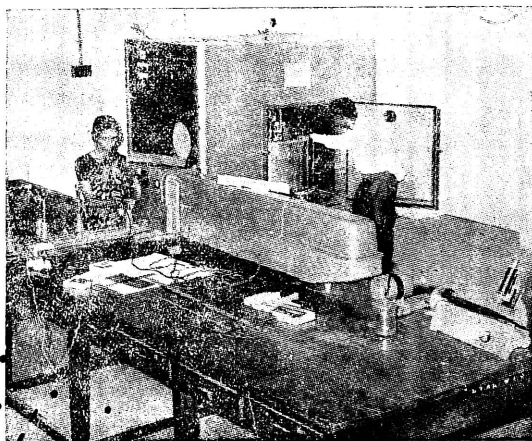
It is proposed to set up a Chemical Lime Unit at Marakanam on a turnkey basis and the scheme has been taken up for implementation. The buildings have been constructed and action is being taken to purchase plant and machinery on turnkey basis.

Active Carbon Unit at Vadalur :

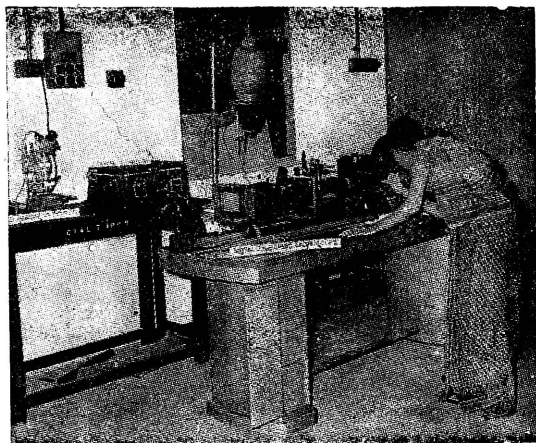
This unit has been set up at Vadalur and is in the final stage of implementation. Special type of steel has been imported and the Reactor will be fabricated shortly and the unit commissioned.

Marine Research Station at Tuticorin:

Government have recently sanctioned a scheme for the setting up of Marine Research Station at Tuticorin



Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory—Weatherometer and Quartz Spectrograph.



Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory Metallographic Studies.

mainly to conduct pilot plant investigation on the problems relating to salt and salt based industries. The three production units at Tuticorin have been merged with this scheme and both production as well as research work will be done. The Scheme has been taken up for implementation, and construction of building has been commenced. Action has been taken to procure additional machinery.

Magnesium Metal Project at Karaikudi :

The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research in collaboration with the State Government have set up a pilot plant for the manufacture of Magnesium metal from Magnesite at Central Electro Chemical Research Institute, Karaikudi, at a cost of Rs. 22-30 lakhs. The investigations are in progress.

The capacity of the plant is 250 kgs day of Magnesium. When implemented, this will be the first unit to produce Magnesium in the country by electrolytic process.

Chemical Engineering Wing at Guindy :

The development of a Chemical Industry especially in the small-scale sector, needs technical know-how, design of the machinery, and feasibility and project reports.

The Chemical Engineering Section at the Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory has facilities to take up pilot plant studies with the necessary small-scale equipment. This wing has successfully completed pilot plant studies on light basic Magnesium Carbonate from waste sea bitterns, recovery of Potassium Chloride, Magnesium Chloride and Magnesium Sulphate from the waste sea bitterns, and active carbon from spent cinchona bark.

Laboratory-cum-pilot plant studies are being conducted in respect of the following :—

Furfural from bagasse.

Alum from bauxite.

Sodium Sulphide from Sodium Sulphate.

Chrome Pigments, etc.,

Chlorinated wax.

Lime from Calcium Carbonate.

The laboratory has also prepared a number of feasibility reports on important industrial chemicals. These reports are made available to the entrepreneurs who are interested in setting up small-scale production units.

Seminars :

A Seminar on Chemical Industries was conducted by the department in March 1970 and to follow up the recommendations made at this seminar an action committee has been constituted by the Government. The Committee has decided to identify areas of development in respect of chemical industries and would make suitable recommendations to the Government. In order to examine the possibilities of utilising the bye products available in the Neyveli Lignite Corporation a Seminar on Neyveli Bye Products has been conducted in December 1970. It has been proposed to write detailed feasibility and project reports on some of the industries that could be developed with the Neyveli bye products.

Salt Industries :

With the long coast line Tamil Nadu has a well developed Salt Industry. But the potentiality of this industry is such that there is still large scope for further development. With the possibility of entering the export market in a big way it is necessary to take steps to develop this industry on right and modern lines. A comprehensive report on the development of salt based industry prepared by Messrs. Gurunath and Sons has been examined and suitable recommendations have been submitted to the Government. A Salt Board has been set up with the Director of Industries as Secretary to advise the Government on the possible lines on which the industry could be developed.

Conclusion :

Based on the technical advice given to the small-scale entrepreneurs a number of units have been set up especially for the manufacture of refined cashnut shell liquid, washing soaps, fine chemicals, copper sulphate, dyestuffs, inks, pesticides formulations, paints, varnishes, etc. Many more industries could be set up if detailed project reports with full data on the Chemical Engineering aspects, economics and design of machinery are drawn up.

SEA WATER CAN GIVE US MORE MINERAL WEALTH

The sea water contains mainly Sodium Chloride (about 78%) in the dissolved state and other chemicals that are available from the sea water are :

- (1) Gypsum (Calcium Sulphate)
- (2) Magnesium Chloride.
- (3) Potassium Chloride.
- (4) Magnesium Sulphate.
- (5) Potassium Sulphate.
- (6) Bromine.
- (7) Traces of other salts and metals like gold, silver, etc,

By solar evaporation of Sea water or the sub soil water from the Coastal area, gypsum is separated at the first stage and then the Common salt. The remaining thick liquor is called as bittern. From bittern the rest of the Chemicals listed above are separated.

Common Salt finds its place as an important chemical in the production of Caustic Soda, Chlorine soda ash etc. apart from its main use as a food ingredient.

SCOPE

In Tamil Nadu, there is very good scope for setting up salt based industries as we have got a long coastal area where salt production has been going on from ancient times. Marine Chemical industries can be started around Tuticorin in Tirunelveli district and also in other coastal districts. The Government has set up pilot production units for :

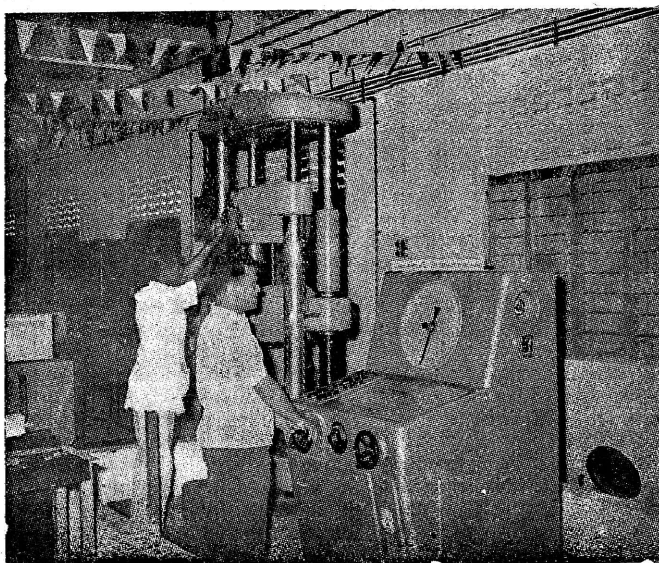
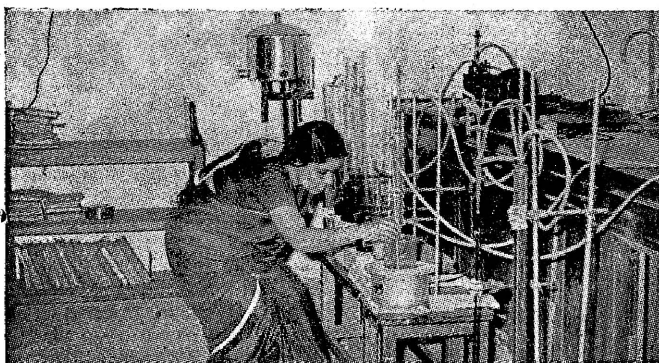
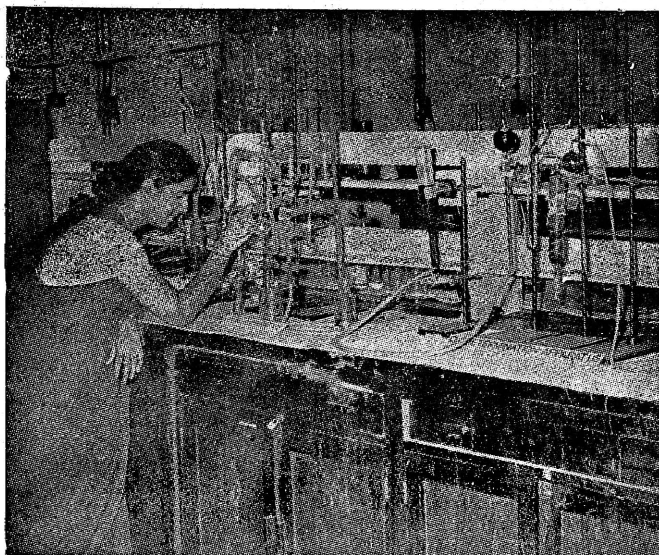
- (1) Light basic Magnesium Carbonate.
- (2) Potassium Chloride, Magnesium Chloride.
- (3) Plaster of Paris from Gypsum.

CHEMICAL TESTING LABORATORY

Top: Gas Analysis.

Middle: Sludge Value determination in oils.

Bottom: Physical Testing



HARIJAN WELFARE SCHEMES IN TAMIL NADU

**SPEECH DELIVERED BY
Thirumathi SATHIAVANI
MUTHU, MINISTER FOR
HARIJAN WELFARE, AT THE
MEETING OF STATE MINIS-
TERS AT DELHI CONVENED
BY THE UNION MINISTER
FOR EDUCATION AND
SOCIAL WELFARE ON 23rd
JULY 1972.**

According to the Census of India, 1971, the total population of Tamil Nadu is 412 lakhs of which 73.15 lakhs are Scheduled Castes and 3.30 lakhs are Scheduled Tribes.

There are 851 schools and 488 hostels for Scheduled Castes and 73 ashram type of schools and 14 Hostels for Scheduled Tribes functioning in Tamil Nadu State. In these hostels, there is a good deal of integration of various communities. There are no scheduled areas, declared under Vth Schedule of the Constitution of India in Tamil Nadu as there are no Tribal concentration in a particular place but living scattered throughout the State. We have a bulk population of tribes in the Nilgiris. Two tribal development blocks in Salem district are functioning. As the Government of India have recently taken a policy decision not to sanction any further Tribal development blocks, formation of more number of tribal development blocks for the advancement of tribals could not be undertaken. If the Government of India reconsider their policy decision and come forward to allot more funds, new tribal development blocks or sub-development blocks to the Most Backward Classes among tribals could be formed.

Effective steps are being taken in the State of Tamil Nadu for the uplift of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Nearly 25 per cent of the total budget of the State is spent for education. A major portion of the budget provision

for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is also spent every year for educational purposes. A sum of Rs. 562.31 lakhs has been set apart for education out of the current year total budgetary provision of Rs. 866.88 lakhs for implementing welfare schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State of Tamil Nadu.

Tribal Education.

The tribals are mostly ignorant and innocent people. To bring them from the darkness to light and herald light on their ignorance all the school-aged tribal children should be brought under educational fold by opening more number of tribal schools. The Central assistance for the opening of girls' hostel and scholarships to Scheduled Tribes for 1971-72 is just 0.65 lakhs which is very negligible when compared to the backwardness of Scheduled Tribes. The Government of India restrict its assistance to the opening of girls' hostels only. The interest shown by the tribal girls to prosecute their studies is not appreciable. It would be better if the Government of India revise their policy and agree to provide funds for opening of tribal residential schools for boys also.

At present the total tribal children receiving education through the existing tribal educational institutions is about 5,000. There are possibilities of enrolling at least one lakh tribal children in the educational institutions if sufficient number of residential schools and hostels are opened in all the places covering the habits of tribals.

At least 100 additional residential schools may have to be opened. The recurring expenditure for running each school works out to Rs. 45,000 per annum. Semi-permanent buildings at an estimated cost of Rs. 22,000 each as a non-recurring expenditure will also be required. The entire expenditure of Rs. 45 lakhs (recurring) and Rs. 22 lakhs (non-recurring) cannot be met by the State Government alone in view of the difficulties in its ways and means position. Hence it is necessary that the Government of India should at least meet 75 per cent of the recurring expenditure leaving the rest to be met by the State Government.

Let us try to lead the ignorant and the innocent from the darkness to light by liberal and compulsory education.

Further, most of the tribals are virtually under the clutches of money lenders. Indebtedness is generally prevalent among tribals and bonded labour system is also prevalent among tribals in some parts of the Nilgiris and Coimbatore districts of Tamil Nadu. One of the reasons for the tribals not sending their children to schools is that their services are required by their parents to augment their family income. To relieve the tribals from the clutches of money lenders, the Nationalised Commercial Banks should come forward to give loans to the tribals to settle their past debts. The loan given shall be recoverable in easy instalments. The banks are now advancing loans only for the current requirements for the economic development and not for clearing the past debts. I would like to request the Government of India to advise the Nationalised Commercial Banks to advance loans to the poor Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe farmers to clear off their past debts. Further the Central assistance for economic uplift of tribals such as free supply of agricultural implements, etc., should be enhanced and treated as centrally sponsored scheme. As the tribals are leading a primitive type of life in the lower Club of the Society, opening of hospitals in a particular place may in no way be helpful to them.

So, the Government of India should come forward to allot more funds to provide more number of mobile medical vans treating the entire expenditure as a centrally sponsored one. The Government of India should also come forward to allot more funds to provide communication and housing facilities in the hilly and plain areas where there are tribal concentration.

Untouchability offences—

The curse of untouchability is affecting Harijans in all rural parts of the State of Tamil Nadu. With a view to eradicate untouchability effectively and on the recommendation of Elayaperumal Committee, the State Government have constituted Taluk, District and State Harijan Welfare Board to review the implementation of the provisions of the Untouchability Offences Act, 1955 and to suggest suitable measures. The members could bring to the notice of the Police, the commission of untouchability offences within their own personal knowledge only after ascertaining the material facts when representations are made by the aggrieved parties. The case will be handed over to the local Magistrate.

This Board will meet once in every month and review the steps taken by the Police to detect, investigate and prosecute offences under the Act. The Board will also initiate measures to intensify propaganda and publicity for the eradication of untouchability. The Special Tahsildar for Harijan Welfare (or the Tahsildar) and the Panchayat Union Commissioners would be actively involved in this task. The Board should concern itself only with the above matters relating to eradication of untouchability. The Special Tahsildar for Harijan Welfare or the Tahsildar will be the Secretary of the Taluk Harijan Welfare Board. Mobile Police Squads have also been formed to prevent the physical violence and harassment by the privileged section of the people on the Harijans in 6 districts of the State of Tamil Nadu.

Minimum punishment for practicing untouchability—

The State Government have suggested to the Government of India to amend the provisions of Untouchability Offences Act, 1955 to the effect that the minimum punishment for practising untouchability should be at least 3 months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 for the first offences. I hope that this suggestion will be accepted. It is also our view that offences against Harijans ought not to be compounded.

Inter-cast marriage (i.e., either of the couple should be a Harijan) is encouraged in Tamil Nadu by awarding Gold Medals. One of the most important needs of the Scheduled Castes is a proper supply of drinking water. At present there are about 2,000 Harijan Colonies in Tamil Nadu where even drinking water wells are not available. We have a Tamil Nadu Water and Drainage Board which could extend piped and protected water supply to all Harijans if the Central Government extends assistance. We will shortly be celebrating the Silver Jubilee of Indian Independence and on this occasion I can ask for a massive allotment from the Centre for providing protected water supply to the Harijans. If the finance is given, we can complete much of the work before August 1973.

Housing the Harijans—

May I make a special plea for housing for Harijans? At present we build such houses on a very small scale, and the municipalities are unable to put up houses for sweepers even though the municipalities have to bear only 50 per cent. I suggest that Central Government should give us either directly or through Banks at least Rs. 10 crores for the next five years to put up houses for Harijans. I have no doubt that this suggestion will be accepted.

Benefits to Christian converts also—

At present Christians are not being treated as Scheduled Castes. In fact, very many converts to Christianity originally belonged to the Scheduled Castes and even now, socially, they are regarded as Scheduled Castes. It is therefore necessary to recognize Scheduled Castes converts to Christianity as Scheduled Castes and give them all benefits.

In the big cities and small towns, the practice of carrying night soil as headloads still persists. This practice could be ended only by

providing proper sanitation and drainage. In order to provide such facilities, we require large scale financial assistance from the Central Government. If we get such financial assistance in the current year, which is a Silver Jubilee year of India's Independence, we are confident of completing the work within a year.

So far, reservations for Scheduled Castes and Tribes are made only in educational institutions and in Government jobs. It is necessary to make reservations in jobs in the Private Sector also. Such reservations will be legally valid and protected by the Constitution. Very many industries receive large scale financial aid from the Government and from the W.I.C. and the Nationalised Banks. Such Industries should accept reservations for Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

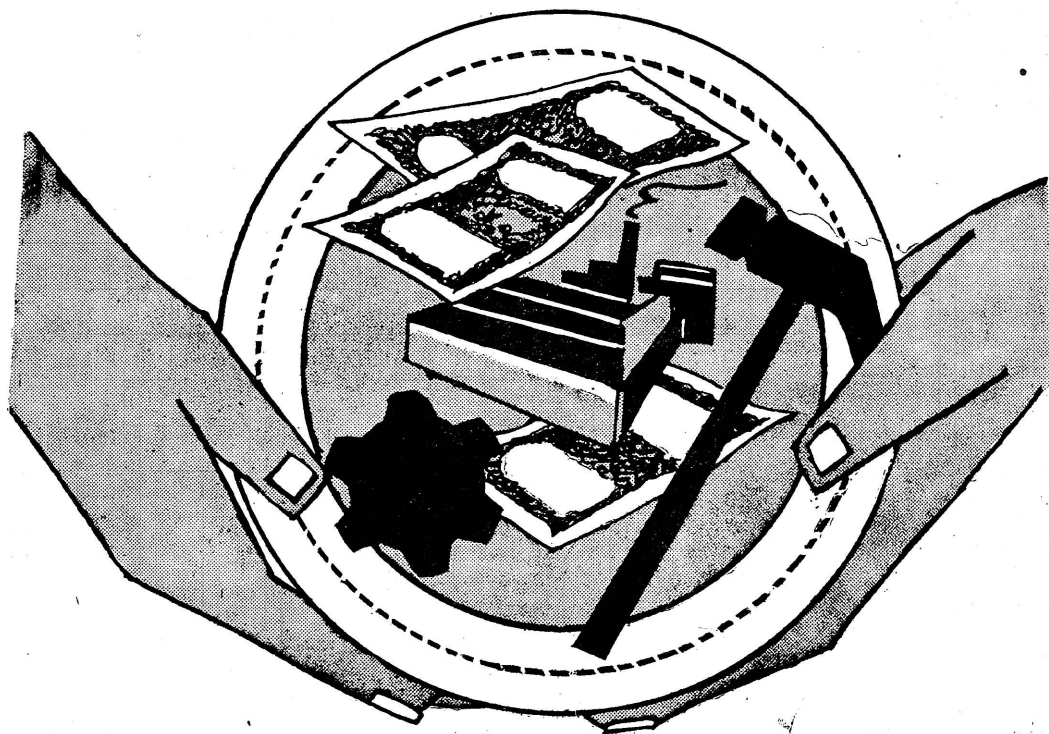
Now about the Central Social Welfare Board, we believe that the Central Board should be an advisory Board and the financial allotments could be made by the Central Government on the advice of the Central Board. This will speed up allocations. In our State the Board is integrated with the department of Women's Welfare. I must also plead for far greater financial assistance to voluntary bodies which are doing important work. I must emphasize that the State Government should have full and unrestricted authority to appoint members to the State Board.

In conclusion, I must make a plea on behalf of the Women and Children belonging to the poorest sections of the Community. We are implementing a nutrition programme for about 2 lakh children and 40,000 pregnant and nursing women in the slums. The funds for this come from the Centre but I would like to suggest that the annual allocation for this programme could be enhanced to Rs. 5 crores from the present Rs. 1.75 crores.

PROFITS ON A PLATTER

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3. Loans at 2½% for co-operative sector ventures.
4. Raw materials will be given on priority basis.
5. Advances upto Rs. 5000/- from the State Bank of India on liberalized terms.

For more details contact the Rural Industries Development Officers.

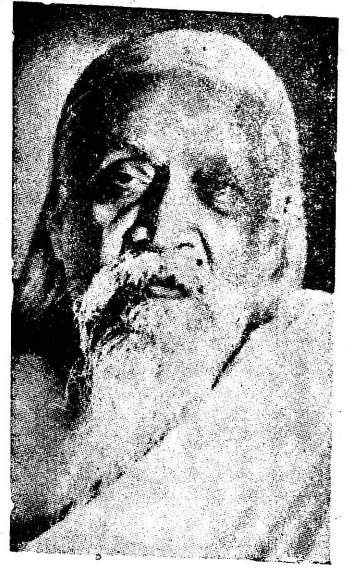
JOINT DIRECTOR,

INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE, RURAL INDUSTRIES PROJECTS, CHEPAUK, MADRAS-5.



The young Prodigy.

SRI AUROBINDO THE MASTER AND HIS MISSION



The Sage of Freedom.

"Whatever is radiant and glorious, beautiful and dynamic in the world is an emanation of my splendour", says Sri Krishna, and Sri Aurobindo is such an emanation. Sri Aurobindo is one of the immortals that have gracefully sanctified the human earth. Aurobindo was born on the fifteenth of August, 1872, when Swami Ramalinga was predicting here of the birth of a new light, new force, and a new race. That same day, Mazzini, the father of young Italy died saying, "Life is a mission and God is its vision". There in Bengal, Ramakrishna was opening the dormant eyes to self-vision. It was a psychological moment when the forces of renaissance were playing around.

Sri Aurobindo's father Dr. Krishnadana Ghose was a finished product of the western culture; his maternal grandfather Raj-narayan was a champion of our spiritual culture. These two elements united in the young prodigy, Aurobindo. For fourteen years, he studied in England and came to India as a Cambridge graduate. For eleven years he served in Baroda and imbibed the spirit of the Gita and the Upanishads. As a Vice-Principal of the Baroda College, he imparted not only academic culture but also national spirit to his students. He was the right hand of Tilak and

supplied him with volunteers from behind the official curtain. He sought yoga and spiritual force for the salvation of his country, for the freedom of India and the regeneration of the nation. Sri Lele, the Maharashtra Bhaktha initiated him in meditation and surrenderism (prapatti margam). Sri Aurobindo made rapid progress in yoga; he gave himself to the Divine and the Divine will guided

*By Kaviyogi Shuddhananda
Bharathiar.*

his destiny. He lived the Gita. "Offer acts and fruits to me; take refuge in me;....." *mam ekam saranam vraja* " was the command of Sri Krishna to Arjuna and that was the Sadhana of Sri Aurobindo too. "Do karma and live a hundred years. See the self in all; the seer of that cosmic vision sees oneness everywhere and he never comes to grieve; he has no fear". These teachings of the Isha Upanishad sank into his heart and imagination.

23rd August 1906 : Sri Aurobindo came to Bengal as a Principal of the Calcutta National College on a nominal salary of Rs. 150. A virile Brahmacharya culture

assimilating the modern scientific culture it was his ideal. That was not possible there; so he left the National College and became the editor of the Bandemataram. It was the Bandemataram that brought his name to the limelight. Bipin Chandra Pal started it and made it a powerful instrument of national expression; Sri Aurobindo's golden pen made it a dauntless fighter for the nationalist cause. It was a thunderbolt to the moderates who were hailing the Minto-Morley Reforms. The Bal-Pal-Lal Gosh party, as the nationalists were then called, stood for complete independence. After the Surat tussle, the moderates became sworn enemies of the invulnerable Tilakites whom they called extremists. Sri Aurobindo now preached to the nation, his Vedantic nationalism.

GOD LED HIS LIFE.

Sri Aurobindo was born with a mission and vision early chalked out and mapped out. He appeared for the I.C.S. but was not destined to be a Collector. Instead of Indian Civil Service, God ordained him for the Universal Divine Service. Destiny made him secretary of the Indian Majlis in Cambridge and he gave free vent to his patriotic fervour, and that was recorded as a black-mark by

the India Office, to exclude him from the I.C.S. cadre under the pretext of failure in the riding test. As a professor, he inspired the Baroda College Students (Sri K. M. Muñshi was one of them) to serve the mother in the Gita-Spirit. To him India was not a geographical piece of land. Bharata Mata was to him a living Divine Consciousness (Brahma Chaitanya).

YOGA FOR INDIA.

As a prophet of spiritual nationalism, he sought strength and power in yoga. He took a hint of inner silence and surrender from the Maharashtra Bhakta Lele and realised the Divine and his conscious presence in all, by dint of constant meditation and inner communion. In the Alipur Jail, he lived the Gita and had the vision of Vasudeva in all. He came out of the jail, a transformed man, to give the world a new Gospel of Karma Yoga. He started educating the country on the ideas of the Gita. "Consecrate all acts and results to the Divine; be conscious of Him in the Self and in All and be sure of his Lead. Be clear of desire and egoism and fight on bravely, conscious of his victorious Presence".

That was the refrain of his spiritual nationalism. Amidst storm, he kept calm; he was never perturbed by threatening repressions, suppressions, transportations, persecutions, imprisonments and by the devilish tyranny of the imperial ordinances. From new lamp to old, to the Last will and testament, he wrote boldly the dictates of his conscience and there was light in his pen, which brought hope in darkness. From the Bandematharam to the Karma Yogin and Dharma, he fulfilled his duty nobly.

KINDLED COURAGE

But why did he leave active politics? He watched the march of events, prepared the necessary forces, marshalled them wisely and acted the right thing in the right moment. From Bhavani Mandhir to passive Resistance, from the idea of a *sinfinn movement*, for India to the idea of Responsive co-operation (this was the idea of Tilak too), he kept awake the spirit of perfect Independence, in

which no Pakistan was possible. No Naokhali and no Coupland plan. Even amidst hellish repressions and hopeless suppressions, he kindled courage in the nation—the courage brought by the divine commander who was leading its destiny. The inner voice commanded him to leave for Chanderanagore. In ten minutes he sat in a boat, and reached—a silent retreat in Motilal Roy's garden. The voice directed him to Pondicherry, the centre of his fulfillment. He set sail directly with one Bengali disciple assuming the name Jyotindra, to Pondicherry, where he really became the majestic Presence of Supramental Light which fulfilled the Divine mission of his consecrated life. He was a lover of science, serene, simple mild and majestic, calm and courageous enthroned upon introspective peace. He kept his personality behind and came to the lime-light only after Alipore.

The Uttarpara speech was a turning point in his thought world. He kept the inner equipoise amidst stormy conditions of life tossed by vital waves. He did not fly from the battle-field. Like Sri Krishna, he was an active witness to the preparatory passive resistance movement whose chosen leader was Mahatma Gandhi, then carrying on his experiments in South Africa. He entered silence and solitude for a higher achievement. His vision was the mission of later leaders. Bharat became free, for the spiritual regeneration of humanity. India's mission is the creation of one spiritual humanity.

NEW PATTERN OF LIFE.

He created that humanity in his Ashram at Pondicherry for which he put forth his manifesting force. There he laid the foundation of Greater India, Akanda Bharat and Universal Spiritual Communion. He gave a new pattern of collective life in collective Yoga, free from the narrow walls of caste, creed, religion and scriptural bondages. He created a miniature Heaven on the earth and made many varieties of men and women live together. He prepared proper instruments for his universal play and began a Divine movement. He made Pondicherry, a Pilgrim centre, of Divine Nationalism.

AUROBINDO BIRTH CENTENARY

Aurobindo Birth Centenary was celebrated by the Aurobindo Birth Centenary Committee headed by Dr. V. R. Nedunchezian, Minister for Education and Local Administration. The Governor Thiru K. K. Shah, inaugurated the celebration on Sunday, the 20th August 1972 at Museum Theatre, Madras-8. The Minister for Education and Local Administration, Dr. V. R. Nedunchezian, presided over the function.

A poet symposium on Sri Aurobindo was held at 10-00 a.m. on 20-8-1972 in which a good number of poets in Tamil Nadu such as Thiruvallal Kothamangalam Subbu, Abdul Rehman, etc., participated under the presidentship of Thiru Ki. Va. Jagannathan. The poet symposium was inaugurated by Thiru Shuddhananda Bharathiar.

At 5-30 p.m. speeches were made on Sri Aurobindo by eminent speakers in Tamil Nadu such as Thiruvallal M. P. Sivagnanam, M.L.C., Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council, Navjatha, etc., The function was inaugurated by the Governor of Tamil Nadu.

An one-act play on Sri Aurobindo was presented by Thiru S. D. Sundaram and his troupe and a dance recital performance was given by the disciples of Vazhuvur Ramiah Pillai at 7-00 p.m. on the same day.

He developed the Bharatha Sakthi, the Yogic force, which is the bedrock of Indian culture and civilisation. To realise the one in the many and to see God in humanity and humanity in God and radiate the God-Conscious Truth is the mission of India. India's movement of freedom is not political. It is essentially, a spiritual movement which none can crush.

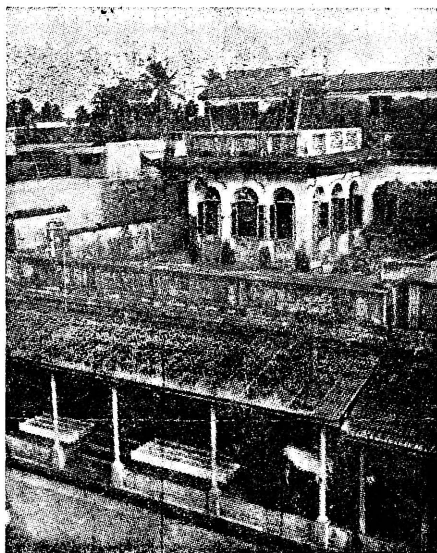
A political movement can be crushed by brutal force; but none can put down a spiritual movement which can gain strength with suffering and conquers at the end. One India, One Asia, One World and One Humanity in the Unique God-consciousness—this formed the ideal of Indian prophets.

INTEGRAL YOGA.

The life Divine and the Synthesis of Yoga are the two monumental works of Sri Aurobindo in which he elaborates the principles and practices of Integral Yoga. All other works of his are then offshoots. His is the reverse of the old ascetic path. He is a critic of Mayavada. His is the Lilavada of Sri Krishna. Radha and Krishna are his favourite names. He and the mother have created a language of the flowers more eloquent than spoken words. If you get the Rose it means surrender to the Divine. If you got the red rose, it means passion for the Divine. If you get Tulasi, it means you have psychic love for the Divine. Jasmine signifies psychic purity. Blue flowers. Sri Krishna's light, yellow, flowers Krishna's light in the mind.so on and so forth. The transformation of human substance to the divine peace, bliss, power and purity, is the main object of his Yoga. He was the first to discover a natural way to quicken the evolution of man to superman. Of course, his path of faith and surrender are insisted upon by many other books. But books are not substitutes for Masters and a Master like Sri Aurobindo comes very rarely—once in thousand years.

SPIRITUAL TITAN.

Sri Aurobindo stood like a colossus spanning the gulf between the East and West. He took upon himself a task which no spiritual Hercules attempted—a task of transforming the earth spirit by the descent of a Supramental Force. There is none of the traditional practices, no pranayam, no asana, no Samadhi in his Yoga and not even Shadchakrabedha, though, it is mainly a Tantrik Path. It strongly repudiates other worldliness. "Be a Jeevan-muktha and act like a Yoga Yuktha" was one of his messages to me. He Admits no negative attitudes towards this empirical life. Tagore said to him, "You have the Word



The House where Sri Aurobindo resided in Pondicherry.

and the world is ready to receive it. That word was "TRANSFORMATION".

In this physical life besieged by pain and emotional sufferings, in this body, subject to death and misery, he sought to realise self-existent peace and immortal bliss. To perfect the human might and fulfil the human in the Divine and play our part perfectly in the Universal Drama of God, is the great aim of Sri Aurobindo's Integral Yoga. The best memorial to Sri Aurobindo is a *Divine India* and a *Divinised humanity*. Every divinised individual is a living monument of His immortal spirit. To divinise life and heavinise earth were breath of his aspirations.

I feel his spirit working for the unity and solidarity of Akanda Bharat and Visva Shanthi. I see the fulfilment of his poetic vision, for we hear everywhere talk of **one world** and **one humanity** and that is possible when the soul of man is identified with the Unique Divine behind it. His gentle voice commands us to-day :

"Perfect the human might ;
perfect Thy Race
For Thou art He, O King,."

AUROVILLE FULFILLS.

The Auroville amply fulfills, the long lingering dream of mankind in its upward journey. Humanity must live united soul-to-soul an orderly collective life. The idea of brotherhood has failed. We want now the soulhood of humanity. The East and West, North and South must form a vast circle of horizon embracing a progressive Cosmic-Race. The collective life must have a spiritual foundation and Scientific superstructure. Science can build up material life and Yoga the Spiritual life.

Let us hope for an ideal New Spiritual communion where songs flow from the soul and actions flow from songs, where nations are one human fold and all countries form one wide world, where all work and live, each for all an all for each, where one universal army fights wrongs and restores peace, where beauty weds with purity, where love blooms from psychic light, where all unite under the flags of sun-lit-Aum ! where Aurora smiles with golden peace and the pilgrim stars merge in the bosom of the rising spiritual splendour.

SPIRITUAL LIFE OF SRI AUROBINDO

Sri Aurobindo began his Yoga in 1904. Even before this he had already some spiritual experiences and that before he knew anything about Yoga or even what Yoga was. For example, a vast calm descended upon him at the moment when he stepped first on Indian soil after his long absence, in fact with his first step on the Appollo Bunder in Bombay. This calm surrounded him and remained for long months afterwards.

There was also a realisation of the vacant Infinite while walking on the ridge of the Takhte-suleman in Kashmir, the living Presence of Kali in a shrine on the banks of the Narmada, the vision of the Godhead surging up from within when in danger of a carriage accident in Baroda in the first year of his stay, etc. But these were inner experiences coming of themselves and with a sudden unexpectedness, not part of a sadhana.

He started Yoga by himself without a Guru getting the rule from a friend, a disciple of Brahmananda of Ganga Math; it was confined at first to assiduous practice of Pranayam (at one time for six or more hours a day). There was no conflict or wavering between Yoga and politics; when he started Yoga, he carried on both without any idea of opposition between them. He wanted however to find a Guru. He met a Naga Sannyasi, one of the heads, in the course of this search, but did not accept him as Guru, but was confirmed by him in a belief in Yoga power when he saw him cure Barin in almost a moment of a violent and clinging hill fever by merely cutting through a glassful of water crosswise with a knife while he repeated silent mantra. Barin drank and was cured.

Sri Aurobindo also met Brahmananda and was greatly impressed by him; but he had no helper or Guru in Yoga till he met Lele in Baroda and that was only for a short time.

Meditating only for three days with Lele, he followed his instructions for silencing the mind and freeing it from the constant pressure of thoughts; he entered into an absolute and complete silence of the mind and indeed of the whole consciousness and in that silence had suddenly the enduring realisation of the indefinable Brahman, Tat, in which the whole universe seemed to be unreal and only that existed. This silence he kept for several months and it remained always within him; for when activity returned, it proceeded on the surface and within him all was calm. But at the time there was not the slightest activity



of any kind even of the surface. there was only a still motionless perception spiritual and mental in its character.

But this was not what Lele wanted, for he wanted the silence only in order that the inner voice of the heart might be heard without any thought interference; so he did his

best to get him out of this Advaitic condition.

A meeting was to be held in Bombay to hear Sri Aurobindo speak and he asked Lele how he was to speak when not even the shadow of a passing thought could arise in him. Lele told him to make namaskar before delivering a speech to the audience and wait and speech would come to him from another source than the mind. So in fact, when he was about to address the meeting, speech came. It should be noted however that Sri Aurobindo was not at any time in trance and something saw all that happened and spoke and acted according to need without the necessity of any conceptual thought or personal volition.

Ever since all the mental activities, speech, writing, thought, will and other kindred activities came to him from the same source above the brain mind, he had entered into the spiritual mind and what he afterwards called the overhead consciousness. This was his first major and

fundamental Yogic realisation and experience and the true beginning and foundation of his Yoga.

Sri Aurobindo himself once wrote in a letter about his practice of Yoga: "I began my Yoga in 1904 without a Guru; in 1908 I received important help from a Maharatta Yogi and discovered the foundations of my sadhana; but from that time till the Mother came to India I received no spiritual help from anyone else. My Sadhana before and afterwards was not founded upon books but upon personal experiences that crowded on me from within. But

in the jail I had the Gita and the Upanishads with me, practised the Yoga of the Gita and meditated with the help of the Upanishads, these were the only books from which I found guidance; the Veda which I first began to read long afterwards in Pondicherry rather confirmed what experiences I already had than was any guide to my sadhana. I sometimes turned to

the Gita for light when there was a question or a difficulty and usually received help or an answer from it. It is a fact that I was hearing constantly the voice of Vivekananda speaking to me for a fortnight in the jail in my solitary meditation and felt his presence. The voice spoke only on a special and limited but very important field of spiritual experience and it ceased as soon as it had finished saying all that it had to say on that subject".

Before coming to Pondicherry Sri Aurobindo had already realised in full two of the four great realisations on which his Yoga and his spiritual philosophy are founded. The first he had gained while meditating with the Maharashtrian Yogi, Vishnu Bhaskar Lele, at Baroda in January 1908; it was the realisation of the silent, spaceless and timeless Brahman gained after a complete and abiding stillness of the whole consciousness and attended at first by the overwhelming feeling and perception of the total unreality of the world, though this feeling disappeared after his second realisation which was that of the cosmic consciousness and of the Divine as all beings and all that is, which happened in the Alipore Jail. To the other two realisations, that of the supreme Reality with the static and dynamic Brahman as its two aspects and that of the higher planes of consciousness leading up to the Supermind, he was already on his way in his meditations in Alipore Jail. Moreover, he had accepted from Lele as the principle of his sadhana to rely wholly on the Divine and his guidance alone both for his sadhana and his outward actions.

Thus gathering the essential elements of spiritual experience that are gained by the path of divine communion and spiritual realisation followed till now in India, he passed on in his Pondicherry life in search of a more complete experience uniting and harmonising the two ends of existence, Spirit and Matter. Most ways of Yoga are paths to the Beyond leading to the Spirit and in the end, away from life; Sri Aurobindo's rises the Spirit to redescend with its gains, bringing the light and power and bliss of the Spirit into life to transform it. Man's present existence in the materials world is in this view or vision of things a life in the Ignorance with the Inconscient at its base. But even in its darkness

Each part of the community exists for the good of all, and not for its own separate interests. This spirit can give humanity as a whole the necessary conditions in which it can turn its best energies to its higher development.

—Sri Aurobindo.

and nescience there are involved the presence and possibilities of the Divine. The created world is not a mistaken or a vanity and illusion to be cast aside by the soul returning to heaven or Nirvana, but the Scene of a spiritual evolution by which out of the material inconscience is to be manifested progressively the Divine Consciousness in things. Mind is the highest term yet reached in the evolution, but it is not the highest of which it is capable.

There is above it a Supermind or eternal Truth Consciousness which is in its nature the self aware and self determining light and power of Divine Knowledge. Mind is an ignorance seeking after Truth but this is a self existent knowledge harmoniously manifesting the play of its forms and forces. It is only by the descent of this Supermind that the perfection dreamed of by all that is highest in humanity can come. It is possible by opening to greater divine consciousness to rise to this power of light and bliss, discover one's true self, remain in constant union with the divine and bring down the supramental force for the transformation of mind and life and body. To realise this possibility has been the dynamic aim of Sri Aurobindo's Yoga.

During all his stay at Pondicherry from 1910 he remained more and more exclusively devoted to his spiritual work and his sadhana. On 15th August 1914, he started jointly with the Mother, the philosophical monthly ARYA through

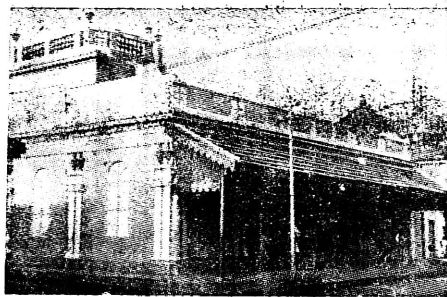
which he revealed the findings of his four years of seeking new messages for humanity; man's divine destiny, the path to its realisation, the progress of human society towards its divine future, the unification of the human race, the nature and evolution of poetry and its future, the inner meaning of the Veda, the Upanishads and the Gita, the spirit and significance of Indian civilisation and culture. All these have since been embodied in THE LIFE DIVINE, THE SYNTHESIS OF YOGA, THE HUMAN CYCLE, THE IDEAL OF HUMANITY, THE FUTURE POETRY ON THE VEDA, THE UPANISHADS, ESSAYS ON THE GITA, THE FOUNDATIONS OF INDIAN CULTURE.

The ARYA ceased publication in 1921 after six and a half years of uninterrupted appearance. Sri Aurobindo's supreme work in poetry is the epic SAVITRI in 23,813 lines of blank verse, the longest poem ever written in English, regarded by an American critic as 'probably the greatest epic in the English language a perfect cosmic poem'. Besides SAVITRI, there is a large body of his poetic creation, including several dramas, all of which have since been in book form.

Sri Aurobindo lived at first in retirement at Pondicherry with four or five companions. Afterwards more and yet more began to come to him to follow his spiritual path and the number became so large that a community of sadhaks had to be formed for the maintenance and collective guidance of those who had left everything behind for the sake of a higher life. This was the foundation of the Sri Aurobindo Ashram which has less been created than grown around him and the Mother as its centre.

It may be pointed out in this connection that Sannyas was never accepted by Sri Aurobindo as part of his Yoga. His Ashram at Pondicherry is a glaring contradiction to this popular idea of Sannyas connected with the name of an Ashram. Members of his Ashram are not Sannyasis, they do not wear the ochre garb or practise complete asceticism but are sadhaks of a life based on spiritual realisation, the ideal being the attainment of the life divine here on this earth and in the earthly existence.

THE HEROES OF PONDICHERRY



Bharathi's Poet Residence.

"A new light shall dawn and a new world shall be born here" said Sri Aurobindo, meditating for an hour, soon after his historic advent to Pondicherry. For quite some time prior to 1910 Pondicherry was a French colony, and had become a centre of French culture. During the days of Anandarangam Pillai and Duplex, the Pondicherry missionaries did yeoman service to Tamil literature. It was a beautiful city on the seashore, cradled in the music of the dancing billows. Suddenly it shot into name and fame of epic glory by the advent of three great personalities who stood in the Vanghard of India's freedom fighters, Poet Subramania Bharathi, Yogi Aurobindo and the Hero V.V.S. Ayyar. They were political refugees of course; but their adventures were so romantic and superhuman that Pondicherry became the melting pot of cultural, political and spiritual renaissance.

Bharati, by his poetic genius kindled the light of New Culture; V.V.S. Ayyar by his rhapsodic political ventures built a romance round his name, and Sri Aurobindo, by his spiritual askesis and haloed personality made Pondicherry a sacred resort of pilgrims of peace and light. I lived in close contact with all of them imbibing their rare genius. I was then a secret messenger of V.V.S. Ayyar.

2. BHARATHI.

Bharati was the koi! voice of Tamil renaissance. He was inspired by the hero of Swadesi movement. V. O. Chidambaram Pillai, to sing

national songs which gave a stirring awakening to the Tamil nation. He was the poet of Tilak's nationalism and Gandhi's creed of non-violent passive resistance. He sang his immortal Lyrics on Kannan and Vedic truths under the influence of Sri Aurobindo. He was the first apostle of Sri Aurobindo in the Tamil Nadu. His "India" weekly regularly published in Tamil, what the Integral Yogin wrote or spoke in English. It was Bharati that paved the way to his coming here. All his poems sung after 1910 breathed the ideals and aspirations

By : Kavi Yogi Shuddhananda
Bharathiar

of Sri Aurobindo. It was Pondicherry that inspired in the Poet his famous poems; Kuyil Pattu, Kannan Pattu, Panchali Sapatham, Vedic songs, songs on Socialism and Communism, songs dedicated to Shakti, Vinayakar, Murugan and to the beauty of Nature. He joined V.V.S. Ayyar in his Kali worship. He held the sword of Sri Ayyar, but never hacked any life. He had the heart of Shelley and the brain of Shankara. His poems are repertoires of creative beauty and harmony, power and puissance that serve as an immortal inspiration to the progressive nation.

3. HERO V.V.S. AYYAR.

The hero V.V.S. Ayyar is a Synthesis of Guru Gobinda Singh and Mazzini. He fought like the

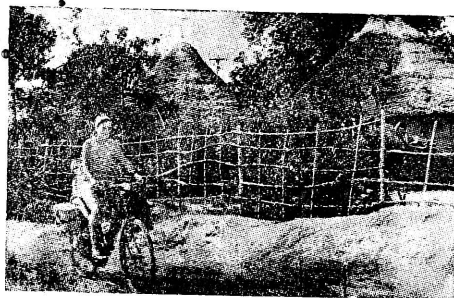
former and thought like the latter. Ayyar is essentially a scholar, a lover of Thirukkural, Kamba Ramayanam, Emerson's Essays, Shakespeare, Virgil and Dante. I had the constant delight of reading Indian and European classics with him. My magnum opus Bharata Shakti (50,000 lines) owned to him, its epic grandeur. In London he was a militant politician, an anarchist, the right hand of V. D. Savarkar. He escaped vigilant eyes dressed as a Khalsa Sikh changing his name to V. Vikram Singh (He was born in the Vikrama year) and again personated a Muslim fakir (under the name Abdulla) and reached Pondicherry in 1910, just after Sri Aurobindo. (A turkish cap and Allah O Akbar saved him from Andamans.) There he trained brave youngmen like Vanchi and Nilakantan and hatched a plot to shoot Collector Ash who arrested and imprisoned V. O. Chidambaram Pillai.

AYYAR'S ADVENTURES.

After the Ash murder in 1911, his position became critical. His adventures in Pondicherry are fit themes for novelists like Hugo and Dumas. There was a price upon his head. Threatening clouds overshadowed his revolutionary career. Hooligans and hired traitors were prowling and howling around his shelter and Rs. 10,000 was offered to any one that brought him dead or alive to the British boundary.

A SCENE FROM "Auroville" City of Dawn

SPONSORED BY THE
SRI AUROBINDO SOCIETY



One day hooligans besieged his house to carry him away. Mr. Ayyar, silently removed his weapons to another house and sent an air shot from the house top. The hooligans ran away scared by the bullets. Another day the spies dropped a jar containing explosives into the well at the backyard, hoping to charge him with making bombs. His faithful servant Parvati found it out. Iyer saw the jar and took it to the Governor and explained to him in French about the mischief of the spies. The French Governor offered him all protection. The spies in the mean time drained the well and were disappointed. They could not find out any incriminating things with Ayyar.

AYYAR COMES OUT.

In 1917 Gandhiji came to Pondicherry and converted Iyer to Ahimsa and Ayyar became his faithful follower wearing Kaddhar. After the treaty of Versailles in 1919, India got the Diarchie form of Government under Montague Chelmsford Reform. The political prisoners were released and Ayyar returned to Madras and straightaway attended the Benares Congress. In Benares Ayyar met Tilak and Malavya who appreciated his high souled patriotism. Ayyar was strong, sturdy, majestic, lionlike with iron muscles and his conversations with me were like those of Socrates with Plato. I have written his thrilling life in Tamil and English.

SRI AUROBINDO.

I spent the prime of my life at the feet of Sri Aurobindo and was reborn under his dynamic influence of supramental radiation. I saw him in 1915 before I went to the Lucknow Conference. He said "India shall be free as surely as the sun shall rise tomorrow". He was dark, thin and lean then. But he was quite different when I had his Dharshan in 1927. . . sitting with the Mother (24th November 1927). He smiled and blessed me and took me as his child. A new thrill passed into my psyche and my heart felt the saviour touch of a supreme sage. My long spiritual journey was finished that day.

PROPHET OF NEW HUMANITY.

The world to day is suffering from the dark inferno of vital passions and misguided claptraps of party politics, the racist cliques of today shall lead to facist conflicts.

We want a world of winning smiles.

Clad in joy and charm.

And not a world of wicked guiles.

Bleeding with vice and harm.

Sri Aurobindo is the prophet of New Humanity envisaging one transformed world. That miniature world is rising in the Auroville. . . A truly prophetic reality to what Aurobindo predicted for Pondicherry in 1910.

HEAT AND HEALTH

Measuring your temperature can provide a life-saving diagnosis. Now it is as easy as having your photograph taken with "infrared thermography", a new diagnostic tool in use at the Georgetown University Medical Centre. It is safe, painless, accurate and tailor-made to the individual's problem. And a complete thermograph is ready in half a second.

The thermograph picks up infrared rays given off by the body as a function of temperature. The rays are measured and converted into a visual temperature reading. The video unit displays temperature in varying colour tones ranging from black, which represents cold, to white, for hot. A hot spot might indicate a focus of infection.

Dr. Margaret Abernathy, of the medical centre's thermography project, said the new tool is useful with problems as varied as migraine headaches, tumours or acute appendicitis. The technique holds great promise for the detection of breast cancer at its earliest stages, even before it could be detected by a physical examination.

Thermography can reveal an infection before the occurrence of redness, swelling or discomfort. Another use is the study of a person's recovery after major surgery. Dr. Abernathy hopes the diagnostic tool will become part of a physician's routine examination of a patient.

—USIS.

(A Government of Tamil Nadu Undertaking).

TENDER NOTICE.

Item No. 1.—Construction of factory sheds 5 Nos. of 90'×40', 2 Nos. of 80'×40', 1 No. of 65'×30', 3 Nos. of 60'×40' and 1 No. of 36'×30' in the SIDCO Industrial Estate at Ambattur. E.M.D. Rs. 15,000.

Item No. 2.—Construction of factory sheds 5 Nos. of 90'×40', 3 Nos. of 80'×40', 2 Nos. of 60'×40', 1 No. of 50'×30' and 2 Nos. of 36'×30' in the SIDCO's Industrial Estate at Ambattur. E.M.D. Rs. 15,700.

Sealed tenders will be received by the General Manager of the Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation Limited from Registered Contractors of State and Central Governments for the above works up to 3-00 p.m. on 12th September 1972. The tenders will be opened by the General Manager, Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation Limited, Kannammal Buildings, 7th Floor, 122, Mount Road, Madras-6, in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-30 p.m. on the same day.

Form of agreement for both works is Lump-sum and period of completion six months for each work.

Tender documents will be available in the above office during the office hours from 28th August 1972 onwards for both works.

Appropriate classes of registered contractors for both works is Class II and above.

The cost of tender documents including sales tax per set viz. Rs. 20-75 (which will under no circumstances be refunded) should be paid in cash only.

Earnest Money Deposit will be accepted in the form of Bank Guarantee in favour of Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation Limited.

Intending tenderers should have at least 3 years experience in the construction of major building works.

The Chairman and Managing Director of "Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation Limited" reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reason therefor.

No. 56-A.
General Manager,
Tamil Nadu Small Industries
Development Corporation Limited, Madras-6.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL HOSPITAL.

TENDER NOTIFICATION.

Sealed Tenders in duplicate are invited from the local reputable firms up to 2-00 p.m. on 14th September 1972 for the supply of Medicines, Drugs, Surgical Instruments and Appliances, etc., to the Government General Hospital, Madras-3, for the period from 1st October 1972 to 31st March 1973 in the prescribed form, which can be had from the undersigned on application accompanied by a chalan in triplicate for Rs. 2 credited under the head of account "XXIII. Medical—J. Miscellaneous" and another chalan for Re. 0-07 under the head "XII. Sales Tax". The fees paid will not be refunded under any circumstances.

The tenders will be opened at 2-00 p.m. on 14th September 1972 by the Superintendent or his nominee in the presence of such of those tenderers or their representatives, who may be present. Tenders received after the due date and time, will not be considered.

No. 78-A.
Superintendent,
Government General Hospital, Madras-3.

Buy—

AGMARKED
PURE
PALATABLE
NUTRITIVE OILS

At Moderate Price—

COCOANUT, GROUNDNUT AND
GINGELLY OILS

Available—

AT

Kancheepuram Oil and Soap Workers Co-operative Cottage Industrial
Society Limited, Little Kancheepuram.

Pettai Oil Producers Co-operative Cottage Industrial Society
Limited, Pettai, Tirunelveli.

KHADI KRAFT (KURALAGAM), MADRAS-1

AND

**ALL THE KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES SALES DEPOTS
THROUGHOUT TAMIL NADU.**

Issued by
Director of Khadi and Village
Industries, Madras-4.

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders for the following supply will be received by the Superintending Engineer, T.W.A.D. Board, Coimbatore Circle, up to 3-00 p.m. on 6th September 1972 at his office at 25/1, Third Street, Tatabad, Coimbatore-12. Tenders received will be opened on the same day by 4-00 p.m. either by the Superintending Engineer or by authorised officers in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present.

Name of work.—Dharmapuri Water Supply Scheme—I Stage—Constructing R.C.C. Service Reservoirs for H.L. and L.L. Zones—Supply and delivery of M.S. Rods of various sizes of tested quality conforming to I.S. 226—1962 and as amended up to date—E.M.D. Rs. 5,250.

Form of contract is L.S. and period of completion—Three months.

Tender Schedule is from 7th August to 4th September 1972.

The tender schedules can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, T.W.A.D. Board, 28, Avvaiyar Street, Subramaniam Nagar, Salem-5 by remitting the cost of tender schedules, viz., Rs. 8-35 including Sales Tax either by cash or by money order.

The Earnest Money Deposit should be in the form of Demand Draft or Bank guarantee obtained from any one of the nationalised banks and drawn in favour of Executive Engineer, T.W.A.D. Board, Salem-5. The tenders received without E.M.D. are liable to be rejected.

The Superintending Engineer reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning reasons therefor.

No. 6. *Superintending Engineer (T.W.A.D.),
Coimbatore-12.*

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of T.W.A.D. Board, sealed tenders for the following supply will be received by the Superintending Engineer, T.W.A.D. Board, Coimbatore Circle up to 3-00 p.m. on 6th September 1972 at his office at 25-1, Third Street, Tatabad, Coimbatore-12. Tenders received will be opened on the same day by 4-00 p.m. either by the Superintending Engineer or by authorised officers of the Board in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present at that time.

Name of work.—Kangayam, Paramathi and Erode Waters Supply Scheme—Constructing R.C.C. elevated service reservoirs—Supply and delivery of M.S. Rods of various sizes of tested quality conforming to I.S. 226—1962 and as amended up to date—E.M.D.—Rs. 5,250.

Form of contract is L.S. and period of completion—One month.

Sale of tender Schedule is from 7th August to 4th September 1972.

The tender schedules can be had from the Executive Engineer, T.W.A.D. Board, 18, Swamiappa Gounder street, Thirunagar Colony, Erode-3, by remitting the cost of tender documents, viz., Rs. 5-18 including Sales Tax either by cash or by money order.

The E.M.D. should be in the form of demand draft at par or valid form of bank guarantee issued by any one of the nationalised banks drawn in favour of the Executive Engineer, Erode-3. The tenders received without E.M.D. are liable to be rejected.

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

Not 5. *Superintending Engineer (T.W.A.D.),
Coimbatore-12.*

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, P.T. Rajan Road, Madurai-2 up to 3-00 p.m. as per his office clock on 27th September 1972, Wednesday 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.—Tuticorin Drainage Scheme—Supply and Delivery of S.W. Pipes conforming to I.S. 651/1971.

Form of contract is lump sum and period of completion—Six months.

Earnest money deposit is Rs. 6,250 and this amount has to be deposited along with the tender in the shape of a Demand Draft from any Nationalised Bank payable to the Executive Engineer, T.W.A.D. Board, Execution Division, Koilpatti. No other Form of E.M.D. is acceptable.

Cost of tender documents is Rs. 15-53 (including Sales Tax) and tender documents can be purchased from the Executive Engineer, Execution Division, T.W.A.D. Board, 25, Vakkil Street, Kovilpatti on payment of cash or by sending the amount by M.O. (Up to 6-00 p.m. on 23rd September 1972).

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

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

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

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders in the proper departmental form will be received by the Superintending Engineer, T.W.A.D. Board, Madras, Execution Circle at his office at 52, Gengru Reddy Road, Madras-8 for the above work up to 3-00 p.m. on 5th September 1972. The tenders will be opened after 3-30 p.m. on the same day by the Superintending Engineer, T.W.A.D. Board, Madras, Execution Circle, in the presence of the tenderers who are present at the time of opening.

Form of contract is lump sum and period of completion—Three months.

E.M.D., viz., Rs. 1,900 is to be in the form of demand draft, bank guarantee in favour of the Executive Engineer, T.W.A.D. Board, Thanjavur and cost of tender documents in duplicate (Not refundable)—Rs. 20-74.

Tender documents can be had from the Executive Engineer, T.W.A.D. Board, 28, Rajaji street, Srinivasapuram, Thanjavur by remitting cash or by sending money order.

*Superintending Engineer, T.W.A.D. Board, Execution
Circle, Madras-8.*

GOVERNMENT KASTURBA—GANDHI HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, MADRAS-5.

TENDER NOTIFICATION.

Sealed Tenders for the supply of drugs, surgical instruments etc., for the period from 1st October 1972 to 31st March 1973 are invited by the undersigned till 11-00 a.m. on 8th September 1972.

Copies of conditions of tender, schedule of articles required and form of tender can be obtained from the undersigned on production of a chalan of the Reserve Bank of India, Madras for Rs. 5, being the cost of tender form to be remitted under the head of account "XXIII. Medical-(g) Miscellaneous—Other receipts". Another chalan for Re. 0-19 to be remitted under the head of account "XII. Sales Tax—Receipts, under State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax" towards sales tax should also be produced. A self addressed stamped envelope to the value of Rs. 1-50 is to be sent along with the requisition.

No. 23-A.

Superintendent.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders for the supply of drugs and surgical items during the period commencing from 1st October 1972 or such other date as may be specifically fixed in each case by the authority accepting the tender and ending with 31st March 1973, required for the Thanjavur Medical College Hospital at Vallam Road, Thanjavur-4, will be received by the Superintendent, T.M.C.Hospital, Thanjavur up to 2-00 p.m. on Wednesday, the 20th September 1972.

A copy of each of the conditions of tender and schedule of articles required and a copy of tender form can be had from the Office of the Superintendent, T.M.C. Hospital, Thanjavur, on any working day between 11-00 a.m. and 4-00 p.m. after 5th September 1972. The fees towards the cost of tender form is Rs. 5 (Rupees five only) and sales-tax Re. 0-20 (paise twenty) which should be remitted into the Reserve Bank of India or any of the branches of the State Bank of India or any Government Treasury to the credit of the Tamil Nadu Government under the Head "XXIII. Medical—Miscellaneous" towards the cost of tender form and in respect of sales-tax, it should be remitted under the head "XXI. Sales-tax—Receipt under the State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax". The chalangans should be produced for obtaining the forms.

The tenderers are requested to address their tenders to the "Superintendent, T.M.C. Hospital, Thanjavur".

No cash will be received under any circumstances.

No. 7. *Superintendent, T.M.C. Hospital, Thanjavur.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Name of work.—Construction of second floor over the examination hall for the office of the Commissioner for Government Examination in the compound of the Director of Public Instruction, Nungambakkam, Madras—E.M.D., Rs. 3,450.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received from the registered contractors of appropriate class of P.W.D. and/or other Government departments by the Superintending Engineer, Madras-Chingleput Circle, Chepak, Madras-5 for the above work up to 3-00 p.m. on 29th September 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Madras-Chingleput Circle, Madras-5 in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-15 p.m. on the same day.

Form of agreement is lump sum and period of completion, three months.

Tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Superintending Engineer, Madras-Chingleput Circle, Chepak, Madras-5 during office hours from 20th September to 28th September 1972.

The cost of tender documents, viz., Rs. 20 plus 3½ per cent sales tax (which will under no circumstances be refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India, under the "Head P.W.D. Remittances-III. Other Remittances" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Buildings Division No. I, Madras-5. The sales tax should be remitted under the same chalan into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the separate head "Sales tax—b. Receipt under State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax". The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalan.

The Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Madras-Chingleput Circle, Madras-5 reserves to himself the right to reject any or all the tenders, without assigning any reason therefor.

Further particulars can be had from the office of the undersigned during office hours.

No. 29-A. *Superintending Engineer, Madras-Chingleput Circle, Madras.*

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed scheduled tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Tiruchirappalli at his office at Subramaniapuram, Pudukkottai Road, Tiruchirappalli up to 3-30 p.m. (office clock) on 7th September 1972 for the work noted below and opened at 3-35 p.m. on the same date.

Madurai district.

Name of work.—Widening the bridge at km. 15.6 of Periakulam-Kumili Road.

Particulars of tender conditions, prescribed forms, schedules, plans, etc., can be obtained from the Office of the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Madurai-2 on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 20-75 per set including sales tax (not refundable) on all working days during working hours from 23rd August to 6th September 1972.

Alternate design proposals will not be entertained.

The Earnest Money Deposit of Rs. 7,000 shall be remitted in any of the Government Treasuries within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), under "Revenue Deposit" and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender.

Earnest Money Deposit in the shape of 12 years National Defence Certificates, 10 Years Defence Deposit Certificates, State Government Securities, Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board Bonds, Bank Guarantees, Deposit at Call Receipts, Demand Draft issued on Schedule Banks will also be accepted.

It is informed that Bank Guarantee will not be considered unless the concurrence of Reserve Bank of India to the Bank Guarantee is obtained and enclosed with the tender.

Tenders without Earnest Money Deposit will be summarily rejected.

No. 25-A. *Superintending Engineer (Highways and Road Works), Tiruchirappalli-20.*

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD.

MADRAS EAST DIVISION.

TENDER NOTICE No.

Separate sealed tenders with the name of work and tenderer duly superscribed on the cover are invited for the following work so as to reach the undersigned not later than 3-00 p.m. on 14th September 1972. The tender will be opened at 3-05 p.m. on the same day in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present.

Approximate value of work (1) is Rs. 64,660 and work (2), Rs. 1,07,400.

Description of work—

1. Providing metalling to the balance width of branch roads at North Madras Neighbourhood Scheme near Vyasar-padi (M.E. 7/3848/72)—E.M.D., Rs. 975.

2. Construction of sewage pumping station (Civil Works) for North Madras Neighbourhood Scheme Area I near Vyasar-padi (ME 5/1542/71)—E.M.D., Rs. 1,615.

Tender documents, plans and other particulars can be had on cash payment (non-refundable) viz., Rs. 10 plus sales tax for work (1) and Rs. 15 plus sales tax for work (2) by chalan from the office of the undersigned between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. on all working days from 16th August 1972. The undersigned reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders without assigning reasons.

No. 24-A. *Executive Engineer (East).*

TENDER NOTICE.

Name of work.—Construction of combined officers for Executive Engineer and Assistant Engineer in Kancheepuram—Earnest Money Deposit Rs. 4,400.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore from contractors of appropriate class of P.W.D. or other Government Departments for the above works upto 3:00 p.m. on 14th September 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3:15 p.m. on the same day.

(1) Form of Agreement is Lump sum and period of completion six months.

Tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore during office hours from 30th August to 12th September 1972.

The cost of tender documents of Rs. 20-00 (which will under no circumstances be refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "P.W. Remittances III.—Other Remittances" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Buildings Division at Kancheepuram.

The Sales Tax of Rs. 0-70 can be remitted in the same chalan, under the head of "XII—Sales tax B. Receipts under State Sales Tax Act. General Sales Tax". The Tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalan.

Earnest Money Deposit will be accepted only in the shape of chalan deposit at call receipts and demand drafts of Scheduled Banks. The demand drafts at Scheduled Banks furnished towards Earnest Money Deposit drawn in favour of Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Buildings Division at Kancheepuram will only be accepted. State Government Securities and Madras State Electricity Board Bonds will be accepted at 5 per cent below market value. National Savings Certificate will also be accepted only with the knowledge of the post office concerned. No other mode of payment will be accepted. Intending Tenderers should have atleast three years experience in the construction of Major Buildings works.

*Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.,
Chingleput-North Arcot
Circle, Vellore-1.*

No. 22-A.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received for the following works by the Electrical Engineer, P.W.D., Tiruchirappalli-1 in his office upto 3:00 p.m. on 15th September 1972. The tenders will be opened on the same day at 4:00 p.m.

Name of work.—(1) Supply and installation of cold storage plant for the Mortuary Block in Government Hospital at Gobi chettipalayam, Coimbatore district.

(2) Supply of 20 HP. Motor and pumpset with multistage pump.

Cost of tender documents per set is Rs. 10-37 for work (1) and Rs. 5-18 for work (2).

The tender schedules for each of the above items can be had from this office till 14th September 1972 on production of the cost only in the shape of chalan remitted under the head of "P.W. III.—Other Remittance—Electrical Engineer, P.W.D., Tiruchirappalli-1" or Demand Draft of any scheduled bank obtained in the name of "The Electrical Engineer, P.W.D., Tiruchirappalli-1".

No. 18-A.

*Electrical Engineer, P.W.D.,
Tiruchirappalli-1.*

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Name of work.—Construction of permanent building for the Harijan Welfare High School at Kannigapuram, Madras—Earnest Money Deposit Rs. 14,000.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received from the Registered contractors of appropriate class of P.W.D., and or other Government Departments by the Superintending Engineer, Madras-Chingleput Circle, Chepauk, Madras-5 for the above work upto 3:00 p.m. on 29th September 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Madras-Chingleput Circle, Madras-5 in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3:15 p.m. on the same day.

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

Tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Superintending Engineer, Madras-Chingleput Circle, Chepauk, Madras-5 during office hours from 19th to 28th September 1972.

The cost of tender documents, viz., Rs. 20 (which will under no circumstances be refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head P.W.D.—Remittances—III Other Remittances to the credit of Executive Engineer, P.W.D. Buildings division II Chepauk, Madras-5. The Sales Tax of 3½ per cent of the cost should be remitted under the same chalan into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the separate head—"Sales Tax b. receipt under State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax". The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalan.

The Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Madras-Chingleput Circle, Madras-5 reserves to himself the right to reject any or all the tenders, without assigning any reason therefor.

Further particulars can be had from the office of the undersigned during office hours on all working days.

*Superintending Engineer,
Madras-Chingleput Circle.*

No. 7-A.

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders in the Proper departmental form superscribing the name of work on the cover will be received by the Superintending Engineer (T.W.A.D Board) at his office at 17, P.T. Rajan Road, Madurai-2 upto 3:00 p.m. as per his office Clock on 14th September 1972 Thursday 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 construction of an elevated R.C.C. service Reservoir of 7-00 lakhs litres capacity.

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

Earnest Money Deposit of Rs. 3,660 has to be deposited along with the tender only in the shape of a Demand Draft or Bank guarantee from any Nationalised Bank payable at par to the credit of the Executive Engineer (T.W.A.D.), Execution Division, Madurai-2.

Cost of tender documents is Rs. 10-35 inclusive of sales-tax (not refundable).

Tender documents can be had from the Executive Engineer, (T.W.A.D.) Board, Execution Division, 14, Ramamoorthy Street, Madurai-2. (upto 5:00 p.m. on 12th September 1972 Tuesday).

Note.—An advance upto Rs. 14,000 (Rupees Fourteen thousand only) can be given by the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board to the Tenderer for this work at 9 per cent interest and this advance has to be covered by a bank guarantee to be furnished by the contractor from a nationalised bank.

*Superintending Engineer,
T.W.A.D. Board, Execution Circle,
Madurai-2.*

No. 17-A.

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed scheduled tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Tiruchirappalli, at his office at Subramaniapuram, Pudukkottai Road, Tiruchirappalli up to 3-30 p.m. (office clock) on 7th September 1972 for the work noted below and opened at 3-35 p.m. on the same date.

Name of work.—Reconstructing the bridge at Mile 15/1 (K.M. 24/2) of Muthupet-Mimisal Road in Thanjavur district—Earnest Money Deposit Rs. 3,550.

Particulars of tender conditions, prescribed forms, schedules, plans etc., can be obtained from the office of the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Thanjavur, on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 20-70 per set including sales tax (not refundable) on all working days during working hours from 28th August to 6th September 1972.

Alternate design proposals will not be entertained.

The Earnest Money Deposit noted above shall be remitted in any of the Government Treasuries within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), under "Revenue Deposit" and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender.

Earnest Money Deposit in the shape of 12-Year National Defence Certificates, 10 Year Defence Deposit Certificates, State Governments Securities, Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board Bonds, Bank Guarantees, Deposit at Call Receipts, Demand Drafts issued on Scheduled Banks will also be accepted.

It is informed the Bank Guarantees will not be considered unless the concurrence of Reserve Bank of India to the Bank Guarantee is obtained and enclosed with the tender.

Tenders without earnest money deposit will be summarily rejected.

*Superintending Engineer,
(Highways and Rural Works),
Tiruchirappalli-20.*

No. 20-A.

TAMIL NADU WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders in the proper departmental form, superscribing the name of work on the cover will be received by the Superintending Engineer (P.H.E.) at his office at No. 17, P.T. Rajan Road, Madurai-2, up to 3-00 p.m. as per his office clock on 15th September 1972 (Friday) and they will be opened on the same day at 3-30 p.m. in the presence of the tenderers who choose to be present at that time.

Name of work.—Tiruchirappalli Sewerage Project—III Stage-Part I—Providing house service connection in Block 3.

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

Earnest Money Deposit of Rs. 2,500 has to be deposited along with the tender only in the shape of a Demand Draft from any nationalised Bank payable on par to credit of the Executive Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board, Execution Division, Tiruchirappalli-18.

Cost of tender documents is Rs. 10.35 inclusive of sales tax (not refundable) and tender documents can be had from the Executive Engineer, T.W.A.D. Board, Execution Division, B-15, Thillainagar Main Road, Tiruchirappalli-18 (upto 5-00 p.m. on 12th September 1972 Tuesday).

*Superintending Engineer, T.W.A.,
Execution Circle, Madurai-2.*

No. 14-A.

TAMIL NADU WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders in the proper departmental form, superscribing the name of work on the cover will be received by the Superintending Engineer (T.W.A.D. Board) at his office at No. 17, P.T. Rajan Road, Madurai-2, up to 3-00 p.m. as per his office clock on 13th September 1972 Wednesday and they will be opened on the same day at 3-30 p.m. in the presence of the tenderers who choose to be present at that time.

Name of work.—Melur Water-Supply Scheme—I Stage—Conveying main—Laying and jointing of R.C.C. pipes and specials.

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

Earnest Money Deposit is Rs. 8,940 (rupees eight thousand nine hundred and forty only). This amount has to be deposited along with the tender, only in the shape of a Demand Draft or Bank Guarantee from any nationalised Bank payable on par to the credit of the Executive Engineer, T.W.A.D. Board, Execution Division, 14, Ramamoorthy Road, Madurai-2.

Cost of tender documents is Rs. 15-56 inclusive of sales tax (not refundable) and tender documents can be had from the Executive Engineer, T.W.A.D. Board, Execution Division, 14, Ramamoorthy street, Madurai-2 (up to 5-00 p.m. on 8th September 1972 Friday).

Note.—An advance upto Rs. 35,000 (rupees thirty-five thousand only) can be given by the Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board to the tenderer for this work at 9 per cent interest and this advance has to be covered by a Bank Guarantee to be furnished by the contractor from a nationalised Bank.

No. 11-A.

*Superintending Engineer (T.W.A.D.),
T.W.A.D. Board, Execution
Circle, Madurai.*

TAMIL NADU FOREST DEPARTMENT.

CHERANGODE TEA DIVISION, GUDALUR.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited by the Divisional Forest Officer, Cherangode Tea Division, Gudalur Bazaar Post, Nilgiris district, for and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu so as to reach the undersigned on or before 3-00 p.m. on 20th October 1972 for carrying out the following works. Each tender must be accompanied by Earnest Money Deposit noted against each work in the Treasury receipted chalan.

Name of work—

1. Metalling the Cherangode Main Road up to the Divisional Forest Officer's Bungalow to a length of 800 metres—Approximate cost Rs. 6,900—Earnest Money Deposit Rs. 200.

2. Construction of a Reservoir for water supplies to labour lines 'L' to 'U'—Approximate cost of Rs. 7,000 Earnst Money deposit Rs. 175.

3. Construction of a Reservoir for water-supply to Divisional Forest Officer's Bungalow, Office and Staff Quarters—Approximate cost Rs. 5,000—Earnest Money Deposit Rs. 125.

4. Construction of one combined Lorry Garage—Approximate cost Rs. 7,000—Earnest Money Deposit, Rs. 175.

Time allowed for the completion of above works is up to 31st March 1973. Tender forms and tender documents can be obtained on payment of Rs. 4-12 from the office of the undersigned.

No. 10-A.

Divisional Forest Officer.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Ramanathapuram Circle, at his office at Madurai-1 for the works noted below in separate covers up to 4-00 p.m. on 8th September 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Ramanathapuram Circle, Madurai-1 in the presence of the tenderers who choose to be present at 4-30 p.m. on the same day.

Form of contract for all works is K2.

Name of work—

PERIYAR EARTH DAM—

(1) Providing filter, Rock toe and toe drain in rear of earth Dam. L.S. 0 M. to 110 M. and L.S. 230 M. to 310 M.—E.M.D.—Rs. 2,130.

(2) Providing revetment and gravel backing in front face of Earth Dam (Main Dam) L.S. 0 M. to 300 M.—E.M.D. Rs. 4,250.

(3) Providing revetment and gravel backing in front face of Earth Dam (Main Dam) L.S. 300 M. to 555 M.—E.M.D. Rs. 6,000.

KOVILAR EARTH DAM—

(1) Providing filter, Rock toe and toe drain in rear of Earth Dam from L.S. 60 M. to 150 M. and providing inverted filter, rock toe and toe drain from L.S. 240 M. to 660 M.—E.M.D. Rs. 3,500.

(2) Providing revetment and gravel backing in front face of Earth Dam L.S. 0 M. to 300 M.—E.M.D. Rs. 4,750.

(3) Providing revetment and gravel backing L.S. 300 M. to 660 M.—E.M.D. Rs. 3,430.

3. The cost of tender documents for each set, viz., Rs., 20 plus S.T. Re. 0-70 is payable under the sub-head "P.W. III. Other Remittances on account of Executive Engineer, Pilavukal Division, Srivilliputhur". Besides Sales Tax at 3½ per cent extra which is payable under the head "XII. General Sales Tax".

4. The cost of tender documents (which will under no circumstances be refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India to the head of account specified above and the chalan produced after which the tender documents will be issued.

5. The tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Ramanathapuram Circle, Madurai-1 during office hours from 30th August to 6th September 1972. The last date for receipt of application for the tender schedule is 6th September 1972 and the applications for the tender received after that date will not be generally considered.

6. Earnest money deposit will be accepted in the shape of chals and other authorised mode of payment.

7. The Superintending Engineer reserves the right of rejecting any tender or the whole tender received without assigning any reasons.

No. 52-A. *Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.,
Ramanathapuram Circle, Madurai-1.*

PALLAVA TRANSPORT CORPORATION, LIMITED, ANNA SALAI, MADRAS-2.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited up to 3-00 p.m. on 13th September 1972 for running a Canteen at Mandavalli Bus Stand of Pallava Transport Corporation, Limited, Madras. The tenders will be for a period of 2 years. Tenders will be opened on the same day, i.e., 13th September 1972 at 3-15 p.m. Copies of tender conditions can be had from the Secretary, Pallava Transport Corporation, Limited, Anna Salai, Madras-2 on payment of Re. 1-04 during office hours. The amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

No. 15-A. *Managing Director.*

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Sealed tenders are invited on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu for the purchase of the following Tractors, Bulldozers, ploughs and spares at the office of the Assistant Agricultural Engineer (Inspection), Cuddalore on "As is where is" basis up to 28th September 1972, 3-00 p.m. Intending tenderers may contact the Assistant Agricultural Engineer (Inspection), 1B, Beach Road, Cuddalore for further details and conditions of the sale. Location is Cuddalore.

1. Tractors :—

(i) W6 (MDF 724, MDK 2156 and MDC 4436)—3.

(ii) John Deere (MSZ 1101 and MSZ 161)—2.

(iii) David Brown (MDO 1656 and MSZ 5156)—2.

2. Bulldozers :—

TD 14 (MDF 988 and MDX 2113)—2.

3. Ploughs—8.

4. Spare Parts.

The last date for the sale of tender form is 23rd September 1972. The tender documents may be obtained from the Assistant Agricultural Engineer (Inspection), Cuddalore, on payment of Rs. 3 to the credit of "XXV. Agriculture—Agricultural Engineering Receipts—Miscellaneous" and Sales Tax Re. 0-11 paid to the credit of "XII. Sales Tax—b. Receipts under State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax" at the treasury, State Bank or at this office. The chals obtained from a treasury or State Bank in token of having deposited the amount may be sent to this office and tender documents obtained.

The tender documents will be opened by the Assistant Agricultural Engineer (Inspection), Cuddalore, in the Office of the Assistant Agricultural Engineer (Inspection), Cuddalore, in the presence of the tenderers or representatives of the tenderers present.

This office is not at all responsible for the loss of tender documents when sent by post. The tender documents received after 28th September 1972, and if the chals are not enclosed with the tender documents will be rejected. The tender documents must be in the prescribed form available at the office of the Assistant Agricultural Engineer (Inspection), Cuddalore. If not, the tender document will be rejected.

No. 28-A.

Director of Agriculture.

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 20th September 1972 (Wednesday) and they will be opened on the same day at 3-30 p.m. in the presence of the tenderers who choose to be present at that time.

Name of work.—*Keelakarai Water-Supply Scheme—II Stage—Construction of an elevated R.C.C. Service Reservoir of 4 lakhs litres capacity.*

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

Earnest money deposit of Rs. 2,140 has to be deposited along with the tender, only in the shape of Demand Draft or Bank guarantee from any nationalised Bank payable on par to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, Aruppukottai and cost of tender documents is Rs. 10-35 (inclusive of sales tax). Tender documents can be had from the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, 18—8—1, Municipal T.B. Road, Aruppukottai (up to 5-00 p.m. on 16th September 1972, Saturday).

No. 43-A. *Superintending Engineer,
T.W.A.D. Eze. Circle, Madurai-2*

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and by the order and direction of the Board sealed tenders are invited by the undersigned for the work noted below :—

1. Sealed tenders superscribed with the name of the work and with the name of the tenderer will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Kodayar Hydro Electric Scheme, 34-A, Perumalpuram, Tirunelveli-7, Tirunelveli district up to 3-00 p.m. on 15th September 1972 and will be opened at 4-00 p.m. on the same day in the presence of such those tenderers or their authorised representatives as may be present.

Specification number is 1/72.

Name of work.—Printing and supply of 20 kinds of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Books and Forms—E.M.D. Rs. 200.

2. Copies of tender specification with schedule, etc., can be had from the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 3-00 (Rupees Three only) which is inclusive of sales tax by money order or cash towards the cost of each set. This amount is not refundable under any circumstances.

3. The earnest money deposit mentioned above should be paid in cash only in advance at the office of the undersigned and the receipt thereof to be enclosed with the tender. Cheques will on no account be accepted. Demand drafts for earnest money should be sent in advance and in no case with the tender itself. Tenders received without earnest money deposit in the first instance will be summarily rejected.

4. No late tenders and those not in conformity with our prescribed terms, conditions, specifications or without earnest money or tie up of other transactions unless specifically stated by the undersigned towards earnest money are entertainable.

5. The Board reserves the right to distribute the work among tenderers or to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reasons therefor.

6. The Board is not responsible for any loss of tender set during transit if sent by the post. The tenders not submitted in the departmental form on due date and time will be summarily rejected. The tender forms are not transferable.

*Superintending Engineer,
Kodayar H.E. Scheme,
34-A, Perumalpuram,
Tirunelveli-7.*

No. 39-A.

NOTIFICATION.

Sealed tenders are invited for the supply of a 500 MA. Unit by the Director of Medical Education up to 3 p.m. on 12th September 1972. A copy of each of the conditions of tender, details of equipment with specifications and tender forms can be had on application, from the Director of Medical Education, Chempauk, Madras-5. The fee towards the cost of tender form etc., is Rs. 10 (Rupees ten only) exclusive of Sales Tax at 3½ percent and surcharge at 5 per cent which should be remitted into the Reserve Bank of India or any of the Branches of the State Bank of India or any Government Treasury to the credit of the Government of Tamil Nadu under the head "XXIII. Medical. II. Director of Medical Education—J. Miscellaneous" in the case of cost of tender form and in respect of Sales Tax it should be remitted under the head "XII. Sales Tax—Receipts under the State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax" and the original chalsans should be produced. The amount is not refundable under any circumstances.

Quotations should be sent in sealed cover addressed to the Director of Medical Education, Madras-5 and superscribed as "Quotation for the supply of 500 MA. Unit due on 12th September 1972."

Quotations received after the due date and time and not superscribed as above will be rejected.

Further particulars, if any required may be obtained from the Director of Medical Education, Madras.

No. 26A.

Director of Medical Education.

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed scheduled tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, (H), Tirunelveli at his office at Tiruchendur Road, Palayamkottai up to 3-30 p.m. (office clock) on 14th September 1972 (Thursday) for the works noted below and opened at 3-35 p.m. on the same date.

Name of work—

(1) Reconstruct the Bridge at M. 45/6 (KM 73/2) of Madurai-Thondi Road—E.M.D. Rs. 5,620.

(2) Forming a road from Vannivaykal on Paramakudy-Muthukulathur to Pondikanmoi Railway Station 1st Reach KM 0-0 to 2-0—E.M.D. Rs. 2,340.

(3) Forming a road from Vannivaykal on Paramakudy-Muthukulathur to Pondikanmoi Railway Station 2nd Reach KM 2-0 to 4-0—E.M.D. Rs. 2,440.

(4) Forming a road from Vannivaykal on Paramakudy-Muthukulathur to Pondikanmoi Railway Station 3rd Reach KM 4-0 to 6-0—E.M.D. Rs. 2,455.

(5) Forming a road from Vannivaykal on Paramakudy-Muthukulathur to Pondikanmoi Railway Station 4th Reach KM 6-00 to 8-0—E.M.D. Rs. 2,575.

(6) Forming a road from Vannivaykal on Paramakudy-Muthukulathur to Pondikanmoi Railway Station 5th Reach KM 8-0 to 10-0—E.M.D. Rs. 2,500.

(7) Forming a road from Vannivaykal on Paramakudy-Muthukulathur to Pondikanmoi Railway Station 6th Reach KM 10-0 to 12-0—E.M.D. Rs. 2,465.

(8) Forming a road from Vannivaykal on Paramakudy-Muthukulathur to Pondikanmoi Railway Station 7th Reach KM 12-0 to 14-0—E.M.D. Rs. 2,405.

(9) Forming a road from Vannivaykal on Paramakudy-Muthukulathur to Pondikanmoi Railway Station 8th Reach KM 14-0 to 16-0—E.M.D. Rs. 2,460.

(10) Forming a road from Vannivaykal on Paramakudy-Muthukulathur to Pondikanmoi Railway Station 9th Reach KM 16-0 to 18-0—E.M.D. Rs. 2,425.

(11) Forming a road from Vannivaykal on Paramakudy-Muthukulathur to Pondikanmoi Railway Station 10th Reach KM 18-0 to 20-6—E.M.D. Rs. 3,045.

Particulars of tender conditions prescribed forms schedules, plans etc., can be obtained from the office of the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Sivaganga, on requisition in writing on payment of the amount noted below including sales tax (not refundable) on all working days during working hours from 1st to 13th September 1972.

The cost of tender documents including sales tax for work (1) is Rs. 20-70 and for all other works Rs. 15-53 per set of each work.

Alternate design proposals will not be entertained.

The earnest money deposit noted above shall be remitted in any of the Government Treasuries with the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works) Sivaganga, under "Revenue Deposit" and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender.

The earnest money deposit in the shape of 12 year National Defence Certificate, 10 years D.D.C. State Government Securities, Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board Bonds, Bank Guarantees, Deposits at call Receipts, Demand Draft issued on Schedule Banks will also be accepted.

It is informed that Bank Guarantees will not be considered unless the concurrence of Reserve Bank of India to the Bank Guarantee is obtained and enclosed with tender.

Tender without earnest money deposit will be summarily rejected.

*Superintending Engineer (H. & R. W.),
Tirunelveli-2.*

No. 40-A.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Name of work.—*Construction of Hostel Building for Thiruvalluvar Government Arts College, Rasipuram, Salem district.*

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Salem-Dharmapuri Circle, Salem-4 for the above work up to 3-00 p.m. on 27th September 1972.

Tenders will be opened at 3-15 p.m. on the same day in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at the time of opening of the tender.

Form of Agreement is lump-sum and period of completion twelve months.

Earnest money deposit of Rs. 10,000 will be accepted in the shape of chalan or National Savings Certificates or Deposit at Call Receipts of scheduled Banks or Demand Drafts of scheduled Banks or State Government securities or Madras State Electricity Board Bonds.

Cost of tender documents, viz. Rs. 25-00 should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India, under the head "P.W. Remittances—III. Other Remittances" to the credits of the Executive Engineer, Buildings Division Salem-4 and Sales Tax of Re. 0-88 is to be remitted under the head "XII. Sales Tax. (d) Miscellaneous".

Tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Salem-Dharmapuri Circle, Salem-4 from 11th to 25th September 1972.

(State Government securities and Madras State Electricity Board Bonds will be accepted at 5 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. 13-A. *Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Salem-Dharmapuri Circle, Salem-4.*

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

SATTUR (H) DIVISION.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited by the Divisional Engineer (H.&R.W.) Sattur up to 3-30 p.m. on 13th September 1972 for the supply of mild steel (Tested) rods as follows:—

<i>Description of Goods of Materials.</i>	<i>Approximate required quantity.</i>
(1)	(2)
6 MM	0-70 M. T.
10 MM	5-80 M. T.
12 MM	1-73 M. T.
16 MM	2-35 M. T.
20 MM	1-32 M. T.
25 MM	7-07 M. T.

Note:—(1) Form of tender notice and condition, form of contract, etc., can be had from the office of the Divisional Engineer (H. & R. W.) Sattur on any working day on the payment of Rs. 5-15 by cash (including sales tax) up to 5-00 p.m. on 8th September 1972.

(2) The tenders should be sent only in the prescribed form. Tenders in other forms will be summarily rejected.

(3) The rates should be quoted only for tested rods.

Divisional Engineer (H. & R. W.) Sattur Division.

No. 12-A.

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION, MADRAS-25.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders are invited up to 3 p.m. on 11th September 1972 for the supply of raw hides and skins to the Institute of Leather Technology, Madras, during the year 1972-73. The Tender documents and other particulars can be had from the office of the Director of Technical Education, Madras-25 on production of two separate Treasury chalangas one for Rs. 5 (Rupees five only) towards the cost of tender documents credited to the Tamil Nadu Government account under "XXII. Education—E. Technical Education—a. Fees and other Charges" and other for Re. 6-15 (fifteen paise only) towards Sales Tax under the Head "XII. Other taxes and duties".

The cost of tender documents will not be refunded under any circumstances. No other form of payment will be accepted towards the cost of tender documents.

No. 16A.

Director of Technical Education

PALLAVA TRANSPORT CORPORATION LIMITED

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed quotations for the supply of Roof Lamp Assemblies and Tail light Assys are invited by the under signed up to 3 p.m. on 29th 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. 12. *Materials Manager,
Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, Madras-2.*

TAMIL NADU KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD.

DEPARTMENT OF KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited up to 4 p.m. on 30th September 1972 by the Director of Khadi and Village Industries, Madras 4 for the supply of Stationery articles for the year 1972-73 to the department of Khadi and Village Industries and tenders will be opened on 5th October 1972 at 11 a.m.

The conditions of tender and other particulars can be had from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 10 (Rupees ten only) plus Sales Tax by a demand draft or cash payable in favour of the undersigned. The demand draft bearing a date earlier than 5th September 1972 will not be accepted.

No. 69A.

Director of Khadi and Village Industries, Madras 4.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE, CHEPAUK, MADRAS 5.

Applications are invited for admission to the one year training course in Art Pottery Manufacture at the Government Glazed Art Pottery Unit, Vridhachalam (South Arcot District). Selected candidates will be paid a stipend of Rs. 50 (Rupees fifty only) per month. Women are eligible to apply.

Only candidates with some aptitude in Art, like painting, free hand drawing, moulding, designing need apply. Candidates should have passed 8th Standard or III Form and their age should be between 18 to 25 years.

Candidates will have to appear for an aptitude test when called for interview at the Art Pottery Unit, at Vridhachalam at their own expense.

Applications in candidates' own hand writing giving full name, date of birth, qualification possessed, etc., should be sent to Principal, Government Ceramic Training School, Vridhachalam, South Arcot District so as to reach him on or before 8th September 1972. The training does not guarantee any employment in Government Ceramic Units.

No. 55A.

Director of Industries and Commerce.

THE TAMIL NADU AGRO INDUSTRIES CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(A Government of Tamil Nadu Undertaking)

"Agro House", Industrial Estate, Guindy, Madras-32.

Requires

An Assistant in the scale of Rs. 275-10-375-15-450+ D.A., H.R.A. and C.C.A. as admissible under the rules of the Corporation which is presently Rs. 80 at minimum of the scale. Higher starting pay can be considered in deserving cases.

Qualifications.—(i) A graduate preferably in Commerce.

(ii) Intermediate Pass in G.D.C.S.

Experience.—Atleast 2 years experience in Secretarial work of alimited company.

Age.—Not above 35 years as on 1st October 1972.

Applications together with attested copies of testimonials in support of age, educational qualifications and experience should reach the administrative Officer of the Corporation on or before 16th September 1972. Candidates called, will have to appear for an interview at Madras at their own expenses.

No. 11.

Managing Director.

SALEM HOUSING UNIT.

SALE OF PLOTS IN DHARMAPURI.

Applications are invited from the public to purchase the developed house-sites in the proposed neighbourhood scheme in R.S. No. 217 A, Jettihalli Village, Dharmapuri District at a cost about Rs. 3,000 per ground (5 cents) either at out right sale or under hire purchase scheme.

Those who are not having any house-site or houses in Dharmapuri or outside may apply for their need, in the prescribed form which can be had from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 1 either by M.O. or at his office during the working hours. Last date for receiving the application is 15th September 1972.

*Executive Engineer and Administrative Officer,
A-6, Swarnapuri, Salem-4.*

No. 21A.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING DEPARTMENT, MADRAS-1.

NOTICE OF AUCTION SALE.

Unserviceable Printing Machines and Stores articles will be sold in Public Auction at 11-30 a.m. at the places noted below as follows:—

Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras-1—23rd August 1972: Stores articles. 24th August 1972: Printing Machines.

Government Branch Press, Central Jail, Madras-3—28th August 1972: Printing Machines.

Government High Court Branch Press, High Court Buildings, Madras-1—29th August 1972: Printing Machines.

For further particulars and copies of auction notice, please contact the Director of Stationery and Printing, Mint, Madras-1.

No. 3.

Director.

PALLAVA TRANSPORT CORPORATION, LIMITED, ANNA SALAI, MADRAS-2.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited up to 3 p.m. on 13th September 1972 for running a canteen shop, measuring 30' x 20' at Ashok nagar Bus Terminus of Pallava Transport Corporation, Limited, Madras. The tenders will be for a period of two years. Tenders will be opened on the same day, i.e., 13th September 1972 at 3-15 p.m. Copies of tender conditions can be had from the Secretary, Pallava Transport Corporation, Limited, Anna Salai, Madras-2, on payment of Rs. 1-04 during office hours. The amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

No. 19A.

Managing Director.

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed scheduled tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (H), Tirunelveli, at his office at Tiruchendur Road, Palayamkottai, up to 3-30 p.m. (office clock) on 14-9-1972 (Thursday) for the works noted below and opened at 3-35 p.m. on the same date:—

Name of work.

1. Reconstruct the Bridge at M. 45/6 (KM 73/2) of Madurai-Thondi Road, E.M.D. Rs. 5,620.
2. Forming a road from Vanniyayakal on Paramakudy Muthukulathur to Pondikanmoi Railway Station 1st Reach KM. 0-0 to 2-0—E.M.D. Rs. 2,340.
3. Forming a road from Vanniyayakal on Paramakudy Muthukulathur to Pondikanmoi Railway Station 2nd Reach KM. 2-0 to 4-0—E.M.D. Rs. 2,440.
4. Forming a road from Vanniyayakal on Paramakudy Muthukulathur to Pondikanmoi Railway Station 3rd Reach KM. 4-0 to 6-0—E.M.D. Rs. 2,455.
5. Forming a road from Vanniyayakal on Paramakudy Muthukulathur to Pondikanmoi Railway Station 4th Reach KM. 6-0 to 8-0—E.M.D. Rs. 2,575.
6. Forming a road from Vanniyayakal on Paramakudy Muthukulathur to Pondikanmoi Railway Station 5th Reach KM. 8-0 to 10-0—E.M.D. Rs. 2,500.
7. Forming a road from Vanniyayakal on Paramakudy Muthukulathur to Pondikanmoi Railway Station 6th Reach KM. 10-0 to 12-0—E.M.D. Rs. 2,465.
8. Forming a road from Vanniyayakal on Paramakudy Muthukulathur to Pondikanmoi Railway Station 7th Reach KM. 12-0 to 14-0—E.M.D. Rs. 2,405.
9. Forming a road from Vanniyayakal on Paramakudy Muthukulathur to Pondikanmoi Railway Station 8th Reach KM. 14-0 to 16-0—E.M.D. Rs. 2,460.
10. Forming a road from Vanniyayakal on Paramakudy Muthukulathur to Pondikanmoi Railway Station 9th Reach KM. 16-0 to 18-0—E.M.D. Rs. 2,425.
11. Forming a road from Vanniyayakal on Paramakudy Muthukulathur to Pondikanmoi Railway Station 10th Reach KM. 18-0 to 20-0—E.M.D. Rs. 3,045.

Particulars of tender conditions, prescribed forms, schedules, plans, etc., can be obtained from the office of the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Sivaganga, on requisition in writing on payment of amount noted against each work including sales tax (not refundable) on all working days during working hours from 1-9-1972 to 13-9-1972.

The cost of tender including sales tax for work (1) is Rs. 20-70 and for works (2) to (11) Rs. 15-53 per set of each work.

Alternate design proposals will not be entertained.

The Earnest Money Deposit noted above shall be remitted in any of the Government Treasuries with the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Sivaganga, under "Revenue Deposit" and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender.

The Earnest Money Deposit in the shape of 12 Years National Defence Certificate, 10 Years D.D.C. State Government Securities Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board Bonds, Bank Guarantees, Deposits at Call Receipts, Demand Draft issued on Schedule Banks will also be accepted.

It is informed that Bank Guarantees will not be considered unless the concurrence of Reserve Bank of India to the Bank Guarantee is obtained and enclosed with tender.

Tender without Earnest Money Deposit will be summarily rejected.

Superintending Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Tirunelveli-2.

No. 9A.

**TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.
TENDER NOTICE (K-2 CONTRACT)**

SURULIAR HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT.

"CONSTRUCTION OF PERMANENT TYPE QUARTERS AT SURULIAR LOWER CAMP."

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and by order and direction of the Board sealed tenders are invited by undersigned for the following works of Suruliar Hydro-Electric Project—Construction of Permanent type quarters at Suruliar Lower Camp.

1. Sealed tenders separately superscribed as above and with the name of the tenderer will be received by the undersigned up to 3 p.m. on 5-9-1972 for work (1) and on 8-9-1972 for works (2) and (3) and will be opened at 4-00 p.m. on the same day of the date of tender in the presence of Tenderers or their authorised representatives as may be present.

1. Specification No. SUR. IB—Construction of 6 Blocks of 2G Type permanent quarters at Suruliar Lower Camp—E.M.D. Rs. 2,600.

2. Specification No. SUR. 3 B—Construction of I and II Blocks of 2 F Type permanent quarters at Suruliar Lower Camp—E.M.D. Rs. 1,500.

3. Specification No. SUR. 4 B—Construction of III and IV Blocks of 2 F type permanent quarters at Suruliar Lower Camp—E.M.D. Rs. 1,500.

The E.M.D. should be paid in separately for each work in cash only in advance in the office of the undersigned and receipt thereof enclosed with the tender. Cheques will on no account be accepted. Demand drafts for E.M.D. should be sent in advance and in no case with the tender itself. Tender received without E.M.D. in the first instance will be summarily rejected.

Copies of tender specifications with schedule, etc., can be had from the office of the undersigned or at the office of the Executive Engineer, Civil, Suruliar Hydro-Electric Project, Gudalur Post, Madurai District on payment of Rs. 10-35 (Rupees Ten and paise thirty-five only) (including sales-tax) by Money Order or cash towards the cost of each set. This amount is not refundable under any circumstances.

The earnest money will be retained in the case of successful tender/tenderers and will not carry and interest. It will be dealt as provided in the tender, when the tender is accepted the tenderer whose tender is under consideration shall attend the office of the Superintending Engineer, Kodayar H.E. Scheme, 34-A, Perumalpuram, Tirunelveli-7 on the date fixed by the written intimation to him. If the tenderer fails to attend the office before the end of the specific period, his tender will not be considered. He shall forthwith upon intimation being given to him by the undersigned of the acceptance of tender make security deposit of another sum specified to make up a security deposit of 5 per cent of the contemplated value of contract or any other sum considered suitable by the undersigned in one of the forms specified in clause 3 above and sign an agreement in the proper departmental form for the due fulfilment of the contract. The Security deposit together with the E.M.D. and amount withheld under clause 68 of Project schedule of rates and M.D.S.S. shall be retained as security for due fulfilment of the contract. Failure to enter into the required agreement or does not pay the security deposit within a specified time of withdrawal of his tender after its acceptance, the earnest money deposit will be forfeited.

No late tenders and those not in conformity with our prescribed terms, conditions, specifications or without earnest money or tie up of other transaction towards the earnest money are entertainable.

The Board reserves the right to distribute the work among tenderers or to reject any or all the tenderers without assigning any reasons therefor.

The tender sets will be sent by ordinary post. The Electricity Board will not be responsible for any loss of tender sets during transit if sent by post. The tenders not submitted in the departmental form on due date and time will be summarily rejected. The Tender forms are not transferable.

*Superintending Engineer,
Kodayar Hydro-Electricity Scheme,
34-A, Perumalpuram, Tirunelveli-7.*

No. 27-A.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Name of work.—Construction of a bus-stand at Thiruvárur in Thanjavur District.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Thanjavur Circle, Thanjavur for the above work up to 3-00 p.m. on 14th September 1972.

1. Form of agreement is lump-sum and period of completion—Twelve months.

2. Earnest money deposit (in the shape of chalan) is Rs. 7,250 and the cost of tender documents (to be remitted into the Treasury under the head of P.W. III. Other Remittances to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Buildings Division, Thiruvárur) is Rs. 30-00 and Sales Tax (to be remitted into the Treasury under the head XII—Sales Tax and receipts under the State Sales Tax Act)—General Sales Tax. Re. 1-05.

3. Tender documents will be available for sale from 25th August 1972 onwards.

*Superintending Engineer, (A/C),
Thanjavur Circle, Thanjavur.*

No. 8-A.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

CHIT TENDER NOTICE No. 1 SBC/72.

Name of work.—Construction of quarters for 64 Police Constables at Vellore, North Arcot District.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Special Buildings Circle, Madras from contractors of appropriate class of Public Works Department or other Government Departments for the above works up to 3-00 p.m. on 12th October 1972. The tenders will be opened, by the Superintending Engineer in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-15 p.m. on the same day at his office at Chepauk, Madras-5.

1. Form of agreement is lump-sum and period of completion—ten months.

Tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Special Buildings Circle, Madras-5 during office hours from 20th September to 11th October 1972.

The cost of tender documents of Rs. 20-00 (which will under no circumstances be refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "P.W. Remittances III. Other Remittances" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Buildings Division at Kancheepuram.

The Sales Tax of Re. 0-70 can be remitted in the same chalan under the head "XII. Sales Tax B. Receipts under State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax". The tender documents will be issued only on the production of the chalan.

Earnest Money Deposit of Rs. 14,900 will be accepted only in the shape of chalans, deposit at call receipts and demand drafts of Scheduled Banks. The demand drafts at Scheduled Banks furnished towards Earnest Money Deposit drawn in favour of Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Buildings Division at Kancheepuram will only be accepted. State Government Securities and Madras State Electricity Board Bonds will be accepted at 5 per cent below market value. National Savings Certificate will also be accepted only with the knowledge of the post office concerned. No other mode of payment will be accepted. Intending tenderers should have at least three years experience in the construction of Major Buildings Works.

*Superintending Engineer, P.W.D. in charge,
Special Buildings Circle, Madras-5.*

No. 73-A.

TENDER FOR LEASE OF MUSEUM RESTAURANT IN GOVERNMENT MUSEUM, MADRAS.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned at the Office of the Government Museum, Madras till 4 p.m. on 15-9-1972 for the lease of the Museum Restaurant for a period of three years from 1st November 1972.

2. Tenders (which must be sealed) should be addressed to "The Director of Museums, Government Museum, Madras" and should be superscribed "Tender for the lease of the Museum Restaurant".

3. Tender will be opened by the undersigned who reserves to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

4. Each tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 25/- in the form of treasury chalan in original. The deposit amount of Rs. 25 should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India, under the head "T. Deposits and Advances—Deposits not bearing interest—c. Other deposits accounts—Departmental and judicial deposits—Revenue Deposits". The deposit will be refunded to those whose tenders are not accepted and retained in the case of successful tenderer who must deposit in cash six months rent determined upon at the time of the acceptance of the tender. The tender deposit of Rs. 25/- will then be refunded to him. The deposit of six months rent thus paid, will be refunded to him only on the due termination of the lease. No tender for less than Rs. 1,200/- per year can be considered.

5. The monthly rent as fixed by the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., North Presidency Division, Madras-5 shall be paid in cash in advance on or before the first day of each month commencing from 1st November 1972 and the rent is also subject to revision once in 3 years.

6. In addition to the sale of refreshments the lessee shall make his own arrangements to be approved by the Director for issuing drinking water free to the public.

7. The lessee shall pay for and obtain all licences necessary for selling refreshments in the refreshment rooms.

8. The sale of alcoholic liquors of any description is prohibited.

9. The lessee shall keep the rooms and ground clean and tidy to the satisfaction of the Director and comply with the sanitary requirements of the Corporation of Madras, or other authorised sanitary authority.

10. The lessee shall keep the restaurant open on all days except Fridays from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. and shall close it and secure it not later than 6.30 p.m. He shall leave the premises immediately after closing and securing the buildings.

11. The lease must not be sub-let.

12. The successful tenderer will be required to execute upon demand at his own cost a stamped agreement in the proper form embodying the conditions of the lease.

13. Failure to comply with any of the conditions mentioned above will not only entail cancellation of the contract and resale of the lease at the defaulting lessee's risk but also be forfeited of all or portions of the abovementioned deposit at the discretion of the Director of Museums.

14. Further particulars may be obtained from the Office of the Director of Museums.

Director,
Government Museum,
Madras-8.

No. 32-A.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, sealed tenders with the Specification No. THC-6 (R) and due date superscribed on the cover are invited by the undersigned for the following up to 12-00 noon on 25-9-1972.

Design, manufacture, supply, erection and commissioning of 2 Nos. Ash Pumps with accessories for the extension to Ash Handling Plant at Ennore Thermal Power Station II Stage—E.M.D. Rs. 5,000.

The tenders will be opened in the presence of such of those tenderers who may be present at 3-00 p.m. on the same day. 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, viz., Rs. 50/- to the Accounts Officer, Madras Electricity System (Distribution) 1/155, Anna Salai, Madras-2 noting specification No. and sending the cash receipt or Money Order receipt as the case may be, to the undersigned with a requisition, furnishing complete postal address. The Board reserves the right not to accept the lowest or any tender. The Board also reserves the right to split the tenders and place orders for supply covered by this specification on one or more tenderers.

Tenders received after the due date will be summarily rejected.

No. 9. *Superintending Engineer,
Thermal Cell.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE No. 2/SBC/72.

Name of work.—Construction of quarters for One Sub-Inspector Two Head Constables and Sixteen Police Constables at Katpadi, North Arcot District.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Special Buildings Circle, Madras-5 from contractors of appropriate class of P.W.D. or other Government Departments for the above works up to 3-00 p.m. on 12th October 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-15 p.m. on the same day at his office at Chepauk, Madras-5.

Form of agreement is Lump-sum and period of completion eight months.

Tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Special Buildings Circle, Madras-5 during office hours from 20th September 1972 to 11th October 1972.

The cost of tender documents of 20-00 (which will under no circumstances be refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "P.W.D. Remittances III. Other Remittances" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Buildings Division at Kancheepuram.

The Sales Tax of Re. 0-70 can be remitted in the same chalan under the head "XII. Sales Tax—B. Receipts under State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax". The tender documents will be issued only on the production of the chalan.

Earnest Money Deposit of Rs. 4,500 will be accepted only in the shape of chalans, deposit at call receipts and demand drafts of Scheduled Banks. The demand drafts of Scheduled banks furnished towards Earnest Money Deposit drawn in favour of Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Buildings Division at Kancheepuram will only be accepted. State Government Securities and Madras State Electricity Board Bonds will be accepted at 5 per cent below market value. National Savings Certificate will also be accepted only with the knowledge of the post office concerned. No other mode of payment will be accepted. Intending tenderers should have at least three years experience in the construction of Major Building works.

No. 77-A.

*Superintending Engineer, P.W.D. I/c.,
Special Buildings Circle, Madras-5.*

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

Specification No. AEP. 109.

(1) For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, sealed tenders superscribed "Ennore Thermal Scheme, supply, of Enamel grey paint AEP. 109" and the name of the tenderer will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 2-30 p.m. on 15th September 1972 and will be opened at 3 p.m. on the same date, and in the presence of such of those tenderers who are present.

(2) Details of the material required, corresponding specification No., E.M.D. payable, and the due date are indicated below.

Description.—Enamel Grey paint to I 52932/64—E.M.D. Rs. 500.

(3) Tender sets can be had from the undersigned from 20th August 1972 onwards at a cost of Rs. 5.

(4) 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 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. 34-A

*Superintending Engineer,
Ennore Thermal Scheme,
Ennore, Madras-57.*

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

Specification No. SE. ETS. 6/72-73.

1. For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board sealed tenders superscribed "Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, Ennore Thermal Scheme—Sale of used construction equipments specification No. SE/ETS. 6/72-73 and the name of the Tenderer" will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Ennore Thermal Scheme (Construction), Ennore, Madras-57 at his office up to 3-30 p.m. on 29th September 1972 and will be opened at 4 p.m. on the same date in the presence of such of those tenderers who are present.

2. *Equipments available for disposal.*—Air compressors, concrete mixers pump sets with motor and without motor, vehicles, wagon drills, diesel engine, traylor, workshop equipments, etc.

3. Copies of tender set can be had from the office of the Superintending Engineer (Construction), Ennore Thermal Scheme, Ennore, Madras-57 on payment of Rs. 5 (Rupees five only) in cash (not refundable under any circumstances). If the tender set is required by post, extra Re. 1 should be paid in addition to the above cost of tender set.

4. The earnest money payable should be paid in advance as specified in the tender set.

5. Tenders not submitted in the departmental form and on due date will be rejected. The Superintending Engineer (Construction), Ennore Thermal Scheme, reserves the right to distribute the sale among tenderers or reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reasons therefor.

6. The Electricity Board is not responsible, either for any loss of tender set during transit or delay in receipt if sent by post. The tender forms are not transferable.

No. 41-A

*Superintending Engineer (Construction),
Ennore Thermal Scheme, Ennore,
Madras-57.*

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY BOARD.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders in the proper departmental forms superscribing the name of work on the cover will be received by the Superintending Engineer (T.W.A.D.) at his office at 17, P. T. Rajan Road, Madurai-2 up to 3 p.m. as per his office clock on 20th September 1972 Wednesday and they will be opened the same day at 3-30 p.m.

Name of work.—Kovilpatty Water Supply Scheme—Supply, Delivery and Erection of Town Booster Pumpsets and accessories.

Form of Contract.—Lump-sum.

Earnest Money Deposit.—Rs. 2,950 (Rupees two thousand nine hundred and fifty only).

This amount has to be deposited along with the tender only in the shape of Demand Draft or Bank Guarantee from any Nationalised Bank payable on par to the credit of the Executive Engineer (T.W.A.D. Board), Execution Division, 25, Vakkil Street, Kovilpatty. No other form of E.M.D. will be accepted.

Period of completion of work.—6 (Six) months.

Cost of tender documents.—Rs. 15-55 (Rupees fifteen and paise fifty-five only) (inclusive of Sales Tax and not refundable).

Tender documents can be had from the Executive Engineer (T.W.A.D. Board), Execution Division, 25, Vakkil Street, Kovilpatti (up to 5 p.m. on 16th September 1972).

No. 42-A

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

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Sealed Tenders are invited by the undersigned up to 3 p.m. on 29th September 1972 for Handling and Transport of 7-30 metre, 8-25 metre and 9-15 metre R.C.C. and P.S.C. poles from Mettur Civil R.C.C. yard (near T.T.C.) and Nehru Nagar P.S.C. Pole yards to R.C.C. yards workshops within Mettur Electricity System for a period of one year from the date of acceptance of the Tender.

Copies of Tender specification and Tender form can be had on payment of Rs. 5 (Rupees five only) (non-refundable) each in cash or by M.O. to the Chief Accountant/Exp. Mettur Electricity System, Mettur Dam I, mentioning clearly the specification and clear postal address.

The last date for the receipt of M.O. is 25th September 1972. The Tender condition and tender form will be sent to the applicants only by ordinary post under certificate of posting and the Board will not be held responsible for loss of tender documents in transit or for delay or non-delivery, etc. The tender forms are not transferable. The undersigned also reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reasons therefor and split up the tender between two or more tenderers if necessary.

A sum of Rs. 2,000 (Rupee two thousand only) towards E.M.D. should be paid by the tenderer either by cash at this office cash counter or by demand draft on any of the scheduled banks and enclosed cash receipts or demand draft (as the case may be) along with tender. Tenders not accompanied by proof of E.M.D. will be rejected. The tenders will be opened at 4 p.m. on 29th September 1972 in the presence of tenderers who may be present. Tender forms will be available for sale from 31st August 1972.

No. 75-A.

*Superintending Engineer,
Mettur Electricity System,
Mettur Dam-1.*

**THE TAMIL NADU AGRO-INDUSTRIES
CORPORATION LIMITED**

(A Government of Tamil Nadu Undertaking.)

“AGRO HOUSE”, Industrial Estate, Guindy, Madras-32.

**OPPORTUNITY FOR UNEMPLOYED TECHNICAL
PERSONNEL FOR STARTING AGRO SERVICE
CENTRES.**

The Tamil Nadu Agro-Industries Corporation has a programme of training for unemployed graduates in Engineering/Agricultural Engineering/Agriculture, etc., and Diploma Holders in Engineering by way of promoting employment opportunities in Tamil Nadu. The training is for a period of four months at Budni (M.P.)/Hissar (Haryana). After training, the successful candidates will be required to set up Agro Service Centres in suitable rural areas for hiring out to agriculturists tractors, implements and power tillers, installing pumpsets/affording plant protection service, supplying necessary inputs for agriculture including spare parts and also servicing and maintaining agricultural machinery.

Those who are seriously interested in undergoing the training in order to qualify themselves for jobs as mentioned above may write to the undersigned for application forms and other particulars, with a stamped self-addressed envelope on or before 6th September 1972.

No. 76-A

Managing Director.

PALLAVA TRANSPORT CORPORATION LIMITED.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed scheduled tenders are invited from the intending tenderers who have registered their names in Public Works Department, Central Public Works Department, Highways, Housing Board, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, etc. Sealed scheduled tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer, Pallava Transport Corporation, at his office at ‘Transport House’, Mount Road, Madras-2 up to 3 p.m. on 15th September 1972 for the works noted below :—

Name of work—

1. Providing dust proof yard in Sub-Depot at Tiruttani—E.M.D. Rs. 1,700.
2. Providing dust proof yard in Sub-Depot at Ponneri—E.M.D. Rs. 2,350.

Form of contract is lump sum and period of completion two months for each work.

Tenders will be opened on the same day, i.e., on 15th September 1972 at 3-15 p.m. by the Executive Engineer, Pallava Transport Corporation, Transport House, Madras-2.

Particulars of tender conditions, forms, schedules and plans can be obtained from the office of the Executive Engineer (Civil), Transport House, Madras-2 on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 20-80 (Rupees twenty and paise eighty only) on all working days during office hours from 30th August to 14th 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, 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.

*Executive Engineer (C),
Pallava Transport Corporation Limited,
Madras-2.*

No. 74-A

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD.

SOUTH DIVISION.

Separate sealed tenders with the name of work and the tenderer duly superscribed of the cover are invited for the following works at S.M.N.H. so as to reach the undersigned not later than 3 p.m. on 6th September 1972. The tenders will be opened at 3-05 p.m. on the same day in the presence of tenderer who choose to be present. Approximate value of each work is Rs. two lakhs and E.M.D. for each work is Rs. three thousands.

Description of work—

1. Construction of second floor over 4 M.I.G. Blocks at Besant Nagar—Design 124-A.
2. Construction of second floor over 4 M.I.G. Blocks at Besant Nagar—Design No. 124-A.

Tender documents and other particulars can be had from the Office of the Executive Engineer (South) Tamil Nadu Housing Board between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. on all working days from 31st August 1972 on ayacut of cost of Rs. 5-15 per set.

No. 14

Executive Engineer (South Division).

**TAMIL NADU TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
LIMITED, 34, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS-2.**

Name of work—“Construction of 2 shops and Restaurant in the Tourist Bungalow Compound at Tiruchirappalli”.

Sealed tenders are invited from the Registered Contractors of State Public Works Department, Highways, Central Public Works Department, etc., for the above work.

1. Date and time of tender—3-00 p.m. on 13th September 1972.
2. Date of opening of tender—3-30 p.m. on 13th September 1972.
3. Cost of tender documents—Rs. 15+0-35 Sales Tax.
4. Form of contract—Lump-sum.
5. Earnest Money Deposit for the work—Rs. 1,750.
6. Time of completion—4 months.

The tender documents can be obtained from the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation on application by remitting the amount in cash or by bank draft drawn in favour of ‘Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation Limited, Madras-2’. The cost of the tender documents will not be refunded.

The Earnest Money Deposit should be paid in the form of crossed Bank draft payable to Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation Limited, Madras-2.

No. 13.

Managing Director.

**DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION—TAMIL
NADU—MADRAS-25.**

Applications are invited for the post of one Senior Research Fellow to work in the C.S.I.R. Scheme on “Digital Stimulation of Drainage Basins”, in the Hydraulics and Water Resources Department, College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras-25.

Duration.—The post is sanctioned for a period of 2 years from the date of appointment.

Salary.—Rs. 400 per month (fixed).

Qualification and Experience.—The applicant should be an M.Sc. in Hydraulic Engineering or Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering or M.Sc. in Electrical or Electronics and Communication Engineering.

Age.—The applicant should be not more than 35 years of age on 1st April 1972.

Applications furnishing relevant particulars of age, qualification experience, list of publication if any on plain paper should reach the Dean of Post-Graduate Studies, College of Engineering, Madras-25 on or before 9th September 1972.

No. 57-A.

Director of Technical Education.

Rapid Green
Revolution



Welfare of
Backward
Classes



Free Education
up to P.U.C.



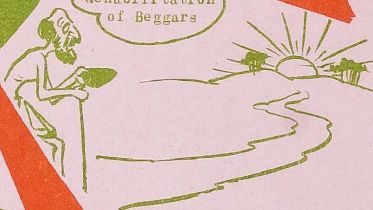
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Rising Population Raises Problems

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The Director of Tamil Nadu Raffle, Madras-2.

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