

# Tamil Arasu

16th JUNE 1972 35 Ps





*All your Needs*

*Are Available Here*



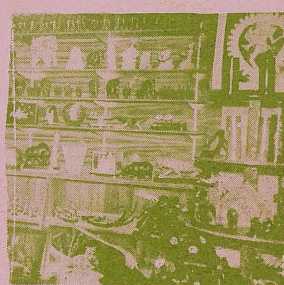
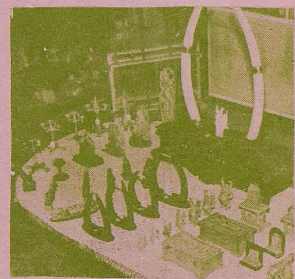
# KURALAGAM

*Madras-1.*

## KHADI-KRAFT

PHONE: } 20461, 20462,  
20463, 20464, 20465.

*a*  
**REPOSITORY OF  
HANDICRAFT  
ARTICLES**



MUTHU



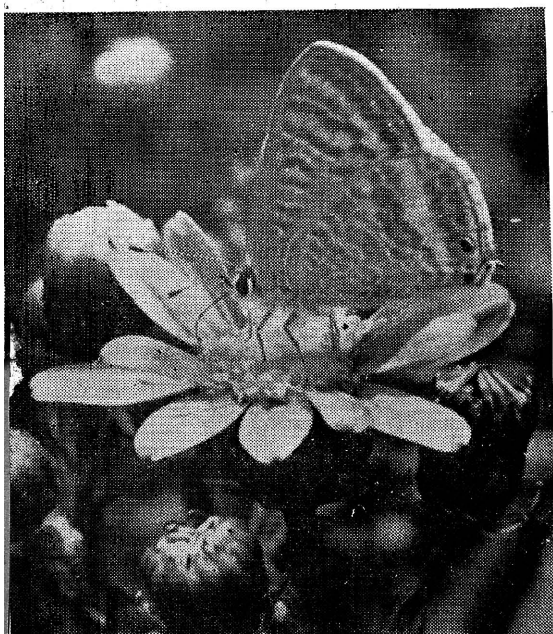
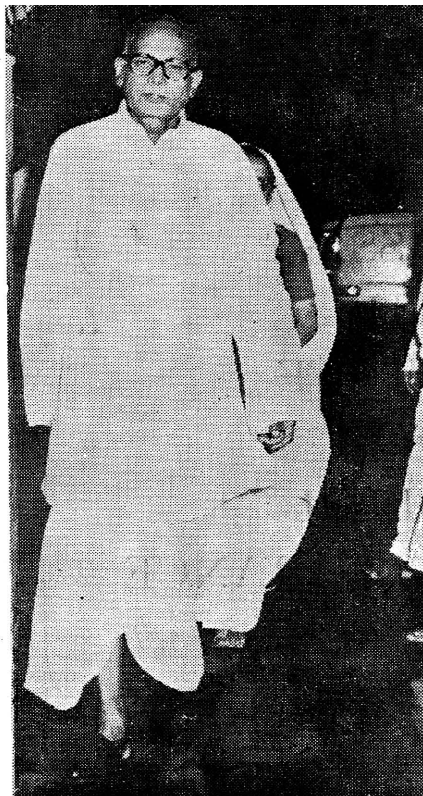
# Tamil Arasu

Vol. II 16th JUNE 1972 Issue 24

## CONTENTS.

	Pages.
Jeyaprakash on Society's Dacoits ..	4—5
All About the Slum Clearance Board's Activities.	6
Crash Programme for eye treatment ..	7—8
Irrigation Research Station at Poondi ..	11—13
Irrigation Schemes in Tamil Nadu ..	14—16
Coom—the Pride of Madras .. ..	17—18
Sunflower .. .. .	19—20
TANSI Steps out .. .. .	21
Chief Minister's speech at N.D.C. ..	24—25
The First Indian-built Frigate .. ..	27
Truth as depicted in Tiruvalluvar and Kabir.	29—31
New Process of treating Jute .. ..	33
Tenders .. .. .	41—58

*Photo by Raj of Public (I. & P. R. Dept.)*





# THE CENTRE MUST ASSIST THE STATE FOR SLUM CLEARANCE



*Presiding over the function held in connection with the opening of newly-built colony for the slum dwellers at Kotturpuram Dr.M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu spoke the following :—*

I feel doubly glad to take part in this function ; One is that this colony built for the poor and the down-trodden is being opened by Thiru Jayaprakash Narayanan, the Sarvodaya Leader and the other is that this function is conducted in the area of my assembly constituency.

There is no State in India that Jayaprakash Narayanan has not seen. Nor are there any people whose culture and civilisation are unknown to him. We feel more proud than Jayaprakash Narayanan himself for the fact that such a high and noble personality like him has come over here to take part in this function of the Slum Clearance Board of the Government of Tamil Nadu which always stands to execute the scheme dear and near to his heart.

He and others here have seen the hands that have garlanded us. They were not wearing silk clothes nor were their hands soft. Their hands made strong and

sturdy by strenuous work. The people who live in this area belong to that category of society. Though their hands are strong and sturdy, their hearts are soft like the petals of jasmine and rose.

The D.M.K. is associated with the poor and the deprived. We have ourselves engaged in endeavours like this in the resolve that the poor people should not be left to suffer as we had suffered in our early life for being poor.

This colony is near the river Adyar (which in Tamil means that one cannot get to anything). During the last twenty years it had been the condition of the poor that they could not get anything enjoyable in life. To change the run of things for the poor and to ensure that they will hereafter get anything and everything in life, these palatial buildings have been built by the Slum Clearance Board under the able Chairmanship Thiru Rama Aranganal with the Co-operation and untiring work of the group of engineers in the Board.

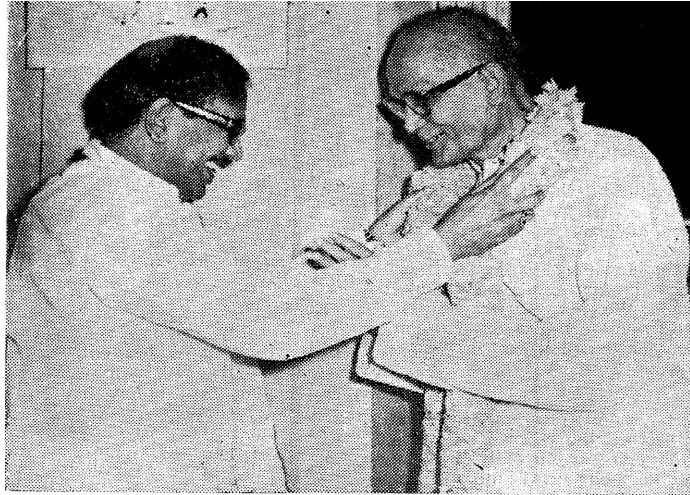
These multi-storeyed buildings have been built for the benefit of the poor. Before this, seven storeyed and fourteen storeyed buildings have been there in the City. They may have been called the L.I.C. building or they may

have been built for the multi-millionaires. But the creation of the Slum Clearance Board was meant to ensure that such palatial and multi-storeyed buildings should be constructed for the poor within seven years irrespective of the cost whether it is Rs. 40 crores or Rs. 50 Crores.

The Beggars Rehabilitation Scheme, the conducting of free Eye Camps, the construction of six Leprous Beggars Rehabilitation Homes, the creation of Slum Clearance Board and the like are all schemes which have been planned having the welfare of the poor in mind.

Among the leaders of our country who were dear to our hearts, the names of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Subash Chandra Bose and Jayaprakash Narayanan who took part in the liberation movement of the country have all been mentioned here. Among these three, Netaji was an extreme revolutionary Jayaprakash Narayanan is at the other extreme, Nehru chose a *via media* path in between these two extreme means. Anna possessed and exemplified the inner character of all these three people and we in our words and deeds, follow Anna to the core.





Taking the clue from the Chief Minister, the great Sarvodaya Leader Thiru Jayaprakash Narayan called for a social and economic revolution which alone could free our society from the clutches of dacoits hidden in our society. He was speaking at a function organised at Kotturpuram in Madras on 11th June 1972 when he declared open the new tenements for slum-dwellers constructed by the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board.

Thiru Jaya Prakash stressed the Government of Tamil Nadu by means of its policies was creating the climate for the social and economic revolution "I do not think that these dacoits can be rid from our society so easily unless we are prepared to a total human revolution. Their hold on society is not merely because of our poverty; there are far more dangerous dacoits in the affluent society of the west" The Sarvodaya Leader felt very much concerned with the growth of the power of the bureaucracy; whether it be administrative, party or of the technocrat, the socialist countries were in the stranglehold of the bureaucracy. "Perhaps Mahatma Gandhi has a solution to the problem. I consider him to be a revolutionary who lived before his time. Perhaps the failure of both the western and the eastern systems in the development of society will lead them to discover Gandhi

much more quickly than ourselves. Today we are merely copying from either the west or the east according to our predilections".

Describing the tenement as a "fine monument to the service of the lowliest sections of our urban-society—the slum-dwellers", Thiru Jaya Prakash Narayan said: "Gandhi, the propounder and practitioner of Sarvodaya, had taught that the building up of the Sarvodaya order must begin with Antyodaya that is, with the uplift of the last and the lowest. Therefore to me, slum clearance is a task that the Father of the Nation would have placed at the top of his nation-building programme.

Tamil Nadu is the first State in this country to have set up a Slum Clearance Board, and, as such, it deserves our sincerest congratulations. While the D.M.K. party would be entitled to claim the credit for this fine achievements, I have been much impressed by Mr. Arangannal's attitude that "no political colour is given to any social development that takes place in our schemes, and every project is carried out without fear or favour only with the aim to help the poor" and to see God in the smile of the Poor". The last words should be a guiding star to every social and political worker in this country.

There is no more eloquent commentary on the socialism of which we have heard since at least the Avadi session of the Congress than the proliferation of miserable slums on the one hand and the growth of magnificent residential areas of the newly rich on the other in all our growing cities. I, therefore, consider the work of the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board as one of the most valuable contributions to the building up of a socialist society.

Apart from the physical achievements, what has impressed me most in the planned and scientific manner in which the whole scheme has been and is being tackled. First of all, the Act protects the slum dwellers from being evicted by the landlord or anyone else. Then the work begins with a socio-economic survey which I find to have been very well thought out in meticulous detail. The survey ensures that the right kind of tenement is provided to the slum-dwellers, keeping in mind his particular avocation and needs. It also ensures against fraudulent claims and interlopers, and facilitates the work of the scrutiny and vigilance cells. No one is evicted from a slum area unless a tenement is ready to receive him. The tenement houses or colonies are as far as possible built near their work place so that slum-dwellers are not put to the inconvenience of travelling long distances, which becomes a major problem for them in the absence of public transport. This is one of the serious problems in Delhi also.

The Kotturpuram Scheme in southern Madras, which it is my privilege to inaugurate this evening is Mr. Arangannal's most ambitious and successful schemes to date. Seeing is believing, and what we see before us speaks for itself. This indeed is a piece of work that will enable us all to "see God in the smile of the poor" who will live here.

In conclusion, I hope this Board will receive every assistance from the Union Government. I hope particularly that there will be no further occasion when the Board's work will have to be slow down for want of steel and cements..



# THE GOOD WORKS DONE BY THE SLUM CLEARANCE BOARD IN MADRAS CITY

Since the formation of the Slum Clearance Board, the clearance of slums and the construction of tenements to the Slum dwellers with all amenities have been started in 35 areas to build about 8,000 tenements and all these works are in progress. During the last financial year (i.e.) for the period ending 31st March 1972, the budget allotment of Rs. 4 crores have completely been spent and the incomplete works are being pushed through besides new works started. We have also schemes prepared for another 45 slum areas and these could be implemented if funds are made available.

As far as this Kotturpuram Scheme is concerned the estimate provides for the construction of 1,848 tenements including provision of roads, water-supply, sanitation etc., at a cost of Rs. 130 lakhs. Out of these, 828 tenements have been completed and the rest are in progress. Even though the entire scheme has been sanctioned as one, we have to take up works only in stages as we had to distribute our grant in other areas also where we have taken up works.

Each tenement has got one living room, one small lobby-cum-room, one kitchen, one bath and one water closet. Each house will be provided with an independent tap for water supply from an overhead tank and also electricity with an independent meter. There is also provision for playground for children, community centre, a primary mini-health centre, run by the Voluntary Health Services, a library and also for shops. The layout is so prepared as to make the entire colony self-sufficient with respective amenities.

## Shortage of Steel.

I would like to state one important point here. However anxious we may be to speed up the works and organise our works accordingly we have been greatly handicapped due to want of steel and the works had to be stopped off and on completely due to non-availability of this precious and important commodity. Even though we are designing our structures so as to reduce the usage of steel to the minimum yet our works are stopped often due to want of minimum quantity of steel. Great stores is now being laid on the importance of providing houses to the

houseless millions and particularly to the Low Income Group and the poor masses.

As this housing must have a high priority next to food, it would be helpful if housing particularly Low Income Group and slum housing are given an High Priority allotment next to defence in the matter of distribution of steel and this will help us go a long way in speeding up our works.

As stated earlier, we have already prepared a number of schemes which could be implemented immediately if only we get the finance. My humble request is that the allotment for this year (i.e.) 1972-73 may be doubled to that of the grant allotted for the last year.

Projects can be conceived, plans can be drawn and estimates can be prepared and even the finance may be set apart. But one point that I would like to specially mention here is that the type of work the Engineers have to tackle in the clearance of slums is so much different from the work that their counterparts have to achieve in other departments like Public Works, Highways, Railways, etc.

The work involved in the clearance of slums is not merely an engineering but it is an engineering-cum-social work. Unless one has a frame of mind with a spirit of dedication to serve the poor and the poor homeless, it is very difficult to achieve success in the slum clearance work. The Engineers have got a special part to play in that and they must learn how to move with the slum dwellers, convince them that we are really interested in helping them to lead a better life in a better home and get their fullest co-operation in the matter of temporary rehabilitation seeing to it that they are given the necessary basic amenities, even when they are temporarily accommodated and gain their goodwill and co-operation in executing in our works. Without the co-operation of the people of the slums, it is impossible to achieve any success in our ventures. In this respect I am indeed very happy to state that the Engineers working in the Slum Clearance Board have clearly understood this and they are working with a sense of service and dedication.

BY

**K. R. RAMASWAMY,**  
Chief Engineer,  
Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance  
Board.



The Government of Tamil Nadu have been bestowing considerable attention to the cure of Blindness by arranging for surgery for cataract and treatment of other ailments in the eye camps in rural areas. In Tamil Nadu, about six lakhs of people are blind in both eyes due to cataract and another four lakhs of people are blind in one eye due to cataract. A high percentage of these people are above the age of 50. If their eye sight is restored, nearly 60 per cent of the people can work and earn their livelihood and support their families.

To meet the expenditure of the camps to be organised from June 3, the Birth day of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, a fund designated as "The Chief Minister Eye Camp Fund" has been constituted and the collection for the fund will commence on and from 3rd June. The money thus collected towards this Fund, may either be deposited in a Personal Deposit Account opened in the Reserve Bank of India, Madras, or in such nationalised banks as Government may direct.

The Government also constitute an Advisory Committee to advise the Government in the administration of the above Fund with the following :—

1. Minister for Health—*Chairman.*
2. Secretary, Health and Family Planning Department—*Member.*

## Eye Treatment Camps Begin Work

3. The Director of Medical Education, Madras—*Member.*

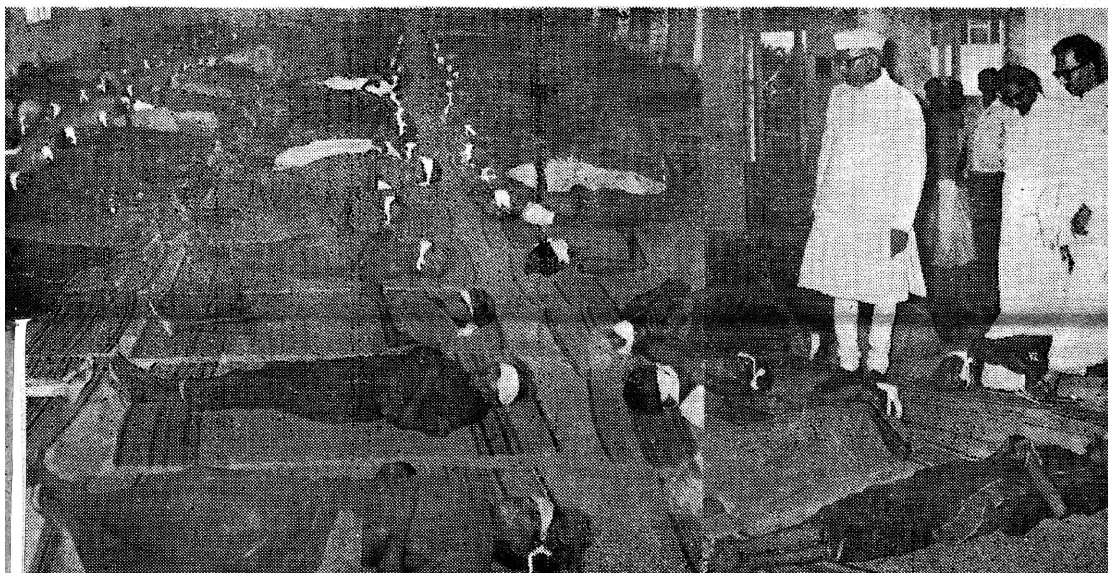
4. The Director of Health Services and Family Planning, Madras—*Member.*

5. The Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department—*Member and Treasurer of the Fund.*

6. The Deputy Secretary to Government (Health), Health and Family Planning Department—*Member-Secretary.*

Four more members will be nominated to the Committee in due course. The above Committee will also suggest ways and means for Collecting Funds. The term of non-official members of the Committee will be for three years. The Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department who has been nominated as a member of the Committee shall also be the Treasurer of the "The Chief Minister Eye Camp Funds" and also issue cheques and maintain the accounts thereof.

The Director of Health Service<sup>s</sup> and Family Planning will be in overall charge of the eye camps. The Director of Medical Education will render necessary assistance for this purpose. A team of medical men headed by the eminent eye specialists, Dr. G. Venkataswamy, Vice-Principal and Professor of Ophthalmology, Madurai Medical



College, Madurai and Dr. J. E. Abraham, Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras will be in charge of organising the Medical relief.

The first of the 100 eye camps to be organised, throughout the state was inaugurated at Anakaputhur near Pallavaram. Nearly 150 cases were treated on the first day. About 100 more persons are to be operated upon for cataract at the three-day camp where the patients are also being provided with food.

The programme envisages medical attention during this year to at least a lakh of people suffering from various types of eye diseases. The project will be implemented by the Health Department with the co-operation of voluntary agencies.

Dr. Karunanidhi received contributions, big and small, for his "Eye Camp Fund" from a stream of visitors, who called on him at his residence from early morning on his birthday and offered their felicitation. Friends and admirers including Partymen who offered garlands to him on the occasion gave a minimum of Rs. 10 each in the cause of providing relief to the poor and the destitute suffering from loss of sight.

Contributions to the Fund made at the residence of the Chief Minister by visitors amounted to Rs. 4 lakhs and this included Rs. 2,02,049 from the temples in Tamil Nadu handed over to the Chief Minister by Thiru M. Kannappan, Minister for Hindu Religious Endowments.

At the public function got up at the University Centenary Hall in the evening to felicitate the Chief Minister, the Sheriff Thiru MAM. Ramaswamy heading a Committee handed over Rs. 5 lakhs which included Rs. 49,000 from State Electricity Board and Rs. 25,000 from Anjuham Pictures for story and dialogues written by the Chief Minister for their latest production *Pillai-yo-Pillai*. This took the total collections on the inaugural day of the Chief Minister Karunanidhi Eye Camp Fund to Rs. 9 lakhs.

Inaugurating a free eye camp of the mobile ophthalmic unit of the Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras at Anakaputhur near Pallavaram, Thiru K. Anbazhagan, Minister for Health, said that a survey had revealed that about five lakh to eight lakh persons over the age of 40 had to be given surgical

treatment for cataract in Tamil Nadu. Such eye relief camps for giving free treatment would be set up in Chingleput, South Arcot and North Arcot districts.

Speaking at the Public function at the University Centenary hall, the Chief Minister expressed his gratitude to all those who contributed to the Eye Camp Fund in response to his appeal. A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs was required to fulfil the Tamil Nadu Government's ambitious Programme to restore vision to one lakh persons this year and he appealed to the committee headed by the Sheriff to continue their efforts vigorously to raise money for the Fund.

The Chief Minister recalled that the people have donated 2½ times the Rs. 40 lakh target fixed by him on the occasion of his last birth day when he raised a fund in order to enlist public participation in the social welfare scheme of Beggar Rehabilitation and he expressed the hope that the people would respond in an abundant measure to any appeal for donations by the present Government which had the welfare of the weaker sections of the people at heart.



At Anakaputhur the first eye-camp was held on 3-6-72 with Health Minister presiding.

The Youth Corp's Volunteers on C.M.'s Birthday gave Triple Antigen vaccinations to children all over the State. Here the Kilpennathur Block Volunteers are seen; they gave 12,015 Small Pox and 2,171 DPT vaccinations.





**Tamil Nadu Khadi & Village Industries Board Training Centre for Pots & Pans, Sevapet, Tirur (P. O.) Chingleput Dt., Tamil Nadu.**

Applications are invited for **ARTISAN COURSES (FIVE MONTHS)** from Potters. Selected candidates should be prepared to remit a caution deposit of Rs. 75 against their mess charge.

Application should reach the Manager, **TRAINING CENTRE FOR POTS & PANS, SEVAPET, TIRUR (P.O.), CHINGLEPUT Dt., TAMIL NADU** on or before 24-6-72. The training course will be commenced on 1-7-72.

**Preference :**

1. Preference will be given to those sponsored by Pottery Workers Co-operative Society.
2. Those recommended by Panchayats and Panchayat Unions.

**Stipend :**

Rs. 75 (Rupees Seventy Five).

**Travelling Allowance :**

Expense on account of travelling and other incidentals for Journeys to and from their house to the training centre and vice versa will be given to the trainees at the rate prescribed by the Khadi & Village Industries Commission. The original Journey ticket in support of their class should be furnished.

**Certificate :**

Potters should produce Community Certificate obtained from Revenue Department Officers, not below the rank of Tahsildar and Block Development Officers.

**Age :**

The candidate should be of age group 18 to 35 years.

**Qualification :**

Able to read and write.

**Form of application :**

1. Name of the applicant :
2. Full Name & Address :
3. Date of birth :
4. General Educational Qualification :
5. Previous experience in Pottery :
6. Name of the Sponsoring Agency :

**Tamil Nadu Chief Minister welcomes Ganga—Cauvery Link.**

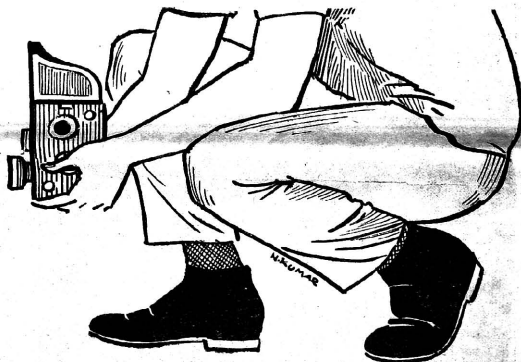
On behalf of the State Government, I have discussed with the Union Planning Minister and the Union Minister for Irrigation the need to take up immediately the massive scheme of linking up the Cauvery with the Ganga. This would ensure that inter-State water disputes do not arise; nay, this would even help to solve the existing ones. This scheme, when implemented, will help to develop the entire area from the Ganga to the Cauvery and would further serve as a great unifying link between the different regions of this vast country of ours. As part of this impressive scheme for connecting the Ganga and the Cauvery, rivers like the Godavari and the Krishna would also get integrated in the grid. This mighty scheme can be implemented in stages, by first linking up the Cauvery with the Godavari and the Krishna and simultaneously linking the Ganga with northern rivers like the Mahanadhi. Completion of this scheme in stages would also rectify regional imbalances in which the spectacle of certain States ravaged by flood and others stricken with drought will disappear. I would earnestly urge the Central Government to initiate preliminary action on this project.

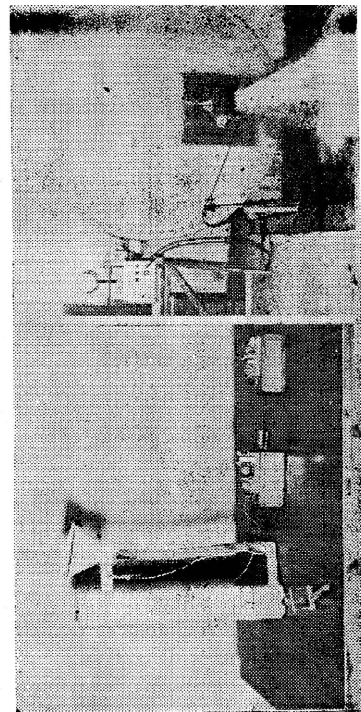
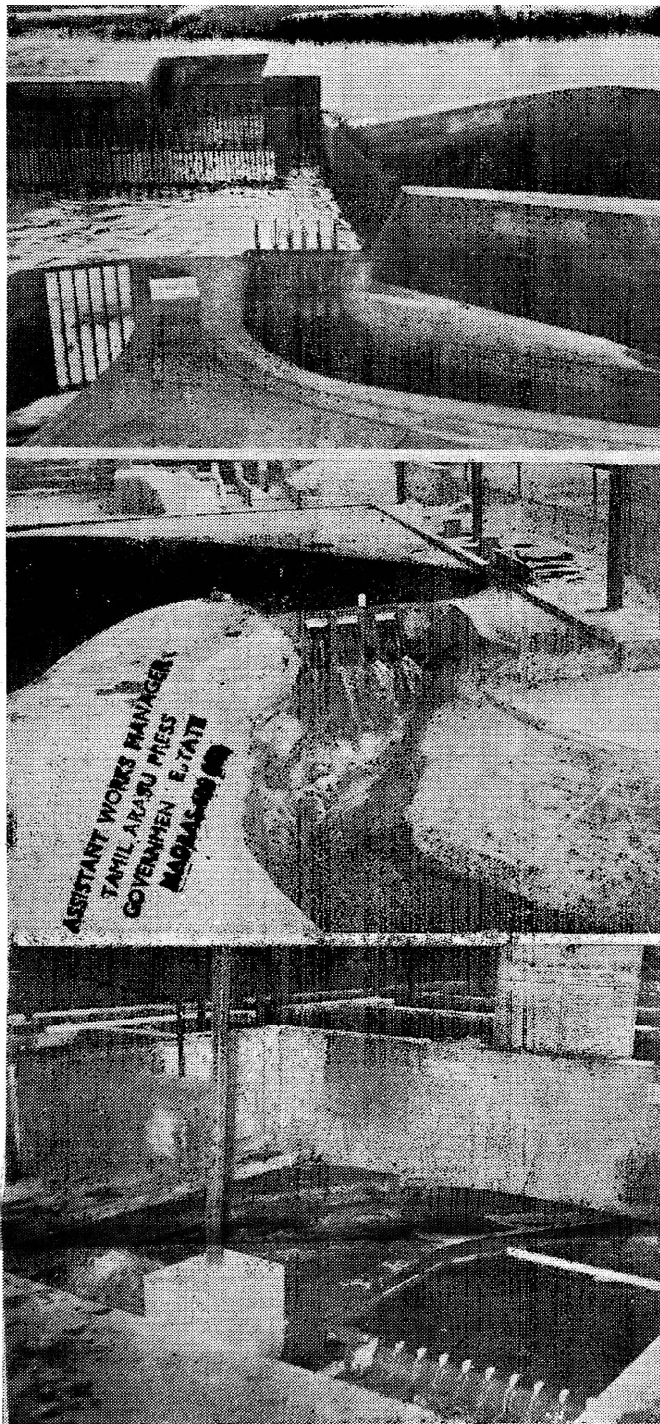
—From Budget Speech.

**ATTENTION PHOTOGRAPHERS.**

Quality photographs and colour transparencies of tourist interest relating to Tamil Nadu are required by the Director of Tourism, Government of Tamil Nadu for use in various media like exhibitions, brochures, picture post cards, etc. Intending sellers may send photographs and colour transparencies in an insured package or personally hand them over to the Tourism Promotion Officer, Public (Tourism) Department, Fort St. George, Madras-9 on or before 30th June 1972, quoting the price expected.

No. 31 *Director of Tourism.*





Gadgets developed at Poondi.

Top : High Pressure Tank.

Bottom : Rainfall Sensor.  
Models at Poondi.

Left Top : Grand Anicut.

Middle : Parappalar Reservoir  
and

Bottom : Tungabadhra dam.

Poondi Invites Central  
Board of Irrigation  
&  
Power on its Silver  
Jubilee on 22-6-72.



In the wake of the grant of Independence, a large number of Irrigation Projects were taken up for construction in Tamil Nadu. Even though the design of dams, sluices, canals and other allied hydraulic structures can be undertaken solely from theoretical considerations, there are a number of imponderables which could be assessed only through hydraulic scale model experiments. For the purpose of conducting systematic hydraulic research for Tamil Nadu the Irrigation Research Station, Poondi was created in the year 1945. Poondi was selected because of its proximity to Madras, and the plentiful water supplies available at the Poondi Reservoir. During the initial years, in addition to hydraulics, problems in Soil Mechanics and Concrete Technology were also studied. After a few years, emphasis was given mainly to hydraulic studies and the latter two subjects were studied in a separate organisation set up at Madras.

Important hydraulic problems that are studied in the Research Station are described below :

#### **Design of Cavitation-free profiles for spillways in Dams.**

For every dam a spillway will be provided for passing floods, and unless the surface profile of this spillway is designed on correct lines, vacuum will be developed at every point of change of curvature and a phenomenon known as **Cavitation** will occur. Due to this cavitation, the surface of the spillway will be damaged by pitting by the impact of high velocity air bubbles. In the Research Station studies are made to evolve cavitation-free profiles. A Cavitation Tank is also available in the laboratory, which is utilised for more important studies.

#### **Design of energy dissipation arrangements at the toe of spillways.**

When floods pass over spillways (which are generally of the heights of 30 to 100 metres) and fall down to the river bed, the potential energy of the flood waters is converted into kinetic energy which in turn will generate high velocities in the flow. These high velocity jets will erode the river bed and banks, unless their excessive energy is dissipated through the mechanism of a 'hydraulic jump'. Through

## **Problems of Taming Rivers for Irrigation**

### **Field Experiments at Poondy Research Station**

By

Er. P. Kumaraswamy, B.E. (Hons.),  
M.I.A.H.R., M.I.A.S.H., M.C.S.I.,  
F.C.A.E.S., (MIT., USA), F.A.Sc.,  
Director, Poondi Research Station.

model studies suitable energy dissipating devices have been evolved for every spillway.

#### **Design of inlet curves for sluices through dams.**

When the water stored up in a reservoir flows through a river sluice or canal sluice located in the body of a dam it has to negotiate a right angled turn, and vacuum is created at the turning corner, unless the corner is fitted up with streamlined inlet curves. Inefficient curves will lead to cavitation and consequent damage. Studies are made at the Research Station through hydraulic models as well as by utilising the Electrical analogy apparatus, to evolve suitable inlet curves.

#### **Design of energy dissipating arrangements at the down-stream end of sluices.**

When the river sluice or canal sluice in a dam is opened, a concentrated jet of high velocity water emanates from the down stream portal of the sluice. This jet has very high kinetic energy concentrated within a small space. If this jet is permitted to impinge on the river bed without any treatment, the river bed will be completely washed away. Therefore model studies are made to reduce the intensity of discharge by flattening the jet and then passing it through a suitably designed stilling basin for dissipating energy. The Poondi Research Station has evolved a novel type of exit portal employing a descending roof with flaring sides. Energy dissipating arrangements at the down stream end of sluices in every dam in Tamil Nadu and also in a number of dams in Andhra and Kerala were evolved at Poondi.

#### **Design of vibration-free gate structures for sluices through dams.**

When the regulating gates in the sluices through dams are only partially lifted, excessive vibrations are set up in the gates. These vibrations transmit their energy to the body of the dam, and some times these vibratory forces are of the same magnitude as earthquake forces. A tremendous amount of noise is produced and the vibrations tend to loosen up fixed structures in the dam. By properly shaping the lip of the gate, and by providing aeration pipes downstream of the gate these vibrations can be reduced. Poondi undertakes studies of this nature, and for this purpose a High Head Tank in which pressure up to 80 feet head of water can be maintained has been fabricated and electronic equipment to measure and photographically record the vibrations are also available.

#### **Development of surge tanks and other power structures for hydro-electric projects.**

When water is conveyed through penstocks from reservoirs into hydraulic turbines in Electric Power houses, structures known as 'surge tanks' have to be designed and erected at the penstocks, just before their entry into the turbines. Whenever the Electrical load changes drastically, surges are created in

the hydraulic system, thereby tending to damage the penstocks, unless they are mitigated by these surge tanks. For a number of surge tanks in the Hydro-Electric Power Systems in Tamil Nadu designs have been furnished after conducting model experiments at Poondi.

#### **Evolution of silt excluders and silt ejectors.**

Regulators and barrages are built across rivers, and canals take-off from their flanks, to convey water to the fields. In addition to irrigation water, a lot of sand and silt also enter the canals. The bed load is mostly sand which raises the bed levels in the canals thereby reducing their discharge capacity. Invariably for every such structure, arrangements have to be made to avoid silt entry by constructing silt excluders in front of the head-slucices. Similarly, silt ejectors have to be designed and installed at periodical intervals of canals, so that the sand that has entered the canal can be ejected from the canal into natural drains adjoining it. A few studies have been successfully completed at Poondi for the evolution of silt excluders and silt ejectors. Studies for G.A. Canal and Manniaru are two of the important ones currently in progress.

#### **The design of canals.**

Canals are the most important conveyance structures to carry water from reservoirs and anicuts to the irrigated fields. The type of canal and its parameters depend upon a number of factors, like the soil over which the canal has to pass, the ground water levels in the vicinity of its alignment, slope of the terrain, the silting and scouring velocities that are permissible, and the seepage and evaporation losses expected. A contour canal has to cut across a number of natural drainages leading to the necessity of designing aqueducts, super-passages, syphons, etc. In the aqueducts the inlet and exit transitions have to be carefully designed so as to minimise head loss in these structures. Suitable canal linings have to be evolved for minimising seepage losses from the canals. Gauge structures have to be built across the canals at suitable locations to measure the flowing water. Canal chutes have to be designed in steeply falling country, wherever the construction of canal drops is uneconomical. Innumerable

designs of the above nature for a large number of canals have been evolved at Poondi during the last 25 years.

#### **Evolution of High Co-efficient Crests for Anicuts.**

Tamil Nadu is famous for its large number of irrigation tanks constructed in the plains and small anicuts across flashy rivers. The crest shape of the surplus works for these tanks and anicuts shall have very high co-efficients of discharge so that floods can be passed over them with minimum heading up. Poondi Research Station has evolved a number of high co-efficient profiles for small anicuts and tank weirs which are now being applied all over India.

#### **Prevention of Bank-erosion in rivers and channels.**

The rivers in Tamil Nadu are not perennial except one or two. Most of them run dry during a major part of the year, and carry flashy floods lasting for a short duration of three or four days. Such rivers are very complex in their flow mechanism, and while flooding they severely erode their banks in steeply curving reaches, sometimes threatening villages situated on the banks. The Research Station has been requested to solve large number of such bank erosion problems and satisfactory solutions utilising groyynes, spurs, etc., have been furnished to the field engineers.

#### **Reduction of Evaporation Losses From Lakes and Reservoirs.**

Evaporation from large bodies of water like reservoirs, lakes, etc., diminish the available water-supply to a very great extent. To give an example, the annual evaporation losses from the Poondi lake is estimated to be worth Rs. one crore. One can imagine, then, the amount of such loss for the entire Tamil Nadu from all its reservoirs and lakes considered on the same proportion. Serious research studies are in progress throughout the world to reduce such evaporation losses. Experiments have been conducted at Poondi using a chemical called Hexadecanol (Cetyl Alcohol) which when sprinkled over a surface of water spreads into a thin film of one molecule thickness and retards evaporation. This film is not toxic to human, animal or

fish life and is not injurious to the water plants. Studies at Poondi have revealed that about 30 per cent of the total evaporation losses can be saved by using Helicopters to spary this chemical over the reservoir. This technique will be economical if the chemical, which is now imported, is manufactured at the site of every reservoir. A suggestion has been made to the State Planning Commission to recommend to the Government for setting up one Cetyl Alcohol manufacturing plant at the site of every major reservoir in Tamil Nadu.

#### **Sedimentation Survey in Reservoirs.**

The useful life of every reservoir is curtailed due to sedimentation which is caused by the deposition of sand and silt carried over by the rivers into the reservoirs. Before contemplating suitable measures to reduce sedimentation a scientific study has to be made on the magnitude and characteristics of the sedimentation problem. For this purpose studies are in progress at the Lower Bhavani Reservoir for the last about 10 years, using Echo-sounding methods for deriving the bed contours of the reservoir periodically. From this, the extent and location of sediment deposition areas can be delineated. This scheme is financed by the Central Board of Irrigation and Power. There is a proposal to take up such studies in more reservoirs in Tamil Nadu during the Fifth Five Year Plan period.

#### **Study of the Littoral Drift Problems along the Tamil Nadu Coast line and removal of sand bars across Sea mouths of rivers.**

There are about 50 rivers flowing into the sea through the coast line of Tamil Nadu. These rivers carry sand and silt eroded from their catchments and deposit them in the sea. These deposits are moved along the east coast of Tamil Nadu northwards due to the obliquity of sea waves to the beach line, assisted by ocean currents. Whenever an obstruction like a break water or a harbour is placed north of any sea mouth of a river at our coastline, a sand bar gets immediately formed at the sea mouth. Such a bar has been created at the sea mouth of River Cooum passing through Madras City. The obstruction which caused this sand bar is the Madras Harbour which



was constructed in 1880. This problem is being studied at the Poondi Research Station for removing the sand bar in the context of a total study of the littoral drift along the coast.

### Design of Breakwaters for Harbours

When artificial harbours have to be formed, breakwaters have to be constructed to form the harbour space. The breakwaters can be of the Rubble-mound type or caisson type. The design of breakwaters is empirical even today, and hydraulic model studies have necessarily to be conducted to evolve suitable designs. Poondi Research Station has done valuable work for the Tuticorin Harbour Project, the Cuddalore Harbour Project and Colachel Harbour, etc. A new technique for assessing the damage done to armour stones of breakwaters has been evolved at Poondi.

### Ground water flow problems including design of wells and Infiltration Galleries.

Tamil Nadu has exhausted all the surface water resources and a large scale programme to tap the ground water potential has been launched during the last five years. Ground Water forms a large reservoir even bigger than all the surface reservoirs put together. Water for drinking is generally taken from river beds through infiltration galleries. Except in the alluvial tracts, water has to be lifted through a number of wells in the hard rock areas. Progress in the theoretical formulation of the ground water flow problems is not very much anywhere in the world. Poondi Research Station has evolved an entirely new approach for the design of Electronic Analogue Computers for simulating ground water flow problems. A number of other research stations in India have expressed a desire to train up their research engineers at Poondi in this new technique. There is a proposal to study the hard rock areas in Tamil Nadu intensively for which the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have come forward with finances.

The Irrigation Research Station, Poondi, is a member of the Central Board of Irrigation and Power like the other Hydraulic Research Stations in India. It is also a member of the International Association of Hydraulic Research and of the International Association of Scientific Hydrology. The work of the Research Station is reported in

its Annual Reports as well as in a number of Technical Magazines and Bulletins of the world. Every year all the research workers from the research stations in India and Ceylon confer together in some place in India, for discussing their research problems and arriving at important results for application in future design works. The Central Board of Irrigation and Power are having their 42nd Annual Research Session this time in Tamil Nadu. The Research Session is being inaugurated at Poondi on 22nd June 1972 by Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu under the presidency of His Excellency the Governor of Tamilnadu. This research session is of historic importance since it coincides with the Silver Jubilee of the Irrigation Research Station, Poondi. In honour of the Silver Jubilee an endowment called the Dr. Visveswaraiyya Memorial Endowment has been instituted with an aim to invite eminent engineers to deliver annual lectures on some topic in hydraulics or hydrology. Dr. K. L. Rao, the Union Minister for Irrigation and Power, has kindly agreed to inaugurate the Endowment.

All over the world, emphasis is now shifting from hydraulic research to hydrologic research. Following this trend a proposal has been submitted to the Tamilnadu Government to upgrade the Irrigation Research Station, Poondi, into an Institute of Hydraulics and Hydrology. The present Director of the Research Station Dr. P. Kumaraswamy was responsible for organising a conference on "Possibilities of Weather Modification experiments in Tamilnadu" in New York in 1968 at the residence of Thiru G. Parthasarathy, the then Indian Ambassador to the United Nations, when the late lamented Dr. C. N. Annadurai was in the United States of America on a private visit. After this conference Dr. Annadurai suggested that serious studies shall be started in weather modification and other hydrological problems like ground water exploration, desalination sea water, etc., in Tamilnadu and for this purpose, the Research Station at Poondi shall play a leading role. Following his advice, a Project Report to upgrade the Research Station into an Institute of Hydraulics and Hydrology has been submitted to Government and it is likely that the proposals are sanctioned soon.

Poondi is 59 km. from the city of Madras situated in picturesque surroundings, and it can be reached by a number of State Transport and private buses. Excellent parks have been laid out, which, added to the sylvan surroundings and the pellucid reservoir are attracting increasingly large number of tourists. Recently the State Transport Department have established a Sunday Tourist Bus Service between Madras and Poondi. A *snakarium* called the *Aravamalai*, whose outer wall is in the shape of a 450 feet long Cobra with raised hood will shortly have a large number of live snakes, and is expected to be a great tourist attraction. The laboratory buildings at the Research Station have been made after the engineers who constructed them, the streets in the Officers' Colony named after eminent Hydraulicians of the world, and the official residences named after Tamilnadu Rivers. The Periyar Park which houses the P. V. Manicka Naicker Hall is the venue of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations, and this park is perhaps the only place in the world where monkeys in various resplendent colours (of course artificially coloured by the Research Engineers) roam about its treetops. With a little more assistance from the State Tourist Department, Poondi, can be converted into a Tourist paradise, with possibilities of collecting much revenue for the Government, especially from the large number of cine Film Companies who make it a point to shoot their Love Scenes on the grassy slopes of the Poondi reservoir banks.



Electronic Analogue Computers for simulating Ground water flow problems.

Irrigation Projects and Schemes are classified as Major, Medium or Minor based on their cost. Projects costing more than Rs. 5,00 lakhs are Major, those costing between Rs. 5,00 lakhs and Rs. 25 lakhs are Medium and those costing less than Rs. 25 lakhs are Minor Irrigation Schemes.

Tamil Nadu had 22-00 lakhs of acres under twenty-four irrigation systems at the beginning of the First Five-Year Plan. During the First Plan, work on nine new irrigation projects was started and an ayacut of 1.32 lakhs of acres was brought under the plough, besides stabilising old irrigation over 1.24 lakhs acres. During the Second Plan, an extent of 1.77 lakhs acres of new ayacut was added and 1.15 lakhs acres of old ayacut was stabilised. The financial outlay during the First and Second Plans was Rs. 20.15 crores and Rs. 14.45 crores respectively.

#### FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

Thirteen new schemes have been proposed in the Fourth Plan. The following schemes have been sanctioned so far :

1. Palar-Porandalar Scheme.
2. Parappalar Scheme.
3. Chinnar Scheme.
4. Thandarai Anicut Scheme.
5. Restoration of Nandan Channels.
6. Karuppanadhi Scheme.
7. Ponnaniar Scheme.
8. Pilavukkal Scheme.

The details of these Projects, the benefits proposed, etc., are furnished below :

##### 1. Palar-Porandalar Scheme :

The Scheme envisages the construction of a composite dam 7,910 feet long across the rivers Palar and Porandalar which are tributaries of Shanmuganadhi in Madurai District. There will be a main canal on the left side for a length about 15 miles for providing irrigation facilities to the old and new ayacut lands. The reservoir will have a capacity of 1,254 M.Cft. to bring under irrigation a new area of 4,500 acres besides bridging a gap of 481 acres in the existing ayacut and stabilising the existing irrigation of 10,000 acres. The works are in various stage of progress. The estimated

## IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT IN TAMIL NADU

cost of the scheme is Rs. 281.60 lakhs.

##### 2. Parappalar Scheme :

The Parappalar, otherwise known as Nanganji River is a tributary of the Amaravathi River. The river irrigates 1,422 acres through anicuts and channels. A masonry dam 3,660 feet long to store 167 M.Cft. of water is proposed to be formed at about 6 furlongs above Thalayathu. Falls to stabilise supplies to the above mentioned area and also to extend irrigation facilities under the river by another 890 acres. The existing anicuts will be improved wherever necessary and the existing channels restored to standards. The works are in various stages of progress, and the total estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 39.12 lakhs.

##### 3. Chinnar Scheme :

This scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 118.25 lakhs the Chinnar River in Dharmapuri District with a capacity of 500 M.Cft. This scheme will benefit an extent of 4,500 acres (new area 1,874 acres and old ayacut 2,626 acres). Road works and works on earth dam are in progress. All the buildings are nearing completion.

##### 4. Thandarai Anicut Scheme :

The scheme contemplates construction of an anicut across the Cheyyar River at Thandarai Village of North Arcot District to feed Dusi, Mamandur and 15 other tanks by excavating a left side channel. By the execution of this scheme, an extent of 6,135 acres of existing ayacut would get stabilised in addition to a gap of 1,400 acres getting bridged.

The anicut work is being taken up for execution. The canal works are in progress. Construction of the project house, store sheds

and office buildings has been completed. The total expenditure estimated for the completion of this scheme is Rs. 51.81 lakhs.

##### 5. Restoration of Nandan Channel :

This scheme envisages excavation of a supply channel from the existing Keeranoor Anicut across Turinjalar River near Semmandanor village in Tiruvannamalai Taluk of North Arcot District to feed Paramalai tank and eight other tanks at a cost of Rs. 48 lakhs. The scheme is expected to bridge a gap of 257.42 acres and stabilise the existing cultivation of 4,805 acres under 20 tanks. Detailed investigation has been completed and the works are being taken up.

##### 6. Karuppanadhi Scheme :

This scheme contemplates formation of a reservoir of 185 M.Cft. capacity across Karuppanadhi in Chokkappatti village limits of Tenkasi Taluk of the Tirunelveli District, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.54 lakhs. It aims at giving assured supply to the existing long-term crop of 7,867 acres and the short-term crop of 796 acres under the six anicut systems, besides bridging a gap of 1,647 acres under long-term crop and 1,228 acres under short-term crop. The work has been started and is in progress.

##### 7. Ponnaniar Scheme :

The scheme envisages the formation of a reservoir across Ponnaniar in Kulithalai Taluk in Tiruchirappalli District with a capacity of 175 M. Cft. With two fillings, a quantity of 350 M.Cft. is proposed to be utilised for irrigating a new ayacut of 11,830 acres and for stabilising 271 acres.

The work of construction of the Reservoir has been taken up and is in progress. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 50.75 lakhs.

##### 8. Pilavukkal Scheme :

This scheme comprises the formation of two reservoirs, one across Kovilar and the other across Periyar, with capacities of 133 M.Cft. and 192 M.Cft. respectively. This scheme is expected to give the following benefits :—(1) stabilising existing ayacut of about 7,389 acres, (2) regularising 501 acres of water rate lands, (3) New ayacut of



1,315 acres (conversion from dry to wet), (4) bridging a gap of 187 acres and (5) an additional short-term crop of 146 acres under the existing tanks.

The preliminary works are in progress. Earth dam sections for Kovilar and Periyar dams have been finalised and the work is being taken up. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 83.16 lakhs.

The following remaining schemes included in the Fourth Plan are under consideration :—

- (1) Modernising Thanjavur Channels.
- (2) Improvements to Periyar Channels.
- (3) Marudhanadhi Scheme.
- (4) Doddahalla Scheme.
- (5) Reservoir across Ayyar near Kolli Hills.

Of these, the Marudhanadhi Scheme recently cleared by the Planning Commission will be taken up for execution in the year 1972-73.

#### **PARAMBIKULAM—ALIYAR PROJECT.**

The Parambikulam—Aliyar Project is a multi-purpose Project included in the Second Plan, continued through the Third Plan period and carried over to the Fourth Plan period for completion in all respects. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 67.53 crores. It is designed to provide irrigation facilities to an extent of 2.40 lakhs acres in Pollachi, Udumalpet, Palladam and Dharpuram Taluks of Coimbatore District and augment irrigation supplies to the existing old ayacut of about 30,000 acres under the Palar and the Aliyar in Tamil Nadu and Kerala States and also generate power with an installed capacity of 1,85,000K.W. in four Power Houses.

As the project involves harnessing of Inter-State rivers for the mutual benefit of both the States, an agreement with Kerala State is necessary. Thanks to the co-operation of the Government of Kerala, an agreement has been signed covering all the works contemplated in the project. As per the Inter-State Agreement between the Governments of Tamil Nadu and Kerala concluded on 29th May 1970, Tamil Nadu is entitled to construct a weir across the Nirar at the Upper

site and a tunnel leading therefrom to the Sholayar Valley and dam across the Nirar at a Lower site, for compensating the loss of yield of Thekkadi reservoir and also for diverting 2,500 M.cft. of water to Tamil Nadu from the adjacent Anamalayar Basin which is to be decided by a separate agreement. The Government of Kerala have been informed that Government for a common dam on the Anamalayar without prejudice to the right of Tamil Nadu for having their own diversion arrangements for getting the agreed quantity of 2,500 M.cft. in a well distributed manner. The concurrence of the Government of Kerala is awaited.

The works connected with the construction of the weir across the Nirar and the tunnel to carry water to the adjacent valley are in full swing after the construction of camp buildings, project houses and after the formation of camp roads. Excavation of foundation in the left flank of the weir and masonry work in the right flank are in progress. After completing the work of excavating the leading channel both at the entrance and exit faces of the tunnel, mining works on both sides have been started.

A special feature of this project is that it has been put into operation even during construction by a phased programme for progressive construction and utilisation of the irrigation potential created.

The construction of the Aliyar Dam, the Parambikulam Dam, the Tunacadavu Dam, the Sarkarpathy Power House, the Thirumurthy Dam and the inter connecting water conducting systems and the corresponding irrigation canal systems for distribution, have all been completed. The 345' high Sholayar Dam (which is the highest dam in Tamil Nadu) has been completed by the middle of last year and water has been allowed from this dam to Kerala Sholayar from 1st July 1971 as per agreement. Water has also been diverted to the Parambikulam Reservoir for the first time from 26th January 1971. The work in Peruvuripallam was completed by the middle of last year and water has been stored for the first time on 14th July 1971.

In 1971, irrigation supplies have been given to an extent of 1,52,900

acres of new ayacut as detailed below :—

Besides, irrigation supply was also given to the existing old ayacut under the Aliyar of about 6,400 acres in Tamil Nadu and 20,000 acres in Kerala.

#### **CHITTAR-PATTANAMKAL SCHEME.**

This scheme at a total estimated cost of Rs. 684 lakhs contemplates the formation of two small reservoirs across the two Chittars joining the Kodayar below the Pechipara Dam. The full Reservoir level of the existing Pechipara and Perunchani Dams will also be raised to secure extra storage capacity. It is also proposed to excavate a new channel called the Pattanamkal Canal. A branch Canal from the existing Nilapara channel will be excavated to irrigate 17,000 acres of dry lands in Radhapuram sub-taluk of Tirunelveli district. The project will benefit a double crop area of 15,000 acres (Gross area 30,000 acres) in Kanyakumari district and 7,000 acres of dry lands in Tirunelveli district.

The works are nearing completion. Water was also allowed for irrigation last year.

#### **MANIMUKTHANADHI PROJECT.**

The scheme envisages the formation of a reservoir of 728 M.Cft. capacity across the Manimukthanadhi in the Kallakurichi taluk of South Arcot district and the excavation of a right side canal 7 miles long. It aims at giving an assured supply to the existing irrigation of about 250 acres and to conversion of 4,000 acres of dry lands into wet. This scheme has been completed at a cost of Rs. 106 lakhs and put to beneficial use.

#### **RAMANADHI SCHEME.**

This scheme contemplates the formation of a reservoir of 150 M.Cft. capacity on the Ramanadhi, a sub-tributary of Thambaraparan in Tirunelveli district and also excavation of a new channel. The scheme aims at giving assured supply to about 30 per cent of the existing ayacut of 4,170 acres served by the river. A new area of 500 acres in Ambasamudram taluk will also be brought under irrigation but this will be given supply to raise only one crop during October-

February season. The scheme was sanctioned in November, 1966. Work on the masonry-spillway and river sluices is nearing completion. Work on the earth dam and non-spillway masonry dam is in progress. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 180 lakhs.

### **GATANANADHI PROJECT.**

This scheme contemplates the formation of a reservoir of 380 M.Cft. capacity on the Gatananadhi, a tributary of Tambaraparani at about 2 miles from Papankulam village of Ambasamudram taluk, Tirunelveli district.

The scheme is intended to stabilise the existing ayacut of 7,112 acres served by the river. Besides, the scheme will bring under irrigation an additional area of 1,000 acres in two seasons. The scheme was sanctioned in 1967. Earth dam, masonry spillway channel head sluices and river sluices are nearing completion. Excavation of the surplus course is in progress. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 190 lakhs. ●

### **MODERNISING VAIGAI CHANNELS.**

The scheme envisages the construction of two regulators across the Vaigai, one at Virahanur and the other at Parthibanur, with common channels on either side of these regulators to feed several existing tanks and channels for stabilising an extent of about 95,882 acres of existing irrigation and also to bridge a gap of 13,900 acres. Its estimated cost of Rs. 433 lakhs.

The construction of the regulator at Parthibanur and excavation of right and left main canals are progressing in full swing. The construction of the regulator at Virahanur will be taken up shortly. ●

### **MADRAS REFINERIES**

#### **EARN PROFIT.**

Madras Refineries Limited processed during 1970-71, the second year of its operation, 2.09 million tonnes of Darius Crude, achieving a throughput of 84 per cent of the installed capacity. Asphalt production increased from the designed capacity of 3.23 per cent to 6.4 per cent of crude throughput. A joint venture of the Government of India,

the National Iranian Oil Company and Amoco India incorporated, a subsidiary of American International Oil Company, the Madras Refineries Limited earned during 1970-71 a net profit of Rs. 405.01 lakhs. According to the Annual Report of the company for the period 1-7-1970 to 30-6-1971 the Refineries exported 1,35,623 tonnes of Naptha earning foreign exchange of 22,87,540 dollars. ●

### **ELECTRIC TYPEWRITERS**

The Hindustan Teleprinters, a public sector undertaking, has been permitted to manufacture Electric Typewriters. The proposal does not envisage any foreign collaboration but involves import of some capital goods. The company is at present manufacturing teleprinters. In 1971 nearly 43,700 typewriters were produced in the country. The production of duplicators also shot up by nearly 37 per cent, from 3,370 duplicators in 1970 to 4,615 last year. The number of addressing machines produced last year was 837 as against 673 in the previous year.

The production of scooters, motor-cycles, three-wheelers and mopeds has gone up by 10,000 numbers over the past year. The production of scooters alone rose from 59,000 to over 67,000. The jeep production increased from 9,334 in 1970 to over 11,000 last year. The number of passenger cars produced in the country also went up by nearly 3,000 to over 38,000 last year. The number of commercial vehicles produced in 1971 stood at 40,773. In 1971, the production of automobile ancillaries was valued at nearly Rs. 107 crores as against Rs. 97 crores in the previous year. ●

### **5,000 TEACHING POST UPGRADED.**

The Government has Sanctioned 5,000 posts of Secondary Grade teachers, from 1st June 1972, by converting 5,000 posts of the existing Higher Grade teachers in schools under all managements, so that the Secondary Grade teachers working in Higher Grade posts and receiving only the Higher Grade scale of pay may get the benefit of Secondary scale of pay.

All qualified Secondary Grade teachers would be absorbed in the newly converted Secondary Grade posts on the basis of strict seniority irrespective of the date on which such teachers acquired Secondary Grade Training qualification.

The extra cost on account of the conversion of Higher Grade posts into Secondary Grade posts in schools under the control of the corporations of Madras and Madurai, Municipal Councils and Panchayat Union Councils would be met from the Elementary Education Fund of the respective local bodies.

The cost involved in respect of Aided schools in Panchayat Union areas will be borne by the Panchayat Union Councils from their educational fund accounts and will be shared by the Panchayat Union Councils and the Government in accordance with the provisions of the Panchayats Act.

The expenditure in respect of the Aided Schools in non-Panchayat Union areas and in respect of Government schools will be met directly by Government. ●

### **FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME MAHES HEADWAY.**

All States in the country have made increasingly larger use of family planning methods, according to the statistics available up to the end of March 1972. The number of acceptors of various methods has increased to 48.36 lakhs as compared to 37.45 lakhs in the previous year. Kerala, Maharashtra, Assam and Tamil Nadu have exceeded the targets fixed for sterilisations. Over 12.93 million couples in the reproductive age group have been protected against unwanted children. Over 10 million births have been averted by now. A total number of 2,138,172 sterilisation operations, including 542,000 tubectomies, were performed during the year as against 1,319,589 sterilisations last year. Liberalised use of conventional contraceptives in the year has gone up by 14.3 per cent. 17,355,837 condoms, 17,567 diaphragms, 345,445 jelly/cream tubes and 2,233,705 foam tablets were distributed through different agencies.

# COOUM—

towards the city. It is our fault that we have not exploited such a rare gift of nature to our advantage.

## Kalaigarn's initiative :

Madras is traversed by three water ways. The Buckingham Canal which starts from the Krishna river in Andhra Pradesh passes through the city and ends up in the region around Pondicherry. The Adyar river joins the Bay of Bengal in a beautiful setting between Santhome and Adyar. The Cooum river is the third water way which also joins the Bay of Bengal south of the Fort St. George. The river runs through the centre of the city and criss-crosses it at many points. So many water ways should have added beauty and glory to the city. But largely due to our negligence, these water ways have fouled the city.

Of the three water ways Cooum occupies the pride of place because of its position. The river was developed as an internal water way for commercial purposes even as early as 760 A.D. The Britishers called the river as the Egmore river. The great philanthropist and educationist Pachiyappar used to take his bath daily in this river before going to the Chennamalleeswarar temple for worship! Such a river has fallen into disuse with the passage of time. What is worse, its waters came to be polluted due to the influx of sewages of the city.

## Gift of Nature :

The City of Madras has many unique features. It is a peaceful city ; a spacious city and a beautiful city. It also has many monuments and places of interest. The beautiful Marina is the pride of Madras. The Anna Samadhi set amidst beautiful park, the historic Fort St. George, Mylapore the birth place of Thiruvalluvar, Santhome where the mortal remains of St. Thomas lies buried in the San Thome Church and so on.

Yet, these historical richness and natural beauty which have earned a fair name to the City has been marred by the stinking Cooum. It is an irony that this water way which should have made the city a wonder world should have remained a black spot.

But, the Cooum is not to be blamed. Nature has been generous

As soon as the D.M.K. Government took office in March 1967 under the leadership of Anna, the Cooum Improvement Scheme was taken up along with many other important and worth while schemes. The credit goes to the Doctor M. Karunanidhi, the present Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. It was largely due to the initiative of Dr. M. Karunanidhi who was then Minister for Public Works that the scheme was included in the 1967 Budget itself. While referring to the interest taken by him Anna in his inaugural speech of the scheme said " Even while preparing the first budget brother Karunanidhi has urged me to allot funds for this scheme. He was not satisfied even when I said that I have allotted funds for the scheme. He was satisfied only after seeing the budget for himself". That speaks volumes

# THE PRIDE

for the interest taken by our present Chief Minister in the implementation of the scheme.

## The Cooum :

The river Cooum emanates from Satarai Village in Chingleput district and runs to about 62 kms. before it joins the Bay of Bengal at Chepauk. It is a drainage course draining the surplus waters of many tanks with a catchment area of 111.6 square miles. The river runs parallel to the Madras-Arkonaam railway line up to Trivellore and then parallel to the Poonamallee High Road up to Korattur. Below Korattur it passes through the City taking a serpentine course. In its course within the City it bifurcates into north and south arms below Col. Law's Bridge at Chintadripet and these arms again meet above the Napier Bridge, thus forming an island ground.

By D. RAMANUJAM, M.A.

The average rainfall at the catchment area is 41" per year and the maximum flood discharge is 19,111 cusecs. Great floods have occurred in Cooum in the years 1903, 1913, 1937, 1943 and 1966. The river swells during the North-East Monsoon. But, once the monsoon is over, the flow in the river is reduced and a sand bar is formed in the mouth. This sand bar is cut open every year to keep the river tidal and continues to be so for about a month or two till the mouth gets again closed at the end of the North-East Monsoon as the normal flow in the river after rain is inadequate.

The sewage from some of the pumping stations of the Corporation have been connected to the storm water drains which finally drain into the Cooum and Buckingham Canal which are inter connected. The bad smell of Cooum and the Buckingham Canal is mainly due to this influx of sewage.

## High Power Committee :

Various proposals have been considered in the past to improve the river Cooum such as closing the Cooum by farming an earthen dam across it below the railway bridge at Chetput and diverting its waters into the Adyar and filling the lower reaches of the river as far as Wellington Bridge with spoils excavated therefrom. But, all these proposals fell through for one reason or other.

A High Power Committee was constituted in 1958 to draw up a comprehensive scheme for the development of Cooum as a clean and tidal river. This Committee

# OF MADRAS



after field investigation and conducting model studies inter alia suggested the following measures :—

1. Channelisation of the Coom river with a bed width of 150 feet at Napier Bridge tapering to 75 feet at Chetput Railway Bridge. The north arm of the river will be channelised with a bed width of 80 feet at Napier Bridge tapering to 60 feet at the upper stream junction of the Coom proper.

2. Construction of a tidal weir at the mouth for 320 feet length with a leading canal of 70 feet width the bed of which is to be maintained at 12 by constant dredging.

3. Construction of a boat yard below the Napier Bridge and beautification of the banks of the river.

It is expected that on the implementation of the schemes above the depth of water at the estuary would be maintained at not less than 7 feet at all times which will be sufficient to keep the river tidal throughout the year.

#### **The Work involved :**

Hence to make the Coom beautiful the following measures have to be carried out:—

1. Diversion of the city sewage from the Coom and Buckingham Canal ;

2. Clearance of the slums on the banks of Coom ;

3. Flushing the Coom with sufficient and regular water discharge especially during its low water level in summer and

4. The implementation of the recommendations of the High Power Committee ;

After considering all these aspects the Government of Tamil Nadu sanctioned the Coom Improvement Scheme in July 1967 at an estimated cost of Rs. 118.50 lakhs.

#### **Progress of Work :**

The work has been taken up in three stages. Construction of regulator, dredging and disposal of dredged materials and con-

struction of a jetty for mounting sand pump constitute the first stage. Channelisation of Coom river from Chetput Railway Bridge to Napier Bridge, channelisation of north arm and beautification of the banks come under the second stage. The rehabilitation of the slum-dwellers on the margin of the Coom forms the third stage.

As regards the diversion of the sewage the Corporation of Madras had taken up the drainage scheme zonewise by dividing the city into five zones. By the execution of this work the flow of sewage into the Coom river and the Buckingham has been effectively prevented which has put an end to the most vexatious problem of Coom namely the foul smell.

For the slum clearance work a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs has been provided in the scheme. The number of families to be rehabilitated are 941, opposite Chintadripet High School 242 fire proof tenements have been completed. The rest of the tenements have been built at Kottur village behind the Engineering College at Guindy and declared open on 11th June 1972. This is the third stage work under the Coom Improvement Scheme.

#### **Keeping the river tidal :**

Even after diverting the sewage it will be desirable to make the Coom river tidal, so that water may not stagnate within the City limit. Incidentally the Ennore Thermal Plant has provided the way out for this problem. The plant will discharge about 150 cusecs of the coolant waters into Buckingham Canal which is interconnected with the Coom. This water will help in flushing the Coom. This has necessitated to modify the weir recommended by the High Power Committee. It has now been decided to have a regulator with gates and a jetty with sand pump to keep the leading canal for the regulator to the sea free from the littoral drift at the mouth of the river. The regulator is also intended to flush the Coom with sea water by suitable manipulation of shutters.

Implementation of the recommendation of the Committee is being carried out in two stages as mentioned earlier. Under the first stage of work the regulator is nearing completion. The jetty

has been completed. The sand pump has been received and is being assembled. From the jetty to Napier Bridge the upstream side protection, and the dredging are to be done. The first stage of the work is likely to be completed by the end of this year. The deepening of the bed level and lining the slopes of the margins under the second stage have almost been completed.

#### **Pleasure Boats :**

Under beautification scheme walking paths are being laid on both sides of the Coom. Along the walking path coconut groves will come up in due course providing cool shade and a panoramic view of the landscape. Laying of parks and lawns between the War Memorial and the north arm of the Coom and between Coom and Anna Square have already been taken up. In the remaining portions also wherever space is available parks and lawns are to be laid out.

Besides parks and lawns, a Boat Club has been constructed on the right bank below the Napier Bridge at a cost of Rs. 4.62 lakhs. There will be a Cafeteria in the first floor and the Boat Club will be in the ground floor of the building. The Boat Club will be operating pleasure boats. It is expected that pleasure boats will float on the river Coom providing an ideal recreation to the citizens of Madras and its tourists by the middle of 1972. Adjacent to the Boat Club, a swimming pool and a diving pool have also been constructed at a cost of Rs. 12.15 lakhs. The pools are intended to provide recreation facilities for the public and for conducting international aquatic events. The change rooms for the pools are now under construction.

#### **'Coom the Beautiful' :**

The stinking Coom will thenceforth be 'Coom the Beautiful'. The City of Madras will have fine water way with parks, lawns, coconut groves and pleasure boats cruising in it from which people can enjoy the beauty of the city. In fact no other city will have such a unique attraction within its limits. What was once an unwanted water way will here after be cherished by the residence of Madras as a precious gift of nature to them. In short, before long the Coom will be the pride of Madras.

Sunflower is a large flower that belongs to the composite family. It is so named because it has a great, sunlike flower head, with surrounding rays of yellow petals. When cultivated, its flower heads may grow to be a foot in diameter. These heads are flattened discs. The outer circle in each head is a row of large, yellow petals. The other petals are small, tubular flowers which form row after row of circles in the centre of the head. The plant has a rough, hairy stem from 6 to 10 feet high and coarse, heart shaped leaves.

Sunflower is familiar to us as an ornamental plant but is not grown in our country on commercial scale as a source of oil. Sunflower, *Helianthus annuus*, is an important oil yielding crop in temperate countries like U.S.S.R., Bulgaria, Rumania, Canada, etc., where it is raised as a spring crop from April-May to September-October. Sunflower oil is edible and its quality is considered to be superior to that of most other oils from the nutritional point of view.

In some parts of Europe, people use the stalks of sunflower as fuel and eat the seeds as nuts. Sunflower seeds are also used as feed to cattle and poultry. The sunflower oil is also used for varnishes and soap.

The current shortage of vegetable oils in India caused by increasing population and higher demand from consumer industries is being met by import of sunflower and soyabean oil. The value of these oils imported during the years 1966-67 to August 1970 amounted to Rs. 59.54 crores. In order to do away with the imports and thus save the country's valuable foreign exchange, the Government of India decided to explore the possibilities of cultivating non-traditional oilseed crops like sunflower.

As it is a multi-purpose crop, the Government of Tamil Nadu is bestowing its attention to introduce and popularise this valuable oilseed crop. The experiments conducted at the Regional Agricultural Research Station, Koilpatti and in the farmers' holdings in Tirunelveli district during the year 1970 and 1971 have shown that sunflower could be cultivated successfully in Tamil Nadu. Results achieved so far in Koilpatti are as follows :

# TALL, FAIR, SLIM AND WITH A SMILING FACE, COMES THE SUN- FLOWER TO TAMIL NADU

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

26 exotic varieties were collected from different research centres and studied. Five Russian types and one from Canada showing promise were tested under comparative yield trials at the Regional Agricultural Research Station, Koilpatti during the year 1970 and 1971. Among these, a Russian type E.C. 68414 was found superior to the rest.

The variety E.C. 68414 has yielded 2,257 kg. of seeds per hectare under irrigated condition and 451 to 657 kg. under rainfed conditions at the Regional Agricultural Research Station, Koilpatti and

up to 2,926 kg. per hectare under irrigated conditions in scattered block trials in ryots holdings. The duration of the crop was 74 to 85 days in the case of irrigated crop and 90 to 100 days in the case of rainfed crop. Sunflower seeds contain 46.71 per cent oil by ether extraction process.

The production of oil works out to 307 kg. to 1,044 kg. per hectare for rainfed and irrigated crops respectively. This quantity of oil production is almost twice that of groundnut oil and it is expected that in the not very distant future the same will be stepped up to about 2½ to 3 times by improved agronomic practices and seed improvements.

The Regional Agricultural Research Station, Koilpatti has proposed to release the strain K.1. sunflower soon. This will mean that such of the areas in Tamil Nadu where groundnut has been found to be unsuitable and uneconomical can immediately choose to grow sunflower as a successful oilseed crop. It is also suitable and more rewarding in red soil areas where moisture conditions do not last long and particularly where lack of adequate moisture after the maturity of Groundnut hampers harvests of pods Sunflower can be a better paying crop.

The seed required for sunflower cultivation is 10 to 12 kg. per hectare. But the seed (Kernels) required for groundnut cultivation is 100 kg. per hectare. The duration of the sunflower crop is shorter than groundnut. The oil content in sunflower is more than groundnut. Therefore cultivation of sunflower instead of groundnut will be more economical and profitable.

Four Russian sunflower varieties obtained from U.S.S.R. during August-September 1969, along with an earlier introduction, namely, "sunrise selection" were tried at the Regional Research centre of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Coimbatore. These varieties proved early maturing in Tamil Nadu. At Coimbatore, under irrigated condition during khariff 1970, the yield obtained was of the order of 3.2 tonnes per hectare in 89 days. Under rainfed conditions, sunflower yields upto 1.8 tonnes per hectare.

Agro-Claimatic trials for determining the best season for raising this new crop have also indicated

that it can be sown in Tamil Nadu with advantage in all three seasons, viz —

1. June to September.
2. October to January.
3. March to May.

Manurial schedules have been worked out tentatively at 40 kg. N, 80 kg.  $P_2O_5$  and 80 kg.  $K_2O$  per hectare over a basal dose of 10 tonnes of Farm Yard Manure, as a result of a few manurial trials conducted during the period 1970 and 1971.

Similarly, spacing of 60 cm x 30 cm is found to be optimum for sunflower cultivation. It was also observed that the percentage of well fitted seeds was appreciably higher in the case of irrigated crop indicating that sunflower will be suited for intensive cultivation.

To study the feasibility of raising sunflower, 180 demonstration plots ( $\frac{1}{4}$  acre plots) with a subsidy of Rs. 150 were laid in Khariff season of 1971 and 160 demonstration were laid during Rabi season of 1972 in Tamil Nadu. During Khariff season, sunflower has been raised under rainfed condition. The performance of this crop under irrigated condition in Rabi season is being studied.

Preliminary trials reveal that this crop can be raised in Tamil Nadu both under rainfed and irrigated conditions. As this crop is fit for inclusion in a variety of multi-cropping patterns, further research works are being carried out carefully.

The Department of Agriculture, Government of Tamil Nadu has proposed to cultivate sunflower in 80,000 Hectares during the year 1972-73. This project will be implemented in all districts except in Nilgiris, Kanyakumari and Madras districts.

Based on the trials conducted the following package of practices are being recommended for sunflower:—

**Season :**

1. June to September.
2. October to January.
3. March to May.

**Soil Type.**—Sunflower can be grown on a variety of soils provided they are not acidic or alkaline and ill drained. In relatively heavier soils, i.e., medium black to black with high soil moisture retentivity, it does very well even under low rainfall condition.

**Seed bed preparation.**—The land should be ploughed two to three times so as to get a fine tilth. Then seed beds of convenient size should be prepared.

**Seed rate.**—12 kg. of sunflower seeds per hectare.

**Seed treatment.**—45 grams of organo-mercurial compound should be treated with 12 kg. of seeds.

**Spacing.**—Optimum spacing is 60 cm (2 foot) between rows and 30 cm (1 foot) between plants.

**Sowing.**—Seeds should be sown 5 to 7.5 cm. (2 inches to 3 inches) deep depending on the availability of moisture. It is very necessary that, for optimum germination, adequate moisture should be available. If it is feared that adequate moisture is not available then seeds can be kept covered overnight by damp earth before sowing.

**Manuring.**—For best results, sunflower should be fertilised at the rate of 10 tonnes of Farm Yard Manure 40 kg. of Nitrogen, 80 kg. of Phosphoric acid and 80 kg. of potash per hectare as a basal dose.

**Interculture.**—Atleast 2 interculturalures are necessary, one 7 to 10 days after sowing and the second at the 4 to 6 leaf stage.

**Irrigation.**—Moisture is necessary for germination of seeds and

vegetative growth. If the locality receives 70 to 90 millimeters of precipitation during the active period of vegetative growth (first 30 to 45 days), then a pre-sowing irrigation is adequate. Otherwise, 2 to 3 irrigations depending on the moisture in the soil are necessary, the last one being mid-flowering time.

**Plant Protection.**—Practically there are no serious pests and diseases on sunflower. Damages by birds (sparrows and parrots) at maturity time should be guarded against.

**Maturity.**—Sunflower crop takes 74 to 85 days for maturity under irrigated conditions and 90 to 100 days in the case of rainfed conditions in Tamil Nadu.

**Harvesting.**—The harvesting of the sunflower heads should be done when the central part (the younger most) has turned yellowish brown. The heads should be cut and dried in the sun for a few days and then threshed. The seeds should be well dried before storage or oil extraction.

Sunflower cultivation in Tamil Nadu will not only solve the edible oil scarcity, but also bring prosperity to the farmers. Therefore, farmers of Tamil Nadu are requested to try this new potential oil seed crop in their holdings as a trial



## THE METTUR CHEMICAL AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION LIMITED

Registered Office :  
METTUR DAM R.S.  
TAMIL NADU

### Manufacturers of :

CAUSTIC SODA  
STABLE BLEACHING POWDER  
METHYL CHLORIDE  
METHYLENE CHLORIDE  
ARBON TETRACHLORIDE  
CHLOROFORM  
LIQUID CHLORINE  
CHLORINATED PARAFFIN WAX  
HYDROCHLORIC ACID  
POTASSIUM CHLORATE  
CALCIUM CHLORIDE  
SULPHATE OF ALUMINA  
CHEMICAL LIME  
PAINT REMOVER  
COMMON SALT  
VANASPATHI  
REFINED VEGETABLE OILS AND  
TOILET AND WASHING SOAPS





# THE TANSI STEPS OUT

The Company has at present 53 production units, one Die and Tool Section and four Sales Centres.

The production of the Corporation has increased from Rs. 150 lakhs in 1965-66 to Rs. 813.25 lakhs in 1971-72. Correspondingly the sales has increased from Rs. 162 lakhs to Rs. 817.31 lakhs. The main lines of production are :—

- (a) Heavy Structural.
- (b) Light Structural.
- (c) Steel and Wooden Furnitures.
- (d) Ceramics and Glass Products.
- (e) Leather and Leather Products.
- (f) Dies, Tools, Jigs, Pressure Die-castings, etc.

These production units of the company not only meet the needs of the various State Government Departments but also supply the requirement of the public sector undertakings, like Electricity Board, Bharat Heavy Electricals, TIDCO, etc. and also many private concerns.

The Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation has decided to open sales centres in neighbouring States to be in a better position to sell its products and to compete under better conditions in the large scale tenders emanating from the public sector undertakings in those States. The TANSI had a very successful year in 1971-72 bagging large scale steel structural tenders of Vishakapatnam shipyard. The first Sales Centre will however be opened in Bangalore.

The Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation Limited, popularly called TANSI started functioning from 1st December 1965 as a Government Company.

The sales of the products of the Corporation are done by direct negotiations, by open tenders and through Sales Centres. There are at present four Sales Centres in the following places in Tamil Nadu :—

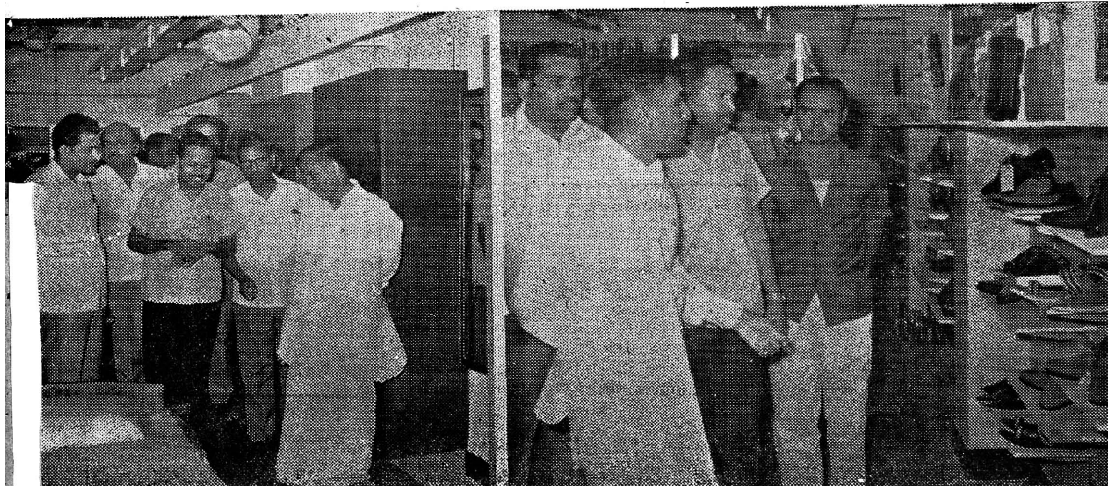
- (1) Tansi Sales Centre, 113, N.S.C. Bose Road, Madras-1.
- (2) Tansi Sales Centre, 312, Cross Cut Road, Gandhipuram, Coimbatore.
- (3) Tansi Sales Centre, American College Building, Alagar Koil Road, Madurai.
- (4) Tansi Sales Centre, 1/141, Anna Salai, Madras-6.

Through the Sales Centres, the products of the Corporation are directly sold to the consumers and in the year 1971-72 the sales through these centres were as follows:—

	(Rs. in Lakhs)
1 Sales Centre, Madras-1	6.743
2 Sales Centre, Coimbatore.	8.743
3 Sales Centre, Madurai	3.363

The fourth Sales Centre at Anna-salai was opened by the Minister for Industries, Thiru S. Madhavan, on 21st April 1972. Thiru V. Karthikeyan, I.A.S., Secretary, Industries Department, presided. This is located in the Central Marketing place in Mount Road and this is expected to serve the requirements of South Madras.

The Thousand Light Show Room was opened by Thiru S. Madhavan, Minister for Industries.



## ALL INDIA SEMINAR ON

### TIRUKKURAL.

The All India Seminar on Tirukkural which was held at the Madras University for three days from 27th to 29th May 1972 resolved to constitute an All India Institution Tirukkural studies in order to systematise and elaborate research on Tirukkural.

During the Seminar in two sessions each day discussing three papers read by delegates in each session. Several papers were presented and a comparative study was made regarding Tirukkural translations and commentaries in 12 Indian Languages. An English translation of Tirukkural rendered by Yogi Suddanantha Bharathi and bibliography on Tirukkural, compiled by Thirunavukkarasu were presented to the delegates by the Education Minister.

It was decided that Vice-Chancellor Thiru N. D. Sundaravadivelu is to be the President, Dr. N. Sanjeevi, Head of the Tamil Department, Madras University and Dr. R. K. Sethi from Delhi the joint Secretaries and Thiru K. T. Thirunavukkarasu, the Treasurer of the Institute. It was also proposed that the Vice-Chancellors of Madurai and Annamalai Universities will be the Joint Chairmen of the Institute. It was proposed to request the Prime Minister and the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to be the patrons of this Institute. The Resolution was moved by the Bengali delegate Dr. Mrs. Amirta Das and was seconded by Thiru Sripadh Joshi. It was unanimously approved by the delegates.

The proposed All India Institute on Tirukkural studies will help bring out an authenticated translation of Tirukkural into English (Prose) so as to help produce uniform translations in all the Indian languages, will help render Tirukkural into other Indian Languages in which no translations have been made so far and make an elaborate study so as to highlight the specific features of Tirukkural among all other Indian didactic literature.

### SUNDAY WAGES FOR PLANTATION WORKS UNDER STUDY

The following are the terms of the Agreement reached between labour and management of the tea and coffee plantations in Nilgiris, Anaimalais and Madurai areas in

presence of the Minister for Labour Thiru N. V. Natarajan on 5th May 1972.

Tea and coffee estate workers except those in Sheveroy Hills, will get an increase of 15 Paise per head per day in wages from May 1. Tea workers will get an additional 20 Paise per head from January 1, 1973 onwards.

The additional increase for coffee workers with effect from January 1, 1973, will be settled by mutual negotiations between the parties before the end of this year.

Supervisors and skilled workers in coffee estates will get an increase of 22.5 Paise each from May 1, and an additional 30 Paise per head per day from January 1, 1973 onwards.

In lieu of the wage increase demanded for the first four months of 1972 it was agreed that the coffee and tea estate workers shall be paid Rs. 10 each and supervisors and skilled workers Rs. 11 each at lump sum.

The settlement provides for the payment of 10.5 per cent of the total earnings to tea estate workers and 9.5 per cent of the total earnings for coffee estate workers as bonus for 1971.

The Minister said the question amending the Minimum Wages Act to provide for payment of Sunday wages to estate workers was under the consideration of the Government. In regard to the demand for gratuity he said the State Government was awaiting Central legislation.

As a result of this settlement which will cover about 1.5 lakh plantation workers in the State Rs. 1.20 crores would be disburse by way of enhanced wages and Rs. 85 lakhs by way of increased bonus commitment.

### SFDAS BENEFIT 35,000 SMALL FARMERS.

### LOANS TOTTALLING 26.5 CRORES ADVANCED.

Over 35,000 small farmers have already benefited from the Small Farmers Development Agency projects launched in 46 selected districts of the country two year ago. The assistance provided was mainly in the field of minor irrigation and dairying. According to official figures,

minor irrigation works completed upto March 1972 included 11,531 dug wells, 9,481 tubewells and 6,398 motor and pump sets. Besides, about 6,500 farmers were enabled to purchase milk cattle and set up poultry units. The SFDAs helped farmers to secure loans totalling Rs. 26.5 crores from co-operative societies and commercial banks. These included short-term loans of Rs. 16.35 crores, mid-term loans of Rs. 2.5 crores and long-term loans of Rs. 7.7 crores. The SFDAs provided grants amounting to Rs. 76 lakhs to the primary co-operative societies and co-operative banks as risk fund contribution for additional finances given to small farmers.

### FIVE-YEAR OIL EXPLORATION PROGRAMME

The Oil and Natural Gas Commission is to draw up concrete operational plans to implement a five-year programme of oil exploration and production beginning from 1973. The rate of production was expected to be raised to 13 million tonnes per year at the end of a further period of 5 years. The programme, which sought to achieve a proper balance between maximisation of production and addition to reserves, envisaged drilling of 325 wells on-shore and off-shore with a total drilling of 1,310,000 metres. The wells planned to be drilled were mostly in the Cambay and Assam-Arakan Basins. In the Cambay basin 204 wells will be drilled 17 of them off-shore. In the Assam-Arakan Basin it was envisaged to drill 97 wells on land. While determining priorities for exploration of these areas, the study took into account the prospects, logistics and economics involved.

### DR. R. K. SETH MET. C.M.

Dr. RAVINDRA KUMAR SETH, M.A., Ph. D., Called on the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu at his residence on 10-6-1972. Dr. Seth presented his book "A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THIRUVALLUVAR AND KABIR" to the Chief Minister and he also explained in detail what his book contains and what he strives to achieve. Chief Minister was all praise for Dr. Seth and his pioneering attempts as it is the first of its kind in the critical field of Hindi Literature.

Dr. Seth also expressed his desire to take up Bharathi Dasan and Dr. M. Karunanidhi's poetry for his future critical work.

# NEW TELEPHONE SYSTEM FOR RURAL AREAS — FIELD TRIALS SHOW GREAT PROMISE

A farmer's long repeated, often fruitless treks to the tehsil or district town to seek assistance from public and private agencies, or to seek redress at administrative offices and courts, will in future be less in number and less time consuming when a new telephone communication network links the countryside with the townships.

The farmer would be able to telephone offices and courts from his village and make appointments before starting for the town. The telecommunication revolution, now round the corner, will in fact only avoid wasteful journeys but place at the villager's door-step the services of technical experts and technologists who could be contacted on telephone. The new facility will enable farmers to get in instant touch with the tractor training centres, irrigation and flood control authorities, seed and fertilizer supply centres and other governmental agencies.

Field trials of this new rural telephone system—VHF system—were carried out in a hilly tract between Chandigarh and Morni hills in Haryana. They were successful and, since November last year, a public call office trunk line has been in continuous and commercial operation.

A single speech channel the system, designed by the Telecommunications Research Centre of the P & T Department employs an electronic tube in the output stage, the rest of the equipment being transistorised. It is designed to work on 24 watts car-type battery. It can deliver up to 40 watts of power.

Full ringing and signalling arrangements have been provided in the equipment to enable facilities of trunk call. It can work on the radio link to an automatic or manual telephone exchange. With a suitable antenna and masts, the system can operate over ranges up to 50 Kms in normal terrain. It works in the frequency range of 70 to 80 KW hrs. It is estimated to cost about Rs. 9,000 per terminal.

## ANOTHER VERSION

Another new version of the transistorised telephone system has also been designed by the Centre. For this the field trials will begin in Delhi State shortly. It has output up to 10 W in the 150 Mc band. Capable of working on 12 V car battery, this equipment is compact and has all facilities available in the earlier system. The new version is currently undergoing detailed tests at the Centre. The cost of such a set is estimated between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 6,000.

Both the type of systems have full Duplex operation, that is, it can provide simultaneous speak and hear facilities. They are capable of providing satisfactory transmission performance consistent with the needs of telecommunication network.

The new type of link is expected to result in greater reliability, easier operation, maintenance and expeditious installation. The cost of installation and dismantlement, when necessary, would also be considerably lower in hilly and wooded terrain and in areas generally prone to floods or otherwise inaccessible. These links will provide perhaps the only reliable means of communications there.

# FIXATION OF FAIR RENT PAYABLE BY THE CULTIVATING TENANTS

## SEPARATE RENT COURTS AT TIRUCHIRAPPALLI AND MUSIRI CONSTITUTED.

The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956 (Tamil Nadu Act XXIV of 1956) provides for the fixing of fair rent payable by the cultivating tenants to the land owners. Similar provisions exist in the Tamil Nadu Public Trusts (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Lands) Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 57 of 1961), regarding the fixation of fair rent payable by the tenants to the Public Trusts. In the course of review by the Minister for Food and Revenue of the progress of implementation of Land Reforms in Tiruchirappalli district in February 1972, it has been brought to the notice of the Government that it would facilitate the tenants if separate Rent Courts are sanctioned in particular areas of the district where this work is rather heavy. The Government have examined the suggestion and have sanctioned the constitution of two Rent Courts with Jurisdiction as detailed below with effect from 1st June 1972.

<i>Location of Rent Court.</i>	<i>Jurisdiction.</i>
1 Tiruchirappalli.	Tiruchirappalli, Karur and Kuli- thalai taluks.
2 Musiri ..	Musiri and Lal- gudi taluks.

The cases in taluks not covered by the Rent Courts referred to above will continue to be attended to by the concerned Taluk Tahsildars.



I deem it a great privilege to speak on the approach to the Fifth Five-Year Plan. On behalf of the State of Tamil Nadu, I wholeheartedly endorse the emphasis laid in the paper on removal of poverty, the attainment of national minimum norms and the eradication of unemployment. Three years ago, when I spoke before you on the draft of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, I pointed out that after all these years of planning, it was a pity that we could not ensure the minimum needs of food, water, clothing and housing to our people. It is gratifying to all of us that our planners have turned their attention from an exclusive emphasis on per capita incomes and decided to look at basic human needs also. It is no use asking people who have suffered for years to wait indefinitely and to sacrifice for future growth. Growth and development can have meaning only to the extent to which we can wipe the tears from the eyes of the poor and the deprived.

At the same time we should realise that we stand today at a water-shed in the development of our economy. For long, the dominant view has been that the present generation should sacrifice and undergo suffering so that the future can be built up and safeguarded. This is the way followed by some leading nations to economic strength. The other view that is gaining ground as is seen from the paper before us is that the suffering of the present should also be reduced and welfare measures introduced. I feel that we should strive to keep a continuous balance, and ensure that neither goal is lost sight of. The future, no less than the present, is our sacred trust.

### **Banish Unemployment First :**

I should like to reiterate the emphasis laid on removal of unemployment in the paper. The highest priority should be given to the schemes which would eradicate both rural unemployment and educated unemployment.

It would not be out of place if I were to point out that in our State, we have already initiated a planning effort based on growth and welfare and started implementing programmes based on this strategy. We have already achieved 94.5 per cent coverage of education in the 6 to 11 group. We are taking steps in the direction of

# THE FUTURE NO LESS THAN THE PRESENT IS OUR SACRED TRUST

increasing coverage under girls' education also.

We have initiated a programme to electrify all our villages and hamlets within the next two to three years—already our achievement is 90 per cent of our villages and hamlets and 94 per cent in terms of population. We have drawn up a programme costing Rs. 40 crores to give water supply to all villages/hamlets in our State. And we have initiated a plan of action to link to the main road all villages with a population of more than 1,500.

We have started implementing a Rs. 40 crores slum clearance programme to build tenements for the poor and the underprivileged in Madras City.

We have inaugurated with the help of Government of India a massive nutrition programme covering 1,56,000 children in the age group 0—5 and also 40,000 pregnant and lactating mothers. We have also decided to start with effect from June 1972, 100 nutrition rehabilitation centres to cover 15,000 children with a view to evolving an indigenous based nutrition project.

We have undertaken a massive beggar rehabilitation programme with the help of public contribution and a surcharge on betting tax and have started work on 6 leprosy rehabilitation centres.

We have also commenced a special drive to set up eye camps to restore sight to the blind. Blindness handicaps and impoverishes the already deprived sections of our people. In Tamil Nadu alone, 6,00,000 people are blind *but* their sight can be restored. Our target this year is to tackle 1,00,000 of these unfortunate brethren and set up eye camps in rural areas with voluntary donations in the State to take care of them and restore sight.

Our distribution of 3,23,000 house sites to landless peasants and ryots in our villages is an example of our approach to the problem of rural poverty.

In order to make educational expansion meaningful to the poor and the deprived, we have expanded our scholarship programme from Rs. 185 lakhs in a year in 1966-67 to Rs. 522 lakhs in 1972-73. We have also made education free up to the Pre-University Standard.

We have harnessed the energies of our unemployed educated youth through the setting up of the Youth Corps absorbing about 3,000 young men and women. We have also started various other employment programmes to give employment to 3,000 teachers, 600 engineering degree-holders, 1,000 diploma-holders and 1,000 craftsmen. These are among a few of the many directions in which we are moving forward to eliminate the problem of poverty and social backwardness. We can therefore claim with legitimate pride that we fully share the national consensus on the urgent and imperative need to emphasise employment and minimum welfare goals in our plan.

### **What Price Consensus ?**

I note that the paper placed before us has referred to the homogeneity of the Government in the Centre and most of the States. I hope your emphasis on homogeneity is with reference to common social and economic goals for the progress of the country and not in the sense that all of us should belong to the same political party. We accept the need for national consensus but not at the expense of the individuality of States.

While I emphasise the points of substance on which our State wholeheartedly agrees with the paper before this House, I would

also like to draw your attention to some additional points of importance.

Welfare measures need resources. They also need steps to ensure stability of prices and availability of essential goods. This in our view means that welfare and socialism are integrally linked. Only if the means of production are increasingly controlled by society can we get hold of their surpluses and use them for welfare. We should move much more rapidly in this direction than we have done so far. As a first step we should nationalise all units now controlled by monopolistic interests.

One important aspect of the plan effort is to ensure effective implementation. Many of the new programmes are likely to get delayed if it is necessary to refer even minor details back and forth to central authorities. Centralisation will definitely hamper development. While I welcome the effort to achieve the national minimum goals, I also hope that there is no accompanying attempt to centralise powers.

#### **Impediments to New Society**

Another important problem of implementation relates to the role of judicial review. Constitutional powers of judicial review have tended to delay social and economic change. We must, at the national level, redefine those areas of policy in which judicial review should not be allowed to delay our efforts to bring about a new society.

I do not propose to raise at this juncture the specific grievance of my own State in the matter of unfair distribution of Central taxes and central assistances. The financial difficulties of States in general have arisen primarily because their responsibilities have grown without corresponding expansion of their tax base. Arrangements have to be evolved by which the States can expand their tax base. More tax resources should be placed within the State Government's juris-

diction. I would like to suggest for consideration measures such as a State levy of a surcharge on central excise and on Corporation tax. This will enlarge the States' tax resources without increasing administrative expenditure.

At the same time, I hope the Finance Commission now proposed to be set up will take into account the realities of the State's difficulties both on the revenue and the capital account. I refer to this specially because the last few Finance Commissions had not come to grip with the real problems of State's Finances.

One important problem relates to the pay and allowances of State Government's employees. We do not have the elastic tax resources of the Centre and it is extremely inequitable to expect us to meet on our own these increases of pay and allowances. I would strongly urge that Government of India should adopt a policy of financing the increases in emoluments of the employees in States, whenever Government of India itself sets the pace by increasing the emoluments of its employees.

One more point on State Finance concerns debt rescheduling. The forthcoming Finance Commission should also look into this issue.

#### **Mobilise Resources through Public Sector Units.**

For the Fifth plan, you have suggested additional mobilisation of Rs. 7,500 crores for the country as a whole. We do not have details to know what effect this increase will have on prices and production. At the same time, we should try to increase the non-tax resources of both the Centre and the States by ensuring the more efficient management of our enterprises in the public sector. This is the only way to reduce the burden on the common man.

I endorse the approach towards self-reliance spelt out in the paper placed before us. Self-reliance should not, however, mean turning

away from new technology. We should be willing to buy the latest technical knowhow from any part of the world. But, in order to avoid multiplication of efforts, there should be a central agency to negotiate and purchase such knowhow. As a first step, units already set up in the country should be compelled to share their knowhow with new units coming up. If such an effort cannot be taken up at the central level State Governments should at least be empowered to negotiate such transmission of knowhow from both existing units in their States and manufacturers abroad.

A national plan involves an effort at the national level to identify priorities and allocate resources. It is at the level of the National Development Council and the Centre that such policies have to be discussed and decided on.

At the same time, implementation of a national plan should also fully involve the State in both the planning and operation of the various schemes at the State level. That is why, we in Tamil Nadu, have set up a State Planning Commission in order to draw up a 10 year Plan. This is being drawn up. Practical experience has shown us that effective implementation of such a plan demands more resources and powers for States. Decentralisation is particularly necessary if a large country like ours is to cope with the problems of a modern economy. It is in this sense that our demand for State autonomy should be understood—as a request for more efficient management of the country's resources, as means to enable the Centre to be strong in areas of vital national concern, as a method of enabling the minimum demands of our people to be met in the quickest time and in the most efficient manner.

(Speech delivered by Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu at the National Development Council Meeting on 30th May 1972 at New Delhi.)



# TAMIL NADU MARCHES AHEAD IN

## EXPORT INNOVATION

The Tiruchi Boiler Plant which made headline news last year, with the export of steam boilers of 60 MW and 120 MW capacity, has secured the collaboration of one of the largest manufacturers of steam boilers in the world to improve its export capabilities against any type of competition. The Tiruchi Boiler Plant's collaboration agreement with Combustion Engineering Inc., U.S.A. would enable it to take up production of a range of more sophisticated steam generators, at lesser cost. It is stated that the American firm which meets nearly 60 per cent of the world market for steam generators up to 1,000 MW capacity.

The cost of this expansion is estimated at Rs. 4 crores including the expenditure required for civil construction. In the initial stages the foreign exchange component of this will be in the region of Rs. 70 lakhs. BHEL is trying to develop a number of machine tools required within the country with the help of units such as the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited.

The H. P. B. employs over 6,000 persons. It has already given the lie to the general criticism that public sector units cannot stand comparison with the efficient units in the private sector.



# PRIME MINISTER COMMISSIONS FIRST INDIAN-BUILT FRIGATE

Following is the text of the address by the Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, on the occasion of the commissioning of 'INS Nilgiri' in Bombay :—

“This is a proud day for our Navy and a very big day for defence production. A warship built in our own country, by our own technicians is being handed over to the Navy. It is the first such of frigates built at the Mazagon Dock and will add considerably to our defence strength. Bombay has been famous all over the world as a great port.

Strwn around it are many other ports which at one time or another in our long history were great centres of maritime activity. Indian merchant ships had sailed to ancient Babylon in the west and the Chinese Seas in the east and ships of all nations frequented our great ports all along the coast from Kathiawar to Bengal. Until the early part of the last century, we were amongst the great ship builders of the world-merchant ships as well as war ships. Many of our warships were even bought by the British Navy.

## Our Warships fought for Nelson

One of them built by Wadi and Sons has the flagship of the British fleet under Nelson's successor. But more than a century and a half had to pass before we could again begin building warships. I am reminded of this history because this year is the 25th year of our freedom and we are still engaged in the task of making up for the opportunities of which we were deprived for a long time. But step by step we are coming into our own.

Our every forward step has strengthened us because our sight has been clearly fixed on the objective of strengthening the nation through the development of our own capabilities. In the recent war, our armed forces gave a wonderful example of their courage and capacity. Every boy and girl, every man and woman, admired the performance of our officers and men on land, on the sea and in the air. Here was an instance when each service vied with the other in defending national interest and demonstrating its quality. The Navy won its share of glory. I have paid tribute to the Navy for its brilliant contribution to our success. I should like to do so once again and specially to the gallant men who went down on the 'Khukri' in the highest traditions of the Navy. The undoubted gallantry and professional ability of our fighting forces was anticipated. But what helped them was the fact that most of our equipment, arms and ammunition is made in our own country. We speak of the three forces. But defence production is the fourth force. And unless the fourth force is strong, the other three cannot give of their best and a country cannot be truly strong.

## Industry, true base of Military strength

In modern warfare, industry is the true base of military strength. It is our industrial development persued through our four Plans and specially the emphasis we have laid on the basic industry and on machine building that has stood up in such good stead and has gained respect in the eyes of the world. It is this that has enabled us to speak with 'credibility' about self-reliance. A large degree of self-reliance has already been achieved. We can confidently claim that we shall go ahead along the path of self-reliance. Economic Swaraj becomes a reality only when self-reliance has been fully achieved. A vital segment of our industry as I said earlier, is that of defence production. So we must attach particular importance to it, not only in increasing the quantity of our production but see that in effectiveness and quality it is amongst the best.

## The growing vitality of our Defence Industries

The 'Nilgiri' which has been commissioned today, is the symbol of the growing vitality of our defence industries. It was built in Bombay and equipped with the help of our own industries, by our own technicians. It is a shining symbol of the growth of our self-reliance. More than 50 per cent of the material that has gone into it was manufactured within our own country. The other frigates, which are now being built in the Mazagon Dock, will have a far greater proportion of Indian-made material. As I was sitting here, my thoughts went back to the day when this beautiful ship was launched. And I am glad that the Navy feels it is a happy ship. Vice Admiral Samson spoke of the obstacles and difficulties and the frustrations which were faced in the building of this frigate. All of us who sit here know that these frustrations or other frustrations are shared by all of us here, and many who are not here. The difficulties and obstacles are a part of life. Whether it is the ship or the crew, or whether it is people in other fields of activity, they are judged by the good humour and grace with which they overcome all these obstacles. I think it is not for nothing that a ship is a "She", if you excuse, and not "It".

## Dame good fortune be your company

And I am sure that with a special resilience and endurance and grace of woman, this ship also will overcome any other difficulty which may come in her path. And that all those who serve her, will have the company of the dame good fortune in whatever they do and that the ship will bring greater glory, greater success to the Indian Navy. I am proud of our ship, of our officers and seamen and of the Naval technicians and various other people who have been concerned with the building of this beautiful ship. In formally handing over 'INS Nilgiri' to the Navy, I give my best wishes to the Navy and the Mazagon Dock."

# SAKTHI SUGARS LIMITED

---

Manufacturers of  
HIGH QUALITY WHITE CRYSTAL SUGAR

AND

Producers of  
HIGH YIELDING HYBRID SEEDS

---

Certified by the Government

---

*Registered Office :*  
72, SENGUPTA STREET,  
COIMBATORE-9.

*Factory :*  
SAKTHINAGAR P.O.,  
(via) ERODE, R.M.S.

# TRUTH AS DIPICTED IN TIRUVALLUVAR AND KABIR

Tamil literature of Sangam Age is unique in content and approach but Tirukkural is a poetical work of unparalleled vigour and beauty. Our national poet Subramania Bharathi said :

“ வள்ளுவன் தன்னை உலகினுக்குக் கெடுத்து  
வாழ்புகழ் கொண்ட தமிழ்நாடு ”.

“ Tamil Nadu gave unto the world Valluvar (the author of the Kural) and won thereby great renown”. The sage Tiruvalluvar was a ‘rishi’ who had the glimpse of real ‘truth’. This ‘yogin’ of Tamil Nadu addressed to the whole community of mankind without taking into account the caste, creed, peoples or belief. The Kural has won appreciation from scholars and thinkers of various nationalities. In the words of Rev. Perceival “ Nothing certainly in the whole compass of human language can equal the force and terseness of the sententious distiches in which the author conveys the lessons of wisdom”. Tiruvalluvar is very emphatic in advocating virtue and good conduct. Kural has ‘aphoristic brevity’ and ‘felicity of expression’. Tiruvalluvar was conscious of the validity of his message, hence the Upanishad-like pattern of saying the truth as experienced by the ‘rishi’. The poet has got clear insight. He is concerned with building a model society, hence he incorporated Dharma (Aram), Artha (Porul) and Kama (Inbam) in one book. The description of Moksha is not there, a plausible explanation is that if a man lives according to these ideals of Dharma, Artha and Kama, will the Moksha remain behind? It will be a natural outcome for such a man, Sir A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar in the foreword of Hindi Translation of Tirukkural by Dr. S. Shankar Raju Naidu remarked : “ It is unfortunate that, while the treasures of the ancient Tamil classics are better known and better appreciated by scholars in western lands, very little attention has been paid to such works by scholars in other parts of India”. This remark touched me and while taking up research work this idea was supreme. Now that a comparative study of

Tiruvalluvar and Kabir has been done and Tiruvalluvar has been introduced to Hindi knowing scholars and general public in my own humble way I earnestly feel that Hindi literature has to broaden its horizons, and works of Tamil literature—classic as well as modern—should be made available to Hindi knowing people. To me the study of Tirukkural is an important as the study of Dharma-sastara. I will venture to say that Tirukkural is perhaps the only book which can provide knowledge, ideal and practical at the same time and which has survived through the centuries of changing world. The passage of time has enhanced the value of this monumental work.

The society of Tiruvalluvar was uninterrupted by political chaos or corruption, but Kabir lived in a century when there was complete political chaos and idealism had

By

DR. RAVINDER KUMAR SETH,  
M.A., PH.D.

lost its value. Tiruvalluvar was a scholar with a systematic knowledge of his cultural heritage, without which a work like Tirukkural cannot be composed. Kabir lacked proper education, his knowledge emerges from the contacts he had with religious teachers expounding their various doctrines and from the pilgrims from all parts of India. It is because of this that the pattern of Kabir's poetry is quite different from that of Tiruvalluvar. Kabir was always in a fighting mood, Tiruvalluvar is calm and balanced throughout. It was the knowledge of God, and of the things of God, which Kabir sought after with all his heart and mind but his approach is negative. In Tirukkural the approach is throughout positive and practical at the same time, without jeopardising the ideals which are so dear to our poet. Both the poets were trying to improve, the society and take it towards the



ideal. Valluvar's outlook was much more fundamental. In his poetry the concept of universal humanism is the basic point. He is a rishi who helps the society by making the most difficult ideals sound easy so that none is disappointed. He has a penetrating insight about the human psychology and is fully aware of the capabilities and weaknesses of human beings. It is because of this insight that he is able to provide the right path to all those who venture to enter the realm of Tirukkural. He provides the basic fundamental concepts which remain unchanged with the changing times. In this way he is completely practical and makes a synthesis of ideal and practical. Dharma, Artha and Kama—the three ‘purusharthas’ are taken together to provide a complete sketch of the proper course of action in all times, in all societies, for all human beings.

The main object of this paper is to attempt a comparative study of ‘Truth’ as depicted by Tiruvalluvar and Kabir. It is possible that such an attempt may appear arbitrary, though truth may indeed appear universal. But it is not so arbitrary, however, when we consider the gap of about fourteen centuries along with the different geographical, social and political backgrounds. These factors are likely to make distinctive the particular aspects of truth, Tiruvalluvar and Kabir gave expression to. The ‘weaver of Mylapore’ and the ‘weaver of Kashi’ both are unique in sincerity and courage. Their sayings reveal a deep understanding of

moral value and a deeper penetrating depiction of society. As explained earlier Tiruvalluvar was providing an ideal outlook which explains the constructive, positive attitude of his poetry whereas Kabir was struggling to reform a degenerated and diseased society. In spite of this difference of approach there was something common, something which all along has been our inner force, by which we have successfully survived the foreign invasions and assimilated all that was good.

In the preface to his famous translation of Tirukkural Dr. V.V.S. Aiyar aptly remarked, "Very few in the world outside of the Tamil country have heard the name of the poet whose work is presented here in a new English garb. And yet he is one of those seers whose message is intended not merely for their own age or country but for all times and for all mankind. This was 1916, and today in 1972, inspite of various translations in various languages, Indian thought, as depicted in Tirukkural, is yet to reach effectively the people of this nation. Prof. T. P. Meenakshisundaram said about 'Kural', 'The work is universal in its appeal, emphasising the truths of life which remain true in all ages and in all lands. .... Giving as he does, his poetic vision of moral principles, his epigrams cease to be merely didactic, lifeless platitudes and become inspired poetry. My humble submission is that a comparative study of this 'inspired poetry' with the sayings of poets and saints of north-India will give us a wider understanding and a better perspective of the various aspects of Indian thought. Kabir, the great reformer and 'apostle of unity' of faiths in 'higher plane of true knowledge' represents religious revival of northern India. This religious revival was brought from South to the North by Ramana-manda. "A hater of religious exclusivism, and seeking above all things to initiate men into the liberty of the children of God" Kabir gave us 'spontaneous expression of his vision and love'.

How Tiruvalluvar and Kabir come closer to each other in this study of truth may be better appreciated in the light of the various commentaries of truth, we discover in various scriptures and epics of our land. We take here only a few of them. In Mundaka Upanishad the rishi says, "Truth alone conquers, not untruth. By truth is laid out the path leading to the Gods by which the sages who have their desires fulfilled travel to where is that supreme abode of truth. Manu says, 'One should speak truth and speak (what is) pleasant, one should not speak unpleasant truth; one should not speak pleasant falsehood'. In the light of the above, the saying of Rama in Valmiki Ramayana seems a continuation of the same idea. He says, "The Gods and sages esteem truth as the highest principle. He who utters truth attains the supreme state. Men fear a liar as they do a venomous serpent, truth is the root of all felicity and the support not only of this world but the best means of attaining heaven." Tiruvalluvar defines truth as 'the speaking of that which is free from even the slightest taint of evil. To further elaborate this he maintains, 'Even falsehood is of the nature of truth if it bringeth forth unmixed good. Parimal Azhagar's commentary elucidates it, "To state a fact which produces no harm and to state that which is not a fact but which is productive of good to others are truth: similarly to state a non-fact unproductive of good and to state a fact which produces harm are falsehood." We find this in close resemblance with 'satya' of Samkhya-yoga ethics where 'The criterion of truth is that it must do good to others and should not hurt them. Any statement which injures others is a sin, even though it may correspond to facts, and only has a seeming semblance to virtue whereby it leads to 'greatest misery'.

Truth can be seen from two angles—the supreme reality and truthfulness in the society. Tiruvalluvar has explained both in two different chapters. In the Chapter titled (வாய்மை) 'Vaymai' he defines truthfulness. In (மெய்யுணர்தல்) 'Meyyunartal' he explains the 'Knowledge of true nature of things.' According to Kural 355 this 'True knowledge is the perception concerning every thing of whatever kind, that that thing is the true thing.'

In the chapter (மெய்யுணர்தல்) 'Realisation of truth' Tiruvalluvar says, 'Behold the man who is freed from delusion and who hath an unclouded vision: darkness ceaseth for him and joy cometh unto him. Kabir's realisation of truth implies freedom from bondage of delusion which is possible with knowledge. Freedom from unnecessary brokering indulging in systematic search for Truth is the way of attaining Him. He is so forceful about the search of the Real that he says, "If a son has not indulged in seeking the Truth, why did his mother not become a widow before giving birth to him". The conception of 'Mukti' i.e., freedom from bondage has been invoked by Tiruvalluvar to explain the realisation of knowledge of truth. "Behold the man who hath studied and that realised the Truth: he shall enter the path leadeth not again into this world." In the next Kural, he again stresses the very same idea by saying, 'Verily those that have mediated upon and attained to the Truth need not think at all of future incarnations.' Tiruvalluvar has indicated studies and meditation as the means of realising truth. In Kabir the studies are not given much importance. He recognised that scriptures were valuable but was not willing to attach undue importance to them. He was a believer in 'quite reflection' as a means of approach to God. He says "Let me make self reflection my saddle, and put my foot in the stirrup of divine love. They are good riders who keep themselves aloof from the Vedas and the Kuran" Kabir has indicated the need of Guru, for realising truth. The true Guru has been given a higher status than God Himself. Sometimes in his verses he uses the word 'Guru' to mean God. According to him great care must be taken in choosing a Guru, so that a false Guru be avoided.

"When his guru is blind, what can be the disciple do?"

The blind urges on the blind, both fall into the wall. He was against all cremónies and rituals. Kabir condemns those who performed ceremonial ablutions and cleansings and rituals without the purification of heart. Birth as a human being has given a wonderful opportunity to remove the bondage of transmigrating, and

This Thesis was read at Tirukkural conference, last month.



those who fail to seize this opportunity are really foolish. This idea is not now, many great saints and philosophers of this country have said this earlier, but the absolute faith, passionate appeal and original way of putting these ideas is a real achievement of Kabir. Importance must be attached to his fearlessness, frank disposition in the context of opposition from all those whose interests were being harmed. These were mainly Muhammadan mullas and Hindu pandits: who with their vain knowledge were proud of their learning and whose gains emerged from ceremonies and rituals. Tiruvalluvar was not involved in such pre-occupations. He was producing a treatise of ethical, moral codes uninterrupted by any such social struggle. He depicted both the house-holder and ascetic, as both the orders were prevalent in his society, although importance of the house-holder was definitely much more than that of the ascetic. In Tiruvalluvar the way of knowledge of truth includes conquering all attachments and desires, leaving anger and delusion. Kabir has stressed high moral values and detachment from worldly belongings. He asks people to avoid envy and greed, anger and harsh words, as this is the way of acquiring righteousness. He says 'those who do not strive to know the truth, suffer in the end'. That is why he indicates, 'Do only that is true, do not indulge in any thing useless otherwise you will repent'. All doubts should be eliminated as it is a big hindrance in the path of truth. On receiving that light there remains no worldly pain, one is free from the bondage of reincarnation. One attains the highest bliss and achieves immortality. Tiruvalluvar was not discussing truth with any particular philosophical outlook, which necessarily limited the treatment of the subject. Kabir on the other hand, was trying to assimilate various philosophical and religious (Vedanta, Bhakti, Islam, Sufism, etc.) outlooks. After assimilation, he was trying to put the ideas in a form acceptable to people of all religious and faiths.

In Kabir, 'purity of heart' and 'Truth', are intermingled. "To be a truthful is best of all, if the heart be truthful. A man may speak as much as he likes; but there is no pleasure apart from truthfulness".

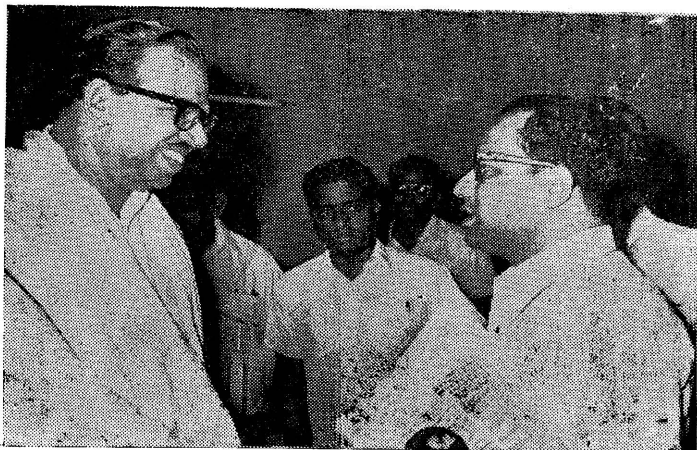
Kabir was conscious of his society giving respect to falsehood. "Milk, etc., is difficult to sell, whereas wine is being sold easily," in Kabir, truth gets the supernatural meaning. Here 'Truth is God', it is the same as Allah, Ram or Hari. He, the omnipotent, omnipresent, omniscient is the truth in Kabir. Kabir wants people to speak the truth, to believe in Him, the greatest 'Truth'. "Speaking truth is the highest Tapa". He resides in the hearts of the pure hearted.

According to Tiruvalluvar purity of heart is proved by truthfulness. The idea of Tapa is present in Kural 296 wherein the poet says, 'There is no greater renown for a man than the renown that he is a stranger into falsehood, such a man obtaineth every blessing without mortifying the body'. Kabir as indicated earlier was struggling to reform a society which was deeply involved with external religious observances, sects, religious garbs, pilgrimages, etc. Hence he stresses forcefully the purity of mind and purity of heart in the context of real 'Dharma'. He says "Truth resides within the heart and is revealed in love, in strength, in compassion". Tiruvalluvar was not facing such social phenomenon, but he was poetical and ethical at the same time. All that he was saying was to mould the characters and guide the lives of innumerable people.

Both Valluvar and Kabir attach so much importance to Truth (Satyam) that it becomes the highest ideal of life. Kural 300 says 'Many things have I seen in this world: but of all the things that I have seen, there is nothing that is higher

than truth'. The same echo can be heard in Kabir when he says, "No act of devotion can equal truth, no crime is so heinous as falsehood, in the heart where truth abides, there is my abode". (1) Kabir had what he calls 'thirst for the Infinite' which explains his real truth. "It is in the kingdom of truth, contentment and purity, that this battle is raging: and the sword that rings forth most loudly is the sword of His Name". (2) The fight of the truth-seeker is a hard fight 'for the vow of the truth-seeker is more hard than that of the warrior' but in spite of all difficulties the 'truth-seekers' battle goes on day and night, as long as life lasts it never ceases'. (3) This question of truth and God has been a subject of discussion for philosophers, social reformers and all thinking men. Tiruvalluvar's version of truth is influenced by the principle of non-injury, 'Ahimsa'. He maintains "If a man can live without ever uttering a falsehood, all other virtue is superfluous unto him". Kabir has also maintained the principle of 'Ahimsa' throughout his sayings, although he attaches special importance to 'ultimate truth'. In various 'sakhis' he exhorts people to speak the truth, but his tendency of dening God as truth is uppermost. Mahatma Gandhi when asked to define God said, "But now a days nothing to completely describe by God as Truth. Denial of God we have known. Denial of Truth we have not known." Today when we are passing through a period uncertainty and 'spiritual chaos' the need of this 'truth' need not be emphasized.

Author with State Education Minister Thiru V. R. Nedunchezian.





## CROMPTON ENGINEERING

brings you the

**Kassels**

brand of fresh air

- cool, refreshing, economical

The blades are shaped for maximum air displacement. The motors are frugal in power consumption. The finish — a sophisticated clear white enhanced by gold lining. Sturdily designed to last for decades!

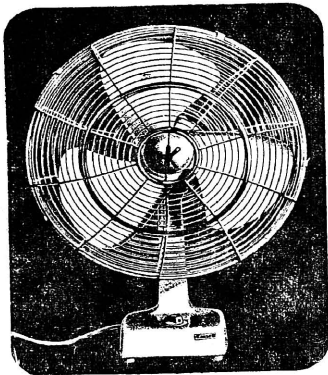
Keep cool in the 70s with

**Kassels** fans

Manufactured by:  
Matchwel Electricals (India) Ltd.,  
Poona 14.

Marketed in South India by:  
The Crompton Engineering Co. (Madras) Ltd.,  
49/51 Second Line Beach, Madras 1.

Branches at: Bangalore - Coimbatore - Ernakulam -  
Madurai - Secunderabad - Vijayawada.



## the living past

The imprint of Time left on impressive buildings like the Taj Mahal is more easily discerned in written records. In place of mute memorials, eloquent books speak to one and all. The past is preserved in documents and books for posterity to show how and where history is imperishable. The same can be a guide to the future also.

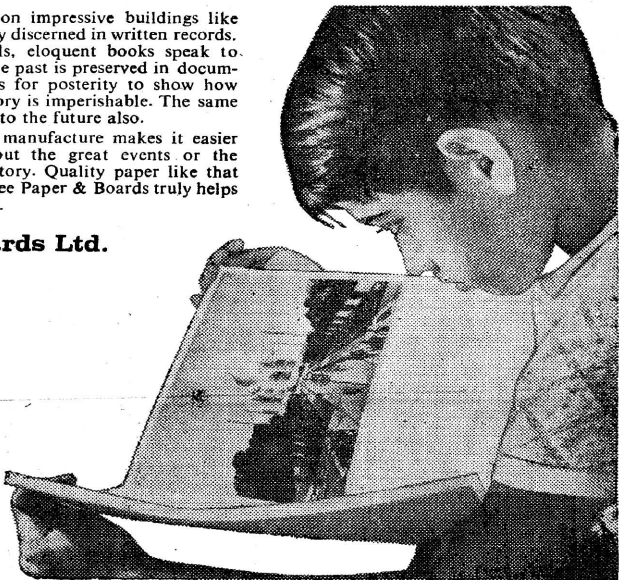
Modern paper manufacture makes it easier to write or read about the great events or the mighty makers of history. Quality paper like that produced now by Seshasayee Paper & Boards truly helps the study of the living past.

**Seshasayee Paper and Boards Ltd.**

Pallipalayam, Salem District, S. India



The Watermark  
of Quality



# New Process of Treating Jute Imports Improved Lightfastness

Jute has traditionally been used in the manufacture of coarse, loosely woven fabrics, both hessian and sacking, employed extensively for diverse packaging needs. The Indian exports of jute in the form of conventional products have been steadily declining over the past several years owing to loss of markets primarily to Pakistan and partly due to synthetics having come up as a major competitor of jute. Effective diversification of speciality products appears to be an important corrective step towards saving the jute industry from this critical phase. In the fifties, for instance, introduction of carpet packing enabled the industry to maintain its export to a satisfactory level. Further diversification of jute in the decorative field is felt essential to face up to the competition in the international markets, particularly in the U.S.A. Although jute fabric has characteristic texture with an aesthetic appeal, its use in the decorative field has so far been rather limited. This is mainly because of the extreme susceptibility of jute, bleached or unbleached, to light, leading to development of yellow to brown colour. Owing to yellowing of back ground, the bleached and dyed fabric also suffers a marked fading in colour. Another drawback of jute fabric is its unattractive fuzzy appearance caused by the presence of surface hair with high fibre shedding potential.

## Finer Fabric in Jute

Improved technology of fibre conversion has made it possible in recent years to spin finer jute yarns for production of relatively fine fabric. A novel chemical process developed by Dr. A. M. Sen Gupta and Dr. S. K. Majumdar of Indian Jute Industries Research Association (IJIRA), Calcutta, which provides an improved lightfastness with cleaner fabric surface, is an important step in this direction. It has given a great lead towards the diversification of jute in decorative areas, including wall-covering,

drapery and upholstery. In recognition of their inventive ingenuity, the Inventions Promotion Board has awarded Rs. 1,500 each to Dr. Sen Gupta and Dr. Majumdar.

Lignin, one of the major components of jute, undergoes photochemical degradation by the action of light leading to formation of coloured products. An appreciable improvement in lightfastness will occur if most of the lignin (over 90 per cent) is removed, but the treatment required adversely affects the strength of the material, particularly in the wet state, and it tends to disintegrate during washing.

The process developed at IJIRA is based on preferential removal of lignin from surface layers of jute fabric, without appreciably affecting the major portion of it occurring in the inner region, so that the strength of the material is maintained at a satisfactory level. This has been achieved by treating the fabric in a closed jiggar with controlled supply of chlorine or its derivative, just adequate for reaction at the surface layers only. The chlorinated products are then removed from the fabric by extraction with a suitable alkaline reagent. The material now having its surface practically free from lignin acquires a high degree of lightfastness—about four-fold over the material bleached by conventional method.

The treated fabric is brown in colour, which can be bleached to a desired shade by the conventional hydrogen peroxide or hypochlorite method without affecting its lightfastness. Due to drastic delignification at the surface region, the protruding fibres constituting the hairiness become very weak and are eliminated during processing, thereby making the fabric surface very smooth with reduced fibre-shedding potential. The bleached material possesses an excellent dyeing characteristic and can be dyed and printed to any desired shade or design.

The strength of the fabric is quite satisfactory for use as a decorative material.

## Large Market for Jute Fabrics

There exists a large market for decorative fabrics particularly in North America and Europe. The market survey so far made indicates the possibility that decorative fabrics made from jute treated by the IJIRA process can capture at least 10 per cent of the total U.S. market for decorative fabrics within the next 5 years, which will amount to an earning of about Rs. 30 crores in foreign exchange per annum. If the European markets are also taken into account the foreign exchange earning will be much higher.

The new process has already been patented in a number of countries including U.K., U.S.A., Canada and Switzerland. Ten Indian mills and one firm in U.K. have become licensees of the process. A corporate body called 'Nujute Inc.' has been set up in U.S.A. as a wholly owned subsidiary of IJIRA to look after the technical and commercial aspects of promotion of jute decorative fabrics. Some licensees in India have been supplying home and foreign markets for the last two years with decorative jute materials manufactured by the IJIRA process.

For police, the tear gas gun is a very useful tool for dispersing violent mobs in a non-violent way by firing tear gas shells.

Till recently tear gas guns were imported from U.S.A. The indigenous gas gun is the development of Shri Gurcharan Singh, Proprietor, Royal Mechanical Works, Ludhiana. It is manufactured as per the design specifications of the Federal 1½ calibre gas gun and incorporates the same loading, firing and aiming mechanisms. It can fire both short range and long range shells and its performance is comparable to the imported gas gun.

The indigenous tear gas gun has been approved by the Ministry of Home Affairs. It costs about Rs. 600. This development is expected to save foreign exchange worth Rs. 2 lakhs annually.

The Board on Awards for Import Substitution has awarded Bronze Shield to the Royal Mechanical Works and Rs. 2,000 to Shri Gurcharan Singh.

# The Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corpn., Ltd.

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

## The terms and conditions of assistance

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

## Rate of Interest

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

## Initial repayment holiday

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

## Amortisation period

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

*FOR FURTHER DETAILS, PLEASE APPLY TO*

**TIIC**  
**THE FINANCIAL**  
**INSTITUTION**  
**WITH A HEART**



**TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT  
CORPORATION, LTD.**

(Sponsored by the Government)

LLA Buildings, III Floor, 150-A, Mount Road, Madras-2

## Branches :

1231, SOUTH MAIN STREET, THANJAVUR.  
247, NAICKER NEW STREET, MADURAI.  
6/37, RACE COURSE ROAD, COIMBATORE-18.



# LIBERAL RURAL PRACTICE LOAN FOR UNEMPLOYED DOCTORS

To assist medical practitioners to set up practice in the rural areas and to encourage the unemployed doctors to go to rural areas into gainful self-employment, the Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation is prepared to give loans up to Rs. 1 lakh to each doctor.

Areas which come under a Panchayat Board or Panchayat Union but not under a Municipality or Corporation will be deemed to be a "Rural Area" for the purpose of the Scheme. Physicians, Surgeons, Dentists and Veterinary practitioners are eligible to avail the loan under the scheme, on condition that the Medical Practitioner is willing to set up practice in a rural area. The following norms have been worked out :

If a physician wants to start a dispensary, he may need Rs. 10,000. If he wants to have a laboratory which will be able to give the minimum biochemical facilities, he may need Rs. 20,000.

It is calculated that Surgeons may need a minimum sum of Rs. 15,000. But if he wants to have an X-ray plant, he may require another sum of Rs. 20,000.

The minimum requirement to start a dental clinic is worked out to be about Rs. 10,000.

In addition to the above norms the Corporation may also disburse loans for purchase of Refrigerators and purchase of vehicles (Cycle, motor-cycle, car, van).

If the Corporation finances purchase of vehicle to a doctor, registration of vehicle must be in the name of the Corporation, and the vehicle must be duly insured with any one of the approved insurance companies.

It is realised that in most of the rural areas the physician or surgeon who can give a prescription cannot expect a patient to go to a Chemist another 20 or 30 miles away. Similarly in the case of

a surgeon, he can not ask the patients to buy their own dressing materials. Loan provisions are available for stocking these so that the doctor can supply them and collect the cost from the patient. In the same way, a Dentist may require a minimum of Rs. 10,000 if he has to buy all the equipments except X-ray plant. If he needs, X-ray plants, he will need another sum of Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 extra.

As regards the doctors (including Lady Doctors) to start maternity wards in rural areas, they may need the same financial aid as the Surgeon, viz., Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000 since in most of the cases the doctors may have to do minor surgical work on their patients (after confinement a minor tear may occur. and then will have to be repaired). If any new constructions of buildings have to be done, then the cost may go up depending upon the size of the building and amenities provided in the building like flush-out, lavatory with septic tank and a theatre. Such a construction is a need to a surgeon and a lady doctor, it is realised and due provisions will be made for them. As regards wards, the quantum of assistance depends upon whether it is completely private ward or semi-private ward or general ward. If each patient is going to be given a separate room, with an attached bathroom, the cost will be more. If it is a semi-private ward where 6 or 8 patients can be accommodated in one room, each patient need not have a separate toilet and cost will be reduced proportionately. Cases may arise where residential-cum-hospital is planned where the Doctor has to reside within the compound of the hospital, such cases will also be financed adequately.

## Terms of Assistance :

Thus the minimum loan amount may be fixed at Rs. 10,000 and the maximum amount may be fixed at Rs. 1,00,000.

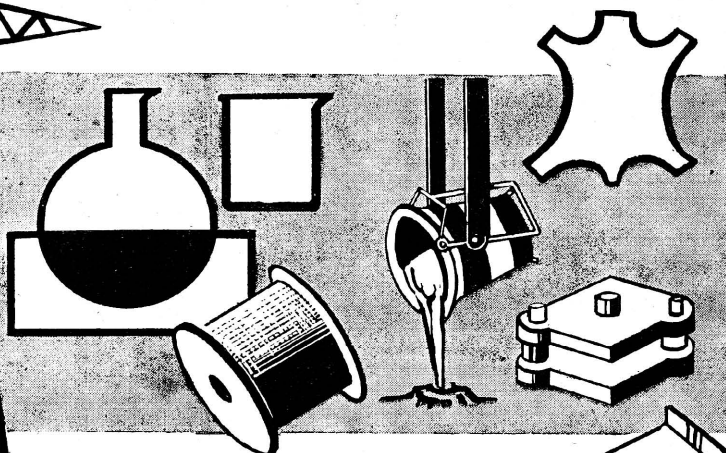
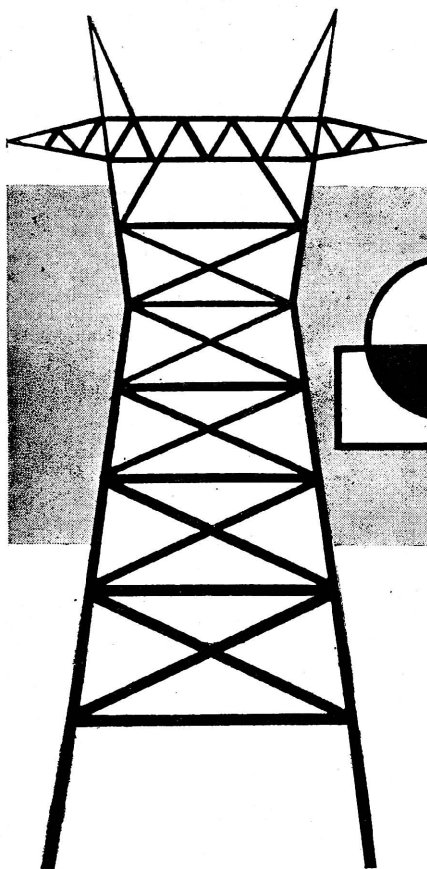
Advance will be given to an extent of 90 per cent of assessed needs by the Corporation. The rate of interest will be 7 per cent per annum. A penalty of 1 per cent per annum will be levied in addition in case of default. The applicant should pay a fee of 0.5 per cent of the loan applied for with a minimum of Rs. 100 and a maximum of Rs. 250. If doctor finds it difficult to remit this fee initially, the amount may be allowed to be a recovered within a period of two to three years. A Committee of doctors has been constituted to screen the applications. The loan will be made repayable in eight annual instalments with a repayment holiday of two years. The instalments in the initial period may be less and in the later years can be more.

## SIZEABLE ADDITION TO ROAD SYSTEM IN 1971-72

About 22,000 kilometres of roads were added to the road-system of the country during 1971-72 raising the total to about 12,54,000 kilometres. According to latest information the Centre has already sanctioned worth about Rs. 210 crores for the construction of roads on National Highways against the Plan provision of Rs. 418 crores. In addition, estimates of about Rs. 52 crores are in the pipeline. The final allotment during 1971-72 for the construction of roads in the Centre sector amounted to Rs. 40.02 crores. Bareilly-Amingaon road will be ready by the end of next month. The 73 crore rupee project is almost complete except the bridge over the river Gandak at Dumaria Ghat in Bihar including its approaches and some isolated work in U.P. and West Bengal and a few works in Assam. Initiated in 1964, the project is intended to provide an arterial road along the Indo-Nepalese border from Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh to Amingaon in Assam through Bihar and West Bengal.

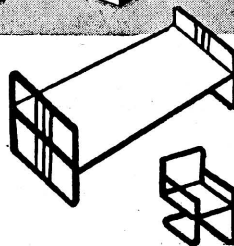
# TANSI

*enters the  
7th year  
of its service*



*in the field of*

STEEL FABRICATIONS  
FURNITURE  
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS  
FOOTWEAR & LEATHER GOODS  
GLASS APPARATUS  
CERAMIC WARES  
STONEWARE PIPES  
ANCILLARY COMPONENTS ETC.



**TAMIL NADU SMALL  
INDUSTRIES CORPORATION**

(GOVT. OF TAMIL NADU UNDERTAKING)

35/2, Woods Road, Madras-2.



**ITS 53 UNITS CONSTITUTE  
A STRONG NET-WORK OF INDUSTRIES.**

# EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND

In the modern era, social security has come to be regarded as an indispensable part of any progressive country and it constitutes an important weapon in the battle against poverty, unemployment and disease. An ideal system of social security aims at protection of the individual against the incidence of employment injury, sickness, unemployment, old age and invalidity, besides providing protection to the family in the case of death of the bread-winner.

The Government of India has enacted several legislations in the field of social security. The Employees' Provident Fund and Family Pension Fund Act, 1972 is one of the important enactments in this direction.

## Coverage of the Act.

The Act as it stood prior to 1st March 1971, when family pension benefit was introduced, provided for only the compulsory contributory provident fund benefits to the employees. With the modest beginning with six organised industries in 1952, the scope of the Act has been gradually extended with the result that it now applies to 126 industries and classes of establishments and has over 61 lakhs of provident fund subscribers in over 51,000 establishments.

The act applies to every establishment falling in one of the scheduled industries and classes of establishments employing 20 or more persons. If the establishment employs 50 or more persons, the Act applies after 3 years from the date the establishment is set up. In case of smaller establishments employing between 20 to 49 persons, however, the Act applies after 5 years from the date it has been set up. In the case of co-operatives working without the aid of power, the Act applies only if the employment strength is 50 or more. Every

employee of a covered establishment drawing pay up to Rs. 1,000 per mensem and who has put in one year's continuous service or 240 days' actual work during the period of 12 months or less is required to be given benefit of contributory provident fund.

Establishments having their own provident fund, pension or gratuity schemes are allowed to administer their own scheme and are exempted from the provisions of the Statutory Provident Fund Scheme provided the quantum of benefits under the private scheme is not less than that under the Statutory Scheme.

## Payment of Contributions.

The rate of provident fund contribution is 64 per cent of pay, i.e., basic wages, dearness allowance and cash value of food concession including retaining allowance. In case of establishments falling in specified industries or classes of establishments and employing 50 or more persons, however, the rate is 8 per cent. An equal amount is added by the employer.

The establishments are expected to remit the provident fund contributions monthly with the State Bank of India or its subsidiaries and if they fail to do so, they render themselves liable to prosecution and damages. The provident fund contribution in arrear is also realised as arrears of land revenue. The magnitude of the work can be assessed from the fact that over 2,000 crores of rupees were collected by the 31st December, 1971. There are, however, always some unscrupulous employers or financially weak establishments who fail to remit the provident fund contributions. In their cases, prosecutions are launched and recovery proceedings for recovery of arrears as land revenue, under the Revenue Recovery Acts are initiated. As many as 44,941 prosecutions were launched and 58,975 recovery proceedings were initiated by 31st December, 1971. The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation has been able to realise about two to three crores a year through revenue recovery proceedings. Despite these penal actions and levy of damages up to 25 per cent of the amount due in case of default, an amount of Rs. 18-6 crores of provident fund contribu-

tions remained outstanding from the establishments covered under the Act. As the provident fund is an important source on which a worker or his family in the case of his premature death can draw upon in case of need the employers have got to be compelled to pay the contributions regularly. The existing penal provisions have been found inadequate in this behalf and Government has been considering bringing a bill in the Parliament to amend the Act so as to make the penal provisions more deterrent and stringent.

## FACILITIES.

Under the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, various facilities for advances as well as final payments are provided. In order to deter the employees from withdrawing their provident fund prematurely, a provision of forfeiture of the employer's share from 75 per cent to 15 per cent is made if a member withdraws the provident fund before 15 years' membership in the circumstances like resignation, dismissal or termination of employment. The amount forfeited is not refunded to the employers but is kept in a separate fund which is utilised for the common welfare of the members and their families. At present, the forfeited amount is utilised for assuring the employees at all times, the refund of their share of provident fund contribution deducted from their wages irrespective of whether it is paid to the fund by the employers or not. Besides, a minimum payment of Rs. 750 is assured to the members of the family in every case of death irrespective of the contribution of the employees.

The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation has been making annually final payments of about Rs. 28 crores in about 2-5 lakhs of cases and has been granting advances of about 4-5 crores in 1-4 lakhs of cases.

## FAMILY PENSION SCHEME.

The benefits provided by the Fund were not found adequate in the case of pre-mature death of the member. Government therefore introduced the family pension-cum-life assurance scheme with effect from 1st March 1971. Under this scheme, a member contributes at the rate of 14 per

cent of his pay, an equal amount being contributed by the employer and the Government. The employees and employers share of contributions are drawn from their provident fund contributions. Under the Family Pension Scheme, a family pension ranging from Rs. 40 to Rs. 150 per month is granted to the members of the family of the deceased depending upon the age at the time of his membership of the family pension fund and the period of contribution. In the case of death after 7 years' membership, family pension at an enhanced rate of 50 per cent of the pay last drawn by the member, subject to a maximum of double the normal family pension is allowed up to 7 years. There are also provisions for life assurance benefit up to Rs. 1,000 and retirement and withdrawal benefits up to Rs. 4,000. There were 8.55 lakhs of subscribers of the family pension scheme on 31st March 1972.

### ORGANISATION

The Employees' Provident Fund Act and the Scheme are administered by the Central Board of Trustees. Central Provident Fund Commissioner is the chief executive officer and is assisted by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners functioning in various States. The organisation employs about 5,000 persons. The organisation has provided these employees, who used to receive scales of pay in the respective State Governments, pay and conditions of employment similar to those available to the Central Government employees from 1960. The system of direct recruitment to the non-gazetted posts above the cadre of Lower Division Clerk has been abolished and substituted by departmental promotions only. Promotional opportunities have been opened up to even unqualified Class IV employees to the cadre of Lower Division Clerk and above. Recently the Central Board of Trustees agreed to the revision of ratio of the posts of Lower Division Clerk and Upper Division Clerk so as to provide for gradual upgradation of over 1,000 posts to the cadre of Upper Division Clerks. All posts of Accounts Officers hitherto filled up by deputationist officers, have been made available of departmental men after passing an Accounts Service Examination. The organisation has also embarked upon an ambitious building programme for office buildings and

staff quarters which would eventually cost it over Rs. 7 crores.

### NEW PROPOSALS.

The Central Government already have under consideration a proposal for extension of social security programmes. The recommendation of the National Commission on Labour suggesting enhancement of the rate of provident fund contribution from 6 per cent to 8 per cent and 8 per cent to 10 per cent is already under their consideration. A second recommendation of the Commission before Government is the extension of the Employees' Provident Funds Act to establishments employing 10 persons or more. The National Commission also recommended the integration of social security organisations and working towards a comprehensive social security scheme. This matter is also receiving the attention of the Government.

### IMPROVED PERFORMANCE OF IDPL.

The Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., a public sector undertaking engaged in the production of drugs and surgical instruments was for the first time expected to show a gross profit of Rs. 1.60 crores for the year 1971-72. According to the Annual Report of the Company the total sales, shot up significantly in 1971-72 to Rs. 23.23 crores. With increased turnover, the Company was able to reduce its losses substantially. All the three operating units—the Antibiotics plant at Rishikesh, the Synthetic Drugs plant at Hyderabad and the Surgical Instruments plant at Madras continued to improve substantially their production performance. The Antibiotics plant, produced 1,17,000 millions of antibiotics during 1971-72.

The Synthetic Drugs plant also increased its production to 1,039 tonnes during 1971-72. The Surgical Instrument Plant produced 5,65,123 instruments valued at Rs. 46 lakhs as against 4,23,212 instruments valued at Rs. 43 lakhs produced during 1970-71. The IDPL was now implementing programmes (a) for expansion of

production in the Synthetic Drugs Plant (b) for stabilisation and improvement of production in the antibiotics Plant at a total cost of Rs. 6.23 crores.

### ZERO ENERGY FAST REACTOR GOES INTO OPERATION

A Zero Energy Fast Reactor a forerunner to the Fast Breeder Reactors—Went into operation on May 22 at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre at Trombay. The Fast Reactor Critical Facility is the first reactor of the type in the country and is entirely fuelled by man-made element 'Plutonium' produced at Trombay.

The decision for the construction of this sophisticated reactor was taken in 1969 and was completed in a period of three years. The design, development and construction was wholly done by a team of BARC scientists and engineers led by Dr. P. K. Iyengar. Commissioning of this reactor, marks the ushering in of a new era in the programme of development of nuclear technology for peaceful purpose in the country. The instrumentation and all the components including the fuel elements have been fabricated at Trombay. This has given a fillip to undertake bigger projects-wholly Indian—in the country.

Unique feature of this reactor is that it contains no moderator to slow down the neutrons unlike any other research and power reactors in the country. The chain reaction is sustained entirely by the fast neutrons. Fast Breeder Reactor development at this stage, leads to the utilisation of the vast reserves of Thorium available in the country. With this prospect in view, the Reactor Research Centre, now taking shape at Kalpakkam near Madras will have a 15 MW electrical sodium cooled Fast Breeder Test Reactor (FBTR). Further, a pulsed fast reactor (PFR) which will be a unique facility providing an intense source of pulsed neutrons for research in physics and other basic sciences is also planned at the Reactor Research Centre.



# RS. 5 LAKHS SANCTIONED FOR SCIENCE EQUIPMENT TO ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

The Government have sanctioned an expenditure not exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs during 1972-73 for payment of grant to 1,000 Primary (Lower Elementary or Junior Basic) schools and 200 Upper Primary (Middle Higher Elementary or Senior Basic) of both Government and Non-Government schools in the districts of Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari for the purchase of science equipments. Accordingly each Primary school is to be provided with a grant of Rs. 300 and each Upper Primary school with a grant of Rs. 1,000. This sanction will not expire at the end of financial year, but will be available till spent.

Among the 1,000 Primary schools and 200 Upper Primary schools 870 Primary schools and 142 Upper Primary schools are to be selected from among the schools of both Panchayat Union Elementary schools and Aided Elementary schools located in the Panchayat Union areas and the rest are to be selected from among the schools situated in Non-panchayat Union areas such as Aided schools (55 & 19), Municipal or Corporation or Township schools (65 & 34) and Government Schools (10 & 5).

The 870 Primary schools and 142 Upper Primary schools including schools in Panchayat Union areas are to be selected on the following basis :

Two hundred and fourteen Primary schools are to be selected at the rate of two schools each from 113 'A' class Panchayat Unions and 109 'B' class Panchayat Unions, and the balance of 426 Primary schools and 142 Upper Primary schools are to be selected at the rate of 3 Primary schools, and 1 Upper Primary school each from 142 'C' and 'D' class Panchayat Unions. But, these selections are, however, subject to minor modification, if necessary, at the hands of the Director of Rural Developments.

## Nature of Grant :

The grant under the scheme is on *full cost* basis for all schools. Schools selected in earlier years for science equipment grant are not eligible for grant for a second time. Expenditure should be incurred only in respect of the schools selected for the year under the scheme.

The authorities concerned are authorised to select some other school later in 1972-73 in case the management of school selected originally in 1972-73 is not willing to avail itself of the opportunity during 1972-73.

## Sanctioning authority :

The District Educational Officers will select aided schools in Non-panchayat Union areas and Municipal/Corporation/Township schools. They will sanction grants to Aided schools only after the schools purchase the articles and prefer a proper claim.

The District Educational Officers are empowered to select Municipal/Corporation/Township schools in consultations with the executive authorities concerned. They are authorised to release on or after 1st October 1972 to the concerned Municipality/Corporation/ Township the grant under this scheme in advance which are later to be adjusted with reference to audited figures of actual expenditure. The Municipal Councils, etc., should get the amounts credited to their respective Elementary Education Fund accounts before 31st March 1972. (The expenditure may be incurred after 1972-73 also if necessary.)

The Director of Rural Development will look after the implementation of the scheme in Panchayat Union areas. The Panchayat Union Commissioners are to select both the Panchayat Union schools and the Aided schools in Panchayat Union areas in consultation with the Deputy Inspectors of Schools. The managements of Aided schools will get reimbursement from the Panchayat Union Commissioners on post execution basis. The Government

authorise the Collectors to release on or after 1st October 1972 in advance to the concerned Panchayat Union Councils the grant due to each Council. The grants released will be subject to adjustment later with reference to audited figure of actual expenditure. The Panchayat Union Councils shall get the amounts adjusted to the Credit of their Education Fund Accounts immediately after the advance grant are released. The expenditure on the purpose for which the grant is sanctioned may be incurred beyond 1972-73 also and not necessarily before 31st March 1973.

The Government schools shall be selected by the District Educational Officers. The selected Government schools are authorised to incur expenditure on equipment at Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 300 as the case may be, during 1972-73.

## Mode of Purchase :

The schools receiving the equipment grant should purchase glassware articles only from the Scientific Glassware unit of the Industries development, irrespective of the price. The Director of Rural Development is authorised to place a consolidated indent in respect of Panchayat Union schools.

## C. M.'s Budget Promise Recalled.

"The outlay for Education, which was of the order of Rs. 53.56 crores in 1967-68 has been increased to Rs. 89.85 crores in 1972-73. I wish to announce on this occasion the decision of Government to constitute an expert committee to explore possibilities of improving the quality of education in our schools. This committee will, I hope, take advantage of modern developments in this field in the educational institutions abroad" said the Chief Minister in his Budget Speech.

# A new kind of 'fertilizer' from Bank of Baroda...

## Agricultural Loans for Farmers.

Money is the best fertilizer.

It gets you everything you need to make your land flourish: good seeds, modern implements and equipment, better irrigation systems, even fertilizers.

And it's amazingly easy to get this money.

All you have to do is come to Bank of Baroda and ask for an Agricultural Loan. We'll give it to you on attractive terms.

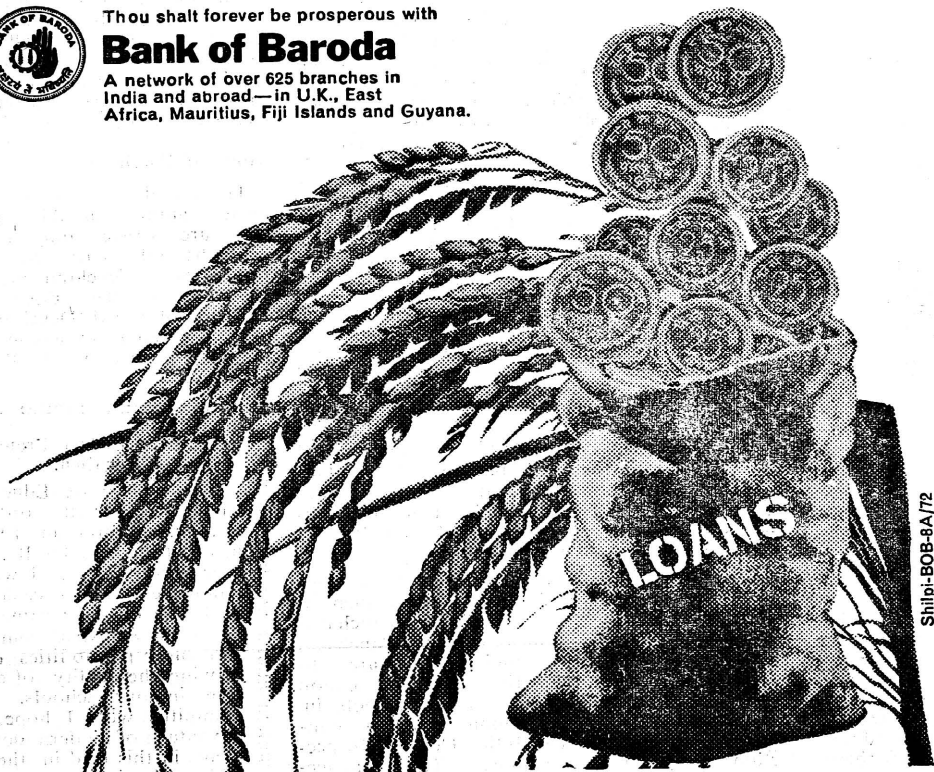
Come over and see us. Soon. We'd like a chance to show you how good a fertilizer our Agricultural Loan can be.



Thou shalt forever be prosperous with

### Bank of Baroda

A network of over 625 branches in India and abroad—in U.K., East Africa, Mauritius, Fiji Islands and Guyana.



## SHORT CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed scheduled tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (H.), Special Investigation Circle for Pamban Bridge Works at the office of the Special Divisional Engineer (H. & R.W.), Thirumanur bridge works at Thanjavur up to 3.00 p.m. on 28th June 1972 for the works noted below.

*Name of work.*

1. Constructing a bridge at K.M. 69/0 (M. 43/1) of Muthupet-Mimisal Road—E.M.D.—Rs. 17,500.
2. Constructing a bridge at K.M. 60/2 (M. 37/5) of Muthupet-Mimisal Road—E.M.D.—Rs. 8,500.

Tenders will be opened on the same day (i.e.) on 28th June 1972 at 3.30 p.m. by the Superintending Engineer (H.) Special Investigation Circle for Pamban Bridge Works at the Office of the Special Divisional Engineer (H.), Thirumanur Bridge Works, Thanjavur.

Particulars of tender conditions, schedules, forms and plans can be obtained from the Office of the Special Divisional Engineer (H.), Thirumanur Bridge Works at Thanjavur on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 51-75 (including sales tax) for the work as found in item No. 1 and Rs. 25-90 (including sales-tax) for the work as found in item No. 2 on all working days from 20th June 1972 to 27th June 1972 during office hours. This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

The earnest money deposit noted against each work should be remitted into any of the Government Treasuries within the jurisdiction of the Special Divisional Engineer (H.), Thirumanur Bridge works at Thanjavur under the head of "Revenue Deposit" to the credit of the Special Divisional Engineer (H.), Thirumanur Bridge Works at Thanjavur and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender. If the earnest money deposit is furnished in the form of Bank Guarantee obtained from banks the guarantee should be accompanied by Reserve Bank of India concurrence.

Tenders based on alternate design will not be considered.

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

No. 96-A.

Superintending Engineer (H.).

## TIRUCHIRAPPALLI HOUSING UNIT.

## TENDER NOTICE.

Separate sealed tenders for each group with the name of work and tenderers duly superscribed on the cover are invited for the work of "construction of individual houses for Last Grade Government Servants at Duraiswampuram in Tiruchirappalli Town" so as to reach the undersigned not later than 3-00 p.m. on 22nd June 1972.

Group number.	Approximate value of each group.	E.M.D. for each group.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	RS.	RS.
I .. .. .	34,500	520
II .. .. .	34,500	520
III .. .. .	34,500	520
IV .. .. .	34,500	520

The tender documents, plans, etc., can be had from the Divisional Accountant on payment of Rs. 5-20 for each group (non-refundable) from 13th June 1972 to 21st June 1972 on all working days.

Tenders received will be opened at 3-15 p.m. on 22nd June 1972 in the presence of contractors who choose to be present.

Executive Engineer  
and Administrative officer,  
Circuit House Road,  
Tiruchirappalli-20.

No. 93-A.

## TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board sealed tenders with the name of work and tender duly superscribed on the cover are invited from the registered contractors by the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division IV in his office at Ashok Nagar, Madras-83 (near Ashok Pillar) up to 3-00 p.m. on 21st June 1972 for the work noted below. The tenders will be opened by the undersigned at 3-15 p.m. on the same day in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present at that time.

*Name of work:*—Construction of additional floor over the first floor of existing 4 blocks of 8 in 1 tenements in Ramakamathapuram Scheme area at Ramakamathapuram. E.M.D.—Rs. 1,300.

Form of contract is L.S. and period of completion three months. Approximate value of work is Rs. 86,000.

The tender documents can be had from the Office of the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division No. IV, Ashok Nagar, Madras-83 (near Ashoka Pillar) on all working days between 11-00 a.m. and 3 p.m. from 15th June 1972 only on production of receipted chalan towards the cost of tender schedules plus sales-tax i.e., Rs. 15 plus sales-tax the cost of tender schedule may be remitted to this credit of the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division No. IV under the head "T. Deposits and advances Part—I—Deposits bearing interest (B)—Other deposits—Deposits of Slum Clearance Tax Board. The sales-tax may be remitted under the head "XII. Sales tax—B. receipts under State Sales tax Act-General Sales tax".

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

Executive Engineer,  
Slum Clearance Board,  
Division IV, Madras-83.

No. 63-A.

## NOTIFICATION.

Applications are invited for the appointment of one Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade II in Ramanathapuram District in the time scale of pay of Rs. 400—15—475—20—575—25—650.

1. The applicant must be a citizen of India.
  2. He must be of a good character.
  3. He must be free from bodily deformity which will render him unfit for Government service.
  4. The applicant must not have completed or will not complete 34 years of age on 1st August 1972.
  5. Must be a member of the bar and have not less than two years of active practice in criminal courts.
- (a) Each application should contain particulars of date of birth, native place and district educational qualification, period of active service in criminal courts and should be accompanied by
- (i) copies of certificate of character and conduct;
  - (ii) evidence of date of birth.
  - (iii) evidence of proof of the educational qualification;
- and
- (iv) evidence of proof that he is a member of the Bar Association.
- (b) An applicant will be disqualified if he attempts to canvass or bring influence to bear on the District Collector of the other officers concerned.
- (c) Applications should reach the Ramanathapuram Collector's Office at Madurai on or before 30th June 1972.
- (d) The application should be accompanied with a chalan for Rs. 10 remitted after 20th May 1972 under the head "XXI. A.J. Misc. Application Fee". The chalans remitted prior to 20th May 1972 will not be accepted.
- (e) Applications which do not contain the above particulars will be rejected summarily.
- (f) The application should be prepared to appear for an interview at Madurai at his own cost with the original certificates and testimonials.

No. 12-A.

Collector,  
Ramanathapuram Collector's Office,  
Madurai.

**TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE  
BOARD.**

**CHIT TENDER NOTICE.**

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders (in the prescribed form) will be invited by the Superintending Engineer, T.W.S. & D.B., Veeranam Project Circle, Chepauk, Madras-5, from the registered Public Works Department contractors of the appropriate Class for the work of—

*Providing Mosaic Tiles Pavement Around Swimming Pool on the right Bank of Cocum River at Madras-5.—E.M.D. Rs. 2,400.*

Tenders will be received upto 3-00 p.m. on 29th June 1972, and tender documents will be available for sale from 20th to 28th June 1972.

Cost of tender documents is Rs. 5, which is to be remitted, under P. W. III. O.R. in Government Treasury chalan to the credit of Executive Engineer, Cocum Improvements Division, Chepauk, Madras-5, and Sales Tax of Re. 0-40 as in force to be paid under XII. d. Sales Tax Miscellaneous.

The work is to be carried out on lump-sum contract basis.

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

*Superintending Engineer, T.W.S. & D.B.,  
Veeranam Project Circle, Madras-5.*

No. 57-A.

---

**TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE  
BOARD.**

**CHIT TENDER NOTICE.**

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders (in the prescribed form) will be invited by the Superintending Engineer, T.W.S. & D.B., Veeranam Project Circle, Chepauk, Madras-5, from the registered Public Works Department contractors of the appropriate Class for the work of.

*Construction of a road culvert at Ch. 94682 km. of Wandiwash Pandu Road crossing near Tindivanam in South Arcot district.—E.M.D. Rs. 1,930.*

Tenders will be received up to 3-00 p.m. on 28th June 1972.

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

Cost of tender documents viz. Rs. 105, is to be remitted under T.W.A.D. Funda V.P. III. O.R. in Government Treasury chalan to the credit of Executive Engineer, Veeranam Project Division, Tindivanam and Sales Tax of Re. 0-40 as in force to be paid under XII. d. Sales Tax Miscellaneous.

Availability of tender documents is from 15th to 27th June 1972.

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

*Superintending Engineer, T.W.S. & D.B.,  
Veeranam Project Circle, Madras-5.*

No. 64-A.

---

**NOTIFICATION.**

Sealed tenders for the supply of Revenue Survey Stones to Tirukollur Revenue Division of South Arcot district are invited by the Deputy Director of Survey and L and Records, Cuddalore, so as to reach him on or before 4-30 p.m. on 26th June 1972. For details of conditions etc., vide Extraordinary South Arcot district Gazette, dated 29th April 1972.

*Deputy Director of Survey and Land  
Records, Cuddalore.*

No. 65-A.

**TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE  
BOARD.**

**CHIT TENDER NOTICE.**

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders (in the prescribed form) will be invited by the Superintending Engineer, T.W.S. & D.B., Veeranam Project Circle, Chepauk, Madras-5, from the registered Public Works Department contractors of the appropriate Class for the work of—

*Quarrying and Supplying Fine Aggregate (Sand) for manufacture of P.S.C. pipes at factory site at Tirukalikundram in Chingleput district.—E.M.D. Rs. 19,000.*

Tenders will be received upto 3-00 p.m. on 5th July 1972.

Cost of tender documents Rs. 10-00 is to be remitted under funds—T.W.A.D. Board 'G' Remittance in Government Treasury chalan to the credit of Executive Engineer, Veeranam Veeranam Project Division, Chingleput and Sales Tax of Re. 0-40 as in force to be paid under XII. d. Sales Tax Miscellaneous.

The work is to be carried out within eighteen months on lump-sum contract basis.

Availability of tender documents is from 15th to 4th July 1972.

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

*Superintending Engineer, T.W.S. & D.B.,  
Veeranam Project Circle, Madras-5.*

No. 66-A.

---

**TENDER NOTICE.**

Sealed Tenders are invited by the Director of Fisheries for the supply of machineries to the Assistant Director (Inshore Fishing Station), Rameswaram. The tenders should reach the Director of Fisheries, Madras-6 before 2-00 p.m. on 10th July 1972.

Detailed specifications and conditions of tender, etc., can be had from the Director of Fisheries, Madras on production of Postal Order of Rs. 5 (Rupees five only).

*Director of Fisheries,  
Central Office Buildings, Madras-6.*

No. 16.

---

**TENDER NOTICE.**

Sealed tenders are invited by the Managing Director, The Tamil Nadu Agro Industries Corporation Limited, "Agro House", Industrial Estate, Guindy, Madras-32, for slotting 6" and 8" dia. steel pipes so as to reach him on or before 19th June 1972. Tender forms can be obtained from the above office on payment of Rs. 2-08 in cash. Earnest Money Rs. 200

*Managing Director.*

No. 26.

---

**AUCTION NOTICE.**

One Fargo Ambulance (Closed Type) petrol Driven 1954 Model 127, Wheel Base—Registration No. MDN. 4067 of this office will be sold in public auction in as is where is condition at 10-30 a.m. on 27th June 1972 at the office of the District Medical Officer, The Nilgiris, Ootacamund. Intending bidder may inspect the Ambulance Van at the said premises during office hours. Conditions of sale can be had from the undersigned in person or through a written requisition along with a self addressed and stamped envelope.

*District Medical Officer,  
The Nilgiris, Ootacamund.*

No. 37-A.



DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION,  
GUINDY, MADRAS-25.

NOTIFICATION.

ADMISSION TO DEGREE COURSE IN ENGINEERING AGAINST THE RESERVED SEATS FOR CANDIDATES BELONGING TO TAMIL NADU IN THE ANDHRA PRADESH AND MYSORE STATE—APPLICATIONS CALLED FOR.

A total number of 8 seats (Five seats in Andhra Pradesh and 3 seats in Mysore State) are reserved on reciprocal basis in the Engineering Colleges of the two Southern States of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore State for the bonafide candidates belonging to the Tamil Nadu. Such candidates belonging to Tamil Nadu who desire to seek admission to the degree course in Engineering in any of the Engineering Colleges in the Andhra Pradesh or Mysore State, against the reserved seats (which are to be filled after selection on merit basis) are advised to submit their applications addressed to "The Director of Technical Education, Guindy, Madras-25" (by designation only and not by name) so as to reach him on or before 21st June 1972 for scrutiny and onward transmission of the applications of suitable candidates to the Director of Technical Education of the States concerned for selection and admission.

Application forms and other relevant particulars may be obtained directly on requisition from—

(i) The Director of Technical Education, Mysore State at Bangalore (For admission to Engineering Colleges in Mysore State).

OR

(ii) The Principal, College of Engineering, Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh (For admission to Engineering Colleges in Andhra Pradesh).

The requisition should be accompanied by a postal order for Re. 1 and a self addressed stamped envelope (22 cm. x 9.5 cm.) to the value of 65 paise plus 5 paise refugee relief stamp.

*Director of Technical Education.*

No. 1.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board sealed tenders with the Specification No. E1578, and due date superscribed on the cover are invited by the undersigned for the supply of the following materials on *quick delivery basis* upto 12-00 noon on 27th June 1972. Approximate quantity required is 15,000 numbers.

*Description of material*—Supply of hammer tips for coal pulveriser mills—E.M.D. Rs. 1,000—Cost of specification is Rs. 10.

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

The tenders received after the due date will be summarily rejected.

*Superintending Engineer, Technical  
(Electrical).*

No. 2.

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Applications are invited in the prescribed form from candidates possessing the requisite qualifications for the award of 15 "Tamil Nadu Government Research Fellowships" in Economics for the year 1972-73. Each candidate on selection would be paid a monthly stipend of Rs. 250 in addition to a non-recurring grant not exceeding Rs. 3,000.

*Qualification.*—Post graduate degree in Economics or Econometrics or Statistics with a minimum of 'B' grade in the final examination. Candidates who have taken the Examination in 1972 and are awaiting publication of results may also apply. They will have to send their grade certificates as soon as they are made available by the Universities.

*Age.*—Candidates must have been born after 1st July 1947. Age restriction is relaxable by five years in the case of Scheduled Castes and Tribes and Backward Classes.

The last date for the receipt of application is 25th June 1972. Prescribed application form and prospectus can be had from the undersigned on requisition accompanied by a self addressed envelope of size 23 cms. x 10 cms. and stamped to the value of 50 paise plus 5 paise refugee relief stamp.

*Research Officer, Finance (Economic  
Analysis and Research) Department, IV Floor,  
Kuralagam, Madras-1.*

No. 3.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders are invited by the undersigned upto 3-00 p.m. on 20th June 1972 for the supply of Spares for "V" power "C" Pull Westinghouse Model Tournapull Scraper.

The tender specifications can be had from the undersigned on production of treasury chalcans for Rs. 2-08 towards its cost and its sales tax and surcharge on sales tax. The cost of tender specification of Rs. 2-00 should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "P.W. III O.R. to the credit of the Executive Engineer, D.C.R. Division, Madras-17" and sales tax and surcharge on sales tax should be remitted separately under the head "XII. A Sales Tax—d. Miscellaneous Receipts under the State Sales Tax Act".

*Executive Engineer, P.W.D., D.C.R. Division,  
Madras-17.*

No. 4.

AUCTION NOTICE.

The condemned 1957 Model, Fargo Pick-up van of MDE 156 will be sold in public auction on 25th July 1972 at 11 a.m. by the Commercial Tax Officer, Thanjavur at his Office.

CONDITIONS.

1. The sale of the above vehicle is subject to confirmation by the Transport Commissioner, Madras.

2. An earnest money deposit of not less than Rs. 100 will be collected from all the intending bidders before beginning the auction. The earnest money will be returned to the unsuccessful bidders immediately after the sale is knocked down in favour of the highest bidder. Any one who has not paid this deposit will not under any circumstances be allowed to participate in the auction.

3. The successful or the highest bidder as the case may be in whose favour the sale is knocked down should deposit 25 per cent of the sale amount less the earnest money of Rs. 100 already deposited by him immediately after the sale is knocked down. If he either fails to deposit the amount or backs out, the earnest money of Rs. 100 remitted by him will be forfeited to Government.

4. He should remit the balance amount plus sales tax after communication of order confirming the sales failing which the amount deposited by him will be forfeited to Government and resale held. The loss resulting from such a resale should be made good by the successful bidder who failed to remit the balance amount of the first sale.

5. In the event of the sale being not confirmed by the Transport Commissioner, the 25 per cent of the sale amount deposited by the successful bidder will be refunded to him.

*Commercial Tax Officer, Thanjavur.*

No. 5.

# DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

## AUCTION NOTICE.

One condemned Willys Station Wagon (1959 make) bearing Registration No. MSX 7203 will be sold by public auction on 'as is where is' basis by the Administrative Officer, Industrial Estate, Guindy, Madras-32 at his office at 3-00 p.m. on 28th June 1972. The Administrative Officer, Industrial Estate, Guindy, Madras-32 may be contacted for further details.

*Director of Industries and Commerce.*

No. 10-A.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### TENDER NOTICE.

#### Name of work—

*Buildings—Construction of Building for Government Secondary and Basic Training School for Women at Gudiyatham, North Arcot district—E.M.D. Rs. 8,100.*

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D. Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore from contractors of appropriate class of P.W.D. or other Government Departments for the above work up to 3-00 p.m. on 5th July 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-15 p.m. on the same day. The work is to be completed within ten months on lump sum contract basis.

Tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle Vellore during office hours from 19th June to 3rd July 1972.

The cost of tender documents of Rs. 50-00 (which will under no circumstances be refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "P.W. Remittances III-Other Remittances" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Building Division at Kancheepuram.

The Sales Tax of Rs. 1-75 can be remitted in the same chalan under the head of XII. Sales Tax. B. Receipts under State Sales Tax Act, General Sales Tax. The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalan.

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

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

No. 11-A.

## DIRECTORATE OF GROUND-WATER.

### TENDER NOTICE.

#### Name of work—

*Supply of Geological equipments.—Drawing instrument boxes—Brunton compasses—Clinometer compasses—Pocket lenses—Pocket magnets—Geological hammers, etc.—E.M.D. Rs. 800.*

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by Director of Ground-water, Madras-17 at his office referred above, up to 4-00 p.m. on 1st July 1972 for the above work.

The tenders will be opened by the Director, Ground Water in the above office at 4-30 p.m. in the presence those tenderers who choose to be present at that time. Period of completion is two months.

Documents are sold at the above office during office hours from 20th May 1972 to 30th June 1972.

The cost of tender documents of Rs. 15 (non-refundable) should be remitted into the Reserve Bank of India or Government Treasury through a chalan to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Ground-Water Division, Madras-17, under the head "Public Works Remittances III Other Remittances".

Th Sales Tax of Re. 0-60 should be remitted into the Reserve Bank of India or Government Treasury through a chalan under the head "XII. Sales Tax (b) receipts under State Sales Tax Act General Sales Tax".

Documents will be sold against the chalans only, no other form of payment is acceptable:

*Director of Ground Water.*

No. 13-A.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### TENDER POSTPONEMENT NOTICE.

#### Name of work—

*Construction of Additional three floors over the third floor of the Surgical block in Government, Kilpauk Medical College Hospital, Kilpauk, Madras.*

The last date of receipt of tenders for the above work stands postponed from 20th May 1972 to 3-00 p.m. on 29th June 1972. Tender documents for the above work will be available for sale in this office from 19th to 28th June 1972. All other conditions remain unaltered.

*Superintending Engineer,  
Madras-Chingleput Circle, Madras.*

No. 15-A.

## TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

### TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, sealed tenders superscribed "Tenders for the Purchase of Condemned Vehicles" from Salem Construction Stores are invited by the undersigned for the purchase of condemned vehicles up to 2-00 p.m. on 26th June 1972.

Detailed specification and conditions of sale can be had on payment of Rs. 5-00 (Non-refundable) either in cash in this office counter or by M.O. addressed to Chief Accountant/Expenditure, Mettur Electricity System, Mettur Dam mentioning clearly the specification.

The last date for receipt of M.O. is 21st June 1972. The tender conditions and tender forms will be sent to the applicants only by ordinary post under certificate of postings and the Board will not be responsible for loss of tender documents in transit or for delay or non-delivery, etc. The tender form is not transferable. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reasons therefor.

A sum of Rs. 500 (rupees five hundred only) should be remitted by the tenderer either by cash at this office cash counter or by demand draft on any of the scheduled banks and enclosed the cash receipt or demand draft (as the case may be) along with the tender. Tenders not accompanied by proof of earnest money deposit will be rejected. The tenders will be opened at 3-00 p.m. on 26th June 1972 in the presence of tenderer who may desire to be present.

*Superintending Engineer,*

*Mettur Electricity System, Mettur Dam-1.*

No. 18-A.

### TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited by the undersigned for the supply of Tools for the following Trade up to 3-00 p.m. on 5th July 1972.

- (1) Blacksmithy.
- (2) Fitting.
- (3) Fabrication of sheet metal.

Details can be had from the undersigned on request.

No. 27-A.

*Director of Backward Classes.*

## TENDER NOTIFICATION.

Sealed tenders are invited up to 10th July 1972, 10-30 a.m. by the undersigned (by name) for sale of station wagon MDH 1781. Sales Tax at 15 per cent on the sale amount will be collected from the tenderer. Interested parties may contact Reserve Inspector of Police, Armed Reserve, Salem for details.

### Description of Vehicles.

Registration Number	.. MDH 1781
Make	.. Stude Baker—Conestoga.
Model	.. 1955
Type	.. Station Wagon.

No. 29-A.

*Superintendent of Police, Salem.*

# PALLAVA TRANSPORT CORPORATION LIMITED.

## CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Pallava Transport Corporation sealed schedule tenders will be received by the Manager (Technical), Pallava Transport Corporation, at his office at Transport House, Mount Road, Madras-2 up to 3 p.m. on 28-6-1972 for the works noted below :—

### Name of work—

1. Providing internal electrification to the depot at Anna Nagar. E.M.D. Rs. 200.

2. Providing electrification external and maintenance shed at Anna Nagar Depot. E.M.D. Rs. 100.

Cost of tender documents per set including sales tax is Rs. 5.20 for work (1) and Rs. 20.80 for work (2).

Form of contract is lumpsum and period of completion for each work is one month.

Tenders will be opened on the same day, i.e., on 28-6-1972 at 3-15 p.m. by the Manager (Technical), Pallava Transport Corporation, Transport House, Madras-2.

Particulars of tender conditions, forms, schedules and plans can be obtained from the office of the Executive Engineer (Civil), Transport House, Madras-2 on requisition in writing and on payment of amount noted as above on all working days during office hours from 11-6-1972 to 27-6-1972. This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

The earnest money noted above should be remitted in account branch in favour of the Financial Controller of Pallava Transport Corporation, Transport House, Madras-2 and the receipt should be enclosed with the tender.

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

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

No. 21-A.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Ramanathapuram Circle, at his office at Madurai-1 for the works noted below in separate covers up to 4-00 p.m. on 21-6-1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Ramanathapuram Circle, Madurai-1 in the presence of the tenderers who choose to be present at 4-30 p.m. on the same day.

### Name of works—

1. Construction of river sluice in Periyar Dam of Piluvakkal Project in Srivilliputhur taluk. E.M.D. Rs. 8,750.

2. Construction of left side vent, abutment and wings, etc., in spillway of Periyar Dam of Piluvakkal Project in Srivilliputhur taluk. E.M.D. Rs. 7,500.

3. Construction of right side vent, abutment and wings, etc., in spillway of Periyar Dam of Piluvakkal Project in Srivilliputhur taluk. E.M.D. Rs. 7,500.

4. Construction of canal sluice in the central pier of spillway of Periyar Dam of Piluvakkal Project in Srivilliputhur taluk. E.M.D. Rs. 5,000.

Form of agreement for all works is the K2.

The cost of tender documents for each set of each work, viz. Rs. 30 plus S.T. Rs. 1.05 is payable under the sub-head "P.W.III, other remittances on account of Executive Engineer, Piluvakkal Division, Srivilliputhur", besides sales tax at 3½ per cent extra which is payable under the head "XII. General sales tax".

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

The tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Ramanathapuram Circle, Madurai-1 during office hours from 12-6-1972 to 19-6-1972. The last date for receipt of application for the tender schedules is 19-6-1972 and the applications received after that date will not be generally considered.

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

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

*Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.,  
Ramanathapuram Circle, Madurai.*

No. 22-A.

## TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

### TENDER NOTICE.

*Suruliar Hydro Electricity Project—Supply of Jungewood Planks and Scantlings at Periyar Lower Camp Stores to Specification No. PS SUR 3.*

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and by the order and direction of the Board sealed tenders superscribed as above, and with the name of the tenderer will be received by the undersigned or his authorised representative at his office up to 3.00 p.m. on 6-7-1972 and will be opened at 4.00 p.m. on the same day in the presence of tenderers or their authorised representatives as may be present.

2. Copies of tender specification with schedule, etc., can be had from the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2.10 (Rupees two and paise ten only) including sales-tax by money order or cash towards the cost of each tender set. This amount is not refundable in any circumstances.

3. The earnest money deposit of Rs. 1,500 (Rupees one thousand and five hundred only) should be paid in cash only in advance at the office of the undersigned and receipt thereof enclosed with the tender. Cheques will not be accepted on any account. Demand drafts for earnest money deposit should be sent in advance and in no case with the tender itself. Tenders received without earnest money deposit in the first instance will be summarily rejected.

4. The earnest money will be retained in the case of successful tenderer/tenderers and will not carry any interest. It will be dealt with as provided in the tender. When the tender is accepted, the successful tenderer should furnish a security deposit for an amount which together with the earnest money deposit already paid by the tenderer will amount to 5 per cent of the contract value. This security deposit should be furnished within the time specified in the purchase order issued by this office. This security deposit will not bear any interest. The security deposit together with the earnest money deposit will be retained as security for the due fulfilment of the contract. If the tenderer do not remit the security deposit within the specified time or if he withdraws his tender after acceptance, the earnest money deposit will be forfeited.

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

6. The Board reserves the right to distribute the contract for the supply of materials among tenderers or to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reasons therefor.

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

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

No. 23-A.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer P.W.D., Ramanathapuram Circle, at his office at Madurai-1 for the work noted below up to 4 p.m. on 29-6-1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Ramanathapuram Circle, Madurai-1 in the presence of the tenderers who choose to be present at 4.30 p.m. on the same day. Form of contract is K2.

### Name of work.

1. Construction of an anicut across Sarugani River at the off take of Thirani supply channel and special repairs to the tanks (1) Thirani Kannai (2) Manchikatti kannai and (3) Pukkudy tank.—E.M.D. Rs. 3,710.

The cost of tender documents for each set viz. Rs. 20 is payable under the sub-head "P.W. III. Other remittances" on account of Executive Engineer, Devakottai Division, Devakottai. Besides Sales tax of Re. 0.70 extra which is payable under the head "XII. General Sales Tax".

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

The tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Ramnad Circle, Madurai-1 during office hours from 20-6-1972 to 27-6-1972.

The last date for receipt of application for the tender schedules, is 27-6-1972 and the applications received after that date will not be generally considered.

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

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

*Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.  
Ramanathapuram Circle, Madurai.*

No. 19-A

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Buildings Division, Tirunelveli-2 for the work mentioned below up to 4.00 p.m. on 20-6-1972. The Tenders will be opened at 4.30 p.m. on the same day.

### Name of work.

Supply and erection of one number electrically driven turbine pumpset for the borewell near the staff quarters in Tirunelveli Medical College at Palayamkottai in Tirunelveli District. E.M.D. Rs. 250.

Form of Contract is K2 and period of completion is one month.

The cost of tender documents of Rs. 5 (which will not be refunded under any circumstances) is to be remitted into the treasury under the head "P.W. III or" on account of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Buildings Division, Palayamkottai and the sales tax of Re. 0-18 under the head "XII S.T.(c) Receipts under the State sales tax general sales tax in a single chalan".

Tender schedule and other documents can be had either by post or in person from the office of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Buildings Division, Palayamkottai during office hours on all working days from 1-6-1972 on application to the Manager with the receipt of chalan towards the cost of tender documents and sales tax.

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

The Executive Engineer, Buildings Division, Palayamkottai reserves himself the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reason.

*Executive Engineer, P.W.D.  
Buildings Division, Palayamkottai.*

N 20-A.

# NOTIFICATION.

Sealed tenders are invited for the supply of Deep X-Ray Therapy Unit by the Director of Medical Education up to 3 p.m. on 5th July 1972. A copy of each of the conditions of tender, details of equipment with specifications and tender form can be had from the Director of Medical Education, Chepauk, Madras-5 on application, on payment of Rs. 10 plus sales tax at 3 per cent by way of chalan.

Quotations should be sent in sealed cover addressed to the Director of Medical Education, Madras-5 and superscribed as "Quotation for the supply of Deep X-Ray Therapy Unit due on 5th July 1972".

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

Further particulars if any required may be obtained from the Director of Medical Education, Madras-5.

No. 18

*Director of Medical Education.*

# TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED.

## TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited up to 3 p.m. on 28th June 1972 for appointment of Transport Contractor for TANSI Structural Works, Ambattur and TANSI Structural and Galvanizing Works, Mettur Dam, for the period of one year from July 1972.

Prescribed form of tender with schedule and "Instructions to Tenderers" may be obtained from the Deputy Manager (Structurals), TANSI Corporation Limited, 35/2, Woods Road Madras-2 on payment of Rs. 5-50 (inclusive of sales tax), either in cash or money order to the Senior Accounts Officer (Cash) of this office. Tenders superscribed "For Transport Contract for the TANSI Structural Works, Ambattur and TANSI Structural and Galvanizing Works, Mettur Dam" due on 28th June 1972, should be sent in the sealed cover. Tenders will be opened at 4 p.m. on 28th June 1972.

No. 17.

*Managing Director.*

# DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

## TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders are invited for the supply of the following items of cattle feed for this Department for the period from 1st July 1972 to 31st December 1972.

### Items.

#### Tender No. I—

- 1 Groundnut Oil Cake (Expeller).
- 2 Gingelly Oil Cake (Expeller).
- 3 Rice Bran-Raw/Boiled.
- 4 Bengalgram Husk—Raw/Roasted.
- 5 Wheat Bran—Fine/Flakes.
- 6 Tapioca Tippi.
- 7 Red Gram Dust.
- 8 Cotton Seed Oil Cake.
- 9 Guar Meal.

#### Tender No. II—

- 1 Paddy Straw.

The tender schedules together with the detailed terms and conditions for the contract can be had from the office of the Commissioner for Milk Production and Dairy Development, Madhavaram Milk Colony, Madras-51, on any working day on payment of Rs. 3 (Rupees Three only) in cash per set plus sales tax at 3-5 per cent plus surcharge 5 per cent for each tender.

The Tenders will be received up to 11 a.m. on 24th June 1972 and will be opened at 11-30 a.m. on the same day.

*Commissioner for Milk Production  
and Dairy Development, Madras.*

No. 15



# TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

## TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited by the undersigned up to 1 p.m. on 26th June 1972 for the following works for a period of one year from the date of acceptance of the tender:—

(1) Transport Departmental materials (including R.C.C. poles) by road from one departmental stores to another of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.

(2) Handling and transport of Departmental materials by road through carts or lorries from Paramakudi Railway Station and Lorry sheds at Paramakudi to Central Stores at Paramakudi and vice versa.

(3) Clearance and transport of cement (and iron and steel materials in respect of Virudhunagar stores only) by road through carts or lorries from the following Rail heads to the places noted against each including loading, unloading and stocking, etc.—

Rail head.	Place to which transported.	Distance in K.Ms.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(i) Virudhunagar Railway Station.	Virudhunagar stores ..	0-8
(ii) Srivilliputtur Railway Station.	Srivilliputtur stores ..	4-0
(iii) Rajapalayam Railway Station.	Rajapalayam stores ..	3-0
(iv) Karaikudi Railway Station.	Kanadukathan yard ..	20-0
(v) Sivaganga Railway Station.	Nattarasankottai stores ..	7-0
(vi) Aruppukottai Railway Station.	Kalloorani yard ..	13-0

Separate tenders should be submitted for items (1), (2) and (3). Copies of tender specifications can be had from Chief Accountant/Ramnad Electricity System/Exp./Madurai-7, on application giving clear postal address stating the above works and payment of Rs. 5 (Rupees five only) for each tender set (not refundable) in cash or by money order to him.

The Tender forms will be sent to the applicant only by Ordinary post and the Board is not responsible for any loss of the same in transit. The tender form is not transferable. The tenders will be opened at 2 p.m. on 26th June 1972 in the presence of the tenderers who may be present.

The tender specifications will be available for sale from 12th to 24th June 1972.

*Superintending Engineer,  
Ramanathapuram Electricity System.*

No. 60-A.

## TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited by the Director of Fisheries, Madras-6, up to 3 p.m. on 30th June 1972 for the disposal of fish catches landed by the trawlers, further particulars can be had from the Director of Fisheries, Madras-6.

No. 58-A.

*Director of Fisheries.*

## HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### PAMBAN BRIDGE WORKS CIRCLE.

#### SHORT CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (H), Pamban Circle at this Office at No. 4, Sri Nagar Colony, Madras-15, up to 3-00 p.m. on 21st June 1972 for the work noted below:

Name of work:—Forming approaches to the bridge at M. 32/2 of G.N.T. Road—N.H. 5—E.M.D. Rs. 6,400.

Tenders will be opened on the same day on 21st June 1972 at 3-15 p.m. by the Superintending Engineer, Pamban Circle.

Particulars of tender conditions, schedules, forms and plans can be obtained from the Office of the Divisional Engineer Gemini Fly Over, Madras-25, on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 25-90 (including Sales-tax) on all working days from 13th to 20th June 1972 during office hours. This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

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

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

Tenders based on alternate design will not be considered.

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

No. 52-A. *Superintending Engineer (H).*

## TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

### TENDER NOTICE.

1. For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board sealed tenders superscribed "Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, Ennore Thermal Scheme—Sale of scrap and surplus materials—Specification No. SE/ETS/-5/72-73 and the name of the Tenderer" will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Ennore Thermal Scheme (Construction), Ennore, Madras-57, at his office upto 3-30 p.m. on 30th June 1972 and will be opened at 4-00 p.m. on the same date in the presence of such of those tenderers who are present.

#### 2. Materials available for disposal:—

Rusted M.S. rod cut bits, M. S. scrap, structural scrap, Deal wood scrap, cast iron scrap, G.I. scrap, copper scrap, brass scrap, aluminium scrap, lead scrap, auto scrap, empty cement gunnies, gunny scrap, asbestos sheet scrap, empty containers, etc.

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

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

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

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

No. 53-A. *Superintending Engineer (Construction),  
Ennore Thermal Scheme, Ennore, Madras-57.*

## AUCTION SALE.

Condemned police motor-cycle MDA 2418 (Royal Enfield Petrol driven—1966 Model—solo—3.5 Horse power—wheel base 54") will be sold in public auction at Armed Reserve grounds of Madurai North district at Madurai on 28th June 1972 at 11-00 hours. For further particulars including inspection, Reserve Inspector of Police, Madurai North district at Madurai may be contacted.

No. 36-A. *Superintendent of Police, Madurai North  
District at Madurai.*

## CHIT TENDER EXTENSION NOTICE.

*Name of work.*—Construction of additional buildings for B.Sc. (Botany) and B.A. (English) courses in Government Arts College at Ariyalur, Tiruchirappalli District.

Last date and time of receipt of tenders is extended up to 3-00 p.m. on 22nd June 1972.

Tenders documents will be available for sale up to 12th June 1972.

Tenders will be opened in the presence of the Contractors who choose to be present up to 3-30 p.m. on 22nd June 1972.

All other conditions referred to in Re. D2/9798/72-50, dated 18th April 1972 remain unaltered.

*Superintending Engineer (P.W.D.),  
Tiruchirappalli Circle, Tiruchirappalli-1.*

No. 56-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 10th July 1972 (Monday) and they will be opened on the same day at 3-30 p.m. in the presence of the tenderers who choose to be present at that time.

*Name of work.*—Palani Water-Supply Scheme—IV Stage (Final)—Construction of a summer storage tank at Palani.

Earnest Money Deposit: Viz., Rs. 37,000 has to be deposited along with the tender, only in the shape of a treasury chalan or Demand Draft or Bank Guarantee from any Nationalised Bank payable on par to the credit of the Executive Engineer, T.W.A.D. Board, Execution Division, Madurai-2.

Cost of Tender Documents is Rs. 25-88 (inclusive of Sales tax and not refundable).

Tender documents can be had from the Executive Engineer, (T.W.A.D. Board) Division, 14, Ramamoorthy Street, Madurai-2 (up to 5-00 p.m. on 6th July 1972 (Thursday)).

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

No. 62-A.

## TUTICORIN PORT TRUST.

Sealed tenders are invited by the Chairman, Port Trust up to 4-00 p.m. on 1st July 1972 for the work of "PAVING R.C.C. SLABS IN THE NORTH" (Approximate value of Contract—Rs. 23,500). If any of the tender other than that of the Registered Contractor of Tuticorin Port Trust is accepted he should get his name registered in Port Trust adopting all the formalities within 30 days from the date of provisional work order. If not, the work order will be cancelled and the earnest money remitted by him will also be forfeited. Tender documents can be had from the undersigned up to 28th June 1972 on payment of Rs. 10 per set which will not be refunded.

*State Port Officer, Madras  
(In additional Charge Tuticorin Port).*

No. 59-A.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### CHIT TENDER EXTENSION NOTICE.

*Name of Work.*—Construction of a Building for one Chest Clinic in Taluk Headquarters Hospital at Erode.

The last date for receipt of tenders for the above work fixed as 29-5-1972 is extended to 12-6-1972 up to 3-00 p.m. The tender documents will be available for sale in the office of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Buildings Division, Coimbatore up to 9-6-1972.

The conditions of the original tender notice remain unaltered.

*Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.,  
Coimbatore-Nilgiris Circle, Coimbatore.*

No. 23.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. CHIT TENDER EXTENSION NOTICE.

*Name of work.*—Construction of Harijan Hostel Buildings for Boys at Ootacamund.

The last date for receipt of tenders for the above work fixed on 24-5-1972 is extended to 26-6-1972 up to 3-00 p.m. The tender documents will be available for sale in the office of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Buildings Division, Coimbatore up to 24-6-1972.

The conditions of the original tender notice remain unaltered.

*Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.,  
Coimbatore-Nilgiris Circle, Coimbatore.*

No. 22.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. POSTPONEMENT OF CHIT TENDER.

*Name of work.*—Construction of a third floor with A.C. sheet roof over the existing second floor of the Nurses quarters in the Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai.

The last date for receipt of tenders for the above work is extended up to 3 p.m. on 21-6-1972. The tender documents will be available for sale from 14-6-1972 to 19-6-1972.

The other conditions of the original tender notice remain unaltered.

*Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.,  
Madurai Circle, Madurai.*

No. 21.

## APPLICATION FOR SENIOR INSPECTORS OF COIR—INVITED.

Applications with attested copies of testimonials are invited from qualified candidates for appointment to the posts of Senior Inspectors of Coir in the development of Coir Industry in Kanyakumari and in the office of the Director of Industries and Commerce, Chepauk, Madras on a pay scale of Rs. 325-15-475-20-575-35-650 plus allowances admissible under the rules. The candidates possessing the following qualifications only need apply:—

1. (i) B.A. or B.Sc., degree of any University recognised by University Grants Commission for the purpose of its grants and

(ii) Practical experience for a period not less than three years in Coir Industry in any factory or Institution.

OR

2. (i) Minimum General Educational qualifications prescribed in the schedule to the General Rules and

(ii) Practical experience for a period of not less than Six years in Coir Industry in any factory or Institutions.

AGE.—35 years (should not have completed 35 years of age as on 1st July 1972).

TEST.—Must pass Account Test for Subordinate Officers Part I within his period of probation of 2 years.

(i) Language Test (Tamil) during the period of probation, if the applicant does not possess adequate knowledge of Tamil.

Applicants should state their names residential address, Technical and General Educational Qualifications, experience and date of birth, etc., in detail and such applications should be addressed to the Director of Industries and Commerce, Chepauk, Madras-5 so as to reach him on or before 20-6-1972. Candidates who are found to be qualified for the post will be called for an interview on a date to be notified later. No T.A. will be paid to candidates for the journey performed in connection with the interview.

*Director of Industries and Commerce,  
Chepauk, Madras-5.*

No. 20.

# DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

## NOTIFICATION.

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

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

### Qualification for admission.

Candidates should possess a recognised Degree in Electrical Engineering or Electronics or a Diploma in Electronics or Electrical Engineering with Electronics as Elective Subject.

### Details of the course.

The course consists of three semesters of six months duration each.

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

### Tuition fees.

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

Candidates seeking admission to the above mentioned courses should apply in the prescribed application forms along with a crossed Indian Postal Order for Rs. 10 towards registration fees which should not be dated earlier than 1-6-1972. The application forms will be issued at the office of the Principal, Central Polytechnic, Adyar, Madras-20 on payment of one rupee by crossed postal order which should not be dated earlier than 1-5-1972. The applications should reach the Principal, Central Polytechnic Adyar, Madras-20 on or before 30-6-1972.

*Director of Technical Education.*

No. 19.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari Circle, Tirunelveli-2, for the work mentioned below upto 3-00 p.m. on 30th June 1972. The tenders will be opened at 3-30 p.m. on the same day.

**Name of work.**—Construction of Buildings for the Government Junior Basic School (Weavers Street), Vadaseery, Nagercoil. E.M.D.—Rs. 7,750.

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

The cost of tender documents, viz. Rs. 20 (which will not be refunded under any circumstances) is to be remitted in any treasury under the head "P.W. III—O.R. Receipt" on account of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D. Buildings Division, Palayamkottai, Tirunelveli District and the sales-tax of Re. 0.70 under the head "XII. S.T. (b) Receipt under the State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax".

Tender schedules and other documents can be had either by post or in person from the office of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari Circle, Tirunelveli-2 during office hours on all working days from 1st to 24th June 1972 on application to the Manager with the receipted chalan towards the cost of tender documents and sales-tax application received after that date will not generally be considered.

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

*Superintending Engineer, Public Works  
Department, Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari Circle,  
Tirunelveli-2.*

No. 30-A.

# HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed scheduled tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (H), Special Circle for N.H. Works, Madras-1, at his office at Kuralagam Buildings, IV Floor, Madras-1, up to 3-00 p.m. on 21st June 1972 for the works noted below :

**Name of works.**—(1) Reconstructing the minor bridge at K.M. 33/2 in Sub-Section I of Mysore Border, Krishnagiri-Salem Section of N.H. 7—E.M.D. Rs. 2,020.

(2) Reconstructing the minor bridge at K.M. 38/6 in Sub-Section I of Mysore Border, Krishnagiri-Salem Section of N.H. 7—E.M.D. Rs. 3,610.

(3) Reconstructing the minor bridge at K.M. 40/2 in Sub-Section I of Mysore Border, Krishnagiri-Salem Section of N.H. 7—E.M.D. Rs. 1,350.

(4) Reconstructing the minor bridge at K.M. 52/2 in Sub-Section I of Mysore Border, Krishnagiri-Salem Section of N.H. 7—E.M.D. Rs. 4,380.

(5) Reconstructing the minor bridge at K.M. 55/0 in Sub-Section I of Mysore Border, Krishnagiri-Salem Section of N.H. 7—E.M.D. Rs. 3,050.

The tender will be opened on the same day (i.e.) on 21st June 1972 at 3-15 p.m. by the Superintending Engineer (H), Special Circle for N.H. Works, Madras-1.

Particulars of tender conditions schedule forms and plans can be obtained from the Office of the Divisional Engineer (N.H.), N. H. Division I, Madras-1 at Second Floor, Kuralagam Buildings, Madras-1, from 14th to 20th June 1972, on payment of Rs. 25.88 (including sales tax) on all working days during office hours. This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances. No application of issue of tender documents will be entertained on the date of tender.

The E.M.D. noted above should be remitted in any of the Government Treasuries within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (N.H.), N.H. Division I, Madras-1, under the head of account "Revenue Deposit" on behalf of the Divisional Engineer (N.H.), N.H. Division I, Madras-1 and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with tender. If the Bank guarantee is produced towards Earnest Money Deposit, it should be in the form prescribed by the Government. The concurrence of Reserve Bank of India to the Bank guarantee should also be submitted along with the tender. The tender received without prescribed earnest money deposit will not be considered.

No. 33-A.

*Superintending Engineer (Highways).*

## TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED.

35/2, Woods Road, Madras-2.

TENDER NOTICE No. F4/48080/72.

Sealed tenders are invited up to 3 p.m. on 24th June 1972 for the disposal of surplus Iron and Steel Raw Materials, Loose Tools and Finished Goods available in one of the units of this corporation. Full details can be had from this office on payment of Rs. 10/30 either in cash or in the shape of Indian Postal Order in favour of Senior Accounts Officer (Cash) of this office.

No. 13.

*Managing Director.*

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### TENDER POSTPONEMENT NOTICE.

**Name of work.**—Providing File foundation for the proposed construction of a new O.P. block in Government Kasthuba Gandhi Hospital, Madras.

The last date of tender for the above work fixed as 3 p.m. on 29th May 1972 is postponed to 3 p.m. on 28th June 1972. Tender schedule will be available for sale from 19th to 27th June 1972 in the office of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Madras-Chingleput Circle, Chepauk, Madras-5, on all working days during office hours.

Other conditions remain unaltered.

*Superintending Engineer,  
Madras-Chingleput Circle.*

No. 9-A.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## TENDER EXTENSION NOTICE.

*Construction of separate buildings to house the District Munsif's Court and Sub-Court at Sivaganga in Ramanathapuram district.*

Tender Notice No. Roc. 8991/72/17/D3/4th April 1972.

Sealed tenders for the above work will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Ramanathapuram Circle at Madurai at his office for and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu upto 4.00 p.m. on 29th June 1972. The tender documents will be available for sale from 20th June 1972 to 27th June 1972. The sealed tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Ramanathapuram Circle, Madurai-1 in the presence of those who choose to be present at 4.30 p.m. in the Superintending Engineer's Office, Madurai.

2. The other conditions mentioned in original tender notice issued in the above reference will remain unchanged.

*Superintending Engineer,  
P.W.D., Ramanathapuram Circle, Madurai.*

No. 11.

## TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(An undertaking of Government of Tamil Nadu) 35/2, Woods Road, Mount Road, Madras-2.

### TENDER

Sealed tenders are invited for the supply of Automatic Welding machine for the unit of this Corporation, upto 2 p.m. on 28th June 1972. The tenders will be opened on the same day at 3 p.m.

Detailed specification and conditions of tender can be had from the Deputy Manager (Purchase) of this corporation on payment of Rs. 5.25 inclusive of sales-tax (non-refundable) only by cash or money order in favour of the Senior Accounts Officer, (cash) of this Corporation.

*Managing Director.*

No. 10.

## TAMIL NADU WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

### CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board sealed tenders in the prescribed departmental forms will be received by the managing Director, Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board, No. 1, Club House Road, Madras-2 at his office upto 2 p.m. on 26th June 1972.

The tenders will be opened after 2.30 p.m. on the same day by the Managing Director or any Officer deputed by him in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present at the time of opening. Form of contract is lumpsum.

Name of the work—Supply and delivery of Stationery articles—E.M.D. Rs. 2,500.

E.M.D. amount must be in the form of Treasury chalan, demand draft or Bank guarantee or in any one of the accepted form of deposits as prescribed in the tender schedule. Tenders received without the Earnest Money Deposit will be summarily rejected.

The cost of tender documents Rs. 20-70 inclusive of sales tax, is not refundable under any circumstances. The tender documents can be had from the office of the Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board, No. 1 Club House Road, Madras-2.

Period of completion—Supply within fifteen days from the date of order to the respective Officers as indicated in the Supply Order.

No Extension of the time for the submission of tender will be entertained. The tender accepting authority reserves the right to reject any or all tenders in part or in full without assigning any reasons therefor.

*Managing Director,  
Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board,  
Madras-2.*

No. 43A.

### CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

*Poonamallee Water-Supply—Scheme I. Stage—Distribution System—Laying and jointing of C.I. pipes for East Zone E.M.D. Rs. 1,410.*

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders in the prescribed Departmental Form will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.H. Engineering Circle, Madras at his Office at No. 52, Ganga Reddy Road, Egmore, Madras-8 for the above work upto 3.00 p.m. on 30th June 1972 from the Registered Contractors of appropriate class of this Departmental and/or similar Government organization. The tender will be opened after 3.30 p.m. on the same day by the Superintending Engineer, P.H. Engg. Circle, Madras in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present at the time of opening.

Form of contract is K2 and Period of completion six months. E.M.D. should be in the Form of Treasury Chalan/or in any one of the acceptable forms of deposits as prescribed in the Tender Schedule.

Cost of Tender Documents, viz. Rs. 10-35 is to be remitted to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.H., Engg., Division, Thanjavur—“T. Deposits and Advances—I. Deposits bearing interest—Other Deposits—T.W.A.D. Board—Funds—I. Receipt—G. (iii) Other Remittances and for Sales Tax Sales—D. Misc. I—General Sales Tax in separate chalan”.

Tender documents can be had from on application to the Executive Engineer (P.H.E), P.H. Engg. Divn., T.W.A.D. Board No. 1/14, Edward Elliotts Road, Madras-4.

(With the cost of Tender documents sent by cash or by Money Order.)

*Superintending Engineer,  
Public Health Engineering Circle, Madras-8.*

No. 27.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### TENDER NOTICE.

On behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu, Sealed Tenders are invited by the undersigned upto 1 p.m. on 26th June 1972 for the supply of the following materials:—

(i) Diesel Engine Driven concrete mixer 10/7 cu. ft. capacity—6 Nos.

(ii) Electric driven concrete mixer 14/10 cu. ft. capacity—2 Nos.

Necessary tender specification and conditions may be had from the head clerk of this office between 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. from 24th May 1972 to 24th June 1972 on production of challan for Rs. 2 and 10Ps. (Rupees Two and Paise Ten only) remitted into Reserve Bank of India, Madras or into any Government treasury under the head of “P.W. III OR Receipts on account of General Superintendent, P. W. Workshops and Stores, Madras” or by MONEY ORDER.

The Cost of the tender Schedules will not be refunded under any circumstances.

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

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

*General Superintendent,  
P.W. Workshops and Stores,  
Madras-1.*

No. 6



# TENDER NOTICE.

Tenders are invited for printing the following book in Tamil:-

*Name of the Book*—Police Standing Order Book, Volume III (Tamil).

*Size of binding*.—Full Calico.

*Approximate number of copies*.—2,500.

*Number of pages in the existing edition*.—436.

*Size of the book*.—Royal 8 Vo.— $6\frac{1}{4} \times 10$ "

## TENDER FORM.

RS. P.

1. Composition (28 x 48 cms.)—Rate per page.

(Irrespective of size of type to be used.)

2. Striking—2,500 copies—Rate per form of 8 pages and 4 pages.—

For the first 1,000 copies.

Subsequent 1,000 copies.

Subsequent 500 copies.

3. Binding in full Calico with printed letters—

Rate per book (436 pages).

2. Quotations for printing the above mentioned book may be furnished in the specimen Tender Form given above specifying the probable period by which the work can be completed.

3. The tender should be sent in a sealed cover addressed to Thiru K. Sreekumara Menon, I.P.S., A.I.G. of Police-II, Madras-4 and superscribed as "Tender for printing Police Standing Order Book, Volume III in Tamil". The tender should reach the Assistant Inspector-General of Police-II not later than 3 p.m. on 30th June 1972.

4. The specimen of the book and the manuscript of the new edition to be printed (roughly 486 pages) can be inspected in my office on any working day between 10-30 a.m. and 3-00 p.m.

5. The quantity of paper required for the work will be supplied by the Department with two per cent wastage.

No. 8.

Assistant Inspector-General of Police-II.

## TENDER NOTICE.

Tenders are invited for printing the following book in Tamil:—

*Name of the book*—Police Standing Order Book, Volume II (Tamil)

*Size of binding*.—Full calico.

*Approximate number of copies*.—2,500.

*Number of pages in the existing edition*.—888.

*Size of the book*.—Royal 8 Vo.— $6\frac{1}{4} \times 10$ ".

## TENDER FORM.

RS. P.

1. Composition (28 x 28 cms.)

(a) Solid matter—Rate per page—10 pt. type  
Do. —8 pt. type

(b) Extra rate for marginal notes—per page

2. Striking 2,500 copies—Rate per form of 8 pages and 4 pages—

For the first 1,000 copies.

Subsequent 1,000 copies.

Subsequent 500 copies.

3. Binding in Full Calico with printed letters—  
Rate per book (888 pages).

2. Quotations for printing the above mentioned book may be furnished in the specimen Tender Form given above specifying the probable period by which the work can be completed.

3. The tender should be sent in a sealed cover addressed to Thiru K. Sreekumara Menon, I.P.S., A.I.G. of Police-II, Madras-4. and superscribed as "Tender for printing Police Standing Order Book, Volume II in Tamil". The tender should reach the A.I.G. of Police-II not later than 3 p.m. on 25th June 1972.

4. The specimen of the book and the manuscript of the new edition to be printed (roughly 1,462 pages) can be inspected in my office on any working day between 10-30 a.m. and 3-00 p.m.

5. The quantity of paper required for the work will be supplied by the Department with two per cent wastage.

Assistant Inspector-General of Police II.

No. 9.

## AUCTION NOTICE.

The following condemned Police Van (MDH 3304) of the Government Care Camp, Melpakkam will be sold in public auction at the District Police Office Compound, St. Thomas Mount, on 19th July 1972 at 11 hours subject to the following conditions:—

- Registration Number : MDH 3304.
- Class of vehicle—Police Van.
- Type of body : Closed.
- Year of manufacture : 1960.
- Horse power : 28.35.
- Wheel Base : 165 " W. B.
- Maker's name: Fargo (Petrul driven).

## Conditions.

1. The sale of the condemned vehicle is subject confirmation by the Transport Commissioner, Madras.

2. An earnest money deposit of Rs.100 (Rupees one hundred only) will be collected from all the intending bidders before the beginning of the auction. The earnest money will be refunded to the unsuccessful bidders immediately after the sale is over. Anyone who has not paid this deposit, will not, under any circumstances, be allowed to participate in the auction.

3. The successful or highest bidder, as the case may be, in whose favour the sale is knocked down, should deposit 25 per cent of the sale amount less the earnest money of Rs. 100 already deposited by him immediately after the sale is knocked down. If he either fails to deposit the amount or backs out, the earnest money of Rs. 100 (Rupees one hundred only) deposited by him will be forfeited to Government.

4. He should remit the balance amount plus sales tax at 15 per cent on the sale amount within one week from the date of receipt of the communication by him of the order confirming the sale, failing which the amount deposited by him will be forfeited to Government and resale held. He will also be liable to make good to Government any loss of revenue that might arise, in such re-sale of the vehicle.

5. In the event of the sale not being confirmed by the Transport Commissioner, Madras, 25 per cent of the sale amount deposited by the successful bidder will be refunded to him.

6. The vehicle can be inspected on any working day from 10-30 hrs. to 17-00 hrs. at the Armed Reserve Headquarters, St. Thomas Mount with the permission of the Additional R.I.A.R. St. Thomas Mount.

No. 35-A.

Superintendent of Police.

## TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited by the Director of Fisheries, Madras up to 2-00 p.m. on 30th June 1972 for the construction of 30' and 32' Mechanised Fishing Boats.

Detailed specifications, drawings and conditions of tender can be had from the Director of Fisheries, Madras-6 on production of Treasury Chalan for Rs. 50 (Rupees fifty only) remitted under "XXV. Agriculture - b. Fisheries—Miscellaneous Receipts—Cost of Tender Forms" and another Chalan for Rs. 1.75 under "XII. Taxes and other duties—Sales Tax (M.S.T.)."

No. 12.

Director of Fisheries.

## HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed schedule Tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (NH), Madurai at his office at No. 11, Avviyar Street, Narimedu, Madurai-2 up to 3.30 p.m. (Office clock) on 28th June 1972 (Wednesday) for the works noted below and opened at 3.35 p.m. on the same date.

Name of works—

1. Improvement to Geometrics in KM 21/0 to 21/4, KM. 22/0 to 22/6 and 42/6 to 43/4 of N.H. 49—E.M.D.—Rs. 4,300.
2. Construction of a bridge at KM. 11/0 (M. 6/7) of Thondisandarapandiappattinam—E.M.D.—Rs. 9,300.
3. Constructing a bridge at KM. 23/4 (M. 14/5) Thondi-Thirupalakudi road—E.M.D.—Rs. 9,500.

Particulars of tender conditions, prescribed forms, schedules plans, etc., can be obtained from the office of the Divisional Engineer (NH) I Division, Tiruchirappalli-I 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 21st June to 27th June 1972.

Alternative design proposals will not be entertained. The noted above shall be remitted in any of the Government Treasuries within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (NH) Mylarvi-2, Tiruchirappalli-II Division Tiruchirappalli-I under "Revenue Deposit" and the receipted chalang should be enclosed with the Tender.

Earnest Money Deposit in the shape of 12 years National Defence Certificates, 10 years Defence Deposit Certificates, State Government Securities, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Bonds, Bank Guarantees, Deposit at Call receipts, Demand Draft issued on Schedule Banks will also be accepted. It is informed that Bank Guarantees will not be considered unless the concurrence of Reserve Bank of India to the Bank Guarantee is obtained and enclosed with the tender.

Tender without Earnest Money Deposit will be summarily rejected.

*Superintending Engineer (NH),  
Madurai-2.*

No. 98A.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu, Sealed Tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Thanjavur Circle for the following work up to 3.00 p.m. on 28th June 1972.

Name of work—Construction of additional sheds for parallel medium section for Government Arts College (Women) at Kumbakonam.—E.M.D. Rs. 3,400.

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

Cost of Tender documents is Rs. 30 which is to be remitted into the Treasury under the head of "P.W. Remittance—iii O.R. to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Buildings Division, Tiruvarur" and sales tax of Rs. 1-05 to be remitted into the Treasury under the head of "XII Sales Tax—b. Receipt under the Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax.

Tender documents will be available for sale from 7th June 1972 onwards.

*Superintending Engineer,  
Thanjavur Circle, Thanjavur.*

No. 90A.

## DIRECTOR OF TOURISM.

Fort St. George, Madras-9.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed Tenders will be received from leading offset printers by the Director of Tourism in the above office for the following work up to 3 p.m. on 30th June 1972.

"Printing of 8 different multicoloured tourist posters in 20"x30" size using colour transparencies for display in foreign Countries."

The Tenders will be opened by the Director of Tourism at V. S. T. Motor Buildings, 34, Mount Road, Madras-2 in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-30 p.m. on the same day.

Tender documents and other particulars can be had by the undersigned in his office above between 10 a.m. to 4-30 p.m. on all working days. The undersigned reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders without assigning reasons.

*Director of Tourism.*

No. 29.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Award of Scholarships (State) by the Department of Backward Classes, Government of Tamil Nadu for 1972-73.*

It is hereby notified that the Director of Backward Classes, Madras District Welfare Officers of all Districts including Madras City and the Special Deputy Collector (Kallar Reclamation) Madurai will sanction scholarships under the State Scholarship Schemes implemented by the Department of Backward Classes for the various courses of study to the students belonging to Backward Classes including Most Backward Classes and Denotified Tribes of Tamil Nadu, according to the rules and regulations contained in the State Scholarship Notification for 1972-73. Only students belonging to Backward Classes Most Backward Classes and Denotified Tribes whose parents'/Guardians' annual income does not exceed Rs. 2,000 are eligible for award of State Scholarships from this Department. Those with annual income beyond this limit need not apply.

The authorities to whom scholarship applications should be submitted will be found in the scholarship application forms supplied by this Department for 1972-73.

The last date for the receipt of applications from students of Pre-Matric Courses for fresh scholarships in the offices of the District Welfare Officers including Madras City and Special Deputy Collector, Kallar Reclamation, Madurai is 1st July 1972 and that for the receipt of application forms from students for all Post Matric Courses including Professional Industrial and Technical Courses, is 15th July 1972. The applications of the students who join the College after the above dates will also be accepted with in 15 days after the admission in the institutions concerned.

The Heads of institutions in the mofussil can obtain application forms from the District Welfare Officers concerned both for Pre-Matric and Post-matric Courses. The applications of pre-matric Courses in Madras City can be had from the District Welfare Officer, Madras City attached to the Madras Collectorate (1st Line Beach Madras-1). All the Post-Matric Institutions in Madras City can obtain their requirements from the Director of Backward Classes, "EZHILAGAM" (Administrative Office Buildings), Chepauk, Madras-5.

Individual requests accompanied by stamped self addressed envelope in 9" x 4" oblong affixing 40 Paise stamp (including refugee stamp) will also be complied with by the Director of Backward Classes in the Madras City and the District Welfare Officer's concerned in the Mofussil.

*Director of Backward Classes,  
Madras-5.*

No. 88A.

# GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU.

## NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS FOR THE CHILDREN OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.

*Award under 1972-73—Scheme.*

It is notified for general information that, as in the previous years, the Ministry of Education, Government of India, will award scholarships to the Children of working teachers of (i) Pre-Primary, Primary, Middle and Secondary Schools; (ii) Institutions of the handicapped, training schools and (iii) to the children of civilian teachers employed in schools run by the Ministry of Defence.

2. *Eligibility.*—Children who obtain a first class with at least 60 per cent marks in the School-Leaving or Pre-University Examinations held in March/April, 1972, and children who obtain atleast 60 marks in the Anglo-Indian High School Certificate Examination held in December, 1971 are eligible for these scholarships. Candidates who took Indian School Certificate Examination in December, 1971 are also eligible.

Children of Inspecting Officers or other officers employed in administrative posts are not eligible.

3. Applications neatly hand-written or typed on white sheets and giving correct and complete information may be submitted.

No application forms will be supplied by the Directorate of Collegiate Education, Madras.

### *Form of application*

- 1 Name and date of birth  
(a recent passport size photograph to be attached).
- 2 Nationality .. .. .
- 3 Full postal address .. .. .
- 4 Father's name (Mother's name, if mother is teacher).
- 5 Name of the school in which father/mother is employed.
- 6 Total yearly income during 1971-72 of both the parents from all sources.
- 7 (a) Examination passed in March—April, 1972 December, 1971 giving obtained, aggregate marks (attested copy of marks sheet to be attached).
- (b) Name of the School/ College from which passed (with name of place District and State where located) and
- 8 Whether the candidate is in receipt of any other scholarship; if so, the full particulars.

*Signature of applicant.*

4 (i). The application should be supported by a certificate from the Head of the Institution with the proper seal certifying that the father/mother of the candidate is employed in a recognised Pre-Primary, Primary, Middle/Secondary or Higher Secondary School.

5. This advertisement is being issued so that all eligible and meritorious children of the school teachers who have passed the School Leaving/Pre-University Examinations to compete for these scholarships. The scholarships will be awarded in the order of merit as determined by the percentage of marks in the aggregate from among those who apply.

6. Candidates who have passed the examination, mentioned in paragraph (2) above in the Tamil Nadu State are required to submit their applications to the *Director of Collegiate Education, Madras-6*, direct on or before 5th August 1972.

7. The applications should not be sent to the Ministry of Education, Government of India, New Delhi.

8. Applications received after 5th August 1972, will not be considered.

9. Only scholars selected for this award will be intimated of their selection.

No. 16-A.

*Director of Collegiate Education.*

## TAMIL NADU STATE TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

### APPOINTMENT OF AUCTIONEERS.

Sealed tenders are invited by the Director, Tamil Nadu State Transport Department, Madras-2 up to 30th June 1972 from recognized auctioneers for appointment as authorised auctioneers for conducting auction of old and condemned vehicles, unserviceable stores, etc., belonging to this department in the depots like Transport House Depot in Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Salem, Coimbatore, Kuzhithurai, Ranithottam and Meenakshipuram and Depots in Madras City and Chingleput under the control of Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, during the period from 15th July 1972 to 15th July 1973. Copies of tender conditions can be had from the Superintending Engineer (T), Tamil Nadu State Transport Department, Madras-2 free of cost during Office hours.

No. 17-A.

*Director,  
Tamil Nadu State Transport  
Department, Madras-2.*

## DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

### TENDER NOTICE.

1. For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders are invited for the removal of the following unserviceable articles. The tender period prescribed is up to and inclusive of 31st March 1973. Intending participants may offer their rates either for all the articles or for a single article.

2. Tender schedules together with the detailed terms and conditions and specification can be had from the office of the Commissioner for Milk Production and Dairy Development, Madhavaram Milk Colony, Madras-51 on any working day on payment of Rs. 10-37 (including S. T. and S. C.) in Cash for each set. Each set of Tender form covers all the articles intended to be disposed of. The Tenders will be received up to 11 a.m. on 26th June 1972 and opened at 11-15 a.m. on the same day in the presence of the Tenderers or their authorised representatives.

3. The articles can be inspected between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. on any working day.

1. Empty Barrels of 200 litres capacity.
2. Empty and Torn Gunny bags assorted.
3. Empty Milk Powder paper bags.
4. Butter oil cartons (Card Board).
5. Butter oil empty tins—Big size.
6. Butter oil empty tins—small size.
7. A lu foil scraps.
8. Broken Milk Bottle Scraps.
9. Polythine Liner in used Milk powder bags.
10. Empty used ghee tins.
11. Used Barrels 200 litres capacity with waste oil.
12. Empty Barrels 200 litres capacity used for Molasses.

*Commissioner for Milk Production and  
Dairy Development,  
Madhavaram Milk Colony, Madras-51.*

No. 8-A.

# COLLEGE OF KARNATAKA MUSIC.

## NOTIFICATION.

*Admission for 1972-73.*

Applications are invited for admission to the following courses of studies in this college during 1972-73:—

- (1) Two-year Sangeetha Vidwan Title course [Vocal, Veena and Violin are offered as Main and Subsidiary subjects. Mridangam and Musicology (Special) are also taught as Subsidiary].
- (2) One year Diploma course in Music Teaching.
- (3) Three-year Vadya Visharada Title Certificate course in Flute and Mridangam.
- (4) Three-year Natya Visharada Title Certificate course in Bharathanatyam.

1. *Sangeetha Vidwan Title Course.*—(a) S.S.L.C. or its equivalent.

(b) A degree or diploma in Karnataka Music of any University or the Sangeetha Sironmani Title of the Annamalai University or the Gayaka Examination of the Swathi Tirunal Academy of Music, Trivandrum. Relaxation of educational qualification will be considered in special and deserving cases. Those who do not possess sufficient qualification to join the above course will be admitted in limited numbers to a preliminary course of one year duration if they are found otherwise fit.

2. *Diploma in Music Teaching.*—General educational qualification: S.S.L.C. Holders of Sangeetha Vidwan Title Certificate of the College of Karnataka Music, Madras and a few graduates in Music and Diploma Holders in Music will be admitted to the course. No tuition fee will be charged for this course.

3. *Flute, Mridangam and Bharathanatyam course.*—Applicants seeking admission to courses (1), (3) and (4) should have attained some proficiency in the subjects and raw candidates need not apply.

4. *Age as on 1st July 1972.*—Between 18 and 35 in the case of (1), (2) and (3) and between 18 and 25 in the case of (4).

Relaxation from age and possession of general educational qualification will be granted in special and deserving cases of candidates having greater aptitude in the subject of their choice.

*Fees per annum.*—Rs. 75 tuition fee, Rs. 15 special fees, Rs. 10 caution deposit (refundable).

Separate hostel facilities are available for women students only.

Application forms and prospectus can be had on remitting 0-50 paise in cash or by M.O. to the Principal enclosing a self-addressed stamped cover (0-20 and 0-05 refund stamp) completed applications along with attested copies of certificates (and a registration fee of Re. 1 to be sent by M.O.) should be submitted so as to reach the Principal not later than 25th June 1972.

(True copy)

No. 61-A.

*Principal.*

## TAMILNAD CEMENTS.

### TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited up to 6th July 1972 for the Mining of Gypsum from the Gypsum Mine of Tamilnad Cements to be opened at Odhiyam village, Perambalur taluk, Tiruchirappalli district and transporting the same to the factory site at Alanagulam. The approximate quantity of Gypsum to be raised and transported during the period of one year will be 14,000 tonnes.

The detailed specification tender form and other particulars can be had from The General Manager, Tamilnad Cements, Tamilnad Cements P.O. (via) Rajapalayam, Ramanathapuram district on payment by Money Order of Rs.20-70 (Rupees twenty and paise seventy only) which is non-refundable for each copy from 10th June to 3rd July 1972.

No. 71-A.

*General Manager.*

## TAMIL NADU WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

### CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders (in the prescribed form) will be invited by the Superintending Engineer, T.W.S. & D.B., Veeranam Project Circle, Chepak, Madras-5, from the registered Public Works Department contractors of the appropriate Class for the work of

*Construction of a road culvert at Ch. 94682 km. of Wandiwash-Pandy Road crossing near Tindivanam in South Arcot district—E.M.D. Rs. 1,930.*

Tenders will be received up to 3-00 p.m. on 28th June 1972.

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

Cost of tender documents, viz., Rs.10, is to be remitted under T.W.A.D. Funds V.P. III. O.R. in Government Treasury chalan to the credit of Executive Engineer, Veeranam Project Division, Tindivanam and Sales Tax of Re. 0-40 as in force to be paid under XII. d. Sales Tax Miscellaneous.

Availability of tender documents is from 15th to 27th June 1972.

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

No. 64-A.

*Superintending Engineer, T.W.S. & D.B.,  
Veeranam Project Circle, Madras-5.*

## DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

### TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders are invited for the supply of the following items of cattle feed for this Department for the period from 1st July to 31st December 1972:—

*Items—*

### TENDER No. I.

1. Groundnut Oil Cake (Expeller).
2. Gingelly Oil Cake (Expeller).
3. Rice Bran-Raw/Boiled.
4. Bengalgram Rusk-Raw/Roasted.
5. Wheat Bran-Fino/Flakes.
6. Tapioca Tipipi.
7. Red Gram Dust.
8. Cotton Seed Oil Cake.
9. Guar Meal.

### TENDER No. II.

1. Paddy straw.

The tender schedules together with the detailed terms and conditions for the contract can be had from the office of the Commissioner for Milk Production and Dairy Development, Madhavaram Milk Colony, Madras-51, on any working day on payment of Rs. 3 (Rupees three only) in cash per set plus sales-tax at 3-5 per cent plus surcharge 5 per cent for each tender.

The tenders will be received up to 11 a.m. on 24th June 1972 and will be opened at 11-30 a.m. on the same day.

No. 31-A.

*Commissioner for Milk Production  
and Dairy Development,  
Madras.*



## TENDER NOTICE.

### TENDERS FOR THE BINDING OF THE OLD RECORDS OF THE REGISTRATION OFFICERS IN TAMIL NADU.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders in duplicate for the binding of the old records of the eight Registration Districts in the State noted hereunder will be received on or before the 30th June 1972 by the respective District Registrar at their headquarters stations. No notice will be taken of tenders received after the abovesaid date. Tender should be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for the binding of old records of.....(Name of District)" District and addressed to the District Registrars concerned.

2. The rate at which the tenderer is prepared to undertake the work should be quoted against each kind of record.

3. The successful tenderer will subject to approval of the Director of Stationery and Printing, Madras, be required to execute the necessary agreement at his own cost.

4. The District Registrars reserve to themselves the right to reject any tender without assigning reasons for doing so.

5. Tenderers may at any time before submitting the tender apply to the District Registrars concerned for any information with regard to number and nature of the records to be bound, the nature of binding, etc.

6. The form of tender and the form of agreement to be executed into can also be inspected at the office of the District Registrars concerned.

#### *Designation of the Officers with their Headquarters.*

1. District Registrar of Assurances, Madras, Madras.
2. District Registrar of Assurances, Madurai, Madurai.
3. District Registrar of Assurances, Nagapattinam, Nagapattinam.
4. District Registrar of Assurances, Palayamkottai, Palayamkottai.
5. District Registrar of Assurances, Pudukottai, Pudukottai.
6. District Registrar of Assurances, Ramanathapuram East at Sivaganga.
7. District Registrar of Assurances, Ramanathapuram West at Virudhunagar.
8. District Registrar of Assurances, Salem, Salem.

*Inspector-General of Registration  
for and on behalf of the Government  
of Tamil Nadu.*

No. 14A.

### DIRECTOR OF TOURISM, FORT ST. GEORGE, MADRAS-9.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received from leading offset printers by the Director of Tourism in the above office for the following work up to 3 p.m. on 30th June 1972.

"Printing of 8 different multicoloured tourist posters in 20" x 30" size using colour transparencies for display in foreign countries."

The tenders will be opened by the Director of Tourism at V.S.T. Motor Buildings, 34, Mount Road, Madras-2, in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3.30 p.m. on the same day.

Tender documents and other particulars can be had by the undersigned in his above office between 10 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. on all working days. The undersigned reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders without assigning reasons.

*Director of Tourism.*

No. 28.

## NOTIFICATION.

With a view to facilitate undertaking repairs and periodical servicing for Motor Vehicles in various Departments stationed in various places in the State, a list of private Automobile Workshops had been drawn up and the present list is current only up to 31st August 1972. A fresh list will be drawn up for a period of two years from 1st September 1972. In this connection, applications are invited from the private Automobile Workshops by the undersigned. Applications will be received up to 3 p.m. on 24th June 1972.

Copies of the form in which the applications should be sent with required particulars, etc., can be obtained on payment of Rs. 3 (Rupees three only) by Money Order payable to the Administrative Assistant-cum-Accounts Officer, Tamil Nadu State Transport Department (Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation), 24E, Chambers Road, Nandanam, Madras-35.

*Director,  
Tamil Nadu State Transport  
Department (M.V.M.O.), Madras-35.*

No. 24A.

## DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

### PUBLIC NOTICE.

This is to notify all concerned that the recognition granted by the Department of Employment and Training, Government of Tamil Nadu to the Sadhu Samrakshandhi Industrial School, Kanjirakode, Martandam P.O., Kanyakumari district to conduct Weaving Course has been withdrawn from the school year 1970-71.

*Director of Employment and Training,  
Madras-5.*

No. 42A.

## TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

### CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu Sealed Tenders (in the prescribed form) will be invited by the Superintending Engineer, T.W.S. & D.B., Veeranam Project Circle, Chepauk, Madras-5, from the registered Public Works Department contractors of the appropriate Class for the work of

*Providing Mosaic Tiles Pavement Around Swimming Pool  
on the right Bank of Cooum River at Madras-5.  
E.M.D. Rs. 2,400.*

Tenders will be received up to 3.00 p.m. on 29th June 1972, and tender documents will be available for sale from 20th June 1972 to 28th June 1972.

Cost of tender documents is Rs. 5, which is to be remitted under P. W. III. O.R. in Government Treasury chalan to the credit of Executive Engineer, Cooum Improvements Division, Chepauk, Madras, and Sales Tax of Re. 0.40 as in force to be paid under XII. d. Sales Tax Miscellaneous.

The work is to be carried out on lump sum contract basis.

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

*Superintending Engineer, T.W.S. & D.B.,  
Veeranam Project Circle, Madras-5.*

No. 57A.

## NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Coimbatore up to 3.00 p.m. on 28th June 1972 for the purchase of Ebonite Rollers and Semi-Automatic dyeing jiggers. The tenders received will be opened at 29th June 1972 at 11.00 a.m. The sealed tenders should be submitted in the prescribed form which can be had on payment of Rs. 5 + S.T. and the tenders should accompany with an earnest money deposit chalan for Rs. 1,400. Further particulars pertaining to this tender can be had from the Superintendent, Central Jail, Coimbatore.

No. 30.

*Superintendent,  
Central Jail, Coimbatore.*

**GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU.  
HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.  
NATIONAL HIGHWAYS WORKS MADURAI N.H. DIVISION.**

**CHIT TENDER NOTICE.**

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed scheduled tenders will be received by the Divisional Engineer (National Highways) Madurai at his office at P.T. Rajan Road, Madurai-2 upto 3-30 p.m. (Office Clock) on 21st June 1972 Wednesday for the works noted below in item Nos. 1 to 13 and at the Office of the Assistant Engineer (National Highways), Tirunelveli at No. 1, Anbu Street, Murugankurichy, Tirunelveli-2 upto 3-30 p.m. (Office Clock) on 23rd June 1972 Friday for the works noted below in item Nos. 14 to 24 and opened by the Divisional Engineer (N.H.), Madurai at 3-35 p.m. on the same dates and at the same offices.

*Serial number and name of work.*

*E.M.D. Availability of tender  
Schedule.*

	Rs.	
1 Widening and strengthening pavements from K.M.37/6 to 41/6 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Road N.H.7.	10,800	Office of the Divisional Engineer (National Highways), Madurai-2.
2 Widening and strengthening pavements from KM. 41/6 to 42/0 and 46/8 to 50/0 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Road N.H. 7.	10,600	Do.
3 Widening and strengthening of pavements from KM 50/0 to 55/0 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Road N.H. 7.	10,750	Do.
4 Widening and strengthening of pavements from KM. 77 to 80 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Road N.H. 7.	8,350	Do.
5 Widening and strengthening pavements from KM. 80 to 83 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Road N.H. 7.	8,500	Do.
6 Widening and strengthening pavements from KM. 83 to 86 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Road N.H. 7.	6,650	Do.
7 Widening and strengthening pavements from KM. 86 to 88/4 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Road N.H. 7.	7,150	Do.
8 Widening and strengthening pavements from KM. 95 to 98 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Road N.H. 7.	7,800	Do.
9 Widening and strengthening of pavements from KM 98 to 101 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Road N.H. 7.	8,000	Do.
10 Widening and strengthening of pavements from KM. 101 to 105 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Road, N.H. 7.	10,100	Do.
11 Widening and strengthening of pavements from KM. 115 to 118 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Road N.H. 7.	8,000	Do.
12 Widening and strengthening of pavements from KM. 118 to 121 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Road N.H. 7.	9,050	Do.
13 Widening and strengthening of pavements from KM. 121 to 125 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Road N.H. 7.	10,800	Do.
14 Widening and strengthening of pavements from KM. 125 to 129/0 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Road N.H. 7.	8,350	Office of the Assistant Engineer, National Highways, Tirunelveli-2.
15 Widening and strengthening of pavements from KM. 129/0 to 134 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Road N.H.7.	10,650	Do.
16 Widening and strengthening of pavements from KM. 157 to 161 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Road N.H. 7.	9,650	Do.
17 Widening and strengthening of roads from KM. 161 to 166 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Road N.H. 7.	10,300	Do.
18 Widening and strengthening of pavements from KM. 166 to 170 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Road N.H. 7.	8,950	Do.
19 Widening and strengthening of pavements from KM. 203 to 208 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Road N.H. 7.	6,800	Do.
20 Widening and strengthening of pavements from KM.208 to 211 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Road N.H. 7.	7,000	Do.
21 Widening and strengthening of pavements from KM. 211 to 213 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Road N.H. 7.	6,000	Do.
22 Widening and strengthening of pavements from KM. 224 to 227 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Road N.H. 7.	8,250	Do.
23 Widening and strengthening of pavements from KM. 227 to 229 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Road N.H. 7.	5,700	Do.
24 Widening and strengthening of pavements from KM. 229 to 231-6 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Road N.H. 7.	8,000	Do.

Particulars of tender conditions, prescribed forms, schedules, Plans, etc., for the works noted above in item Nos. 1 to 13 can be obtained from the Office of the Divisional Engineer (National Highways), Madurai-2 from 12th June 1972 to 20th June 1972 and for the works noted in item Nos. 14 to 24 above from the Office of the Assistant Engineer (National Highways), Tirunelveli-2 from 15th June 1972 to 22nd June 1972 on all working days during office hours on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 20-70 per set including sales tax (not refundable).

Alternative design proposals will not be entertained. The E.M.D. noted above shall be remitted in any of the Government Treasuries within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (National Highways), Madurai under "Revenue Deposit" and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender.

Earnest Money Deposit in the shape of 12 year National Certificate 10 years Defence Deposit Certificate, State Government securities, Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board Bonds, Bank Guarantees, deposit at call receipts and demand drafts issued by scheduled banks will also be accepted. It is informed that the guarantees will not be considered unless the concurrence of Reserve Bank of India to the bank guarantee is obtained and enclosed with the tender.

Tender without earnest money deposit will be summarily rejected.

**K. PERUMAL,**  
*Divisional Engineer (N.H.), Madurai.*

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## *Chit Tender Notice.*

1. For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Projects Circle, Palayamcottai for the following works separately for each work up to 3.00 p.m. on 12th July 1972. The tenders will be opened at 4.00 p.m. on the same day. Form of contract for all works is K2. The work (1) is to be carried out in four months period, work (3) in seven months period and works (3) to (5) in six months period each.

### *Name of work.—*

(1) Manufacturing precast cement concrete slabs to line the North Main channel of Srivaikuntam Anicut from L.S. 3.40 Km. to 4.00 Km.—E.M.D. Rs. 2,105.

(2) Manufacturing precast cement concrete slabs to line the North Main channel of Srivaikuntam Anicut from L.S. 7.00 Km. to 8.00 Km.—E.M.D. Rs. 3,605.

(3) Manufacturing precast cement concrete slabs to line the North Main channel of Srivaikuntam Anicut from L.S. 9.40 Km. to 10.20 Km.—E.M.D. Rs. 2,725.

(4) Manufacturing precast cement concrete slabs to line the North Main channel of Srivaikuntam Anicut from L.S. 12.40 Km. to 13.20 Km.—E.M.D. Rs. 2,630.

(5) Manufacturing precast cement concrete slabs to line the North Main channel of Srivaikuntam Anicut from L.S. 15.40 Km. to 16.20 Km.—E.M.D. Rs. 2,610.

2. The cost of tender documents, viz., Rs. 10 per set of each work (which will not be refunded under any circumstances) is to be remitted in any Treasury under the Head "P.W. III O.R. receipt on account of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Srivaikuntam Division, Srivaikuntam" and the Sales-tax Re.0.35 per set of each work under the head XII. Sales tax (b) receipts under the State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax.

3. Tender schedules and other documents can be had either by post or in person from the office of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Projects Circle, Palayamcottai, Tirunelveli during office hours on all working days from 26th June 1972 to 3rd July 1972 on application to the Manager with the receipted chalangals towards the cost of tender documents and Sales Tax. Applications received after that date will not generally be considered.

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

*Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.,  
Projects Circle, Tirunelveli-2.*

No. 55-A.

## TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

### *Tender Notice.*

Sealed tenders superscribed "Tender for the purchase of condemned vehicles" are invited by the undersigned up to 12 noon on 10th July 1972 for the sale of the following:—

- (1) Condemned lorries—3 Nos.
- (2) Condemned van—2 Nos.
- (3) Condemned tractor and trailer—1 in each.
- (4) Condemned jeep—1 No.

Detailed specification No. SS/T-4/72-73 and conditions of sale can be had on payment of Rs. 5 (non-refundable) either in cash or money order to the "Chief Accountant, Expenditure, S.A.E.S., Villupuram" mentioning clearly the specification No. SS/T-4/72-73 from 26th June 1972 up to 7th July 1972. The tender forms will be sent only by ordinary post. The tenders will be opened at 3 p.m. on 10th July 1972 in the presence of such of those tenderers as may be present.

*Superintending Engineer,  
S.A.E.S., VFM.*

No. 97A.

## TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

### *Chit Tender Notice.*

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders (in the prescribed form) will be invited by the Superintending Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Veeranam Project Circle, Chepauk, Madras-5 from the registered Public Works Department contractors of the appropriate Class for the work of conveyance of cement from Panruti R.S. to V.P. Factory site at Panikuppam near Panruti in South Arcot District.

Form of contract is K2 and period of contract—Twelve months.

Earnest Money Deposit is Rs. 1,850.

Cost of tender documents, viz. Rs. 5 is to be remitted under Funds, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board—III. O.R. in Government Treasury chalan to the credit of Executive Engineer, Veeranam Project Division, Panruti and sales-tax under XII. d. Sales-tax—Miscellaneous.

Tender documents will be available for sales from 15th June 1972 to 1st July 1972 and the tenders will be received up to 3.00 p.m. on 3rd July 1972.

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

*Superintending Engineer,  
Tamil Nadu Water Supply and  
Drainage Board, Veeranam  
Project Circle, Madras-5.*

No. 92 A.

## TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

### *Tender Notice.*

Sealed tenders superscribed "Tender for purchase of Condemned Vehicles and other Scrap Materials" are invited by the undersigned up to 1.00 p.m. on 5th July 1972 for purchasing one condemned lorry MDU 5157, two Nos. condemned Tipplers MDE 3509 and 3508 and other miscellaneous scrap items available at Central Stores, Paramakudi.

Tender sets will be available for sale at Central Office, Ramnad Electricity System, K. Puthur (P.O.), Madurai-7 on any working day from 15th June 1972 to 3rd July 1972.

An earnest money deposit of Rs. 500 (Rupees five hundred only) is to be remitted in favour of Chief Accountant, Ramnad Electricity System (Exp.), Madurai-7 either by cash or by demand draft and cash receipt of draft attached with the Tender. The tenders without the earnest money deposit will be rejected.

The tenders will be opened at 2 p.m. on the same day (i.e.), on 5th July 1972 at Paramakudi in the presence of such of the tenderers who may be present on the day at the time of opening. Copy of Tender forms with detailed tender conditions and detailed list of various items of scrap with approximate quantity can be had on payment of Rs. 5 (Rupees five only) (not refundable) in cash or by money order to the Chief Accountant, Ramnad Electricity System (Exp.), Madurai-7. The tender forms will be sent to the applicant only by ordinary post and the Board is not responsible for any loss of the same in transit by post.

The scrap materials and condemned vehicles can be inspected at Central Stores, Paramakudi during working hours on any working day.

The tender forms are not transferable.

*Superintending Engineer,  
Ramnad Electricity System.*

No. 94-A.

# TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Applications are invited up to 5 p.m. on 6th July 1972 for the undermentioned temporary posts in the Government Polytechnics for Women in the Technical Education Department in the Tamil Nadu Educational Service.

Post.	Number of appointments.
Principal .. .. .	3
Head of section in Commercial Practice .. .. .	3
Head of section in Electronics .. .. .	2
Head of section in Costume Designing and Dress-making.	1
	9

## Qualification :

### Principal.

- (i) A Bachelor's degree in any branch of Engineering.
- (ii) Not less than 7 years' experience in design, construction, production or teaching in the branch of Engineering in which the degree is taken of which 3 years' experience should be in a position not below the rank of Head of section in a Women Polytechnic or Lecturer in Government Polytechnic for men.

### Head of Section in Commercial Practice.

- (i) A first or second class Master's degree in Commerce; and
- (ii) Not less than 3 years' teaching experience in a position not below the rank of Lecturer in a Women's Polytechnic or equivalent grades in other institutions,

### Head of Section in Electronics.

- (a) (i) A Bachelor's Degree in Electronics and or Communication Engineering; and

- (ii) Not less than 3 years' experience in production or teaching in a position not below the rank of Lecturer (non-gazetted) in a Women's Polytechnic or Associate Lecturer in Government Polytechnic for Men.

### Or

- (b) (i) A first or second class Master's degree in Physics with Electronics as a subject of study; and

- (ii) Not less than three years experience in teaching the subject of Electronics in a position not below the rank of Lecturer in a Polytechnic for Women or Associate Lecturer in a Government Polytechnic for Men.

### Head of Section in Costume Designing and Dress Making.

- (i) A First or Second Class Bachelor's Degree in Textile Technology or a Master's Degree in Home Science with the subject of Clothing and Textiles; and

- (ii) Not less than three years' experience in teaching or production in a position not below the rank of Lecturer (non-gazetted) in a Women Polytechnic or on equivalent grade in other institutions.

**Age.**—Below 45 years on 1st July 1972 for the posts of Principal and 40 years for the posts of Head of Section in Commercial Practice and the Costume Designing and Dress-making.

Below 40 years on 1st July 1972 for the post of Head of Sections in Electronics.

In the case of men candidates for the post of Principal and for the post of Head of section in Electronics the upper age-limit is below 40 years and 30 years respectively on 1st July 1972.

Only women candidates are eligible for appointment to the above posts. If qualified and suitable women candidates are not available in sufficient numbers male candidates will be eligible for appointment.

**Pay.**—Principal—Rs. 1,000—50—1,400 per mensem.

**Head of Section.**—Rs. 600—40—1,000 per mensem.

No age limit for members of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes. Goldsmith affected by the Gold Control Order, their sons and unmarried daughters and Ex-N.C.C Cadets who were employed as Under Officer Instructors or Sergeant Major Instructors on whole time basis on or after 1st January 1963 are allowed concessions in the matter of age-limit. Qualifications including age-limit relaxable in the case of persons demobilised from the Army, Navy or Air Force who will below 40 years of age on 1st July 1972, displaced persons from East Pakistan who migrated to India on or after 1st January 1964 and repatriates from Ceylon and Burma.

Particulars and form of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-2 on requisition in writing specifying the name of the post and accompanied by a self addressed and stamped (Thirty-five Paise and Refugee Relief Stamp of 5 paise envelope of at least 23 cm., in length superscribed as "Book-Post."

No. 34-A.

## TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

### CRIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders in the proper departmental form will be received from the registered contractors of appropriate class of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Public Works Department, (Highways and Rural Works) or any other similar Government departments by the Superintending Engineer (Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board) at his office at No. 17, Sir P.T. Rajan Road, Madurai-2, up to 3.00 p.m. on 28th June 1972 (Wednesday) and they will be opened on the same date at 3.30 p.m. The work is to be carried out within nine months on K2 contract basis.

**Name of work.**—Conveyance of C.I. Pipes from Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, section stores at Tiruchirappalli to various places within the jurisdiction of Madurai Execution Circle. E.M.D. Rs. 7,500.

E.M.D. amount has to be deposited with the tender in the shape of a Treasury Chalan or Demand Draft or Bank Guarantee from any nationalised Bank payable on par to the credit of the Executive Engineer (Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board) Execution Division, Tiruchirappalli.

Cost of tender documents is Rs. 15.53 (including sales-tax).

Tender documents can be obtained from the Executive Engineer (Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board) Execution Division, B-15, Thillainagar Main Road, Tiruchirappalli-3 (up to 5-00 p.m. on 24th June 1972).

*Superintending Engineer,  
Tamil Nadu Water Supply and  
Drainage Board, Madurai-2.*

No. 95-A.

## CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu the Assistant Commissioner of Civil Supplies (Storage) or an Officer authorised by him will sell in public auction about 17 (seventeen) tonnes of rice on the 26th June 1972 at the Government godown in E. T. Mills Compound, Choolai, Madras-7.

The details of the quantities and the variety of rice offered for sale along with the terms and conditions can be obtained from the Office of the Assistant Commissioner of Civil Supplies (Storage), Madras-7 on payment of Rs. 5-20 which is not refundable.

*Assistant Commissioner of  
(Civil Supplies) Storage, Madras-7.*

No. 54A.



Rapid Green  
Revolution



Legal  
Distribution  
of Land to  
the Poor



Slum  
Clearance



Rehabilitation  
of Beggars



Free Education  
up to P.U.C.



Welfare of  
Backward  
Classes



**CAN YOU NOT  
HELP THE  
STATE ?**



*Despite these achievements  
Rising Population Raises Problems*

**SURELY YOU CAN  
By PLANNING YOUR FAMILY**

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES AND FAMILY PLANNING**



# BUY TAMILNADU RAFFLE TICKETS

## TAKE TURN FOR THE BETTER!

A happy turn of events might bring Anwar a fortune of Rs. 1 lakh through the Tamil Nadu Raffle ticket. Your chances of winning may turn like the wheel he holds. \*

### Rs. 10,50,000

Total in Prizes for 3 series

Total Prizes: 3198

### First Prize:

### Rs. 1,00,000

(For each series)

### DATE OF DRAW: 30-6-1972

### Cost Per Ticket Re. 1/- only.

*So far Tamil Nadu Raffle has created 287 Lakhs!*



All correspondence should be addressed to  
The Director of Tamil Nadu Raffle, Madras-2.  
Advt. Issued by: Director of Information & Public Relations,  
Government of Tamil Nadu, Madras-9.  
\*Subject to issue of 3 series.

