

# Tamil Arasu

16th MAY 1972 35Rs





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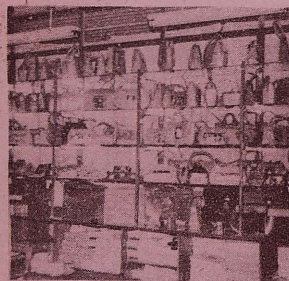
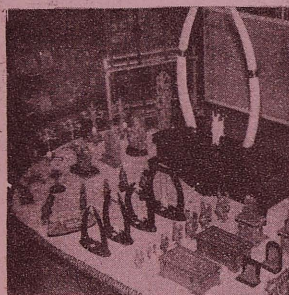
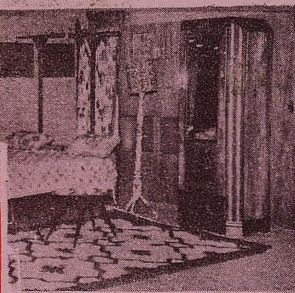
**KURALAGAM**

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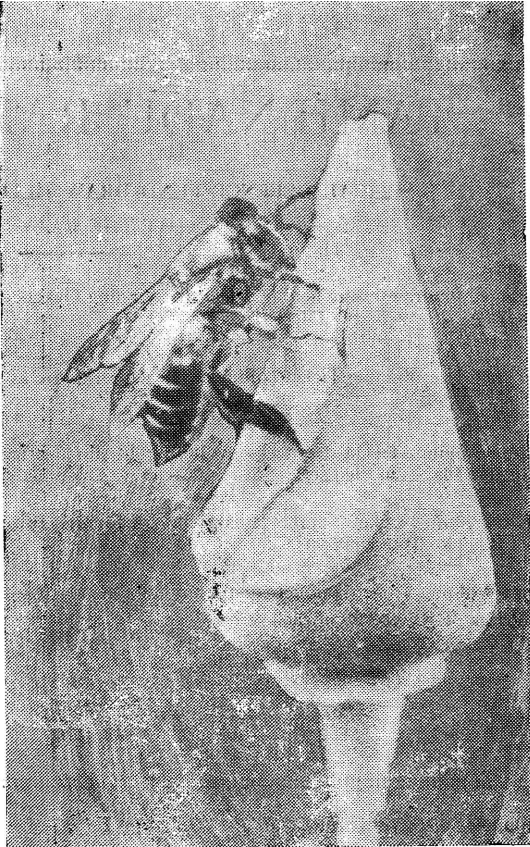


# Tamil Arasu

Vol. II      MAY 16, 1972      Issue 22

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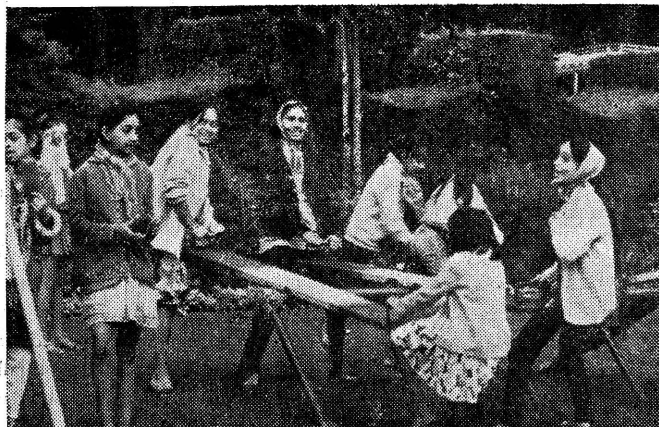
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THE BUD AND THE BEE.

Photo by Raj, Pub (I & P R) Dept.

## Ooty is Such Fun for Children



### COVER PAGE.

The cover page of this issue seeks to impress on us the fact that Ooty is not only an escape from the summer of the plains, for the grown-ups but that it is an ideal play-ground for children.



# TAMILNADU RAFFLE SCHEME

SPECIAL DEFENCE FUND DRAW HELD AT 11 A.M. ON 15-5-1972

AT THE RAJAJI HALL.

Separate draws were held to select the Winning Tickets of the three series issued for Special Defence Fund viz. DF/A, DF/B-1 and DF/C-1.

The Prize Winning Ticket Numbers in each series are as given below :

|                                                                                                 | DF/A.                                                    | DF/B-1.                                                  | DF/C-1.                                                  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| Prize Winning Ticket Numbers qualifying for First prize of Rs. 3 lakhs in each series :         | 125790<br>S. Arcot                                       | 006084<br>Thanjavur                                      | 513466<br>Salem                                          |
| Prize Winning Ticket Numbers qualifying for Second Prize of Rs. 2 lakhs in each series :        | 162364<br>Tiruchi                                        | 693568<br>Tiruchi                                        | 264229<br>Thanjavur                                      |
| Prize Winning Ticket Numbers qualifying for the six Third Prizes of Rs. 50,000 in each series : | 117332<br>164652<br>173278<br>176019<br>186657<br>193439 | 210017<br>376034<br>485593<br>678433<br>691983<br>959746 | 054740<br>161406<br>171328<br>554924<br>668316<br>814187 |

A number of persons from India, mostly uneducated and semi-educated, go to European countries e.g., Germany, France, Belgium, Italy, the U.K. or the U.S.A. and Canada as tourists, without adequate financial resources and seek means of employment in any type of job, for their subsistence. They move from country to country on tourist visas, seeking odd jobs, just to prolong their stay in Europe, the U.S.A. or Canada. Instances have come to the notice of the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, where some of them proved to be a nuisance in the countries in which they landed themselves. As a result, either the Indian Embassies were compelled to repatriate them at Government expense, or the local Governments had to deport them on account of overstay. Such incidents create an embarrassing position for the Indian Embassies. Often, there are difficulties in recovering the expenditure incurred on their repatriation/deportation to India.

## GOVT'S ADVICE TO TOURISTS GOING ABROAD

It is learnt that some Travel Agents in India mislead and exploit these people, with dreams and promises of a 'Wonderful World' in Europe, the U.S.A. and Canada and thereby manage to sell them air tickets. There also appears to be a wrong notion in the minds of such people that, one can get any odd job abroad easily on high salaries.

Those intending to go abroad as tourists are, therefore, advised to take note of the risks involved in landing in foreign countries without sufficient financial resources and proper visas and firm offers of employment. Indian nationals, who wish to travel abroad are requested to ensure that they do not fall a prey to unscrupulous Travel Agents.



# Chief Minister's "May Day" Pledge



## Schemes for well-being of all the people of Tamil Nadu.

Participating in the May Day Celebration at Coimbatore on 1st May 1972, the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, Dr. M. Karunanidhi spoke as follows :

"I admire very much my friends for having arranged the biggest procession and mammoth gathering unprecedented in the history of Coimbatore to celebrate the May Day.

May day is celebrated throughout the world as a festive day.

In India it was Periyar E. V. R. who first impressed on us the importance of the May Day as the Workers' Day and the need for all political movements and parties to celebrate May Day. None can deny this. And Anna highlighted the significance of the May Day through his writings picturing the historical background of May Day.

The present Government formed first by Anna has been making great efforts to ensure the welfare of the working classes, by all means at its disposal.

### The City of Workers.

Coimbatore is itself a city of labourers. All political parties are celebrating the May Day in

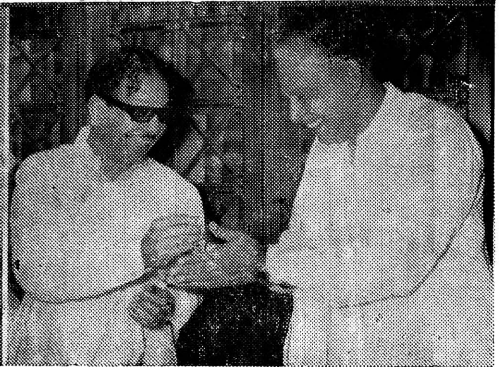
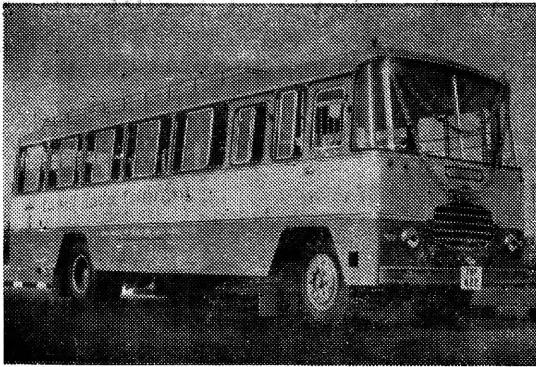
this City. I don't mean to weigh which party is celebrating more spectacularly.

Those who spoke here said more about the grandeur of the procession and told us how people came enthusiastically from distant places to participate in this procession. I was moved by the slogans that rent the air.

A special feature of this procession was that all our M. P.'s and M.L.A.'s participated in the procession and walked all the way. This is an example set by the Legislators of this District that should be followed by members of other districts also.

My plea for patience in the face of mounting tension is not cowardice in any way. All are welcome to care for the interests of labour and the cause of the workers.

Those who work on the roadside, the fishermen who launch their fishing boats on the stormy sea, the farmer who leaves home at sunrise and return after sun-set-these and similar workers have all to be cared for and protected from exploitation. All the people of Tamil Nadu are workers and the Government evolves schemes and implements projects for the well-being of all the people of Tamil Nadu."



A new chapter in the development of tourism in Tamil Nadu was opened when Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu inaugurated a 44-seater luxury tourist coach service of the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation Limited on 9th May 1972, by handing over the key of the luxury tourist coach to Thiru K. Rajaram, Minister for Tourism. At the inaugural function, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu stressed the salient point that the development of tourism in this country should keep pace with the tourism development in other countries and must reflect the all-round improvement in the economy of the country. The function was attended besides a large and distinguished gathering by Dr. V. R. Nedunchezian, Education Minister, Thiru K. Rajaram, Minister for Tourism, Thiru N. V. Natarajan, Labour Minister and Thiru A. V. P. Asaithambi, Chairman of the Tourism Development Corporation.

The luxury coach is proposed to be run from 10th May 1972 onwards on all days except on Tuesday for the benefit of the visitors to the city, and groups of students and industrial workers. Starting from Madras, it will connect Kancheepuram, Tirukalukundram and Mahabalipuram for a fare of Rs. 12

## LUXURY TOURIST COACH FOR TOURIST DEPARTMENT

per seat. Passengers will be afforded all opportunities to visit the Temples at Kancheepuram and Tirukalukundram. A qualified guide will accompany the tourists. It is stated that 20 guides, who had completed, a 2-month course have been selected for this purpose.

Thiru A. V. P. Asaithambi, Chairman of the Tourism Development Corporation, in his welcome address, explained at great length how within a year of its inception, the organisation has been able to provide new types of facilities in tourist centres like Ooty, Coonoor, Kodai and other places. He further observed that the Corporation has formulated plans to organise similar conducted tours in the districts and to arrange special tours covering hill stations, historical places, wild life sanctuaries, temple towns and sea-side resorts. He also said that the Corporation is already running a 35-seater coach to enable the tourists to visit the Mudumalai sanctuary.

Thiru K. Rajaram, Minister for Tourism, speaking at the function revealed that recently some American millionaires, who visited Madras, by S. S. Mariposa purchased some rare articles and sarees worth Rs. 4 lakhs in one day. He also suggested air-conditioning of show rooms and business centres run by Government agencies so as



# Tourism should Protect Tourists and Project Tamil Nadu to Visitors—says C.M.

to attract the foreign visitors. He further said foreign exchange earnings from tourism last year was Rs. 40 crores and that it was expected to go up to Rs. 100 crores in the next two years.

Dr. V. R. Nedunchezian, Minister for Education said that tourism would help increased economic activity, and that we should be prepared to provide certain luxuries for their benefit.

Inaugurating the function, Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, outlined the following salient points for the development of tourism in the right lines in the country as a whole. The Chief Minister said :—

“The new luxury tourist service would start its run from next day when it will take outstation visitors and those drawn from other countries to the places of interest in Tamil Nadu which will provide the visitors both interesting and instructive lessons about hoary antiquities reflecting the culture of Tamilians and Tamil Nadu and also enable them to have a glimpse of our scenic splendours.

“In comparison with other countries, we cannot say that this country has developed in tourism on a par with or parallel to what is available in other countries. The concerned Union Minister often pleads with us that because of the meagre amount allotted to the tourist development in the budget, the State's tourist departments could not be given adequate funds for their projects.

“In foreign countries the development of tourism has not only served the interests of hotel and entertainment industries, but it has also gone to a great extent in

helping the onward march of the economic development of those countries. In our country the notion has got currency that tourism is meant only for the privileged few and for the leisured classes. In short, it is dismissed as a frivolity. And this has cost dearly the development of tourism in this country.

“Switzerland, when compared with Tamil Nadu, is a very small country. But it competes on equal footing with the highly developed America in the matter of income earned per year through tourism. In Italy, it is said that the total income from tourism works out to Rs. 5.00 or 6.00 crores per year which is equal to all the expenditure in hard currency that country has to incur towards importing meat and beef. So, tourism, in modern times, has developed as a part and parcel of the economic development of a country.

“We must conduct this department in such a way as to make the visitors understand about our glorious past, about our hoary history and about the greatness of our ancient kings and emperors. We must also utilise the service of this department in inculcating in the minds of visitors how democracy was nurtured in this country, even by the kings and emperors of yore.

“We celebrate this function simply to put in tourist service a single luxury coach. But in Western Countries, such luxury coaches are run in hundreds and thousands.

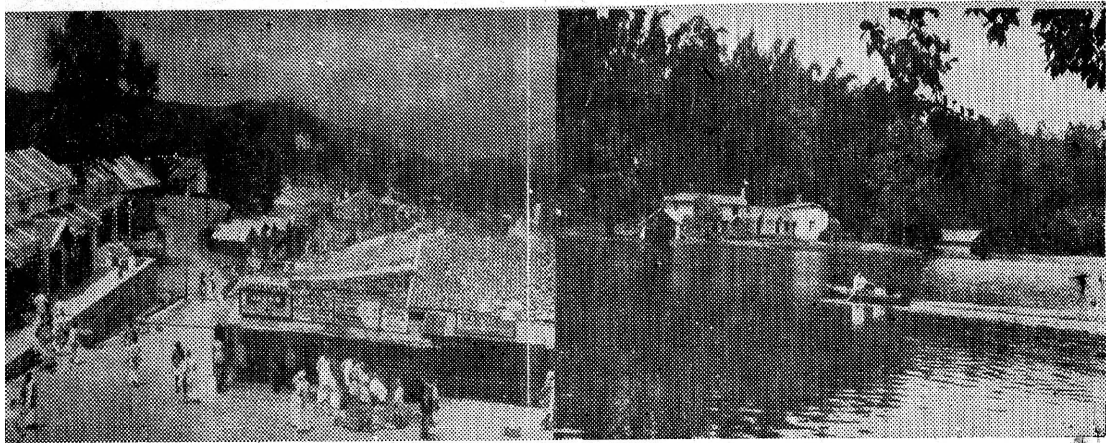
“When sitting in this luxury coach Thiru K. Rajaram, Minister for Tourism, said that ladies belonging to the families of high ranking

officials have offered to work as guides of tourists at places like Ooty and that the department will have to bear a small and stipulated amount towards their nominal expenditures. I saw in Holland where some people took photographs of the tourists while they boarded the sight-seeing boat and no sooner did the tourists return to the shore than they were supplied with the printed copies of photographs taken earlier at a cost of Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 per print. I had also seen students belonging to both sexes working as guides to the visitors and explaining repeatedly through mikes the past history and present uses of the palatial buildings that line both sides of the river and through the earnings as guides, they used to meet their college expenditure.

“This department should be developed in such a way as to be useful to others. This Corporation was started last year with the hope that this would help improve the economic development of the State. And I indeed feel happy to note that this Corporation has conducted itself in a fine manner during its one year.

“The Chairman of the Corporation said that this luxury coach would be run on profit and that a full quota of tourists were ready to travel in it from the first day itself. True, it would not be enough if the scheme is run on profit for a single day. On the other hand it should be conducted in such a way as to bring in many other luxury coaches in service so as to meet the extra and ever-growing demands of the tourists and also leave a margin of profit.

“Further, this department should act as ambassadors of Tamil Nadu in other States and foreign countries, explaining and expounding in clear and proper perspective the glorious and rich past of Tamil Nadu. The Tourism Corporation's symbol, which is the umbrella should not only protect the visitors to Tamil Nadu, but it should also project Tamil Nadu to these visitors”, concluded the Chief Minister.



## The Bracing Kodai Beckons You

A hundred square mile plateau, at an elevation between 7,000 ft. to 8,000 ft. above sea level which is a picturesque amalgam of lakes, waterfalls, sheer precipices, small flower shrubs and gigantic trees is Kodaikanal. In Tamil, the name merely simplifies the place as a retreat from summer; but by the experience of all it is a health resort. Kodaikanal has the unique distinction of possessing pristine charms and modern conveniences in equal measure; for instance good motorable roads at highest elevations south of Vindhyas are to be found only in Kodai Hills. Kodai attracts visitors from April and between 12th May to 28th May this year a popular lake festival has been organised by the Collector of Madurai in association with the Tourism Department.

The programme is packed with several entertainments: sports, dance, drama, music, International, fun fare, Fashion parade, cricket, rifle shooting competition, Boat race, Horticultural show, etc.

As a novel scheme, an opportunity has been provided this year to 33 college students of Madurai District who are less privileged but bright in their studies, to avail the Kodai festivities and throw

them into the vortex of high society. They are provided with free transport, boarding and lodging facilities during their stay in Kodaikanal. The idea behind this scheme is to provide an opportunity to a cross section of economically backward students, who in the ordinary course of events are denied of a purposeful summer holiday in a hill station.

The Chairman and members of the Season Committee, Kodaikanal cordially invite one and all to Kodaikanal to enjoy this season in its splendours and to the programmes arranged by the Season Committee.

The first Collector of Madurai to seek the pleasures of Kodai was Sir Vere Levings in 1860. He was responsible for the construction of roads and bridle paths and for the introduction of European fruits, trees and flower plants in Kodai. Gradually Kodai grew, attracting the attention of officials and visitors more and more and today it is a township with a good number of permanent settlers, and a multi-faceted economy of its own based on plantations and flower gardens.

Nature is gorgeous in Kodaikanal. Its wooded slopes, mighty rocks, enchanting waterfalls and beautiful

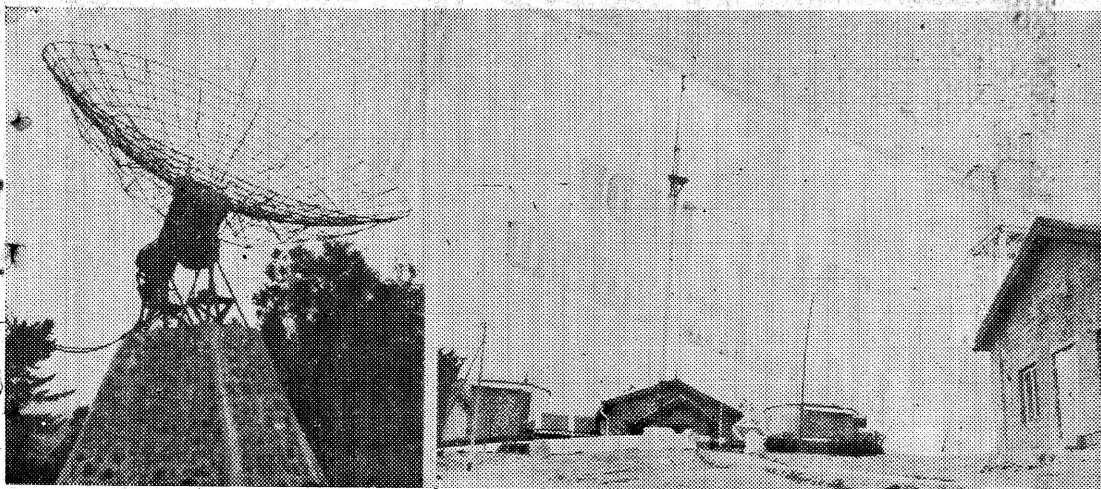
lakes would delight any visitor. The climate of Kodai is bracing. Giant green trees shoot up to the sky everywhere; plants and shrubs with flowers in myriad colours greet the visitor at every corner. The Coaker's Walk presents some of the best views which Kodai has. With its temperate climate and an average of twelve hours sunshine everyday, it is one of the most popular hill resorts in India. "The midday sun unfelt, shine brightly round us in joy" said one famous visitor.

The nearest rail-head is Kodaikanal Road on the Southern Railway. From here a delightful drive along the Ghat Road past rugged scenery for 80 kms. (50 miles) brings the visitor to Kodaikanal.

The most beautiful spot is the lake. It is an artificial one made by damming a river. Boating is an ideal recreation here and by becoming a member of the Boat Club for the season one can enjoy rowing for any number of hours.

Kodai has a number of enchanting spots, an excursion to any of which will be highly rewarding. Five miles from the lake, which is one of the major attractions in the hill, stand the Pillar Rocks. Four





21 feet radio telescope of Solar observatory.

hundred feet in height and three in number, they stand shoulder-to-shoulder providing a lovely view of the plains from their Peaks. A small cluster of trees at their foot tempts the visitor to rest there awhile. The more adventurous among the visitors might try to climb the Perumal Peak. An arduous climb which would involve a day-long outing ; this excursion would be quite exciting. There are several points on the Peak which provide a splendid panorama of the entire Countryside on the plains. There are also a number

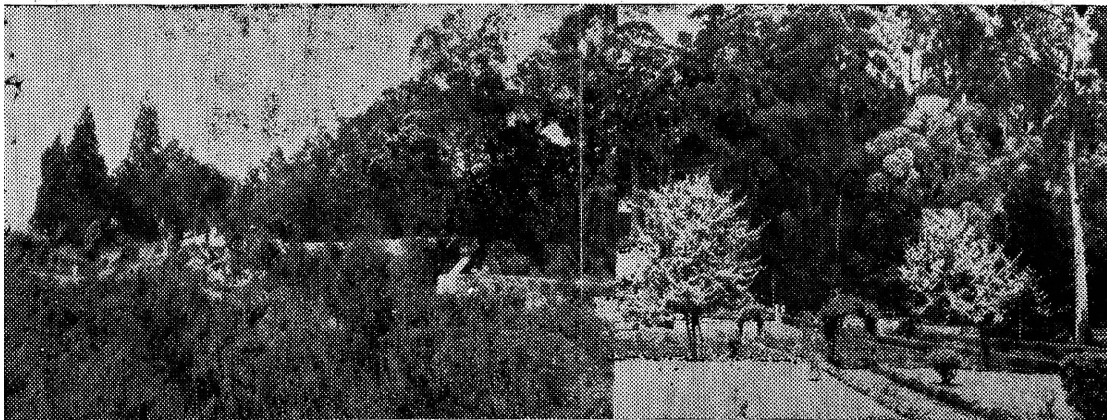
of waterfalls which attract the visitor. The Silver Cascade, the Glen Falls, the Pambar and Bear Shola Falls and the Fairy Falls offer a grand sight.

From the Pillar Rocks a road takes one to the Berijam Lake on the road to Munnar. Situated at a height of about 7,050 ft. it affords boating facilities also but previous arrangement must be had with Forest Department authorities. The road to Munnar in Kerala is the one situated at a height of 8,000 ft. and is the highest road south of the Vindhyas.

Kodai is above all, noted for flowers, and hybrids and grafts made here are well-known. The Bryant Park provides an excellent setting for these.

The Solar Physics Observatory founded in 1899 is situated at the top-most point of the Kodai hills and the observations made here are very valuable to the daily weather reports. It is the only one of its kind in India. It has done a good deal of original work in Solar and astrophysics. It is open to visitors only on Fridays.

The Bryant Park at Kodaikanal has a unique "Rose Terrace" with more than 500 varieties of roses.



# TAMIL NADU MARCHES AHEAD IN

## INVENTION

A "Solar-still", the first of its kind to convert sea and brackish water into fresh water at a low cost has been designed at the Theagarajar College of Engineering. A still like this, which would produce eight litres of fresh water per day through solar energy, from one square metre evaporating area, costs only Rs. 100 and could be used for a minimum period of five years.

Under the caption, "Using the Sun", the times of India has commented as follows:

"Re-inventions and simultaneous discoveries are by no means rare. The Madurai Engineers' newly designed solar still need not, therefore, be written off as old hat. This one, they claim, can produce eight litres of fresh water from saline or brackish water per day. It costs Rs. 100, but this can be brought down when a large number of stills are manufactured.

"It is a mystery (or perhaps it is due to sheer lethargy or resistance to innovation) that the Sun has not been exploited to a greater extent. Consider the quantum of energy the earth receives: the Sunshine over one eighth of Indian landmass, if fully converted into electricity, can meet the entire world's power requirements to-day. And yet this field is sadly neglected in a country which can boast bright sunshine in practically every district for at least ten months of the year. Conversion and storage remain the main obstacles, but further research will help us to overcome them."



# TAMIL NADU— STEPS FOR WELFARE OF TEACHERS

This Government have been taking abiding interest in the welfare of teachers and doing their best to improve their working conditions, so that, in turn, they may give of their best to the cause of education. We still have a long way to go before reaching ideal conditions, but it will be readily conceded that, within the severe financial constraints facing us, we have shown the maximum possible consideration to the claims of teachers. The recommendations of the Second Pay Commission which were accepted in full have secured substantial additional benefits for the teachers. A major portion of the Dearness Allowance has been merged with the pay, resulting in considerable improvement in respect of retirement benefits. There have been certain representations regarding the inadequacy of the Pay Commission's recommendations in respect of certain categories and Government are anxious to examine these also sympathetically. The appointment of a one-man Commission, with the Chief Secretary to Government of Tamil Nadu, to go into these representations and rectify anomalies has been widely welcomed.

Following the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission, uniform scales of pay and allowances have been sanctioned to teachers under all managements, Government, local bodies and private. Similar uniformity has been achieved in the matter of pension and other retirement benefits also.

The teachers in aided and local body schools have also been brought under the Liberalised Pension Rules and Liberalised Family Pension Rules applicable to the State Government's servants with effect from

2nd October 1970. Teacher's in non-Government schools, who retired from service from schools on or after 1st June 1970 but before 2nd October 1970 and were re-employed till the end of the school year 1970-71, have also been brought under these Liberalised Pension Rules.

Leave Rules for teachers in private secondary schools have been liberalised and the teachers have been made eligible for earned leave as in the case of teachers in Government and local body service.

## **Common service conditions for aided school teachers.**

The recommendations of the Dr. Paul Committee which are aimed at improving the service conditions of teaching and non-teaching staff of private schools are under active consideration of Government. It is proposed to introduce shortly comprehensive legislation incorporating these recommendations.

## **Other concessions to teachers.**

One thousand and two hundred selection grade posts for B.T. teachers and 300 selection grade posts for Tamil Pandits Grade I serving in the "B" wing have been sanctioned. Similarly 10 per cent of the posts of higher and secondary grade teachers, Tamil Pandits and other language teachers have also been upgraded as selection grade posts.

For the "A" wing Government sanctioned 25 posts of gazetted headmasters in Government training schools with 4 sections and more and 15 posts of gazetted headmasters in Government schools with strength of 1,000 and more. 45 selection grade posts for Grade I

Tamil Pandits working in "A" Wing Government high schools have also been sanctioned.

Posts of headmasters in 80 Government board schools having a strength of 1,000 and above have been upgraded into gazetted posts in the scale of pay admissible to gazetted headmasters in regular Government schools.

Secondary school teachers who are appointed as headmasters of middle schools have been sanctioned a separate scale of pay as headmasters, the scale being Rs. 225—5—250—10—350.

Headmasters of primary schools with four or more teachers including the headmaster, who hold the Secondary Grade Teacher Training Certificate and are not already in the selection grade have been sanctioned headmaster's duty allowance at the rate of Rs. 5 when the strength of the school is 300 below, and at Rs. 10 when the strength exceeds 300.

Two-thousand posts of Grade II Tamil Pandits have been converted into Grade I posts, with a view to giving Grade I scale of pay to Grade II Pandits who are fully qualified for appointment as Grade I Pandits. 19,500 posts of higher grade teachers have been converted into secondary grade posts, with a view to giving secondary grade scale of pay to higher grade teachers who are fully qualified to hold secondary grade posts.

With effect from 1st April 1970 teachers of aided schools and their families are allowed free medical treatment in Government hospitals and dispensaries.

House Rent Allowance has been sanctioned to teachers in aided schools at the rates applicable to local body teachers.

## **City Compensatory Allowance.**

Teachers of aided schools in Madras City and adjoining areas and in Madurai are getting City

Compensatory Allowances at the rates applicable to Government Servants.

Festival advances and advances for purchasing handloom cloth are paid to all teachers in aided schools from the Provident Fund accumulations of the persons concerned, subject to a limit of 50 per cent of the amount standing to their credit in the Provident Fund.

Marriage loans not exceeding Rs. 500 to each are sanctioned to teachers of all aided schools, repayable in 60 instalments.

Winter allowances are paid to the teachers of aided elementary and secondary schools situated in notified hill areas for a period of four months (winter months) each year.

Hill allowance is paid at 20 per cent of the pay to teachers in aided institutions subject to a maximum of Rs. 80 per month with effect from 1st August 1970.

With effect from 1st July 1968, two advance incentive increments have been sanctioned to secondary grade teachers, B.T. Assistants, Headmasters, Tamil Pandits, P.T. Teachers and other specialist teachers who acquire qualifications higher than those required for the posts in which the teachers are working.

Aided school teachers who migrate from one school to another are allowed weightage for post service while fixing their pay in the new schools.

State awards are given to teachers of elementary and high schools in each of the 46 educational districts. In each educational district two elementary school teachers and two high school teachers are given the awards every year. The award consists of a certificate of merit, a silver medal and cash prize of Rs. 200.

The Government have abolished the requirement that non-basic trained teachers should acquire craft qualification before drawal of increments.

Secondary grade teachers trained in other States in a language other than Tamil are permitted to appear for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination in Tamil.

### Problems of Kanyakumari Teachers

To provide relief to teachers in Kanyakumari district, who have certain special problems, the following steps have been taken :—

(a) Grade I scale of pay has been permitted to Malayalam Pandits who were in service on 1st November 1956 in aided secondary schools and were not in possession of Vidwan Title of the Madras University.

(b) Tamil and Malayalam Pandits who are in possession of Kerala Vidwan and Sahitya Vidwan Titles and were appointed or promoted to Grade I posts between August 1962 and March 1968 in Government High Schools, have been exempted from the possession of Vidwan Titles of the Madras and Annamalai Universities.

From the National Foundation for Teachers Welfare, recurring monthly and lump sum grants are given to deserving teachers, retired teachers and dependents of the deceased teachers.

In response to representations received from teachers who could not find employment because they were over aged with reference to the age limits fixed in 1964 for purpose of appointment as teachers in Panchayat Union Schools, the upper age limit has been removed with effect from January 1972.

### Apprentice teachers

With a view to provide relief to unemployed teachers, the Apprentice Teachers Scheme was introduced by the Government in 1970-71. 6,500 posts of apprentice teachers have been sanctioned. The managements have been given the freedom to fill up these posts with teachers who passed the training examination during 1970

or earlier. In the case of B.Ts., particularly in subjects like Mathematics and Science teachers who passed training examinations in 1971 can also be appointed. It has also been laid down that when regular vacancies arise, the apprentice teachers should be absorbed before making appointments of outsiders.

### BOARDS FROM STRAW, PAPER

Building boards made from waste cereal straw may be come competitive with conventional wood particle boards in both price and quality. A process developed in Denmark makes both lightweight board for insulating materials, and heavy boards strong enough for walls and flooring.

Sonne Frederiksen, Research Institute for Commercial and Industrial Plants, Holbergsvej 10, DK 6000, Kolding, Denmark.

A process for producing paper from straw has also been developed. Paper samples produced by this process are now undergoing comparative testing with conventional papers.

David C. Chilcote, School of Agriculture, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon 97331, U.S.A.

### LIFETIME FUNGICIDE

A non-persistent fungicide now being marketed as VITAVAX is added to seeds for lifelong protection against grain smuts, vegetable smuts and damping-off diseases.

VITAVAX moves throughout the plant after the seed germinates, and thereafter works from within the plant. It degrades quickly in soil, leaves no detectable traces in harvested grain, and has no toxic effect when fed to animals. The substance appears to be a timely replacement for mercury-containing fungicides.

# SWEEPING IMPROVE- MENTS IN SCHOOL EDUCATION

Reading and Writing in English will be taught from the third standard itself in all schools in Tamil Nadu from this academic year. Thus Tamil Nadu will be the only State in South India where English will be taught as a second language from third standard onwards. This step has been taken at the instance of the Syllabus Revision Committee. During the last five years there has been a massive programme of in-service Training for teachers of English language in Primary Schools, availing the facilities offered by the British Council. As a result of this programme, known as the Madras English Language Teaching Campaign, 6,204 teachers have so far been trained in English teaching at the M.E.L.T. Centres run at Palayamkottai, Coimbatore, Thanjavur and Cuddalore. Seminars and workshops were also conducted periodically as part of this programme.

Similarly, teacher-competence is being augmented for teaching science subjects in schools, availing assistance offered by the UNICEF. The Government Basic Training School at Cuddalore and the Government Training School, Egmore, are the two institutions which have been selected as key institutions for this project. This is a recognition of the fact that no process of curriculum reform can be pushed through with any measure of success if the teachers are not given such adequate and well-set opportunities of in-service training. As a matter of fact, the revised syllabus in the case of mathematics have been stayed, pending such orientation course for teachers in this subject.

The Tamil Nadu Text Book Corporation has published this year text books for the teaching of English in Third standard and also special science text-books for use in schools where the U.N.E.S.C.O. programme is under implementation. Thus both U.N.E.S.C.O. and U.N.I.C.E.F. are involved in the strengthening of science education in schools in the State. The Pilot Project for the improvement of science teaching in schools with UNICEF assistance has been introduced in Madras, Chingleput and South

Arcot districts. The new science syllabus for the project has been introduced in Standards I to III and Standard VI of selected schools from 1971-72. To support such a programme, selected graduate teachers have been given orientation training and they in turn will conduct in-service Training Courses for teachers. An in-service Training for teachers of 50 elementary schools and 30 higher elementary schools for implementing the UNICEF scheme has also been conducted.

Summer Training Institutes are being conducted by the National Council for Educational Research and Training and the University Grants Commission since 1969. During 1972, the N.C.E.R.T. proposes to hold summer Institutes in Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Mathematics for high school pupils.

*Model School.*—An experimental model school on the lines indicated by the Educational Commission is proposed to be established from 1972-73. This experimental school will be attached to one of the training colleges in the mofussil. Meritorious pupils will be admitted to this school, which will have an optimum strength of 750, with residential facilities for at least 25 per cent of the pupils. An outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs has been provided for 1972-73 for this scheme which is expected to provide valuable lessons for qualitative improvement of education.

## LABORATORY FACILITIES FOR PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

The National Council of Educational Research and Training has developed teaching aides and science kits for teaching science subjects in primary schools and simple laboratories for secondary schools.

Government are implementing a scheme for the sanction of grants to high schools for equipping them with adequate laboratory facilities. During the three years from 1969-70 to 1971-72, two hundred and thirty-five high schools were benefited under



the scheme. During 1972-73 it is proposed to cover 88 high schools at a cost of Rs. 35 lakhs.

There are at present two mobile laboratory vans located in Mayuram and Pattukkottai Educational Districts equipped with all the necessary scientific apparatus for high schools. It is proposed to purchase seven more mobile laboratory vans for high schools.

With a view to provide better facilities for the teaching of science in elementary schools, the scheme for the supply of science equipment and teaching aids on full cost basis at the rate of Rs. 300 per primary school and Rs. 1,000 per middle schools is being continued. 10,400 primary schools and 2,600 middle schools have so far benefited under this scheme. During 1972-73 it is proposed to cover 1,000 more primary schools and 200 more middle schools at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs. A part from this, provision has also been made for the purchase of equipment in respect of additional classes to be opened under the schemes for additional enrolment of pupils in the age groups of 6—11 and 11—14.

## School Buildings at Cost of Rs. 13.85 Crores

The Rural Development department has drawn up an ambitious scheme to construct buildings for 7,377 elementary schools and 1,112 higher elementary schools at a cost of Rs. 13.85 crores with L.I.C. finance in a matter of three years commencing from 1972-73. However for immediate needs the Government have provided a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs from Raffle Proceeds as non-lapsible funds; and another budget-bound provision of Rs. 52.5 lakhs for the programme of school buildings for elementary schools and Rs. 25 lakhs for increasing accommodation in Government Board High Schools.

# THE WAR OF LOGISTICS ROLE OF ARMY SERVICE CORPS

With the war over, one is apt to forget the work that is done by the Army. In fact, the Army has a continuing role that gives the Jawans little rest. Before a war, the Army has to train its Jawans, move them according to the strategy of its commanders. The war over, they have to regroup and continue their vigil. The training has to start again to keep the men fighting fit. There can be no relaxation, mental, or physical.

Besides, the administrative effort that is needed to look after the Army continues. The troops have to be fed. So also the machines if the old armies "marched on their stomach", the modern army needs much more than food to enable it to march. The machines need petrol, oil and lubricants; and the guns need ammunition, which cannot be carried but transported.

## STOCKING SUPPLIES.

Looking after the needs of food, transport and oil is the job of the Army Service Corps. Just now they are busy transporting these items to our Jawans posted all along the border; through the deserts of Rajasthan, the hilly winding roads that proceed from the railheads to Ladakh, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh. Still further, the Jawans of the Army Service Corps are carrying.

At places, the Army Service Corps has to complete the stockpiling of essential requirements during the next few months. This is particularly true of Ladakh, where the Zojila pass is open only during the summer months. The

convoys take off from Pathankot daily through Srinagar, Zojila and Kargil to our garrisons at Leh and beyond.

Jawans of the Army Services Corps can look back with pride at their achievements during the 14-day war last December. They contributed in a large measure to the quick and continued success of our troops by keeping a never failing supply of food, ammunition and petrol.

The task was particularly difficult in Rajasthan in Bangla Desh. In Rajasthan rail communication was available up to a few limited points. Majority of the items had to be sent through mechanical transport. The net work of roads was insufficient, making the vehicles go on cross country where they often begged down in sand. With very little shelter available to hide from enemy air attack, the movement had to be done only during the night. To carry the supplies forward the Army used camels.

In Bangla Desh, the problems were different. With the bridges blown up by the retreating enemy, the Army Services Corps could not use its transport fleet to the extent it would have liked to. To keep the momentum of our Army's progress the Army Services Corps had to organise movement through rivers. Sometimes they had to transport battalions in cycle rickshaws.

The Army Services Corps Jawan's work has no glamour. It is not for him to fight pitched battles. But without him the fighting troops can hardly succeed. That is why the Army Service Corps Jawan sports on his crest; "Service is my Motto".



## THE 'LANGUAGE' OF THE BEES.

By D. Pavlov.

"These bees 'speak' Italian. And they will not be understood in a bee-hive inhabited by Georgian or Ukrainian bees. And if, for instance, the Ukrainian bees go for nectar following the bearings, indicated by the Italian bees, they will come back 'empty-handed'," Yevgeny Yeskov, M.Sc. (Biology) Senior Research Associate of the National Research Institute of Agriculture, told me. The Institute is situated in the small town of Rybnoye near Ryazan, about 150 k.m. from Moscow.

"Yet, till quite recently," he went on, "scientists thought that bees were deaf. It was assumed that their only means of communication was the so-called dances, through which they conveyed information".

Numerous experiments by a team of one of the laboratories of the Institute under Yeskov helped to establish that bees use sound to transmit information. While the dancing is used to indicate the direction of the flight for nectar, sound gives information about the distance. The longer a bee sings, the longer the distance. A special chart was even made, which helps in translating every second of the singing of the bees into metres.

Here is one of the experiments, repeated many times in the laboratory.

Having flown in from a special feeding place into its bee-hive, a bee started going round in circles. At the same time it sang its "song". As soon as it became silent, a taperecorder was switched on, continuing the "tune", thereby indicating for the other bees the bearings of the flight. There were observers waiting for the bees at the feeding place. And, indeed, the bees soon appeared.

### 'Cunning' Moth.

Bees keep a very vigilant watch over their hives. They bravely attack any enemy who wants to make his way inside. But they calmly let in the large death's-head hawk-moth. The moth pounces on their honey and eats a lot of it. How is it that this moth manages to get in unhindered?

Well, only recently it was learned how this 'thieving' moth deceives the population of the hive. It produces the same sound as a young, newly born green bees. That is why she bees let it into their hive.

# National Service Camp by Madurai University Students

The Department of Youth Welfare of the Madurai University is organising a 120-day National Service Scheme Camp at Palkalainagar, Madurai-21 from 1st May

1972. At the time 100 N. S. S. Volunteers are staying at tents for six days. Thus 2,000 students will be taking training in 20 camps which will be organised consecutively. During the camp students are given training in first-aid, kitchen, garden, fire-fighting and electrical mechanism. Laying a road up to 2,400 feet in length and a few roads and sanitation works at Keela Kuil Kudi, Vadapalanchi, Then palanchi and Pudupattii villages have been selected as camp projects. Workshops on various subjects connected with National Service Scheme and special lectures on various aspects of citizenship are arranged for the benefit of the campers. Students are also given training to involve in democratic methods of life. Ancient Kudavolai system is followed to select leaders for various groups of activities. Students are allowed to take part in all the works including sentry, kitchen management, arrangement of activities,

evaluation, cultural programmes and office works. A suitable schedule of daily routine is prepared to have colourful and useful camp life. On 5th day of every camp the students have to visit nearby villages. On 6th day they will be visiting various social service agencies of Madurai to study social works. District Agricultural Officer, Farmers' Training Centre, Tiruparankundram Panchayat Union, Deputy Director of Fire Services, Principal of Tamil Nad Polytechnic and St. John Ambulance Association of Madurai are helping the University to give training to students during the camp. 20 colleges having N.S.S. in the University are taking part in the camp.

The camp was inaugurated by a N. S. S. volunteer under the presidentship of another N. S. S. volunteer who was selected during the function by Kudavolai method on Monday, the 1st May 1972 at 10-00 a.m. at Palkalainagar, Madurai

The fact that these were not some stray bees, but precisely those from the experimental bee-hive, was confirmed by special bright marks put on them.

Bees of different varieties indicate with impulses of different frequencies and duration. That is why there is no mutual understanding between swarms from different areas.

Having fully understood the nature of sound as a means of communication of information in the bee family, man will apparently be able to establish some contacts with bees, and have them go, in good organisation, to nectar-bearing areas.

It also transpired that bees emit sounds of definite frequency and intensity with the rising or falling of temperature and in the event of the loss of queen-bee. They announce the approaching swarming about a month ahead. Knowing these sounds, in the future a bee-keeper will be able to take a look into the bee-hive and, for instance, see what was bothering the bee family. In

general he would be able to have reliable supervision over its biological state, with the use of acoustic techniques.

The science of sounds as carrier of information in the bee family, is a new contribution made to biology by the staff of the research centre. The Institute was set up 40 years ago. All its nine laboratories, numerous experimental bee-hives, experimental economies, including one of the world's biggest centres for the industrial breeding of queen bees, have scientists engaged in research to make each one of many million of bee-hives in the country more productive so that bees would bring in more honey, wax, pollen, and would also pollinate plants in a better way. The laboratory strives to make the work of the bee-keeper easier, and develops techniques for a more comprehensive use of the products of bee-keeping.

The Institute has big plans, conforming to the interests of this rapidly developing branch of Soviet agriculture. There are 10 million bee-families in the country now. And they provide over

100,000 tons of marketable honey. In the future, the output of this valuable product is expected to increase by two or three times.

**A bee is prying open a bud.**

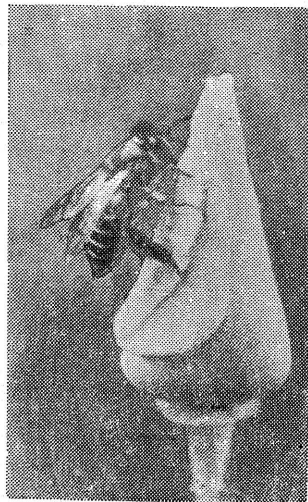


Photo by Raj, Pub. (I&PR) Dept.



# PLANT PROTECTION GAINS MOMENTUM

Plant Protection measures are a must in the present day methods of Agriculture. This is assuming greater importance as one of the factors responsible for green revolution in our country. Next to major inputs like seeds and fertilisers, plant protection chemicals occupy a prominent place in modern agriculture. The State Agriculture Department has been devoting much attention to effective plant protection measures from the very beginning. A large number of chemicals have been tested and advocated for various crop pests and diseases. So for 163 chemicals have been approved by the department for purchase. Besides the chemicals, which bear Indian Standard Institution Certification, the department has been consistently according approval after biological and chemical tests for a large number of chemicals, all these chemicals are purchased, every year by the department. The state Agriculture Department which was spending only a sum of Rs. 21.49 lakhs in the year 1961-62 on these chemicals has programmed to spend Rs. 357.631 lakhs in 1972-73. The phenomenal increase in the expenditure on Plant Protection witnessed from the years 1967-68 to the present level is detailed below :—

|         |                  |        |
|---------|------------------|--------|
| 1967-68 | ..               | 275.88 |
| 1968-69 | ..               | 253.02 |
| 1969-70 | ..               | 340.50 |
| 1970-71 | ..               | 428.07 |
| 1971-72 |                  | 362.83 |
| 1972-73 | Budget Estimate. | 357.63 |

This steep increase in expenditure would clearly indicate the rapid strides made in plant protection. The following activities are undertaken by the department under Plant Protection. With a view to supply only standard chemicals to the farmers the chemicals are pre-tested before release to the farmers. Penal action is taken against firms who have supplied sub-standard chemicals.

The Government of India have enacted the Insecticide Act which came into effect with 1st August 1971. The main object of the Act is to enforce the quality control and also prevent health hazards to human-beings, animals, etc., from pesticides. There are penal provisions to punish the offenders under this Act.

Every year tenders are called for and the required quantity of Plant Protection Chemicals are purchased from the approved firms. The chemicals are distributed through the Depots or the Agriculture Department. In view of the popularity and the usefulness of the chemicals among the farmers the subsidy hitherto allowed has been withdrawn with effect from 1972-73. However, Government have been approached for the sanction of 15 per cent subsidy for weedicide which at present is very costly.

## Plant Protection Equipments :

The Agriculture Department is purchasing 500 power sprayer every year and at present power sprayers, dusters and hand operated sprayers as detailed below are available in the department :

|                         |    |       |
|-------------------------|----|-------|
| Power Sprayers          | .. | 4,138 |
| Power Dusters           | .. | 324   |
| Hand Operated Sprayers. |    | 7,025 |
| Hand Operated Dusters.  |    | 2,422 |

The above sprayers are purchased to take up mass spraying and the sprayers are given on hire basis to ryots who need their use. Panchayats are allowed 25 per cent subsidy on purchase of power sprayers. For the proper maintenance of equipments and repairs, 36 mechanics have been appointed by the Government. Besides this, it is proposed to appoint at least one mechanic for each Agricultural Division. The private manufacturers are also engaged in servicing facilities and some Government units are also attending to repairs, etc.

## Aerial Spraying :

The aerial spraying is taken up in Pollachi for the first time to eradicate the red-hairy caterpillar on groundnut. In 1971-72 a remarkable feat of spraying 1 million acres under aerial spraying was achieved.

## Weed Control :

Even though the chemical method of weed control is a new innovation and is costly, a good beginning has been made by tackling about 11,000 acres. So far 5 chemicals have been approved as weedicides and the same are being distributed for the control of weeds on major crops like paddy, groundnut, cotton, etc.

## CONSUMPTION OF PESTICIDES IN TAMIL NADU.

| Year.      | Dust in lakh tonnes. | liquid in lakh litres. |
|------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| (1)        | (2)                  | (3)                    |
| 1966-67 .. | 0.09                 | 1.63                   |
| 1967-68 .. | 0.16                 | 4.27                   |
| 1968-69 .. | 0.17                 | 2.15                   |
| 1969-70 .. | 0.24                 | 5.22                   |
| 1970-71 .. | 0.25                 | 5.96                   |

# Man and the Biosphere

The accelerating growth of population, increasing requirement of food production, rapid industrialisation, mounting pollution and progressive depletion of non-renewable natural resources are threatening the health and integrity of the very biosphere on which man depends for his life support. In pursuance of the International Biological Programme and sharing the concern over the environmental problems with other International organisations, the UNESCO convened an 'Intergovernmental Conference of Experts on the Scientific Basis for the Rational Use and Conservation of the Resources of the Biosphere' in September, 1968. The Conference decided to launch a long-term inter-governmental and Inter-disciplinary programme on 'Man and the Biosphere'.

India was elected to the 25-member International Co-ordinating Council, constituted to plan and supervise the execution of activities under the Inter-governmental Programme on 'Man and the Biosphere'. She participated in the first meeting of the Co-ordinating Council of the project 'Man and Biosphere' held in Paris in November, 1971.

The MAB Programme has considerable relevance to India as it aims to provide better understanding of nature and the natural processes, the knowledge of which is so essential for effective planning and management of the natural resources, specially in a developing economy such as ours.

The Council, after much discussion, formulated thirteen projects under MAB for adoption by participating States. These are: ecological effects of human activities on tropical and subtropical forest ecosystems; ecological effects of biocides and fertilizers, air pollution, different land use (including recreation) and management practices (such as artificial tree plantations) on the temperate and mediterranean

forest landscape; impact of human activities and land use practices on grazing lands; savanna, grassland, tundra and on man himself; study of human impact on the dynamics of arid zone ecosystems, with particular attention to the effects of irrigation; ecological effects of human activities in urban, industrial and rural areas on productivity and recreational value of lakes, marshes, rivers, deltas, estuaries and coastal zones; impact of human activities on mountain ecosystems; ecology and rational use of island ecosystems; maintenance of ecosystems as reservoir for the conservation of populations of plants and animals and of the genetic variation they represent; ecological effects of pest management and fertilizer use practices on terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems; effects on man and his environment of engineering works; ecological aspects of energy utilisation in urban and industrial ecosystems; reciprocal consequences of demographic and genetic evolutions and the environment; and perception of environmental quality.

## PROGRAMMES RELEVANT TO INDIA

The whole country except for the extreme hot and cold deserts, is potentially forest area. About 15 major climatic forest types distributed in different regions have been recognised and the forest department is maintaining for more than a century representative samples of natural reserves which are least disturbed by man. A study of these ecosystems need to be given top priority because they can give us not only the potential biological wealth of the country but also provide base line studies for reference.

In addition to the reserve forest areas we have about 0.75 per cent of the land covered by wild life reserves. These are dotted though unevenly, throughout the country in smaller or larger areas numbering about 150. Further, they represent forest types which are under or over managed. Alteration in the original habitats of these will have to be carefully watched.

The project relating to the dynamics of arid and semiarid zones with particular attention to irrigation effects is important. Case studies of representative irrigation ecosystems suffering from soil degradation deserve high priority. Economic use of irrigation water for crop plants need also to be expeditiously worked out. Shifts in microclimates caused man especially by nomads and migratory tribes with their animals, require to be quantified.

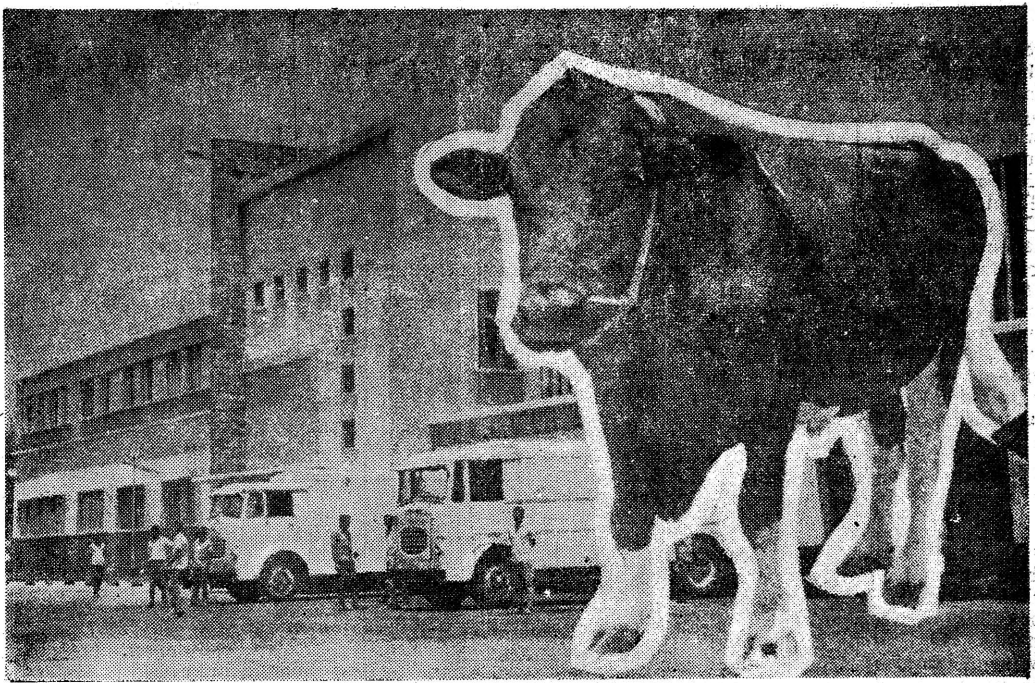
Another project dealing with the ecology of inland waters, estuarine and coastal zones can be worked out in selected areas as model studies. The objective is to evaluate pollution and waste disposal capacity, biological productivity inclusive of fish, etc.

Similarly, the projects on mountain and island ecosystems are also of interest where the impact of man on the natural ecosystems can be studied.

Another MAB project envisages ecological assessment of past management and fertilizer use in agriculture on adjacent terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. The importance of this project in the context of modern agriculture is obvious.

A project of high significance to India relates to interactions between environmental transformations and genetic and demographic changes. Systematic attempt at defining 'carrying capacities' in a number of socio-cultural settings and environments and dispersal or incidence of settlement—both rural and urban, merit study.

Scientists in the country, both in the Government, universities and other institutions need to be involved in the programme. The National Committee on Environmental Planning and Co-ordination will have to determine priorities and provide the required co-ordination and guidance in the undertaking of the various projects, once they are taken up.



The Government have decided to establish the Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation to implement the 'Operation Flood' for increasing availability of milk in Madras and Madurai.

## OPERATION FLOOD SCHEME FOR MILK

The Madras Dairy at Madhavaram initially designed to handle 50,000 litres per day, is now handling 70,000 litres per day, and will be expanded to 1,00,000 litres per day and it is proposed to develop the distribution to this level in the course of 1972-73. The distribution is done through 222 depots to the domestic consumers, apart from bulk supply to hospitals, hostels as well as commercial consumers. In Madurai 20,000 litres per day are distributed locally and the surplus is sent to Madras.

Under 'Operation Flood' an allocation of Rs. 8.87 crores has been made to this State for developmental programmes, including augmentation for capacity for collection, processing and distribution of milk as well as for technical inputs for increasing production and resettlement of City

### Transformation:

Man is cultivating wild plants and taming wild animals for thousands of years now. During this time more than 30,000 varieties of wheat have been developed, 10,000 types of apples, about 2,000 varieties of potatoes, about 400 breeds of cattle, over 250 breeds of sheep and 150 breeds of horses have been developed.

cattle. The main objective of "Operation Flood" is to reduce the economic incentive for maintenance of Cattle in the City.

The fund for this scheme comes from the World Food Programme. An agency which is donating butter, oil and milk for immediate milk conversion and also cattle feed for finding the money for a permanent improvement of our livestock productivity. Because of the importance of the project, the Chief Minister has taken over the subject. Proposals have been formulated at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.93 crores, spread over four years for provision of technical inputs for increasing milk production, which includes a net work at the village level for providing Veterinary and Dairy Extension Services, including breeding facilities and an integrated supervisory organisation which would provide technical services and assistance to cover all the requirements of the producer in regard to the production and marketing. Efficient implementation of an integrated programme for production and marketing.



requires that the administration of the programme also should be done in an integrated manner by a single agency, so that the producer deals with one agency for all his requirements.

Government have, therefore, decided to establish the Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation to take up implementation of 'Operation Flood' programmes. Since the existing trading activities of the department, consisting of collection of milk and distribution in the major cities, would be an integral part of the activities contemplated under 'Operation Flood', these also will be transferred to the Corporation.

#### **A break-through in veterinary Science.**

The implementation of the 'Operation Flood' project has been taken up at a very opportune time because our veterinary scientists have struck upon methods to increase the nutritive value of straw, the main cattle-feed to protect the exotic breeds from calcium and mineral starvation and

# **A MAJOR BREAK-THROUGH IN VET. SCIENCE**

The Izatnagar Veterinary Research Institute has developed recently. The tissue-culture attenuated live virus vaccine against rinderpest, which has successfully passed field trials and is now being manufactured on a commercial scale. This new vaccine is very efficacious for protection of exotic and cross-bred cattle without producing untoward reaction. Similarly cell-culture vaccine against the foot-and-mouth disease has undergone extensive field trials and its production is being augmented.

have also achieved a break-through in producing a vaccine against foot and mouth disease to which these exotic breed milch cattle succumb quite often in our State.

#### **Government Dairy Farm.**

The milk production at Madhavaram Dairy Farm has gone up from an average of 4.1 litres a day to 7.3 litres per head in the milking herd. In 1971-72 there were 288 cows producing 677,867 litres of milk. 75 acres of land has been brought under cultivation and planted with paragrass and maize. The total yield of green grass for the colony animals and Government Dairy Farm are met by the fodder farm which supplies 4,646-650 tonnes a year.

The Erode Project is now handling 19,200 litres of milk and the Madurai Project 20,000 litres of milk a day.

#### **Rural Milk Collection.**

A total of 2,521 co-operative societies and 24 unions have been

established by 1965-66. At present there are 23 milk supply Unions and 2,278 co-operative societies with the membership of 2,91 lakhs and paid-up share capital of Rs. 78.54 lakhs. The present rural collection accounts for 2.33 lakhs litres of milk a day.

A scheme to reorganise the milk supply societies and reduce this number to 1,107 viable units is under operation. Already 172 viable units have been formed.

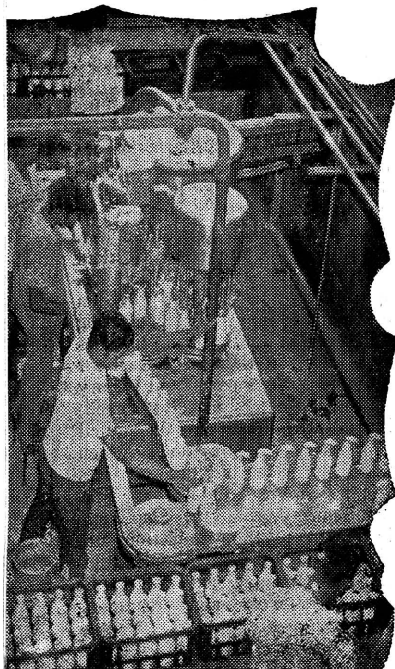
#### **Special Schemes.**

The World Food Programme under project No. 348, supplies cereals to the project. From this, computed cattle feed is made and fixed at nutritive ratios of 1:4. The cereal content in the feed constitutes 33.1/3 per cent. The cost of the cereals is recovered from cattle owners at Rs. 350 per ton and credited to a revolving fund which could be utilised for programmes of cattle breeding, extension of fodder, etc.

#### **Special problem and Suggestions.**

Tamil Nadu has an area of 129,901 sq. kms. The annual precipitation is only 945 cms. Most of the rainfall occurs during the North-East Monsoon between November and January. A few rainfalls occur in July and August due to the effect of the South-West Monsoon. The soil in Tamil Nadu is, as far as Animal Husbandry is concerned, deficit in trace metals and high in silica and aluminium of the land area available, only 334,000 hectares is used for grazing.

The total cattle population in the State is 31,583,362 of this stock, the animals in milk constitute only 1,882,195 representing 14 per cent. Of the animals in milk, 1,194,560 representing 63 per cent are cows and 687,685 representing 37 per cent are buffaloes. The



total milk production is distributed at 22.5 litres per sq. km. The population of the State is 41,103,125 and the rise in the population per year is 904,269. The vulnerable groups, i.e., children and lactating mothers constitute 22.5 per cent of the total population, i.e., 10,152,472. The average per capita milk consumption is 66 ml. as against 405 milli litres in the Punjab. The all India average is 142 milli litres.

In order to bring the per capita consumption of milk to satisfy the minimum requirement advised by public health authorities, a production of 14,339,000 litre a day will be necessary. i.e., 5 times the present production. This leaves a gap of 11,416,504 litres per day in present production. The daily average production per milking animal is only 1.66 litres per head of cattle is only 22 milli litres which may be the lowest in the World. The production of green fodder is estimated at 2,238,000 per year. This together with the production of 3,434,650 tonnes of paddy straw constitutes the entire fodder resources of the State.

#### **Suggestion for building up Milk production.**

Against the back-ground of these statistics it is obvious that the best and quickest method of improving milk production is by cross-breeding employing exotic bulls of proven performance. Cross-breeding will improve the production per animal from the existing average of 1.66 litres to over 5 litres even at the first cross.

However, cross-breeding has not become as popular as it ought to be, because of certain inherent drawbacks. The experience at the Government Dairy Farm has indicated that cross-breed animals require special attention. Besides, these animals become less resistant to diseases and must be regularly and systematically protected against the State diseases, of Anthrax, B.Q. Rinderpest, H.S. and Foot and Mouth disease. Cross-breed cattle are found particularly susceptible to Foot and Mouth disease. The next serious drawback in

cross-breeding scheme is the rapid fall in exotic animals of the blood serum protein levels from about 8 to 6 per cent. This has immediate adverse effect both on milk production and on the intercalving period. The experience at the Government Dairy Farm indicates that the fall in serum proteins could be arrested by supplementary feeding with copper, cobalt Manganese and dicalcium-phosphate. The soil in Tamil Nadu is completely deficient in all these minerals.

The problem of raising cross-breed animals is also connected with the problem of fodder paddy straw is the normal fodder available in the State. This contains a high percentage of oxalic acid which depletes the animals system of calcium and phosphorus. These effects could be readily assessed in the living animal particularly at the shin-bone. The shin-bone becomes smaller and smaller and the animal itself becomes more and more puny with each generation.

If cross-breeding is to be adopted as a widespread programme of insemination using exotic semen, it will be necessary to provide adequate high quality fodder. There is not much land left to substantially spread fodder grasses. The cropping patterns are also not conducive to increase the fodder output. It will therefore be obvious that paddy straw will remain as the most widely available fodder in Tamil Nadu and the strategy that is indicated is to increase the nutritive value of paddy straw. For this purpose and adequate number of straw chaffing units could be started so that straw could be cut out and sprayed with the dicalcium phosphate, copper, cobalt, manganese and urea using molasses as the bonding agent. This will be substantially increase the nutritional value of this poor cattle fodder. For cutting straw and treating it as suggested, plants could be located at various centres covered under the cross-breeding scheme. The benefit of treated fodder is vital for the success of the cross-breeding scheme.

Simultaneously a Biological Institute has to be started to provide adequate doses of foot and mouth vaccine. Vaccines against the other diseases are available locally in fair measure.

#### **Special Schemes.**

(a) A scheme for conducting a survey in Nilgiris District under the auspicious of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been proposed in order to find out the reasons for the S.N.F. deficiency in milk among cross breed animals.

(b) A scheme has been proposed for improvement of straw and establishment of Central Nutrition Laboratory, with Swedish Aid.

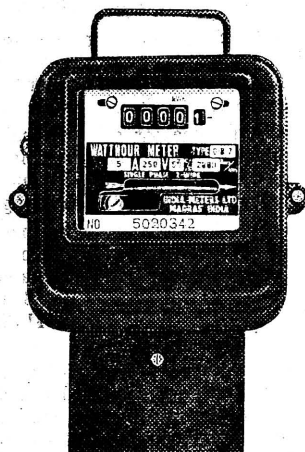
(c) A scheme for growing maize in a block of 50 acres in Milk colony at a cost of Rs. 1,88,750 (non-recurring) and Rs. 44,300 (recurring).

(d) A scheme for growing maize and grass in an area of 8.5 acres in Baluchettychatram and Wallajabad chilling centres at a cost of Rs. 48,600 (non-recurring) and Rs. 11,229 (recurring).

(e) A scheme for training 55 extension workers deputed by select co-operatives in different sections of the Madhavaram Milk Colony with particular references to Artificial Insemination and for establishment of Central Semen Bank at Madhavaram at a total cost of Rs. 5,99,750 (non-recurring) and Rs. 45,600 (recurring). Accordingly a scheme for training 55 extension workers deputed by select co-operatives in different sections of the Madhavaram Milk Colony with particular references to Artificial Insemination and for establishment of Central Semen Bank at Madhavaram at a total cost of Rs. 5,99,750 (non-recurring) and Rs. 45,600 (recurring). Accordingly 51 trainees have undergone the one year course successfully and completed it by 31st March 1972. They have since reported to their respective stations for implementing the programme of intensive Cattle Breeding Scheme.

(f) Proposals to train another batch of extension workers for posting them as Village Level Worker are under consideration.

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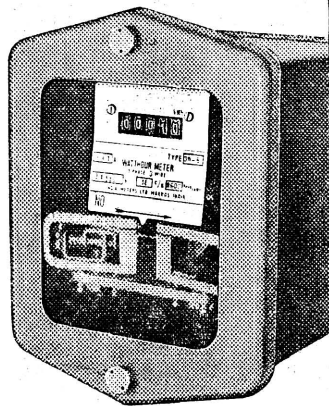
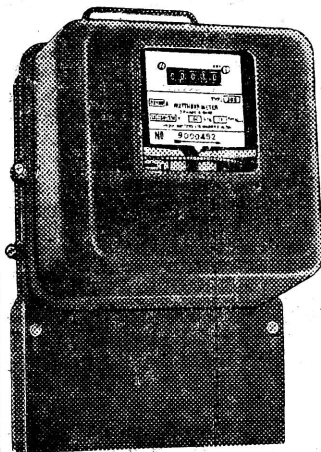


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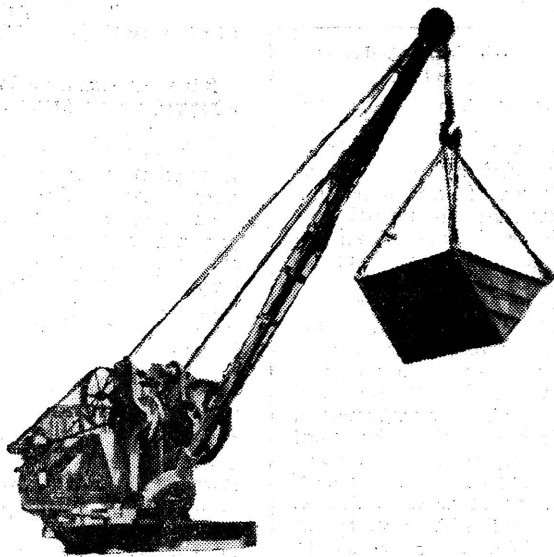
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# NEW TOOLS FOR EASIER FARMING OF HIGH YIELDS BY SMALL FARMERS

By

PROFESSORS R. K. SIVANAPPAN, P. L. SETHU, and M. S. HAMID NAINAR.

*Department of Agricultural Engineering, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore-3.*

Though the mechanisation of Indian Agriculture dates back to nineteenth century, organised and effective attempts were made only from the year 1928 when the Agricultural Research Engineering Section was established in the Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore as a fresh venture, consequent on the recommendations of the Royal Commission of 1926 after it held a country-wide enquiry into Indian Agriculture.

The object of constituting this section was to conduct exhaustive tests on various types of improved agricultural implements received from various firms with a view to find out their suitability under the local soil and crop condition, to effect minor modifications where necessary for adaptations of the types introduced from other countries, to encourage the local manufacture of such types with a view to popularise their use amongst the farmers and to investigate the possibilities of evaluating new designs adopting mostly the principles of the indigenous implements with which the farmers were already familiar.

The section has implicitly followed this object and it has done yeoman service to uphold this cause. The slow and random attempts made towards the improvement of the indigenous implements took a new and vigorous life after the set up of Research Wing since its inception and concerted efforts were made to find out the suitability and adoptability of various implements and machinery to the local condition.

The results of comparative trials with the selected implements and existing indigenous types were made known to the ryots through leaflets, and demonstrations. The use of improved implements gradually become popular and the designs approved by the Agricultural Engineering section were manufactured by leading agricultural machinery manufactures in the country and were distributed through the agricultural depots for supply to the farmers.

Several improvements were incorporated in the existing implements by way of improved

wear resisting qualities, lightness in weight and friction diminishing working components. A considerable number of seed-bed preparing implements, machines for groundnut decorticating, seed treating, cane crushing, water lifting, threshing, sowing, puddling, basin listing, groundnut harvesting, grading, bund forming, winnowing, compost sieving, compost sheaddling, clod crushing, green manure trampling, etc., have all been evolved improved and introduced for the use of farmers. The latest implements to be released for the ryots are (1) Dry land weeder, (2) Leaf Powdering Machine and (3) Crane for removal of debris from open wells.

## DRY LAND WEEDER.

In dry land, weeding is one of the important operations for which large number of women labourers are employed. They usually use the time honoured hand hoe by bending forward throughout the day for removing the weeds. It is really a cumbersome and back breaking job. Even though this cannot be avoided in the dry lands where only broadcasting method of

sowing is adopted, it can surely be offset in the lands where line sowing is followed by using this dry land weeder. It can even be operated by a boy in standing position with ease by simply pushing it back and forth in between the rows of crops and it does not require the operator to bend forward as in the case of customary hand hoe, since the handle is fairly large and also it does not need to be raised and struck.

This new implement consists of a double long handle made of conduit pipe, mild steel frame to carry weeding roll-cum-scraper, a curved Guntake blade made of spring steel, three numbers of crescent shaped lug wheels of tempered mild steel sheet, inclination adjustable device, etc., at appropriate places. When the operator works the implement the crescent shaped fore wheels pierce through the soil and the middle showels uproot the weeds while the rear self sharpening blade scrapes the soil and threshly forms the mulch.

Trials with this implement in different places have given satisfactory results. One of the users even praised this that it had better coverage and resulted in better tilth formation on working compared to the hand hoe designed by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi and local hand hoe. When compared to the hand hoe this is easy to operate and reduces fatigue besides being economical. It covers 25 cents per day of 8 hours, however the area or coverage varies depending upon the nature of soil condition and the infestation of weeds.

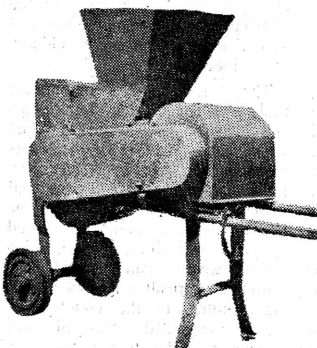
It requires a boy or woman for working the implement and also a few women labourers to collect the scraped weeds and for removing the weeds in between the crops. The cost of the weeder comes to Rs. 50 approximately. The interested farmers who adopt row cultivation can advantageously use this weeder in their dry lands and garden lands and thus they can save time and labour.

#### Necessity is the Mother of Invention

Introduction of a minimum of mechanisation in rice cultivation is inevitable if intensified cropping is to be adopted. Studies have been undertaken to ascertain the relative efficiency of different improved implements and the use of tillers and tractors.

With the introduction of high-yielding and better varieties of rice, development of improved agronomic practices and effective and economical plant-protection schedules, the intensified cropping pattern and introduction of the necessary minimum amount of mechanization in rice cultivation, even by the small farmer becomes all the more important.

It is the conviction that the two major problems facing us, namely poverty and unemployment, can be overcome only through a rare exploitation of our agricultural resources that sustains research workers in their ceaseless search for new tools and approaches.



#### LEAF POWDERING MACHINE.

It is a very simple machine having a hopper, a rotor fixed with beaters and a concave. It is driven by an one horse power electric motor. It is primarily used for pulverising green manure. The pulverised green manure that is required for preparing seed bed in nurseries can be got from this machine, by simply feeding the leaves with branches into the hopper. The leaves with the branches caught in between the rotor and concave get pulverised, beaten by the beaters when the rotor is in motion. The pulverised leaves fall below the concave. It gives an out put of 360 kgs. per hour. The pulverised green manure can be spread uniformly in the seed bed and it quickly gets decomposed. The cost of the unit is Rs. 1,000 approximately.

#### CRANE FOR THE REMOVAL OF DEBRIS FROM OPEN WELLS.

In places where there are no irrigation facilities either from rivers or storage tanks the farmers have to largely depend upon open wells for the supply of water. In most places where the water table is low, the deepening of well is always met with rock.

For blasting of rocks inside the wells rock blasting machines are used. But the debris that is blasted is usually cleared manually by using buckets and ropes and at times it is even cleared by head load from inside the well. This is not only a tedious job involving risk for lives but also ends in delay in clearing the debris in time. More over the clearing of debris by this manual method is uneconomical.

To obviate this difficulty and quicken the process of deepening of wells, the newly evolved crane will be very useful. It is a simple jib crane with a boom of 4.6 metres long and 3.05 metres of radius of operation. To drive this crane it is fitted with a 5 horse power electric motor.

The whole body is rotated about the centre of the main pillar by hand to commence lifting and unload the debris from the bucket and then bring back to position to continue the operations. A reversing switch is fixed on the switch board for controlling the lowering and lifting of the bucket. The winch is provided in between the body plates, wound with a 1/2" wire rope to a length of 80 metres, which passes through a pulley fitted to the top of the boom from which a "V" shaped bucket to a capacity of half a tonne is suspended. A brake and a ratchet are provided at convenient places for the safety of operation. The whole body structure of the crane is supported over a cast iron bed which is enclosed in a frame work of rolled steel joist and mounted on a trailer for easy transportation. The cost of the crane with the trailer comes to Rs. 15,000.

Intensive trials have shown that the performances were efficient time saving and economical. In the conventional method of clearing of debris from the wells farmer has to engage atleast a minimum of 8 workers including a skilled worker and a pair of bullocks to draw the mhoite bucket for a full day for clearing the debris that is blasted in one operation. But by employing the crane it was found that the same quantity of debris could be cleared in less than 3 hours and by engaging only 4 workers.

So, it is clear that the introduction of crane for the removal of blasted debris from wells is cheaper when compared to the manual method. More over the wells can also be deepened quickly ensuring more number of wells being deepened in a shorter period utilising the season which is an important factor in agriculture.

After the advent of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University the Research Engineering Workshop has become a part of it and its research activities are mainly directed to concentrate in solving the field oriented problems faced by the farmers, especially the small farmers, and programmed to improve the winnower, Thresher dry land weeder, etc.

## PESTS, PESTICIDES AND PEOPLE

By

George D. Peterson, Jr.

[Editor's Note : Mr. Peterson, an agricultural pest management specialist with the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID), has had almost 25 years of experience in basic and applied research and in extension education on many crop pests.]

The use of chemicals to control agricultural pests had its beginning in the last century with the development of the early arsenicals, lime-sulphur, bordeaux mixture, copper sulphate, and other inorganic materials—rotenone, nicotine sulphate, etc. Pesticides really came into their own during World War II, with the advent of DDT.

Following the war, DDT and other synthetic organochlorine compounds vastly altered man's concepts of pest control, opening up the way to exciting new vistas of increased crop yields and reduction of human and animal disease. In due course, new types of insecticides were developed—the organophosphorous compounds and carbamates. Greater, more widespread use of these new chemicals occurred.

In recent years, an array of synthetic organic herbicides has become available. For the first time in man's history, it is now possible for him to control weeds without the back-breaking toil of pulling, chopping and hoeing. The growth and development of the herbicide industry has been phenomenal, as has the whole new science of weeds and weed control.

The chemical control of plant diseases and plant-parasitic nematodes developed more slowly than related pest control disciplines. Farmers and agriculturists, even highly trained and knowledgeable scientists, were slow to recognize the true nature of plant pathogens and nematodes and to connect them with crop losses that superficially resembled those resulting from non-pathogenic factors and so were attributed to the wrong causes. The inherent nature of the plant pathogens and nematodes caused their importance to be overlooked.

All this has changed dramatically during the past decade. Plant pathology and nematology have entered a spectacular and meaningful era of agricultural development.

### Nature's Balance Upset :

Competition between man and the vertebrate animals that share his environment is intensifying as more land areas of the globe are used for human needs. The advancing industrial, urban and agricultural technologies of man are producing changes in land use practices that affect the lives of many animal species, causing some of them to increase in number and others to decline.

Rodents are the most numerous group of such animals. Among the rodents, rats and mice unquestionably form the most numerous and damaging species of mammals with which man has to contend. Rodents outstrip man in total numbers, and they tend to be most abundant where food and feed crops are raised or stored in large quantities. Without the chemical rodenticides, it is conceivable that large areas of the globe would be rendered virtually uninhabitable to man by virtue of rat depredations.

No knowledgeable person seriously disputes the fact that control of pests benefits human and animal health and welfare. By conveying directly to man and his domestic animals the agents that cause disease, and by reducing food and feed supplies, pests can and do interfere with the development of a better human society.

Mosquitoes exist in practically all parts of the world except the Polar regions. The list of human diseases vectored by mosquitoes is

ong and includes some of the most deadly scourges of man. Many of these have been substantially reduced throughout the world through mosquito control (chiefly using D.D.T.) but neither they nor their mosquito vectors have been eradicated, and they pose a continuing threat to man. It is estimated that 100 million people still live in malarial areas. The World Health Organization is clearly on record supporting the continued use of "persistent" pesticides to kill the mosquitoes until better methods of control can be found.

In waging his battle for survival and progress, man has developed an extraordinary technology. Part of this achievement is the development of chemical pesticides to augment the struggle against hunger and disease.

These products have evolved from human needs and, in much of the world to-day, there is no satisfactory substitute for them. These chemicals have given man the ability and power to protect and provide for himself and his own and, increasingly in recent years, for others. The need for using synthetic chemicals, particularly in developing nations, will continue to increase for the foreseeable future.

#### Objectionable Features :

However, the modern pesticides have some objectionable features. These sparked the flames of public controversy now flaring over the use of certain chemicals. Recent evidence indicates the need to be concerned about harmful effects of these compounds on various components of the environment and on human health. It is increasingly apparent that benefits from their use must be carefully considered in the context of unanticipated risks associated with their use.

The proper use of pesticides cannot be over emphasized. Pesticides can be and have been misused. But misuses, whether it be

through cupidity or by accident or ignorance, should not result in their being legally banned from all uses. Reason must prevail. Neither unwarranted banning nor wanton, careless use of these materials should be permitted. They are much too valuable to be subjected to such cavalier treatment.

It is essential that chemical control, whether for agricultural or public health pests, be undertaken in the most enlightened manner possible, taking due advantage of all relevant information, and bearing in mind man's eagerness to advance his campaign against hunger and disease.

Recognising that the history of chemical pest control is a succession of temporary reprieves in which one or more pests have been

controlled successfully only to resurge and be accompanied or followed by resurgence of others, we must continuously consider the biological and ecological aspects of chemical control, as well as alternative methods of pest control.

The blunt truth is that we must now think harder and better than ever before if agriculture and public health, as well as the environment, are to be protected from progressive decline because of misuse or prescribed use of pesticides.

As the world's human population proliferates, we must decide whether man is to continue to share crop with insects, weeds, plant diseases and rodents, despite his use of pesticides, or ban their use and accept the inevitable consequences of crop losses in quantity and quality which would result. ☉



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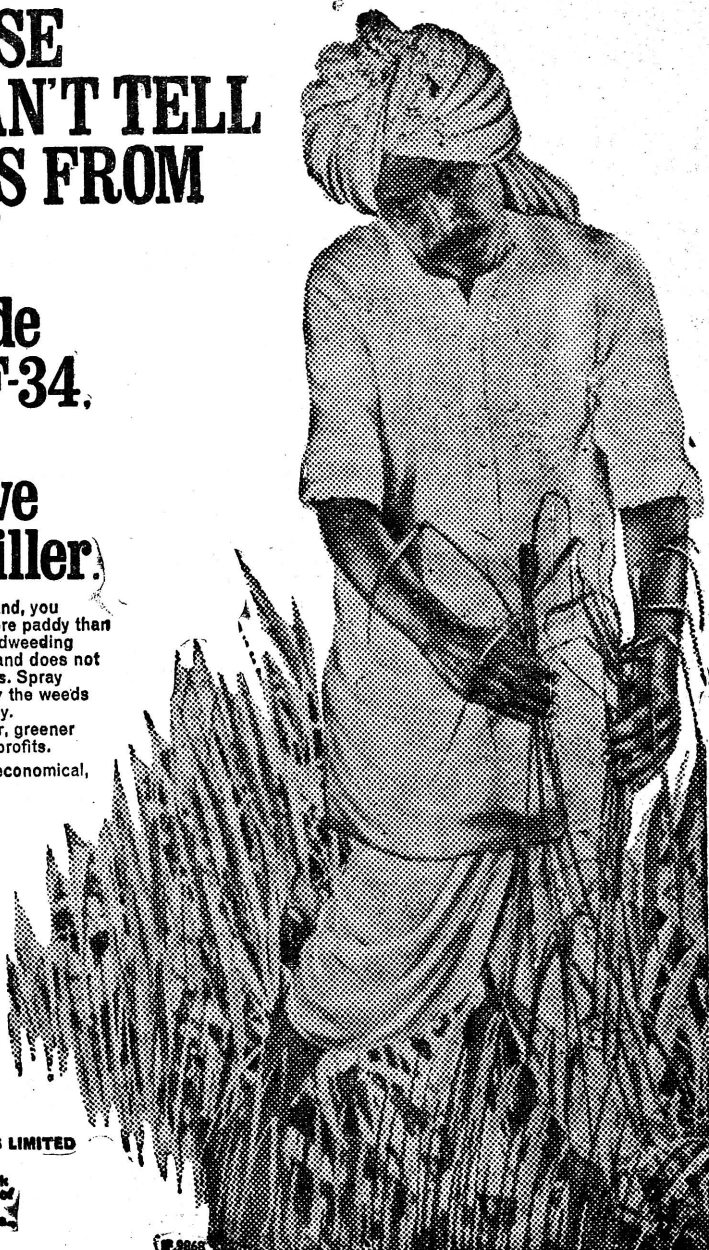
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# SOIL DEPLETION FOLLOWING HEAVY USE OF FERTILISERS

That intensive cultivation of high-yielding varieties requiring heavy doses of fertilisers, as practised in Thanjavur during the last few years depletes the micro-nutrients in the soil, is the forbidding finding of the Regional Research Station at Aduthurai. The Soil Testing Laboratory at Aduthurai is the best equipped in the country and carries out more than a lakh of soil tests per year. It has completed an extensive project aimed at providing village-level soil fertility status for the entire district of Thanjavur which called for taking one sample in every 5 acre zone.

Thanjavur district will be assessed. The maps will help the farmers to know the fertility status of their lands ; to draw up the fertilizer requirements and to apply balanced fertilisers for increasing the agricultural production. In addition, the fertility map of individual village of the District will form the basic guide to the planners and administrators in formulating schemes, fertilizer recommendations, fertiliser requirements, etc., according to area and soil types, etc.

## The Follow-up Tests

By this method of collection the fertility status of almost every survey number in Thanjavur District is being covered. During 1969-70 the programme of assessment of Village level Fertility was implemented with a proposal to cover two Agricultural divisions every year and at the first instance two divisions i.e. Thanjavur and Kumbakonam were taken up for the programme and the same was completed. The programme was extended to two more divisions, i.e., Mayuram and Nagapattinam during 1970-71. The preparation of fertility maps of the villages of the above divisions were also over. At the last lap of the above programme, Pattukkottai and Mannargudi divisions were taken up and the analysis of Soil samples is going on. This programme, is expected to be completed in the middle of 1972 by which time the fertility status of all villages of

The Aduthurai Soil Testing Laboratory came upon the heavy denudation of micro-nutrients in Thanjavur soils during routine post-recommendation soil tests in farmers fields. The Soil Testing Laboratory recommends the correct doses of fertilisers to farmers after assessing the fertility status of the soil. But experience has shown that this is not enough to maximise production, as there are many other soil factors which determine the capacity of a field to give maximum yields. Therefore the laboratory is looking up to the day when it can legitimately make soil fertility evaluations not only based on soil test, but also based on water and micro-nutrients analysis. When such work is made possible the Laboratory will be in a position to advise farmers to correct the imbalances in soil nutrients arising from cultivation of high yielding varieties using heavy fertilisers doses.

Emphasis is laid on increasing crop production per unit area by having two or three crops in a year. It has been shown that an output of 14 tonnes of rice per ha. is possible through intensified cropping. National demonstrations are carried out in cultivators' fields to show that 6-8 tonnes of rice can be obtained in a season by the cultivations of high-yielding varieties. Net returns in the range of Rs. 9,000 to Rs. 15,000 per hectare have been obtained from cropping patterns jute-rice-rice and rice-potato-rice, respectively.

# FERTILITY EVALUATION STUDIES PROPOSED

A field trial with soil application as well as foliar spray of zinc sulphate over the usual doses of N.P. and K. based on soil test was conducted during Kuruvai season of 1970 in a cultivator's field at Moovalur. The results of the trial revealed that soil application of 20 lb. Zinc per acre significantly and economically increased the grain yield over the application of N.P. and K. based on soil test values. The yield increased 9 per cent over and above the yield increase given by P. N. and K.

The trials under Soil Fertility Evaluation Project were laid out in 6 major soil series at the rate of 4 trials in each soil series. The above trials were conducted to find out the critical levels of phosphorus and potassium and also to gather response informations to the application of N. P. and K. This will in turn help in refining the soil test recommendations and ratings. Moreover, the above trials will also provide information for adopting the correct procedures for estimating the N.P. and K. in soil testing laboratories.

The above programme was implemented during the Kuruvai season of 1971 with Karuna as test crop. 24 centres, distributed throughout Thanjavur district, were selected

for the trials. The above trials were successfully harvested and the same was repeated in Thaladi season also with Ponni as test crop. The yield data of grain and straw are being at present statistically analysed.

It becomes apparent that the Soil Testing Laboratory should no longer be confined to the routine testing of soil. The laboratory should be reorganised and converted into Soil Fertility Evaluation Laboratories with the following future research programmes.

(1) The critical limits of soil test values of nutrients in soils are very important, since below these limits economic responses for the nutrients are very great. Critical values have to be established for N.P. and K. in the major soil series of the district. Laboratory work, potted plant study and field investigations are to be planned and

conducted continuously. Therefore the Soil Testing Laboratory should be provided with the research project namely Soil Fertility Evaluation Project. The Project can be extended to other crops like Banana in this district. This can be one of the future programme of the Soil Testing Laboratory.

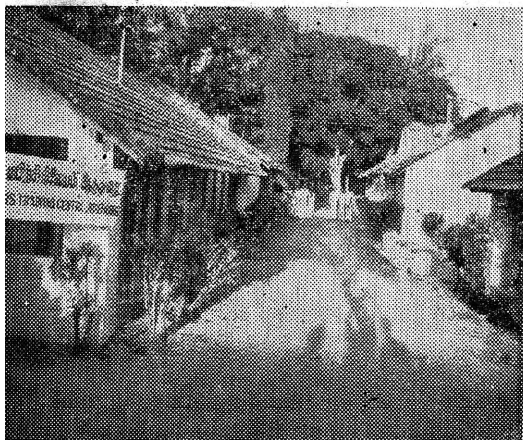
(2) The testing of the water for its suitability for the irrigation purpose should be undertaken by the laboratory. As the saline water occurs in much longer proportion as compared to the good water, the water charged with salts should be put into better and profitable use for irrigation. The above study will help in formulating new criteria for determining the suitability of saline water. This will help the farmers in the proper utilisation of the saline water for agricultural production. The reclamation of saline water will go a long way in increasing the agricultural production.

(3) The assessment of the micro-nutrient requirements of the major crops will help in optimum growth and yield. The nutritional disorders of the crops can be diagnosed and suitable remedial measures can be suggested. \*

Trainees of Mayuram Division attending class room lecture.

Peripatetic Demonstration conducted by the Peripatetic team of Farmer's Training Centre, Aduthurai.





Farmers' Training Centre, Aduthurai.



Method of Mother-Palm selection for seed nut is being explained to Farmers at Coconut Research Station at Veppankulam.

Agriculture is assuming the proportions of a technology ; it will no longer be, merely a tradition bound practice. To teach agricultural subjects below college level, 14 schools are run in the State for the benefit of farmers' sons in the age-group of 18—30. At the apex level the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University has been enjoined to undertake the extension of agricultural sciences to the rural people in co-operation with the concerned departments of the government. The organisational set-up of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University to discharge these functional responsibilities was the subject of study by a group of scientists from Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

The introduction of a large number of exotic varieties suitable for specific types of soil and capable of coming to flower at the most appropriate climate-season of the locality have all tended to demand the presence of a well informed farmer if the new rice varieties are to give adequate yields and response to in-puts. Moreover, the scientists have come to recognise rice as one of the most complicated crops.

The scientists had more than one Gordian knot to tackle with this

## SCHOOL FOR TRAINING FARMERS IN TAMIL NADU

crop and to translate in the fields the finer details of cultivation which coaxed the rice plant to better production was also an equally difficult task. While the success in wheat production was achieved with a few good varieties, a far larger number is needed in the case of rice. More care had also to be bestowed on the choice of the right variety for a particular tract. In addition to providing farmers with new high yielding varieties specially adapted to their regions, it was also necessary to convince them about the need for taking some of the conventional varieties off the field. It may also be necessary to persuade them not to grow rice in some tracts not quite suitable for this delicate crop.

In addition to the innovations in the fields for raising the standard of cultivation of the crops, attention bestowed on post-harvest operations for rice will also pay good dividends. Of late emphasis is also laid on the need for employing modernised methods for harvest of paddy and processing it.

Various techniques for better utilisation of the by-products also have been evolved. Adoption of these measures along with other steps for promoting richer crops will ensure a better return to the



farmer as well as a dependable supply of this favourite staple cereal to the consumer. These subjects are covered in the schools for farmers.

In addition to these formal pattern of agricultural schools, the State is also implementing the Centrally sponsored Farmers' Training and Education Programmes. The main objective of the programme is to link up the programme of production inputs with the technical know-how through an organised training programme of institutional, field and informal voluntary groups. The scheme covers three sections of the farm family, viz. :

- (i) Practicing farmers.
- (ii) The farm women.
- (iii) Young farmers.

The following are the courses conducted at the Farmers' Training Centres :—

- (a) Institutional short courses for farmers.
- (b) Institutional short courses for farm women.
- (c) Institutional courses for convenors of discussion groups.
- (d) Production-cum-demonstration training camps.
- (e) Farmers and Farm women discussion groups.

Six Farmers' Training Centres are located at Coimbatore, Ranipet, Aduthurai, Kovilpatti, Madurai and Tindivanam. The seventh centre at Pudur Uthamanur in Tiruchirappalli district has commenced functioning recently. \*

Method of functioning a discussion group being explained in the Institutional Training for Convenors (Women).

## A RICE CROP OF 65-DAYS DURATION

The latest pattern of research for rice improvement lays emphasis on demarcating zones with identical soil, climatic and ecological conditions and breeding varieties for such situations. While traits like fertilizer responsiveness, blast resistance or tolerance to pests are common factors to varieties for cultivation all over India, other characters which are necessary to suit specific local conditions are built into the strains for each tract with special agro-climatic conditions. In the case of paddy, which is grown under rainfall, in nearly 60 per cent of the rice area drought resistance is the quality most needed and short duration varieties will do well as their growth is restricted to the period of rainfall and moisture availability. One interesting variety which has been identified with the shortest duration of 65 days, is Theenpakiya.

This, like all other upland strains has poor grain qualities and offers scope for being upgraded. A large number of early varieties is being tested for drought resistance at the Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack, the Central Rice Research Station, Faizabad (Uttar Pradesh), Agricultural Research Station, Derol (Gujarat) and other research stations.

## PADDY STEM BORER

### NEW ATTACK METHODS BEING DEvised

The Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack, has launched a project to develop improved techniques to fight the stem borer, a major pest of the rice crop.

Ambassador Kenneth B. Keating announced on 5th May 1972 that the U.S. Government has extended a grant of Rs. 332,000 for the three-year project which is being undertaken by a team of scientists headed by Mr. P. Israel, an eminent entomologist at the institute.

"The data gathered by these scientists," said the Ambassador, "is expected to be helpful in evolving better methods of fighting this rice pest. This challenging project could lead to minimizing crop losses and stepping up rice production not only in India but also in other countries."

Dr. Carlo M. Ignoffo of the Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, will co-operate with the investigation.

The stem borer worm enters the stalk of the rice plant and feeds on the sap. The affected stem yields no rice. When the borer infestation is widespread, the damage is enormous.

One way of controlling the stem borer is by the application of pesticides. Such use of insect poisons is expensive. Furthermore, it has to be repeated and also poses ecological hazards.

Mr. Israel and his colleagues will seek an alternative method that is long lasting, economical and avoids polluting the environment. This consists of identifying bacteria and fungi which cause fatal diseases to the stem borer. After identification, colonies of these natural killers of the plant pest will be reared and released in rice fields. The scientists are hopeful of evolving an effective way of controlling the worms by this method.

The current research project will utilise data collected in the course of an earlier U.S.-assisted research project in a similar field.



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# AYURVEDA—THE AGE-OLD SCIENCE OF MEDICINE

The survival of Ayurveda during the 20th Century, the era of nuclear science and moon-landings, is based mainly on the high excellence of its theoretical and practical approach to the problems of health and disease, and the positive benefits obtained by patients by resorting to this science and it is in no small measure due also to the high medical ethics practised by the great Vaidyas of India through the milleniums during which the Ayurvedic medicine maintained its brave and tenacious existence among antagonistic and unsympathetic foreign regimes.

## SPECTACULAR COME-BACK OF AYURVEDA.

Today, not only Ayurveda is staging a spectacular come-back but its fundamentals are bidding fair to extend their sway over the minds of medical scientists all over the world. The concept modern medicine which was confined to the enquiry : "What sort of disease the patient is suffering from ?" is now widening, after contact with Ayurveda, to give due recognition to the important question, "What sort of patient is suffering from the disease?". It is only when the modern medical science learns the full importance of the patient-based as against the exclusively disease-based approach to health and disease of the body and the mind that it will realise the greatness of the Ayurvedic medicine.

## LEAD OVER OTHER MEDICINES.

No system of medicine has developed so perfected a psychosomatic approach as Ayurveda has done. The harmonious integration

of physical and mental therapy based on a salubrious use of drugs, diets and practices judiciously prescribed, jointly and severally, against the disease directly, or against the cause, or against both the cause and the disease, developed by the ancient

band of dedicated intellectuals prepared to devote their time and energy to explain to the medical world in scientific language the heights that Ayurveda had scaled.

## ALLOPATHY ADOPTS AYURVEDIC CONCEPT.

It is the initial soundness of the fundamental base of Ayurveda that has given it the stability and firmness which has resulted in the unique phenomenon of the other systems always finally turning round to its viewpoint, even when, to begin with, they had any differences with it. The caustic criticism of Ayurveda by the late Sir Havelock Charles, a former Principal of the earliest Medical College in India established by the British in Calcutta, based on

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Speech by  
**Thiru K. K. SHAH,**  
Governor of Tamil Nadu.

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Indian scientists ages ago, still remains unparalleled as a comprehensive and fundamentally perfected concept of the Science of Medicine, and, in this field, Ayurveda still retains the lead over other systems of medicine. What is needed is a



Governor Thiru K. K. Shah at the first anniversary celebration of Arignar Anna Govt. Hospital for Indigenous Medicine, Madras.

its tradition of prescribing salt-free diet in dropsy and that of attributing aggravation to filaria during sleep and at night, ended up by the western Medicine abandoning its stand and adopting the Ayurvedic viewpoint. This interesting practice of calling the Ayurvedic approach unscientific to start with and then turning round the whole way and start calling the same stand scientific when the allopathy finally catches up with it, has been beautifully commented upon by an American M.D., Dr. Water S. Kipnis, in the following words :

“Why allopathy should act as a standard for another healing art is beyond me. It has changed its medicines and its methods of treatment so often that it reminds me of the rapidly changing hemline of our women's skirts. The rabid claims of today are proven to be but the wishful hope of yesterday, but while the hope may be worthy the claim is in the main false.”

### **TREASURE HIDDEN IN AYURVEDA.**

No less important and prestigious a publication than the Journal of the American Medical Association in its issue of January 22, 1955, carrying an article on Ayurveda featured in the Pfizer-spectrum made the following expressive and important observations :

“When an exotic remedy like Rauwolfia finds its way into American therapeutics, amongst a hundred thousand complex organic chemicals of Western Sciences, it seems to show that older cultures may really know what they are about. What do they do in India ? What other treasures lie hidden in the practice of Ayurveda.... ? “According to it.....microbes are not so much a cause of disease as a result of it, for if resistance were normal, they could not produce infection. “Hence the Ayurvedic physician scorns the nearsighted tendency to find a name for every disease; his concern is to treat the patient, for as Pandit Shiv Sharma, the President of the All India Ayurvedic Congress had complained, “Allopathy some-

times loses sight of the patient while concentrating on the disease.”

It is rarely that a Western Medical Scientist speaks with a wider perspective covering important general observations falling outside the immediate technical structure of medicine. Ayurveda alone lays full emphasis on ecological and environmental factors which should influence and shape the pattern of medical aid in a given area or country.

I would appeal to all those concerned to present Ayurveda to the public in a scientific manner. It must be one's duty to popularise inexpensive Ayurvedic drugs so that the poor may benefit. Many foreigners are taking great interest in the study of Ayurveda and we have a large number of applicants who want to do research work in India. Foreign medical scientists are extolling the virtues of simple Ayurvedic specifics like honey. Western medical scientists have demonstrated that honey is the best cure for sleeplessness, whereas the drugs consumed in Western countries are poisonous and dangerous. May I express the hope that we will do our best to resuscitate the glory of our ancient Ayurvedic system and give it a modern look and a brighter future ?

### **BOOST FOR INDIAN MEDICINE.**

A major landmark in the activities of the Department of Health, Government of India has been the promotion of the Indian system of medicine. The Central Council of Indian Medicine has been constituted to set up uniform standards of education and registration for its practitioners.

The Annual Report of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Department of Health) reveals that a bill for setting up a Central Council of Homoeopathy has been introduced last September in the Rajya Sabha.

Five Central Research Institutions for Indian medicine and homoeopathy have been established, two in Ayurveda in Patiala and

Kerala and one each in Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy in Madras, Hyderabad and Calcutta respectively. Seven departments for post-graduate training and research in Ayurveda have been set up in Trivandrum, Lucknow, Hyderabad, Patiala, Bombay, Raipur, Mysore and Jammu and in Unani in Aligarh and Hyderabad.

### **WHY SICK DURING STRIKES ?**

A special meeting of the Regional Board of the E.S.I. Corporation (Tamil Nadu Region) was held at 3-00 p.m. on 26th April 1972 at the Conference Hall, Secretariat, Madras to discuss the matter regarding increase in sickness certification under the E.S.I. Scheme during strikes and lock-out periods. The meeting was held under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Labour. The Minister for Health who is the Vice-Chairman of the Regional Board was also present. The following resolution was unanimously passed by the Regional Board:—

“The Regional Board expressed its regret on the tendency on the part of the workers to exert great pressure on the Medical Officers of the E.S.I. dispensaries to issue medical certificates liberally during the period of strikes and lock-outs, etc. These E.S.I. dispensaries have been set up to provide medical benefits and leave facilities to the Insured Workers during the period of Sickness. As the practice of the workers to prevail upon the E.S.I. doctors on a particular day especially during the period of strikes or lockouts of factories for the issue of certificates in large numbers will affect the noble objects of the E.S.I. Scheme, the Regional Board requests the employees to give up the wrong method of insisting on the issue of such certificates. The Insured Persons and the Labour Leaders are requested to extend their full co-operation in this regard for the benefit of all concerned”.

The Minister for Labour and the Minister for Health appealed to the members of the Regional Board to advise the workers accordingly.



# Labour Relations in the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board

Labour occupies an important position in the life of a nation and no scheme designed to raise the general standard of living can be successful without the active co-operation and help of labour. Labour is a potential force in the present day economy and forms an important part of the industry, on a par with that of raw material, capital and market conditions and without any one of them, the others are only spent forces. It is generally recognised that the establishment of peace and prosperity in an industry depends upon harmonious industrial relations. This has assumed importance in recent years and has been instrumental in bringing about a material advancement of the various industrial countries. The creation of industrial democracy is, therefore, a prerequisite to the establishment of a society envisaged for the future. In fact, the Directive Principles of the State policy laid down in the Constitution of India, lay great stress on the protection of the welfare of the workers.

Development of good industrial relations largely depends on social planning. Social planning deals with the multifarious affairs of men in constantly changing circumstances. Achievement of a socialistic pattern of society, which is our declared objective, will be rendered impossible unless there is a substantial measure of economic development. There was a time when it was taken for granted, that the main problems of the industry were only the management of machinery, material and money. But now a days there is a gradual, realisation that we have in addition, to the problem of human relations, the problem of industrial relations. For an average man, things are much easier to tackle than ideas which include industrial relations.

It is not possible to lay down rules for dealing with men in the same way as we can, for dealing with inanimate things. It is not easy to discover the cause and effect in these matters. If machines are neglected, the effect will show itself easily. But the same is not the case, if we neglect men. Often we may not admit that bad industrial relations are the result of neglect of men. More often, we put down the cause for something other than ourselves.

In most cases what is needed is the change in our attitude towards the men with whom we have to work. It is not sufficient if we are not indifferent to the men. On the other hand, we have to have a positive approach to any problem. A growing realisation of the absolute need for co-operation among all sections engaged in an industrial enterprise is the crying need of the day, and to this end, all of us have to make our conscious and constructive contribution.

By K. V. PARTHASARATHY,  
*Labour Relations Officer,  
Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.*

One way of getting to know about men, what exactly is working in their minds and what their troubles are, is to hold free and frank discussions. Then only will we hear a good deal of what we do not know and perhaps a great deal that we may not even suspect. It is possible that some times we do not like the rather harsh language that is used about us and in fact, we may be perfectly right. But we shall not be working in our national interests, if we content ourselves in condemning the irresponsible conduct of others. It is axiomatic that one cannot earn the confidence of any person by condemning him in public. Such an attitude will get us nowhere and it will only divide us from the people, with whom we have to work.

It has to be realised that the future depends far more on the present relations of individuals than on the deliberations of commit-

tees and conferences. Mistrust and suspicion will keep us apart. Our endeavour should therefore be to replace them with trust and confidence. As the common saying goes 'Example is better than precept' we must be able to translate theoretical ideas into action. One of the ways is perhaps to admit that we are wrong, when we are and admit that the other man is on the right, when he is.

It is often said that the problem of industrial relations can be solved if there is mutual good will. Mutual goodwill can arise only after far reaching changes in human relationships. Both the employers and Union Leaders must know have to respect and deal with the sentiments of one another. They should realise that they cannot change the sentiments by operating on them directly or by urging the people to change the way they feel.

To talk of goodwill is a grave over simplification of the problem. It requires special skill and understanding of human relations to make good intentions effective. These problems call for ingenuity and experimental daring. We would like to see increasing evidence of these in our industrial relations. The evolution of enduring and mutually satisfying agreements, demands invigilant adian ad on both sides at the bargaining table. What is required at the present day is the capacity to see it from two different angles.

It will be gratifying to note that many of the guiding principles enunciated above, if not all have generally eroded in to the Industrial Relations system of this Board. It may be mentioned, in this connection, that the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, constituted as it was in July 1957, is one of the major and vital public sector undertakings in the State sphere, with a very large complement of labour force numbering over 75,000, under a single banner, unlike any other undertaking in the public or private sector in the state and engaged in different types of activities connected with Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electric Energy throughout the state of Tamil Nadu.

Electricity, it is needless to over-emphasise, is a public utility service, which once regarded as, a luxury has actually ceased to be so. With the ultimate goal towards increased employment and increased standard of living, for which our Governments are increasingly committed, the distribution of electric energy to the nook and corner of the State has gained at most priority in the industrial development of the State. Our past achievement in this regard apart, the future augurs to be very cosy, with the prospect of every village being lit with the lamp of glory, within the next couple of years, a thing which would not have perhaps been dreamt of, a decade ago. The success in this direction has to be attributed partially at least, to the happy and smooth industrial relations between the Board and its employees. It will ultimately give them a feeling of satisfaction and a sense of pride.

Thanks to the combined efforts of the officers of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and its employees, we have succeeded to a very large extent in maintaining industrial peace in this vital sector. One cannot, of course, claim absolute perfection and we have to admit that much more needs to be done. Yet, looking back, what comes uppermost in one's mind is a feeling of complacency in the matter of achievement of satisfactory industrial relations in this great industrial undertaking. The proof of the pudding is in its eating. This will be quite obvious, if a reappraisal of the various measures adopted during the past decade is made.

Despite the multiplicity of trade unions of the Board's Employees thanks to the industrial democracy, the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board can also reasonably take pride in having maintained fair and smooth relations with all the Unions as well, giving in wherever their demands were reasonable and warranted a lean to their side. Justice and Fair Play have always been the guiding consideration in all matters pertaining to employees relations.

The Board is committed to implementation of the various labour laws as well as the bipartite settlements entered into. The Board has also accepted in principle the Code of Discipline in industry, which was evolved as a result of tripartite discussions at the All India level, for satisfactorily solving problems of inter-union rivalry. Consequently, the Tamil Nadu Electricity Workers' Federation was recognised as the Union to represent all categories of workmen under the Board other than clerical and Last Grade Employees, as early as September 1967. Similarly the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Accounts Subordinate Union has been recognised under the Code of Discipline in July 1969 to represent the ministerial staff under the Board.

Apart from these two major organisations recognised under the Code of Discipline, consisting of 20 registered unions, there are as many as 26 other registered trade Unions, representing various categories of employees, unconnected with the Recognised Associations. Some of these unions have been recognised by the Board as Unions of Industrial Employees under the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Employees' Recognition of Service Association Rules, 1963. The Unions so recognised are, the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Last Grade Servants' Union, the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Supervisors Sangam, the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Draughtsmen and Tracers Union, the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Secretariat Association and the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Secretariat Accounts and Audit Staff Union.

The Board has spared no pains in placing the services of its officers at various levels down from the system level right up to the Board level, to attend and redress the reasonable grievances of the employees voiced forth by the Unions as expeditiously as possible, depends on the merits of their grievances. There might no doubt have been occasions of delay in the redressal of grievances represent by the workmen, but they are inevitable

in a vast organisation like the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board. By and large, the employees cannot but acknowledge that their grievances had received the due consideration and the plethora of settlements entered into by the Board during the past two years will amply vouchsafe for this, not at all claim.

The Board has very graciously solved the fatigue factor by considerably reducing the burden of workload among the employees of various categories, like ministerial staff, cashiers, Store staff, Field staff, Supervisors and last but not least, Engineers. Adequate promotional opportunities have been created through sanction of posts in higher Grades. Rationalisation by elimination of superfluous categories and merger with other categories has also been attempted in several cases and given effect to.

The benefits of Contributory Provident Fund were extended to about 15,000 employees from 1st April 1969, treating the entire Board excluding Project and Investigation circles, as a single unit. The Employees have also been receiving bonus from 1965 onwards like any other private sector industry, under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

Permanency benefits were conferred on 4,000 TCL Workers in O & M. systems by an agreement with the Federation. Supply of uniforms has been liberalised by roping in new categories in the list of sanctioned posts eligible for such uniforms.

Fringe benefits have been liberalised by amendments to the Certified Standing Orders by voluntary agreement with the unions. Among the most important benefits fall in under these amendments may be mentioned, the extension of leave facilities including national and festival holidays available to permanent workmen, to casual workmen with more than two years service and removal of disparities between temporary casual workmen in Distribution systems and their counterparts in Project and Construction circles. ●

# Suggestions for increasing Productivity in Temple lands

The cleaning and rectifying of irrigation channels are to be taken up by the temple authorities according to the provisions of the Act. But they are not doing this. This prevents the free flow of water to the tail end tenants and made them difficult even to grow a single crop of paddy. The tenants are not in a position to meet this expenditure.

The tenants are finding it difficult to get enough labour for the preparation of land for thaladi crop, because the labourers are bent upon receiving wages in kind for harvesting paddy during this period than coming for cash wages.

The difficulties of drainage made difficult the preparation of land for thaladi crop. In such places the temple authorities must take necessary measures to improve the drainage condition of the lands.

Since the tenants have to pay the fixed rent to the temple authorities, they are not interested in improving the fertility of soil and thereby the yield. This attitude of the tenants must be changed by giving some incentives to them.

The temple authorities pay only land tax for the land cultivated by the tenants. The tenants are reluctant to adopt package of practices because of high cost. So the temple authorities must share apportion of the increased cost incurred by the tenants in the adoption of improved techniques.

**Conclusions.**—To examine the scope of improving the yield potential in Vaideeswaran Koil temple land, by way of converting the single crop wet lands into double crop lands, a sample survey was made. A sample of 25 farmers from among the tenants who are cultivating the temple lands were

selected for this purchase. The aim of the study is to high light the problems faced by the tenants in the conversion of single crop lands into double crop lands and to suggest measures to overcome these difficulties. The main problems come across by the tenants are late letting in off water in the channel, objections given by the temple authorities for the installation of filter-point tube wells, non clearing of irrigation channel, demand of more rent for the second crop and non-availability of labour during the preparation for the second crop. The temple authorities as well as the Government must provide necessary assistance to the tenants for raising the second crop of paddy in the lands in which they are growing only one crop for decades together. This conversion of single crop wet lands into double crop area will not only improve the conditions of the tenants and also will go in a long way in improving the stock position of paddy in Tamil Nadu.

## 9 NEW POST OFFICES EVERYDAY

### Work of Postal Department

The Posts and Telegraphs Department has opened on an average 9 new post offices a day during the year 1971-72 and the total number of post offices in the country now stand at 109,823. The number of post offices before independence was 22,116. A post office now serves on an average an area of 29.1 sq. km. and a population of 4,981 according to the Annual Report of the Department. Under the liberalised policy, post offices can now be opened to meet defence requirements in border areas up to annual loss of Rs. 2,500 per post office. During the year, phonogram service was extended

to 36 more cities. The number of phonogram messages booked is estimated to be 7.4 million against 6.7 million during the last year. Over 51 million telegrams were handled up to the end of 1971, a million more than the corresponding period in 1970. Telex exchanges were commissioned in 7 more stations. The estimated capacity by the end of March was over 10,000 lines.

The telephone exchange capacity in the country went up by 53,000 lines and the number of working telephones rose to 1,369,000. However, the waiting list of telephone applicants increased by about 49,000 and was 350,000 at the end of the year. A new service called "Demand Trunk Service" was introduced on Bombay-Bangalore route in May 1971. By the end of the year, this no-delay trunk service was operating on 47 routes. STD service between Delhi and Bombay was formally commissioned. During the year, several facilities were extended in regard to the postal savings. These included crediting annual interest in Time Deposit Account automatically to the Post Office Savings Bank Accounts at depositor's request. The facility of making deposits in any sub-office, under the same head office, other than the one where the account stands were also introduced. The revenue receipts in the year ending March 1972 went up by about Rs. 5 crores and stood at Rs. 290 crores. The production at the Telecommunications Factories is expected to be worth Rs. 708 lakhs against Rs. 643.22 lakhs during the last financial year. The fabrication of micro-wave towers has been taken up for the first time in these factories. One 61-metre tower has already been manufactured and manufacture of 91-metre tower and some smaller ones has been taken up.

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## Yet another lead in Tamil Nadu.

### FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE PAPER MILLS.

The Co-operative Department of the Tamil Nadu Government has secured a Letter of Intent from the Government of India to establish a Paper Mill with the capacity of 100 tons of paper per day.

The cost of the Project will not exceed Rs. 10 crores, of which the foreign exchange content will be Rs. 9.74 crores.

It is proposed to use "Pulichi" stems (also known as Mesta or Kenaf or Hibiscus Cannabinus) and Agathi wood (also known as Sesbania Grandiflora). A blend consisting of one-third of Pulichi sulphite pulp and two-thirds of Agathi ground wood would be satisfactory both from the view of quality and cost of production.

As the Project opens the way to farmers to cultivate an economically important new crop in Tamil Nadu, a few facts on the subject are set out in this article.

### RAW MATERIALS.

The main difficulty encountered in increasing the production of paper in the country, is the dearth of raw materials.

In Europe, and the American continent, the raw materials is soft wood (spruce, pine, etc.) which takes 30 to 90 years to grow. These countries have enough land to plan long-term growth of such soft wood trees.

In India, the conventional raw material is the Bamboo, which takes 12 to 18 years to grow, and this forest wealth is being fast depleted. Some of the Paper Mills in West Bengal have to draw their raw material from a distance of 300 miles. Even so, the Bamboo is suitable only for chemical process of pulping which is expensive, and not for mechanical grinding.

Thus, paper, which is an essential commodity, continues to be imported, and the import gap is increasing year after year.

### PULICHI (KENAF).

The search for a suitable raw material for manufacture of paper, to replace Bamboo, was pursued with vigour. The aim was to find out a tree or plant, with fibre length equal to that of Bamboo and which would take less than 1 year to grow.

Experiments were made, with various kinds of plants numbering about 400, and finally KENAF was chosen as the most suitable. This is generally known as Mesta, or Pulichi in Tamil, its botanical name being Hibiscus Cannabinus.

There are several advantages which Pulichi has, as raw material for paper.

It is easy to cultivate, water requirements being low, and it ripens in 4 to 5 months. It is grown in Andhra Pradesh, as a substitute for Jute, but it is not at present in Tamil Nadu except as a fence crop in stray areas.

It gives a higher yield per acre in Tamil Nadu, than any other State in India, by reason of the State's climate and soil conditions.

In areas above Latitude 20, the yield is about 20 tons of dry Pulichi (dry wood including bark) per acre, but in areas nearer to the equator the yield is higher, as the plant is photo-sensitive.

In Tamil Nadu most of lies between Latitude 8—15, and the yield per acre is about 30 tons. As many as 1,00,000 plants per acre can be grown.

### BREAK-THROUGH.

Pulichi is several times more productive than pulp-wood trees on a per acre per month basis. It is suitable for cultivation by small farmers and it would give a greater income than most other cash-crops. The farmers will be able to find a ready market for their product, by running the Paper Mill as a Farmers' Co-operative.

Kenaf (Pulichi) provides the break-through, in respect of the raw-materials barrier, which stood in the way of self-sufficiency in paper, an indispensable commodity in any civilised country.

The Tamil Nadu State is geographically in a happy position, to take advantage of the new development, and fill up the paper gap which confronts the country.

### TECHNICAL ADVANTAGES.

Some technical details which highlight the advantage of Kenaf (Pulichi) as compared to Bamboo may be mentioned here:—

#### Fibre length :

|               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| Pulichi-Bast. | 2.9 millimetres. |
| Bamboo ..     | 1.5 "            |
| Pulichi-core. | 0.7 "            |
| Hard wood.    | 0.9 "            |

**Lignin :** As the Lignin content of Pulichi (Kenaf) is lower than that of wood, it takes less chemicals for pulping.

**Blending :** The blending of Pulichi sulphite pulp, with ground wood gives the best quality paper, with folding endurance, opacity, etc.

### AGATHI-GROUND WOOD.

The Pulichi (Kenaf) pulp has to be blended with ground wood, for the purpose of producing commercially acceptable paper.

The best trees, for making ground wood pulp, are generally believed to be Eucalyptus, Acacia (Odai), etc. These conventional types of wood are unsuitable for India, as they suffer from the disqualification of requiring a large area of land. These trees require 6 to 12 years to grow and the wood produced per acre per year is not economic.

The tree, rather the plant, Agathi (Sesbania Grandiflora) grows in 8 to 9 months, and yields 80 to 90 tons (wet weight) per acre, when planted with the density of 45,000 per acre. The wood of Agathi is capable of being ground and bleached more easily than other hard wood.

Besides, Agathi grows well in Tamil Nadu, as the climate is suitable and the ground wood of Agathi may be mixed with Pulichi pulp in the proportion of 2 parts Agathi and 1 part Pulichi and the pulp so mixed is of such quality as to produce good printing and writing paper. ☉

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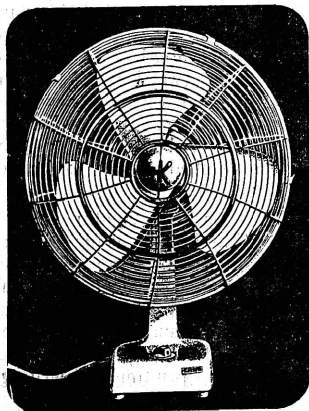
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# TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

## TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, sealed tenders superscribed "Tamil Nadu Electricity Board—Construction of Residential Buildings and allied works, Non-residential Building—Control room" with the name of the Substation and specification number and also the name of the tenderer will be received separately by the undersigned at his office up to 3 p.m. on 29th May 1972, Monday, for the following works under L. S. Contract. Cost of tender notice and schedule for work (1) is Rs. 8, for work (2) Rs. 7 and for work (3) Rs. 5 which are non-refundable.

*Description of work with name of sub-station.*—(1) Construction of residential buildings and allied works at Uthamapalayam 110/22-KV SS. in Madurai District.—E.M.D. Rs. 2,000 Specification No. G.C.C. 225—Cost of specification and plan Rs. 28.

(2) Construction of additional residential buildings at Arunaganeri 110 KV. S.S. in Tirunelveli District.—E.M.D. Rs. 1,200. Specification No. G.C.C. 243—Cost of specification Rs. 22.

(3) Construction of 2 storeyed control room at Oddanchathram 110 K.V. S.S. in Madurai District.—E.M.D. Rs. 1,600—Specification No. 244—Cost of specification Rs. 12.

Tender documents for each of the above works can be had separately on or after 6th May 1972 on payment of cost noted against each item at:—

- (1) the office of the undersigned for all items.
- (2) the office of the Executive Engineer/Transmission Line Construction Division, 83, Perumalpuram, Tirunelveli-7, for items 1 and 3; and
- (3) the Office of the Executive Engineer, Buildings, No. 4 High-Grounds, Tirunelveli-2, for item 2 only.

Tenders not submitted in the departmental form along with the earnest money deposit on or before the due date and time will be summarily rejected. The tenders will be opened by the undersigned at his office at 3-30 p.m. on 29th May 1972, Monday.

The undersigned reserves the right to distribute the work or reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reasons therefor.

*Superintending Engineer,  
General Construction Circle, Tiruchirappalli.*

No. 32-A.

## TAMIL NADU WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

### CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders in the proper departmental forms, superscribing the name of work on the cover will be received by the Superintending Engineer (T.W.A.D. Board) at his office at 17, P. T. Rajan Road, Madurai-2 up to 3-00 p.m. on 22nd May 1972, Monday and they will be opened on the same day at 3-30 p.m. in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present at that time. Work numbers (1) and (4) are to be carried out on K-2 contract basis and works (2) and (3) on lumpsum contract basis. The works (1) and (4) are to be completed within six months each, work (2) within eight months and work (3) within twelve months.

*Name of Work:*—(1) Karaikudi Water-Supply Improvements Scheme—II Stage—Distribution System—Laying and jointing of C.I., and P.V.C. pipes and specials in the low level zone, Part I.—E.M.D. Rs. 470.

(2) Karaikudi Water-Supply Improvements Scheme II Stage—Distribution System—Laying and jointing of C.I., P.V.C. pipes and specials in the low level zone. Part II.—E.M.D. Rs. 2,200.

(3) Karaikudi Water-Supply Improvements Scheme—II Stage—Distribution System—Laying and jointing of C.I., P.V.C. Pipes and specials in middle level zone.—E.M.D. Rs. 4,440.

(4) Karaikudi Water-Supply Improvements Scheme—II Stage—Distribution System Laying and jointing of C.I. pipes and specials in high level zone.—E.M.D. Rs. 1,160.

The Earnest money for the work should be deposited along with the tender, in the shape of treasury challan or demand draft or Bank guarantee from any Nationalised Bank payable at par to the credit of the Executive Engineer (T.W.A.D.), Execution Division, Karaikudi.

Tender documents can be had from the Executive Engineer, T.W.A.D. Board, Execution Division, 42, College Road, Karaikudi up to 5-00 p.m. on 19th May 1972 (Friday) by paying Rs. 5.18 per each set of works (1) and (4) and Rs. 10.35 per each set of works (2) and (4).

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

No. 33-A.

## TAMIL NADU WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

### CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

*Name of work.*—Kaveripakkam Water-Supply Scheme I stage—Construction of Service Reservoir of 2.5 lakh Lites capacity for Zone I.—E.M.D. Rs.1,620.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders in the proper Departmental Form will be received by the Superintending Engineer (P.H.E.) Circle, Madras at his Office at No. 52, Gengu Reddy Road, Egmore, Madras for the above work up to 3-00 p.m. on 24th May 1972 from the Registered contractors of appropriate class of this Departmental and/or similar Government organisations. The tenders will be opened after 3-30 p.m. on the same day by the Superintending Engineer (P.H.E.), Circle, Madras in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present at the time of opening.

Form of contract is Lump sum and period of completion is six months.

E.M.D is to be in the form of Treasury Chalan/or/in any one of the acceptable forms of deposits as prescribed in the Tender Schedules.

The cost towards tender documents, viz., Rs. 10.35 is to be remitted to the credit of the Executive Engineer (P.H.E.) Division, Vaniyambadi—T. Deposits and Advances—I. Deposits bearing interest—Other deposits—Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board Funds—I. Receipts—G. iii. Other Remittance and Sales Tax XII. Sales. D. Misc. I.—General Sales Tax in separate challans.

Tender documents can be had from on application to the Executive Engineer (P.H.E.) Division, 3-1, Jamath Road, Vaniyambadi, North Arcot District.

*Superintending Engineer,  
P.H.E. Circle, Madras-8.*

No. 36-A.

# TAKE OUR TIP - TRY OUR LUXURY TRIP KANCHIPURAM • TIRUKALIKUNDRAM MAHABALIPURAM

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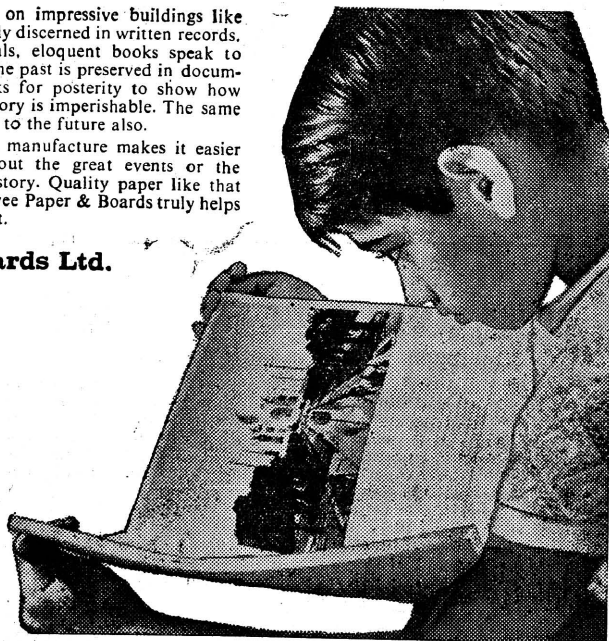
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DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.  
NOTIFICATION.

INSTITUTE OF LEATHER TECHNOLOGY, ADYAR, MADRAS-20

Applications are invited for admission to the Diploma Course in Leather Technology, conducted at the Institute of Leather Technology, Madras-20.

The course is of three years duration. Applicants should have passed S.S.L.C. or any other equivalent examination with eligibility for college courses. Preference will be given to those who are connected with Leather Industry.

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

A stipend of Rs. 20 per mensem will be paid to all the candidates belonging to Tamilnadu.

Application forms and prospectus can be obtained from the Principal, Institute of Leather Technology, Adyar, Madras-20 on requisition with a self-addressed and 25 paise stamped + 5 paise refugee relief envelope of size 22 cm x 9.5 cm. along with a crossed postal order for Re. 1 drawn in favour of the Principal, Institute of Leather Technology, Madras-20 (postal order should not be dated earlier than 1st May 1972).

Applications for admissions should reach the Principal, Institute of Leather Technology, Adyar, Madras-20 on or before 15th June 1972 by designation and not by name.

No. 1. *Director of Technical Education.*

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION  
MADRAS-25.

BOARD OF EXAMINATIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

The approval for training and presenting the candidates to the Commerce Examinations are being given during the month of every December for the duration of one calendar year. The private Institutions seeking approval usually apply to this Department through the District Educational Officer within the stipulated time. It is in practice that after the due date is over applications were used to be received from the new commerce Institutes which were not included in the approval list for the calendar year concerned requesting temporary approval/special permission to present the candidates for the next immediate examination. The Commissioner for Government Examinations accorded such temporary approval/special permissions and as such similar requests were also received by this Department for the examinations conducted during the month of October 1971. The practice adopted by the Commissioner for Government Examinations was followed by this Department also and accordingly a few new schools were given temporary approval/special permission to present the candidates for the examinations held in October 1971 and for the examinations to be held in May 1972. The question of according such approval/special permission was examined in detail and has been decided to dispense with the procedure of giving temporary approval/special permission. It is therefore, notified that in future applications for such temporary approval/special permission will not be entertained. Applications for starting new institutions will be entertained only if they are sent before the last date specified to receive applications for approval of Commerce Institute for that calendar year and such Institutions which do not apply in time should wait till the next notification. The temporary approval/special permission granted to certain commerce institutes will however, be extended to present the candidates for Government Technical Examinations to be held in November 1972 also provided the conditions prescribed at the time of granting temporary approval/special permission are fulfilled and requisition to that effect are sent by them.

No. 6. *Chairman, Board of Examinations.*

WANTED DRAFTSMAN GRADE III WITH  
L.C.E. FIRST CLASS.

Pay Scale—Rs. 250—10—400.

Apply before 20th May 1972.

TO  
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,  
TAMIL NADU TOURISM  
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION,  
34, ANNA SALAI, MADRAS-2.

No. 4.

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

Applications are invited for admission to the Sandwich course in Mechanical Engineering conducted in the Central Polytechnic, Madras and the Tamil Nadu Polytechnic, Madurai so as to reach the Principals of the Polytechnics concerned on or before 26th June 1972.

2. Candidates are informed that application forms can be obtained from the Principal of the respective Polytechnics on requisition with a self addressed envelope of size 22 cm. x 9.5 cm. and stamped to the value of 50 paise + 5 paise Refugee relief stamp accompanied by a Crossed Postal Order for Re. 1 drawn in favour of the Principal concerned to whom the requisition is made. The Postal order should not be dated earlier than 21st May 1972.

3. The duration of the sandwich course in Mechanical Engineering will extend for a period of 3½ years of which, the Pre-technical course constitutes the first year, and the remaining 2½ years divided into five semesters. Candidates admitted to the sandwich course in Mechanical Engineering will attend the institution on alternate weeks and work in any one of the recognised workshops to which they will be deputed, during the next weeks.

4. *Qualification for admission—*

A pass in the final examination of the Technical High School course conducted by the State Board of Technical Education and Training, Tamilnadu.

*Or*

A pass in S.S.L.C. with Algebra and Geometry or physics or Chemistry or Engineering with eligibility for University courses of study.

*Or*

Any other qualifications recognised as equivalent to the above by the Board of Secondary Education, TamilNadu.

*Or*

A pass in the Anglo-Indian High School examination with any two as elective from Algebra, Trigonometry, Geometry, Physics and Chemistry with eligibility for University courses of study.

*Or*

A pass in Matriculation with Mathematics and Science.

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

6. Preference will be given to candidates, who are working as apprentices or technicians in Industrial Workshops for admission to Sandwich course in Mechanical Engineering.

7. (a) Candidates, who are admitted in Sandwich course in Mechanical Engineering will have to pay tuition fees, if their parents income exceeds Rs. 1,500 per annum.

(b) Stipend will be awarded to 50 per cent of the students at the rate of Rs. 40 per month in the first and second year of the course and at Rs. 50 per mensem in the third year and for the remaining months.

No. 5.

*Director of Technical Education.*

# TAMIL NADU WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

## CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders in the prescribed departmental form will be received by the Superintending Engineer (Tamil Nadu Water Works and Drainage Board) at his office at No. 17, Sir P.T. Rajan Road, Madurai-2 up to 3-00 p.m. as per office clock on 14th June 1972 and will be opened on the same day at 3-30 p.m. in the presence of such of those tenderers who choose to be present.

The work is to be executed on lump sum contract within twelve months.

Name of work.—Tiruchirappalli Drainage Scheme—Supply and Delivery of 1100 mm. prestressed concrete pipes.—E.M.D. Rs. 50,000.

E.M.D. has to be deposited along with the tender in the shape of a Treasury Chalan or Demand Draft or Bank Guarantee from any Nationalised Bank payable on part to the credit of the Executive Engineer (Tamil Nadu Water and Drainage Works Board) Execution Division, Tiruchirappalli.

Tender documents can be purchased from the Executive Engineer (Tamil Nadu Water Works and Drainage Board) B-15, Thillainagar Main Road, Tiruchirappalli on payment of cash or by sending the amount of Rs. 25.88 (including Sales Tax) by M.O. up to 5-00 p.m. on 12th June 1972.

No. 2. *Superintending Engineer,  
(Tamil Nadu Water Works and  
Drainage), Execution Circle,  
Madurai-2.*

# TAMIL NADU WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

## CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water and Drainage Board, for the following at his office at 25-1, Third Street, Tatabad, Coimbatore-12, up to 3 p.m. on 25th May 1972. Tenders will be opened at 4 p.m. on the same day in the presence of such of those tenderers who choose to be present. The work is to be completed in one month period on lump sum contract basis.

Name of work.—C.W.S.S. for Perundurai K.C. Palayam, etc. Panchayats and Palliapalayam supply and delivery of various sizes of M.S. Rods and of tested quality conforming to ISS No. 226—1962 and as amended up to date.—E.M.D. Rs. 4,500.

Tender documents can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, TWAD Board, 18, Samiappa Gounder street Thirunagar Colony, Erode-3, by remitting the cost of tender documents, viz., Rs. 10-35 either in cash or by Money Order till 23rd May 1972.

Earnest Money Deposit should be remitted in the form of Treasury Chalan remitted in the treasury within the jurisdiction of the Executive Engineer, Erode, under the head "P.W.III OR charges" adjusted to the Executive Engineer, TWAD Board, Erode. Demand Draft at par or Bank guarantee from any one of the Nationalised Bank drawn in favour of the Executive Engineer, Erode, can also be accepted towards E.M.D.

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

No. 7. *Superintending Engineer,  
Coimbatore-12.*

# GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU. DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION MADRAS-25.

ADMISSION TO THE STATE INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE EDUCATION,  
ADYAR, MADRAS-20.

1. Applications are invited for admission during 1972-73 to the diploma course in Commercial Practice of three years duration conducted at the State Institute of Commerce Education, Adyar, Madras-20, so as to reach the Principal of the said Institute before 5 p.m. on 21st June 1972.

Candidates belonging to Tamil Nadu only are eligible for admission to this course.

2. Application forms and prospectus can be obtained from the Principal of the Institute on a requisition accompanied by a Crossed Postal Order for Re. 1 (dated not earlier than 20th May 1972) drawn in favour of the Principal, State Institute of Commerce Education, Madras, together with a self-addressed envelope of 22 cm. x 9.5 cm. and stamped to the value of 50 paise + 5 paise refugee relief stamp.

## 3. Qualification for admission.—

A pass in S.S.L.C. with eligibility for admission to University Courses of study

or

Any other qualification recognised as equivalent to the above by the Board of Secondary Education, Madras.

NOTE.—The University of Madras has recognised the Pre-technical Commerce Course as equivalent to the Pre-University Course for purpose of admission to degree course in Humanities.

4. Age limit.—No age-limit has been prescribed.

5. Candidates applying for admission should be prepared to appear for interview, if required, at their own expense at the Institution.

6. Applications should be sent to the Principal, State Institute of Commerce Education, Madras-20, addressed by designation only.

No. 9. *Director of Technical Education.*

# TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

Amendment to Tender Notice E. 1531 to E. 1571.

Sub.—1. 1 KV. P.V.C. insulated, P.V.C. sheathed armoured/unarmoured control cables.—Regarding.

The due date of opening of tenders has been extended as indicated below :—

| Serial number and specification number. | Due date and time of submission of tenders. |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 1 E.1531 to E. 1539                     | 12 noon on 17th May 1972.                   |
| 2 E.1540 to E. 1548                     | 12 noon on 18th May 1972.                   |
| 3 E. 1549 to E. 1556                    | 12 noon on 19th May 1972.                   |
| 4 E. 1557 to E. 1564                    | 12 noon on 20th May 1972.                   |
| 5 E. 1565 to E. 1571                    | 12 noon on 24th May 1972.                   |

The tenders will be opened at 3 p.m. on the respective dates indicated above.

No. 11. *Superintending Engineer,  
Technical (Electrical).*

# GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU.

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION, MADRAS-25.

## Notification.

### ADMISSION TO THE POST-GRADUATE DEGREE/ DIPLOMA COURSES IN THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, GUINDY, MADRAS-25 AND GOVERNMENT COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, COIMBATORE.

Applications are invited for admission to the Post-Graduate (M.Sc.) Engineering Courses and a Traffic Engineering (Diploma) Course in the undermentioned branches of study in the College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras-25 and Government College of Technology, Coimbatore-13.

#### I. College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras-25—

##### 1. Degree courses—

###### Branch 1—Civil Engineering—

- (i) Structural Engineering.
- (ii) Hydraulic and Water Resource Engineering.
- (iii) Soil Mechanic and Foundation Engineering.
- (iv) Public Health Engineering.

###### Branch 2—Mechanical Engineering—

- (i) Heat Power Engineering—
  - (a) Internal Combustion Engineering.
  - (b) Refrigeration and Air-conditioning Engineering.
- (ii) Production Engineering.
- (iii) Engineering Design.

###### Branch 3—Electrical and Electronics Engineering—

- (i) Powers System Engineering.
- (ii) High Voltage Engineering.
- (iii) Communication Systems Engineering.
- (iv) Applied Electronics.

##### 2. Diploma Course—Traffic Engineering.

##### 3. Faculty of Sciences— Applied Mathematics.

#### II. Government College of Technology, Coimbatore-13. —

##### Branch 1—Civil Engineering.—

- (i) Structural Engineering.

##### Branch 2—Mechanical Engineering—

- (i) Machine design.

**Duration.**—The duration of the degree course is two academic years and that of the diploma course one academic year.

**Qualifications.**—The minimum qualification for admission to the M.Sc., Engineering courses is a good Bachelor's Degree in Engineering (preferably First Class in the concerned branch) awarded by the Madras University or any other qualification accepted as equivalent thereto.

For the diploma course the candidate should possess a bachelor's degree in Engineering or Architecture or Masters degree in Town Planning from the University of Madras or any other qualification accepted as equivalent thereto.

For the M.Sc. Applied Mathematics course a candidate should possess a good Bachelor's degree in Engineering or M.Sc. degree (Branch I Mathematics) or B.A. (Hons) Mathematics or M.A. Mathematics (Old regulations) of the University of Madras or any other University accepted as equivalent thereto.

2. Admission to the Post-Graduate courses in the College of Engineering, Guindy, is open to all eligible candidates throughout the country. There is no reservation of seats as such for

employees in Government service, etc. Such candidates (employed in Government service, etc.) applying for admission to the courses will have to compete with other candidates.

**NOTES.**—(i) Teachers in service are eligible for admission to the Post Graduate course. Two seats in each of the Post-Graduate courses are exclusively reserved for the teachers in service.

(ii) Preference will be given to candidates who have rendered Military service, provided they qualify themselves for admission.

(iii) Five per cent of total number of seats available are reserved for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

3. **Part-time course.**—Provision is available for part-time study. Admission for the course on part-time basis will be made only in the case of the candidates from Institutions or categories of institutions approved by the University of Madras for the purpose of such admission. Eligibility for admission will be same as for full-time students.

4. Prescribed application forms for admission to the courses can be obtained from the Dean of Post-Graduate Studies, College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras-25 and from the Principal, Government College of Technology, Coimbatore-13 on requisition with a self addressed envelope of the size of 22 cm x 9½ cm and stamped to the value of 35 paise + 5 paise refugee relief stamp. Requisition for application forms should be accompanied by a Crossed Postal order for Re. 1 drawn in favour of the Dean, of P.G. Studies, College of Engineering Guindy, Madras-25 or Principal, Government College of Technology, Coimbatore as the case may be. The Postal orders should not be dated earlier than 1st May 1972. Completed application forms with all the necessary enclosures should reach the Dean of Post Graduate studies, College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras-25 or the Principal, Government College of Technology, Coimbatore as the case may be on or before 30th June 1972.

5. **Stipends.**—First-class candidates admitted to the courses are likely to get a stipend at the rate of Rs. 250 per mensem from the Government of India.

6. Teachers in service admitted to the Post-Graduate courses against the special seats reserved for them will not be entitled to receive scholarships in cases where they receive from their employers any deputation pay or allowance in addition to the study leave terms.

Director of Technical Education.

No. 10.

## TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

### TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, tenders in sealed covers, with the superscription "Quotations for printing and supply of 100 kinds of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board—Books and forms" are invited by the undersigned up to 3-00 p.m. on 22nd June 1972.

Copies of the specifications can be had on or after 22nd May 1972 from the office on application and on payment of Rs. 10 (Rupees ten only) inclusive of Sales Tax either by cash or by Money order.

Tenders received in this office after the due date and time will not be considered. The undersigned reserves the right to split up or reject all or any item without assigning any reasons therefor.

Superintending Engineer,  
Ramanathapuram Electricity System,  
Madurai-7.

No. 5-A.

## DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION, MADRAS-25.

## TENDER NOTICE.

Admission to Part-time Diploma Course in Commercial Practice.

Applications are invited for admission, during 1972-73 to the Part-time Diploma Course in Commercial Practice of four years duration conducted at the State Institute of Commerce Education, Madras-20, as to reach the Principal, State Institute of Commerce Education, Madras-20 before 5-00 p.m. on 21st June 1972.

Candidates belonging to Tamil Nadu only are eligible for admission to this course.

2. Application form and prospectus can be obtained from the Principal, State Institute of Commerce Education, Adyar, Madras-20 on requisition accompanied by a crossed Postal Order for Re. 1, dated not earlier than 15th May 1972 drawn in favour of the Principal, State Institute of Commerce Education, Madras together with a self-addressed envelope of 22 c.m. and 9-5 cm. and stamped to the value of 50 paise and 5 paise, refugee relief stamp.

3. Qualifications for admission—

(a) A pass in S.S.L.C. (with eligibility for University Courses of study).

Or

Degree in Science or Arts.

(b) Should be actually employed in the field.

4. Age limit—

No age-limit has been prescribed for admission to this course.

Any further particulars required in this connection can be obtained directly from the Principal, State Institute of Commerce Education, Madras-20.

Applications should be sent to the Principal, State Institute of Commerce Education, Adyar, Madras-20 addressed by designation only.

*Director of Technical Education.*

No. 12.

## THANJAVUR MUNICIPALITY.

## TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders for the supply of the following of R.C.C. posts will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, Thanjavur at the Municipal Office up to 4 p.m. on 31st May 1972 and will be opened at 4-15 p.m. on the same day. E.M.D. is Rs. 250

1 R.C.C. post 27 ft. long.

Rs. 250.

2 R.C.C. post 24 ft. long.

Detailed tender notice, tender schedule can be had from the Municipal Electrical Engineer, Thanjavur on remittance of Rs. 2 (not refundable) by Money Order. Postal order or cheques will not be accepted.

No. 3.

*Municipal Engineer and  
Commissioner In-charge.*

Suruliyar Hydro-Electricity Project—Supply of Jungewood Planks and Scandlings at Suruliyar Upper Camp stores to specification No. PS. SUR. 2.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and by the order and direction of the Board sealed tenders superscribed as above, and with the name of the tenderer will be received by the undersigned or his authorised representative at his office up to 3-00 p.m. on 7th June 1972 and will be opened at 4-00 p.m. on the same day in the presence of tenderers or their authorised representatives as may be present.

2. Copies of tender specification with schedule, etc., can be had from the Office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2-10 (Rupees two and paise ten only) including sales tax by money order or cash towards the cost of each tender set. This amount is not refundable in any circumstances.

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

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

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

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

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

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

No. 7A.

## TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

Amendment to tender notice against specification THC-6 for supply and installation of 2 Nos. ash pumping sets with accessories for Ennore Thermal Power Station-II Stage Extension.

The last date for receipt of tenders is extended from 29th April 1972 to 30th May 1972. The tenders will be received up to 12-00 noon and opened at 3-00 p.m. on 31st May 1972.

No. 13.

*Superintending Engineer, Thermal Cell.*



## NOTIFICATION.

### APPOINTMENT OF HONORARY MEDICAL OFFICERS AND HONORARY ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER IN THE GOVERNMENT TEACHING MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

Applications are invited from Medical Practitioners for appointment as Honorary Medical Officers and Honorary Assistant Medical Officers in the Government teaching medical institutions noted below :—

| Name of the hospital.                                                    | Designation.                                                                                                            | Department. | No. of vacancy. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1 Government General Hospital, Madras and Madras Medical College, Madras | Honorary Reader in Urology, Madras Medical College, Madras and Honorary Urologist, Government General Hospital, Madras. | Urology.    | 1               |
| 2 Government Royapettah Hospital, Madras.                                | Honorary Assistant Medical Officer.                                                                                     | Surgical.   | 1               |
| 3 Do.                                                                    | Do.                                                                                                                     | Medical.    | 1               |

1. No person shall be eligible for appointment as an Honorary Medical Officer unless he belongs to or is domiciled in this State and possesses a Medical Degree of a University in this State or other recognised University and is registered under the Madras Medical Registration Act, 1914.

2. In teaching medical institutions a candidate for appointment to the post of an Honorary Medical Officer (Surgeon or Physician) should possess the higher Post-graduate Degree of M.D., M.S., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.O.G., or equivalent qualification prescribed by the University for the particular post. Preference shall be given to candidates possessing such higher degree for appointment to other posts in teaching or non-teaching medical institutions.

3. No person shall be eligible for appointment as Honorary Medical Officer (Surgeon or Physician) unless he has worked as an Honorary Assistant Medical Officer in the concerned subject for a period of not less than eight years or produces evidence of having worked in a similar capacity in a recognised institution for a similar period:

Provided that a person possesses the qualification mentioned in rule (2) above if he is considered otherwise competent and to possess adequate experience in the speciality be eligible for appointment as Honorary Medical Officer (Surgeon or Physician) after having served as Honorary Assistant Medical Officer for a period of not less than five years.

Applications in the prescribed form (given in the annexure to the notification) should be sent to the head of the institution concerned not later than 30th May 1972.

#### ANNEXURE.

Application of \_\_\_\_\_ for appointment in the Government Hospital College.

- Full name of the applicant and address.
- Date and place of birth (district, State or country).
- Does the candidate belong to the Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes or Backward Class specified in Schedules II and III in Part I of the Madras State and Subordinate Services Rules or is he himself a convert to Christianity from the Scheduled Caste (if so, please specify) ?

4. Is the applicant a citizen of India ?

5. Qualification, general education and medical institution, where the applicant was educated and years in which they were obtained.

6. Special training received, if any.

7. Post-graduate courses undertaking, if any.

8. Previous appointments, if any, held under Government Local Board, Municipality or private bodies (Nature and State of appointments should be specified).

9. Reasons for relinquishing appointments referred to in item No. 8.

10. Military service rendered, if any, with full particulars including certificate of merits and awards.

11. Period spent on private practice and place of private practice.

12. Date of registration of medical qualification under the Madras Registration Act, 1914.

13. General remarks.

Signature of applicant.

NOTES.—The candidates who apply for honorary appointment in teaching institutions should enclose with their applications, certificates from two medical officers not below the rank of a Civil Surgeon or Honorary Surgeon or Honorary Physician in the form appended. In other cases, namely for Honorary appointments in non-teaching institutions in the Madras City and in the mofussal certificates from two members of the Medical profession or from two respectable members of the medical profession or from two respectable gentlemen of standing in ordinary letter testifying to the popularity, etc., of the candidates should be enclosed.

(2) If required the candidate should appear for an interview before the Selection Committee at his/her own expenses.

(3) The requirements of notes (1) and (2) will not apply in the case of Honorary Medical Officer of ten year's standing who apply for re-appointment in the same institution on the expiry of their previous term.

#### APPENDIX.

Form of certificate and recommendation for appointment as Honorary Medical Officers at the Government Hospital.

Name of the candidate :

Period known :

Proficiency in professional work —

- (1) Surgery, Medicine, etc.
- (2) Teaching:
- (3) X-ray work:
- (4) Laboratory work:
- (5) Special work performed, if any :
- (6) Personality of the candidate and manner :
- (7) Physical capacity:
- (8) Conduct and Character:
- (9) Fitness for appointment as Honorary Medical Officer :
- (10) General remarks :

Signature of the Civil Surgeon.  
(Name in Block Letters)

Designation.

Director of Medical Education.

No. 15.

## TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders are invited for the supply of B.P. Hard Coke Premium variety to the Units of this Corporation during 1972-73. The total quantity required is about 1,300 m. tones. Sealed tenders will be received in this office upto 2-00 p.m. on 26th May 1972 and will be opened at 3-00 p.m. on the same day.

Detailed specifications and conditions of tender can be had from the Deputy Manager (Purchase) of this Corporation on payment of Rs. 5-50 (non-refundable) only by cash or money order in favour of the Senior Accounts Officer (cash) of this Corporation.

Managing Director.

No. 14.

## TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

### TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board sealed tenders with the Specification No. E-1576 and due date superscribed on the cover are invited by the undersigned for the supply of the following items :-

Control panels for sub-stations—E.M.D. Rs. 3,000.

The tender will be opened in the presence of such of those tenderers who may be present at 3-00 p.m. on the due date. Tenders received after the due date will not be considered. Copy of the Specification can be obtained by remitting either by cash or by Money Order, the amount of Rs. 25 to the Accounts Officer, Madras Electricity System (Distribution) Royala Buildings, 1/155, Anna Salai, Madras-2 noting the Specification No. and sending the cash receipt or Money Order receipt as the case may be to the undersigned with requisition, furnishing complete postal address. Board also reserves the right to split the tenders, revise the quantity and place orders for supply covered by his specification on one or more tenderers. The due date and time for the receipt of tenders are 12-00 noon on 15th June 1972.

Tenders received after the due date will be summarily rejected.

Superintending Engineer,  
Technical (Electrical) (incharge).

No. 8.

## TAMIL NADU JAIL DEPARTMENT.

### TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders are invited for and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu up to 3-00 p.m. on 30th May 1972 for the supply of certain items of raw materials to the Manufactory Section of the Central Jail, Tiruchirappalli during the remaining period of 1972-73. Rates should be quoted only in Metric Units.

Tenders should be sent only in sealed covers by Register Post Acknowledgement Due, superscribed "Tender for the supply of raw materials to the Central Jail, Tiruchirappalli" to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Tamil Nadu, by name.

Tender forms, tender conditions, specification of articles, etc., can be had only from the Superintendent, Central Jail, Tiruchirappalli on payment of the prescribed fee, viz., Rs. 5 plus sales tax. The cost of tender form is not refundable.

Tenders received will be opened at 10-30 a.m. on 31st May 1972 at the office of the undersigned.

Inspector-General of Prisons,  
Tamil Nadu,

"Kuralagam" Buildings, Vth Floor, Madras-1.

No. 2A.

## COIMBATORE MUNICIPALITY.

### TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders for the following works are invited by the Commissioner, Coimbatore Municipality upto 3 p.m. on 31st May 1972. Tenders should be addressed to the Commissioner, Coimbatore Municipality and superscribed with the name of work and due date as 31-5-1972 in separate covers for each work. Tenders will be opened by the Municipal Civil Engineer at 3-30 p.m. at his office on the same day. Tender scheduled and conditions etc. can be had from the office of the Municipal Civil Engineer on payment of the cost of the tender schedule noted against each item into the Municipal Treasury. Cost of schedule per set each work is as follows :—Work (1)—Rs. 20-70. Work (2) and (3)—Rs. 10-35 per each work. Work (4)—Rs. 8-32 and work (5)—Rs. 7-28. (all rates inclusive of Sales tax.)

The work item (1) should be completed within eight months, work item (2) within four months and the rest by the work item i.e. 3 to 5 each should be completed within a period of three months.

1 Construction of shops and residential quarters in the Ground-floor and first floor at Arogyaswamy Road, R.S. Puram, Coimbatore. E.M.D. Rs. 4,100.

2 Construction of godown in ground-floor and office in first floor at Rangai Gowder Street, Coimbatore. E.M.D. Rs. 1,130.

3 Construction of temporary shed for four class rooms at R.S. Puram Girls High School, Coimbatore. E.M.D. Rs. 875.

4 Surface dressing with precast chips over the existing tarred surface from Avanashi Road upto Avarampalayam Road for P.N. Palayam Main Road. E.M.D. Rs. 928.

5 Surface dressing with precast chips over the existing tarred surface at Sullivan Street from Thadagam Road upto Vysial Street. E.M.D. Rs. 760.

COMMISSIONER.

No. 47-A.

## TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

### TENDER NOTICE.

Name of Work : Water Supply Project for Tuticorin Industrial Complex—(20 MGD Water supply scheme) Supply and delivery of 48" (1200 m.m.) internal dia. G.I. S/S Pipes of class 'B' conforming to relevant B.S.S., F.O.R. Salt Cutors, Madras.

Form of Contract—Lumpsum.

Earnest Money Deposit—Rs. 3,000 (Rupees three thousand only).

Period of Completion of Work—2 months.

Cost of tender documents—Rs. 10.00 plus S.T. Re. 0.35 (inclusive of Sales tax and not refundable).

The last date for the receipt of tenders for the above work is extended up to 19-5-72 at 3 p.m. and the tenders will be opened on the same day at 3-30 p.m. Tender documents can therefore be obtained from the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Division-I, 34, 10th Street, Tooveypuram, Tuticorin-3 upto 5 p.m. on 17th May 1972. The other conditions in the tender notice remain unaltered.

Superintending Engineer,  
T.W.A.D. Execution Circle, Tuticorin.

No. 31-A.

# TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

## SURULIYAR HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT.

### Tender Notice.

#### K-2 Contract.

Specification No. SUR 9, SUR 10—Construction of temporary Type Quarters (Masonry) at Naval Valley Camp of Suruliyar Upper Camp.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and by the order and direction of the Board sealed tenders are invited by the undersigned for the work of SURULIYAR HYDRO-ELECTRICITY PROJECT—CONSTRUCTION OF TEMPORARY TYPE QUARTERS AT NAVAL VALLEY CAMP OF SURULIYAR UPPER CAMP.

1. Sealed tenders separately for each work, with the names of the work noted below superscribed and with the name of the tenderer, will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Kodayar Hydro-Electric Scheme, 34-A, Perumalpuram, Tirunelveli-7, Tirunelveli District up to 3 p.m. on 9th June 1972 for both works and will be opened at 4.00 p.m. on the same day in the presence of such of those tenderers or their authorised representative as may be present.

#### Name of work :

(1) Specn. No. SUR 9—Construction of 1 block of '8-G' type temporary quarters at Naval Valley camp of Suruliyar Upper Camp.—E.M.D. Rs. 1,300.

(2) Specn. No. SUR 10—Construction of one block of '6-G' type temporary quarters at Naval Valley camp of Suruliyar Upper Camp. E.M.D. Rs. 1,400.

2. Copies of tender specification with schedule, etc. can be had from the office of the undersigned and also in the office of the Executive Engineer/Civil/Suruliyar Hydro-Electric Project/Chinnamanur, Madurai district, on payment of Rs. 10/35 (inclusive of sales-tax) (Rs. ten and Paise thirty-five only) by Money Order or cash towards the cost of each set for each work. This amount is not refundable under any circumstances.

3. The E.M.D. mentioned above should be paid separately for each work in cash only in advance at the office of the undersigned and receipt thereof enclosed with the tender. Cheques will on no account will be accepted. Demand drafts for E.M.D. drawn in favour of Superintending Engineer/Kodayar payable at State Bank of India, Tirunelveli should be sent in advance and in no case with the tender itself. Tenders received without earnest money deposit in the first instance will be summarily rejected.

4. No late tenders and those not in conformity with our prescribed terms and conditions, specification or without E.M.D. or tie up of other transactions towards the earnest money are entertainable.

5. The E.M.D. will be retained in the case of the successful tenderer/tenderers and will not carry any interest. It will be dealt with as provided in the tender. When the tender is accepted the tenderer whose tender is under consideration shall attend the office of the undersigned or the date fixed by written intimation to him. If the tenderer fails to attend the office on or before the date specified his tender will not be considered. He shall forthwith upon intimation given to him by the undersigned of the acceptance of tender, make security deposit of another sum specified to make up a security deposit of 5 per cent (including E.M.D. remitted) for the contemplated value of the contract or any other sum considered suitable by the undersigned in one of the forms specified in clause 3 above and sign an agreement in the proper departmental form for the due fulfilment of the contract.

The security deposit together with the E.M.D. and amount withheld under clause 68 of P.S. of M.D.S.S. shall be retained as security for due fulfilment of the contract and will not carry any interest. Failure to enter into the required agreement or does not pay the security deposit within a specified time or withdrawal of his tender after its acceptance, the earnest money deposit will be forfeited.

6. The tender set will be sent by ordinary post. The Electricity Board will not be responsible for any loss of tender set during transit if sent by post. The Board reserves the right to distribute the work among tenderers or to reject any or all tenders without assigning any reasons therefor.

7. The tenders not submitted in the departmental form on due date and time will be summarily rejected. The tender forms are not transferable.

No. 56-A. *Superintending Engineer,  
Kodayar Hydro-Electric Scheme,  
34-A, Perumalpuram, Tirunelveli-7.*

### NOTIFICATION.

Applications are invited for one post of Gas Mechanic and one post of Gas Maker in the scale of Rs. 150—4—170—5—225 and Rs. 140—3—155—4—175—5—210 respectively plus usual allowances in Coimbatore Medical College, Coimbatore-14.

#### Qualifications :

*Gas Mechanic.*—(1) Pass in the III form of a recognised school and

(2) Certificate of competency for Gas Mechanic granted by the Electrical Supervisors and Gas Mechanics, Government General Hospital, Madras.

*Gas Maker.*—(1) Pass in III form or VIII Standard of a recognised school.

(2) Must possess experience as a fitter in a workshop for a period of not less than two years.

(3) Preference shall be given to candidates who possess practical experience to the satisfaction of the General Superintendent of the Public Works—Workshops, Madras.

*Common age.*—Must not have completed 25 years of age Relaxable up to 30 years of age in case of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and 40 years in case of ex-Servicemen.

The applicant should state their qualifications and date of birth specifically in their applications as otherwise they will run the risk of their applications being rejected. The completed applications should reach the Principal, Coimbatore Medical College, Coimbatore-14 on or before 25th May 1972.

No. 54-A. *Principal,  
Coimbatore Medical College,  
Coimbatore-14.*

### TUTICORIN PORT TRUST.

Sealed tenders are invited by the Chairman, Port Trust up to 4.00 p.m. on 3rd June 1972 for the work of "PROVIDING LINING CONCRETE IN COAL WHARF" (value of contract approximately Rs. 19,000). If any of the tender other than that of the Registered Contractor of Tuticorin Port Trust is accepted, he should get his name registered in Port Trust adopting all the formalities within 30 days from the date of provisional order. If not, the work order will be cancelled, and the earnest money remitted by him will also be forfeited. Tender documents can be had from the undersigned up to 31st May 1972 on payment of Rs. 10 per set, which will not be refunded.

No. 48-A. *Port Officer and Secretary.*

## CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

*Name of work.*—Construction of a third floor with A.C. sheet roof over the existing second floor of the Nurses quarters in the Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai—E.M.D. Rs. 6,400.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Madurai Circle, Madurai-2, for the above work up to 3.00 p.m. on 31st May 1972 and opened at 4.00 p.m. on the same day. The tender documents will be available for sale from 24th May 1972 to 29th May 1972. The work is to be executed on lump sum contract within six months.

The cost of tender documents of Rs. 20 (Rupees twenty only, not refundable) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "P.W. Remittances—III.O.R." to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Madurai Division, Madurai and sales-tax with surcharge of Re. 0.75 for the tender documents under the head "XII Sales-Tax (d) Miscellaneous" in a single chalan and the chalan produced after which only the tender document will be issued.

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

*Superintending Engineer (S/c),  
Public Works Department,  
Madurai Circle, Madurai-2.*

No. 49-A.

## STATIONERY AND PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

## TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders will be received up to 3 p.m. on 5th June 1972 for the supply of various items of stores to the Government Press, Madras-1, for the year 1972-73. Further particulars may be obtained from the Director of Stationery and Printing, Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras-1.

No. 52-A.

*Director.*

## TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

## CHIT TENDER EXTENSION NOTICE.

*Name of work.*—King Institute, Guindy—Augmentation of Water Supply—Construction of a R.C.C. Service Reservoir of 2,27,300 litres capacity.

*Ref.*—This office Chit Tender Notice No. 6827/Exe/72-1, dated 15th March 1972.

The last date for the receipt of tender for the above work is extended up to 26th May 1972.

All other conditions mentioned in the original Tender Notice remain unaltered.

*Superintending Engineer (PHE),  
Tamil Nadu Water Supply and  
Drainage Board, Egmore,  
Madras-8.*

No. 90-A.

Applications are invited for the Post of Plumber in the scale of Rs. 150-4-170-5-225 plus usual allowances in Coimbatore Medical College, Coimbatore-14.

*Qualifications :*

- (1) Must have passed III form of a recognised school and
- (2) Pass in the prescribed test for Plumber after attending a course of two years in the Central Polytechnic, Madras, during which period the candidate should be an apprentice under any licensed Plumber, Sanitary Engineer or Sanitary Engineering Contractor.

*Age :*

Must not have completed 25 years of age and 30 years in case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The applicants should state their qualifications and date of birth specifically in their applications as otherwise they will run the risk of their applications being rejected. The applications should reach the Principal, Coimbatore Medical College, Coimbatore-14, on or before 25th May 1972.

*Principal,  
Coimbatore Medical College,  
Coimbatore-14.*

No. 53-A.

## NOTIFICATION.

MADURAI MEDICAL COLLEGE, MADURAI.

*Diploma in Pharmacy Course—July 1972 Session.*

Applications for admission to the Diploma in Pharmacy course commencing from 1st July 1972 at Madurai Medical College, Madurai, will be received by the Dean, Madurai Medical College, Madurai up to 5 p.m. on Monday, the 12th June 1972.

Candidates seeking admission should have passed S.S.L.C. Examination (eligible for college course) with General Science as one of the subjects or any other examination accepted as equivalent thereto.

Applications should be submitted in the prescribed form with all the necessary enclosures. The course is open to the candidates from the Tamil Nadu State only.

Forms of applications and prospectus can be obtained from the Dean, Madurai Medical College, Madurai, by sending a requisition together with the following on or before 5th June 1972:—

(a) A crossed Indian Postal Order for Rs. 1 drawn in favour of the Dean, Madurai Medical College, Madurai. The Postal Order should have been purchased from the post office on or after 10th May 1972. Postal Orders of earlier dates will not be accepted.

(b) A self-addressed oblong size envelope stamped to the value of 40 paise including National Refugee Relief Fund (35+5).

**NOTE.**—Indian Postage Stamps, Money Orders, cash, chalan, etc., will not be accepted. No notice will be taken of requisitions not accompanied by self-addressed envelopes and Postal Orders.

The duration of the course will be 2 years.

*Dean,  
Madurai Medical College,  
Madurai.*

No. 69-A.



NOTIFICATION.

ADMISSION TO DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE  
IN APPLIED SCIENCE AT THE COLLEGE OF  
ENGINEERING, GUINDY, MADRAS-25.

Applications are invited by the Director of Technical Education, Madras-25 for admission, during the year 1972-73 to the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Applied Science conducted at the College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras-25.

2. Application forms and the prospectus for the above course can be obtained from the Principal, College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras-25 on a requisition with a crossed postal order for Re. 1 (which should not be dated earlier than 15th May 1972) drawn in favour of the "DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION, MADRAS-25" and a self addressed stamped (65 paise) + (5 paise Refugee Relief) envelope (size 22 cm. x 9.5 cm.)

3. *Qualification for admission.*—Candidates for admission to the first year of the B.Sc., degree course in Applied Science shall be required to have passed in "FIRST CLASS" the Pre-University Examination of the University of Madras/Madurai with Mathematics. Physics and Chemistry as subject of study or the Pre-technical Examination conducted by the Board of Technical Education, Tamilnadu or an examination of any other University accepted as equivalent thereto by these Universities.

Those belonging to communities other than the Scheduled Castes and Tribes should more over have obtained in the Pre-University or Pre-technical Examination.

(i) A minimum of 55 per cent in Mathematics; and

(ii) A minimum average of 55 per cent in Physics and Chemistry taken together;

provided that the total of (i) and (ii) above should not be less than 120 marks.

4. *Age-limit.*—Candidates should have completed the age of 15 years and six months on the 15th day of July of the year of admission. The upper age-limit will be applied with reference to 1st day of July of the year of selection and admission will be as follows:—

Scheduled Castes and Tribes—24 years.

Goldsmith community—24 years.

Tamilian Repatriates from Burma, Ceylon, etc.—  
24 years.

All others—21 years.

5. (a) *Applicants belonging to Tamil Nadu only will be considered for admission.*

(b) Candidates working in Central Government not domiciled in this State may also apply and compete with other candidates for admission, irrespective of their domicile, provided they are serving in this State at the time of submission of application, which should be supported by a certificate from the employer of the candidate.

(c) Candidate (not domiciled in this State), employed in registered Joint Stock Companies, Private or Public and also in Government recognised institutions who are, at the time of submission of application for admission, employed in the State may also apply and compete with other candidates for admission, irrespective of their domicile, provided a certificate from the management is produced along with the application that the person is a permanent employee of the firm or institution concerned.

(d) Candidates who have studied in other States who belong to Tamilnadu should produce a certificate in the prescribed form (annexed to the application form), to the effect that they belong to Tamil Nadu.

6. *Completed applications should be sent addressed to the Director of Technical Education, Madras, by designation so as to reach him on or before 21st June 1972.*

Director of Technical Education,  
No. 12-A.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water-supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer T.W.A.D. Board Coimbatore-12 at his office at 25/1, 3rd Street, Tatabad, Coimbatore-12 for the following works up to 3-00 p.m. on 20th June 1972 and the same will be opened on the same day at 4-00 p.m. either by the Superintending Engineer (or) by any authorised officer in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present at that time. Both works are to be carried out on L.S. contract within six months each.

*Name of work—*

(1) Pallipalayam W.S.S. I Stage—Constructing R.C.C. Elevated service reservoir of 3.75 lakhs litres capacity with M.W.L., L.W.L. at 174-00, 131,100 metres respectively for Zone No. I—E.M.D. Rs. 2,825.

(2) Pallipalayam W.S.S.—I Stage—Constructing R.C.C. Elevated service reservoir of capacity 3-00 lakhs litres with M.W.L., L.W.L. at 169-00 metres and 165-50 metres respectively for Zone No. II—E.M.D. Rs. 2,250.

The tender documents can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, 18, Samiappa Gounder Street, Tirunagar Colony, Erode-3, by remitting the cost of tender documents, viz., Rs. 10-35 per set of each work either by cash or money order till 17th June 1972.

The Earnest Money Deposit should be in the form of demand draft drawn any nationalised banks (or) Treasury chalan drawn in favour of Executive Engineer, Erode. Valid also be accepted. Tenders received without earnest money deposit are liable to be rejected.

The Superintending Engineer, Coimbatore, reserves the right of rejecting one (or) all the tenders without assigning reasons therefor.

\*Superintending Engineer,  
Coimbatore-12.

No. 16.

TENDER NOTICE.

(PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.)

Sealed tenders are invited by the undersigned up to 1 p.m. on 31st May 1972 for the supply of the following materials.

Tarpaulin 6-10 x 5-50 metres—100 Nos.

Necessary Tender Specification and conditions may be had from the P.A. to the undersigned, free of cost, on application.

General Superintendent, Public Works  
Workshops and Stores, Madras.

No. 63-A.

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION,  
MADRAS-25.

REGIONAL SCHOOL OF PRINTING, ADYAR,  
MADRAS.

NOTIFICATION.

1. Applications are invited from candidates belonging to Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh States, for admission to Diploma and Certificate Courses in Printing and Allied Technology, conducted at the Regional School of Printing, Madras-20.

2. (a) Application forms and prospectus can be obtained from the Principal, Regional School of Printing, Madras-20 on requisition with a self-addressed and 50 paise + 5 paise Refugee Relief Stamped envelope of size 22 cm. x 9.5 c.m. along with a crossed postal order for Re. 1, drawn in favour of the "Principal, Regional School of Printing, Madras-20."

(b) Applications belonging to other States should submit completed applications to the Director of Technical Education of their respective States only.

3. Courses offered—

I. Diploma Courses—

- (1) Letter Press Group—3 years full time.
- (2) Letter Press Group—5 years part time.
- (3) Lithographic Group—3 years full time.

II. Certificate Courses—(Each of 3 years part-time)

- (1) Hand Composition.
- (2) Lino and Inter-type.
- (3) Letter-Press Printing.
- (4) Binding and Packaging.
- (5) Lithographic Printing.
- (6) Lithographic Plate making and Art work.
- (7) Photo Engraving and Camera Operation.

Note.—Only one course can be taken at a time.

4. Qualification for admission—

(a) Diploma Courses—A pass in S.S.L.C. with eligibility for admission to University courses of study or any other qualifications recognised as equivalent to the above by the Board of Secondary Education, Tamil Nadu.

Besides the above qualification, an applicant to the part-time course must be a bonafide apprentice or an employee of a printing establishment.

Note.—(1) Candidates from Kerala State or any other State who have passed the S.S.L.C. course of 10 years duration are not eligible. Such candidates must have passed the Pre-University course or any equivalent examination.

(2) Candidates from Mysore State must have passed the Mysore S.S.L.C. with four parts at one sitting.

(b) Certificate Courses.—Part-time certificate courses are open to apprentices and Junior Journeymen engaged in the appropriate branch of the Printing Industry. The minimum educational qualification for admission is a pass in III Form or VIII Standard or its equivalent. Candidates should possess sufficient knowledge of English to follow lectures.

Assistance will be provided to candidates admitted to part-time courses from other States for apprenticeship training in printing presses in the city.

No age-limit is prescribed for both Diploma and Certificate courses.

The last date for the receipt of applications from the candidates belonging to Tamil Nadu by the Principal, Regional School of Printing, Adyar, Madras-20 is 21st June 1972.

Applicants belonging to other States should submit their applications to the respective Directors of Technical Education, on or before 21st June 1972, who will select the candidates for admission and forward the applications of the selected candidates to the Principal, Regional School of Printing, Madras-20.

Director of Technical Education.

No. 13-A.

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU.

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING  
MADRAS-5.

Applications are invited for admission to the S.M.R.V. Technical Institute, Nagercoil, for the courses mentioned below for the session 1972-73. The courses will commence from 1st August 1972.

| <i>Serial number and name of the course.</i> | <i>Duration.<br/>months.</i> |
|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 Handloom Weaving .. .. .                   | 12                           |
| 2 Powerloom Weaving .. .. .                  | 12                           |
| 3 Advanced course in Handloom Weaving ..     | 12                           |

The candidates for admission to the above courses should be between the ages of 15 and 25 and they should have studied two standards below Matriculation or its equivalent. Candidates seeking admission to the Advanced course in Handloom Weaving should possess a certificate in Handloom Weaving or Powerloom weaving issued by the S.M.R.V. Technical Institute, Nagercoil, or a certificate in Handloom Weaving issued by any other Industrial School under the control of this Department or a pass in the Lower grade in Handloom Weaving of Tamil Nadu Government Technical Examination in addition to the minimum educational qualification.

Upper age-limit may be relaxed in deserving cases if the candidates are otherwise qualified in respect of the Advanced course in Handloom Weaving.

Indian Nationals returning from Burma and Ceylon who seek admission to the S.M.R.V. Technical Institute, Nagercoil should be below 35 years of age on the date of application and should have passed II from i.e. two standards below the prescribed ninth standard for admission. Stipends will be paid to all the candidates admitted to the above three courses at the rate of Rs. 20, Rs. 20 and Rs. 25 p.m. respectively.

Detailed prospectus and application forms can be had from the Superintendent, S.M.R.V. Technical Institute, Nagercoil, free of cost by sending a self-addressed and sufficiently stamped envelope of suitable size. The completed application form with attested copies of testimonials, etc., should reach the Superintendent, S. M. R. V. Technical Institute, Nagercoil, on or before 28th June 1972.

Candidates called for interview will have to appear at their own expense. Interview does not guarantee selection.

Director of Employment and  
Training.

No. 104-A.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE,  
CHEPAUK, MADRAS-5.

Applications are invited for appointment of Agents for Stoneware Jars, bowls, hotel crockery and other items produced at the Rural Works Centre in Ceramics at Omalur in Salem district. For the present it is proposed to appoint an agent for Tamil Nadu, Pondy, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Kerala. Reputed firms with experience in selling ceramic wares need alone apply. Application in prescribed form should reach the Director of Industries and Commerce before 31st May 1972.

For further details please contact "The Deputy Director (Ceramics), Department of Industries and Commerce, Chepauk, Madras-5".

No. 62-A.

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

TRAINING IN SERICULTURE.

Applications on plain paper are invited by the undersigned from candidates with the following qualifications for being sponsored for admission to the Post Graduate Diploma Course in Sericulture in the Central Sericultural Research and Training Institute, Mysore which is scheduled to commence from 1st July 1972.

*Qualifications.*

B.Sc. Degree in Science with Botany or Zoology as Main subject of any University or Institution recognised by the University Grants Commission for the purpose of its grant. Those possessing I or II Class in the main subject need not apply. Candidates should not be aged over 26 years on 1st July 1972.

The period of training is 18 months commencing from 1st July 1972. During the period of training the candidates will be paid a stipend of Rs. 120 p.m. by the Government of Tamil Nadu. Though no guarantee of appointment is given, it is likely the candidates will be absorbed as Assistant Inspector of Sericulture on Rs. 250-10-400 on completion of their training. The selected candidates will therefore be required to execute a bond to the effect that on completion of the training they will serve in the Industries Department, Madras for a period of not less than 3 years from the date of completion of training, failing which the amount of Rs. 2,160 and any other amount paid by Government will be collected.

The last date of receipt of application with attested copies of certificates of age, educational qualifications, Grade list is 10th June 1972. Candidates will have to appear for interview at their own cost at Madras for which no Travelling Allowance and any other expenses will be paid.

No. 105-A. *Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras-5.*

PALLAVA TRANSPORT CORPORATION.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Chairman, Pallava Transport Corporation, Limited, Madras-2, sealed tender is invited up to 3 p.m. on 31st May 1972 by Executive Engineer (C), Pallava Transport Corporation, Limited, Madras-2 for Stall No. 2, at T. Nagar bus stand. The business to be carried out for running of Dry Cleaners. The Tenders will be for a period of three years. tenders will be opened on the same day, i.e., 31st May 1972 at 3-15 p.m. Copies of tender conditions can be had from the Executive Engineer (C), Pallava Transport Corporation, Limited, on payment of Re. 1-04 during office hours. The amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

No. 78-A.

*Managing Director.*

GOVERNMENT OF TAMILNADU, PUBLIC WORKS  
DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

No. D5/11762/72-2, dated 4th May 1972.

*Construction of flush-out latrines in Central Jail at Madurai.*

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Madurai Circle, Madurai-2 for the above work up to 5.00 p.m. on 7th June 1972 and opened at 4.00 p.m. on the same day. The tender documents will be available for sale from 1st June 1972 to 5th June 1972.

Form of agreement—Lump sum.

Earnest money deposit—Rs. 5,900 (Rs. five thousand and nine hundred only).

Period of completion—Six months.

The cost of tender documents of Rs. 20 (Rs. twenty only) not refundable should be remitted into the treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "P.W. Remittances—III O.R." to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Madurai Division, Madurai and Sales-tax with surcharge of Re. 0-75 for the tender documents under the head "XII Sales-tax (d) Miscellaneous" in a single chalan and the chalan produced after which only the tender documents will be issued.

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

No. 103-A. *Superintending Engineer (in-charge), Madurai Circle.*

INTEGRATED COURSE OF MIDWIFERY-cum-HEALTH  
VISITING.

Applications are invited from women candidates for admission to the Integrated course of Midwifery-cum-Health Visiting commencing from 1st July 1972.

A stipend of Rs. 50 per mensem will be paid to the selected candidates and the duration of the course is 30 months.

The candidates should have passed the S.S.L.C. examination and declared eligible for admission to the college course and they should have completed 18 years and should not be more than 35 years of age.

Application forms can be had up to 5 p.m. on 25th May 1972 from the Additional Director of Health Services and Family Planning Office of the Director of Health Services and Family Planning (PH Wing), 81, Mount Road, Madras-6 on a written requisition with a crossed postal order for 50 paise payable to the Additional Director of Health Services and Family Planning, Madras and also with a sufficiently and adequately stamped self-addressed envelope.

The last date for receipt of applications is 31st May 1972 and all applications received after 31st May 1972 will be summarily rejected.

No. 72-A.

*Additional Director of Health Services and Family Planning and Chairman, Board of Examiners, Madras-6.*

# DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

## NOTIFICATION.

Applications are invited for admission during the year 1972-73 to the Sandwich Course in Sugar Technology, so as to reach the Special Officer, Institute of Chemical Technology, Madras-20, before 5-00 p.m. on 21st June 1972.

2. Application forms and prospectus can be obtained from the Special Officer, Institute of Chemical Technology, Adyar, Madras-20, on a requisition accompanied by a Crossed Postal Order for Rs. 1 drawn in favour of the Special Officer, Institute of Chemical Technology, Madras (Postal Order, dated not earlier than 15th May 1972) together with a self addressed envelope of size 22 cm. X 9.5 cm. and stamped to the value of 50 paise + 5 paise Refugee relief stamp.

### 3. Qualification for admission—

A pass in S.S.L.C. with Algebra and Geometry or Physics or Chemistry or Engineering as an elective subject with eligibility for University Courses of study.

Any other qualification recognised as equivalent to the above by the Board of Secondary Education, Tamil Nadu.

Note.—(1) Pre-technical Course passed candidates can apply to the Special Officer, Institute of Chemical Technology, Madras-20, for admission in the 2nd year of the course directly during the year 1972-73.

(2) Preference will be given to the candidates sponsored by the Sugar Industry.

4. Age-limit.—No age-limit is prescribed for admission to this Course.

5. Candidates applying for admission should be prepared to appear for interview, if required, at their own expense.

6. Applications should be addressed to the Special Officer, Institute of Chemical Technology, Madras-20, by designation and not by name.

Director of Technical Education.

No. 4-A.

# MADURAI MEDICAL COLLEGE, MADURAI.

## NOTIFICATION.

### DIPLOMA IN ORTHOPTICS COURSE—JULY 1972 SESSION.

Applications for the admission of the above Course commencing from 1st July 1972 at Madurai Medical College, Madurai, will be received by the Dean, Madurai Medical College, Madurai, up to 5 p.m. on Thursday, the 15th June 1972 from WOMEN CANDIDATES ONLY.

Qualifications.—Should have passed the Pre-University examination (with Science Group as Optionals) or any other examinations accepted as equivalent thereto.

Age.—Between 17 and 25 years.

Duration of the Course.—Two years.

### Stipend—

(a) The stipend will be awarded at the rate of Rs. 60 per month during the training period to the candidates.

(b) They will be required to execute a bond to serve the Government of Tamil Nadu for a period of five years.

Applications should be submitted with all necessary enclosures.

Forms of application and prospectus can be obtained from the College office by sending a requisition together with an Indian Postal Order (Crossed) for Re. 1 drawn in favour of the Dean, Madurai Medical College, Madurai, and also a self-addressed envelope to the value of 40 paise including National Refugee Relief Fund (35 + 5).

Note.—Postage Stamps, Money Orders, Cash Payment Chalang, etc., will not be accepted. No notice will be taken on the requisition not accompanied by self-addressed envelope and postal orders.

Dean, Madurai Medical College, Madurai.

No. 73-A.

## TAMIL NADU WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

### CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water-supply and Drainage Board, Madras, sealed tenders in the prescribed departmental form will be received by the Chief Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water-supply and Drainage Board, up to 3-00 p.m. on 12th June 1972. The tenders will be opened at 3-30 p.m. on the same day by the Chief Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water-supply and Drainage Board or any officer deputed by him in the presence of tenderers present at the time of opening of the tenders.

Name of the work—Tuticorin Industrial Complex 20 MGD Water-supply Scheme—Supply and delivery of steel specials to suit 1,200 mm. internal dia. P.S.C. Pipes.

Form of contract—Lumpsum.

Earnest money deposit—Rs. 15,000 (rupees fifteen thousand only).

Period of supply—6 months.

Cost of tender schedule—Rs. 10-35 inclusive of sales tax.

The tender schedules can be had direct from the Executive Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water-supply and Drainage Board, 1-14, Edward Elliotts Road, Madras-4, from 10th May 1972 by remitting the cost towards the tender schedules by cash or by Money Order. The cost of tender documents is not refundable under any circumstances.

Chief Engineer,

No. 102-A. Tamil Nadu Water-supply and Drainage Board.

## TAMIL NADU WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

### NOTIFICATION.

Sub.—Pallipalayam Water-supply Scheme—II Stage—Construction of treatment works of capacity 25-50 lakhs litres in 23 hours per day—Consisting of aeration chemical house Clariflocculator—Rapid Sand filters—Chlorinator and water meter—Regarding.

Ref.—(1) This office Chit Tender Notice No. 3041/SD 2/72, dated 4th February 1972.

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

The last date for receipt of tenders for the above work is hereby extended up to 3-00 p.m. on 15th June 1972 and will be opened on the same day at 4-00 p.m.

The period of sale of tender documents is also extended up to 13th June 1972.

Other conditions of the Chit Tender Notice remain unchanged.

Superintending Engineer (T.W.A.D.),  
Coimbatore-12.

No. 7. 1.



## NOTIFICATION.

### MADURAI MEDICAL COLLEGE, MADURAI.

#### CERTIFIED RADIOLOGICAL ASSISTANTS' COURSE—JULY 1972 SESSION.

Applications are invited from candidates of Tamil Nadu State only, who have passed Pre-University examination of the University of Madras/Madurai and Annamalai with Mathematics and Physical Sciences as optional subjects under Part III Group, for admission to Certified Radiological Assistants' Course at the Madurai Medical College, Madurai, commencing from 1st July 1972.

Last date for the receipt of application is 5 p.m. on 15th June 1972. Applications received after the due date and time will not be considered. Forms of application and prospectus can be obtained from the Dean, Madurai Medical College, Madurai, by sending a requisition together with the following :—

(1) a crossed Indian Postal Order for Re. 1 drawn in favour of Lx Secretary and Treasurer, Madurai Medical College, Madurai;

(2) a self-addressed oblong size (9") envelope stamped to the value of 40 Paise including National Refugee Relief Fund (35 + 5).

The Postal Orders should have been purchased from the Post Office on or after 1st May 1972. Postal Orders of earlier dates will not be accepted.

Note.—Indian Postage stamps, Money Order, Cash, Chalan, etc., will not be accepted. No notice will be taken of requisitions not accompanied by self-addressed envelopes and Postal Orders.

The duration of the course will be one year.

*Dean, Madurai Medical College, Madurai.*

No. 75-A.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu "Sealed Tenders" will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Coimbatore-Nilgiris Circle at his office at Coimbatore up to 3-00 p.m. on 29th May 1972 for the work noted below :—

*Name of work.*—Construction of a Building for one Chest Clinic in Taluk Headquarters Hospital at Erode—E.M.D. Rs. 2,600.

The work is to be carried out on Lump Sum Contract basis within four months.

The tender documents can be had from the Manager, Office of the Executive Engineer, Buildings Division, Coimbatore, on requisition in writing and on payment of the fee, i.e., Rs. 5-18 (inclusive of Sales Tax), which is not refundable in all working days during office hours from 12th May 1972.

*Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Coimbatore-Nilgiris Circle, Coimbatore-1.*

No. 65-A.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

*Name of work.*—Providing Pile foundations for the proposed construction of a New O.P. block in Government K.G. Hospital, Madras—E.M.D. Rs. 6,250.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders for the above mentioned work will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Madras-Chingleput Circle at his office at Chepauk, Madras-5, upto 3-00 p.m. on 29th May 1972.

Form of agreement is L.S. and period of completion—six months.

Cost of tender documents, viz., Rs. 30 (Rupees thirty only) to be remitted into the Treasury or R.B.I., Madras, under the head "P.W. Remittances III—Other Remittances" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Buildings Division No. 1, Chepauk, Madras-5 and Sales tax, viz.,—Re. 1-05 (Rupee one and Paise five only) to be remitted under the same chalan in to the Treasury or R.B.I., Madras, under the head "XII. Sales Tax—I. Receipts under State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax".

Sale of tender documents is from 20th to 28th May 1972 (during office hours) and the date of tender is 29th May 1972.

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

*Superintending Engineer, Madras-Chingleput Circle.*

No. 76-A.

## TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

### TIRUNELVELI ELECTRICITY SYSTEM, TIRUNELVELI.

#### TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders Superscribed as "Printing and supply of 35,000 Nos. of T.N.E.B. 25—L.T. Bill Books" are invited by the undersigned up to 4 p.m. after 15 days on publication in the TAMIL ARASU.

Copy of tender forms can be had on payment of Rs. 5-00 (Total Rupees Five—Non-refundable) for each copy of specification either in cash at the counter or by money order to the Chief Accountant, Expenditure, Tirunelveli Electricity System, Tirunelveli-3, mentioning clearly the specification required. The last date for the receipt of money order is 5 days prior to the date of receipt of Tender. The Board is not responsible for any loss in transit or in post. Application for tender specification should be sent enclosing the receipt for payment of cost. The tender specifications are not transferable.

It is not binding on the purchaser to accept the lowest or any tender. The tender will be opened at 4 p.m. on the due date in the presence of such of the tenderers who desire to be present.

Tender set will be available for sale from 20th May 1972.

No. 77-A.

*Superintending Engineer (in charge)  
Tirunelveli Electricity System, Tirunelveli.*

# HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## CIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed scheduled tender will be received by the Divisional Engineer (National Highways), Madurai at his office at P.T. Rajan Road, Madurai-2 up to 3-30 p.m. (Office clock) on 7th June 1972, Wednesday, for the works noted below in item Nos. 1 to 10 and at the office of the Assistant Engineer (National Highways), Tirunelveli at No. 1, Street, Murugan Kurichy, Tirunelveli-2, up to 3-30 p.m. (Office Clock) on 9th June 1972 Friday, for the works noted below in item Nos. 11 to 27 and opened by the Divisional Engineer (N.H.) Madurai, at 3-35 p.m. on the same dates and at the same offices.

| Serial number and name of work.                                                              | E.M.D. | Availability of tender schedule.                     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                              | RS.    |                                                      |
| 1 Widening and strengthening pavements from KM 55 to 59 of N.H.7 Madurai-Kanyakumari Road.   | 8,850  | Office of the Divisional Engineer, (N.H.) Madurai-2. |
| 2 Widening and strengthening pavements from KM 59 to 62 of N.H.7 Madurai-Kanyakumari Road.   | 8,000  | Do.                                                  |
| 3 Widening and strengthening pavements from KM 62 to 65 of N.H.7 Madurai-Kanyakumari Road.   | 8,000  | Do.                                                  |
| 4 Widening and strengthening pavements from KM 65 to 68 of N.H.7 Madurai-Kanyakumari Road.   | 8,200  | Do.                                                  |
| 5 Widening and Strengthening pavements from KM 68 to 71 of N. H. 7 Madurai-Kanyakumari Road. | 9,150  | Do.                                                  |
| 6 Widening and strengthening pavements from KM 71 to 74 of N.H. 7 Madurai-Kanyakumari Road.  | 7,700  | Do.                                                  |
| 7 Widening and strengthening pavements from KM 74 to 77 of N.H. 7 Madurai-Kanyakumari Road.  | 6,500  | Do.                                                  |
| 8 Widening and strengthening pavements from KM 105 to 103 of N.H.7 Madurai-Kanyakumari Road. | 9,350  | Do.                                                  |
| 9 Widening and strengthening pavements from KM 108 to 111 of N.H.7 Madurai-Kanyakumari Road. | 6,800  | Do.                                                  |

| Serial number. | Name of work.                                                                                    | Earnest Money Deposit.<br>Rs. | Availability of tender Schedule.                        |
|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| 10             | Widening and strengthening pavements from KM 111 to 115 of N.H.7 Madurai-Kanyakumari Road.       | 9,350                         | Office of the Divisional Engineer (N.H.), Madurai-2.    |
| 11             | Widening and strengthening pavements from KM 134 to 138-8 of N.H. 7 Madurai-Kanyakumari Road.    | 10,750                        | Office of the Assistant Engineer (N.H.), Tirunelveli-2. |
| 12             | Widening and strengthening pavements from KM 138-8 to 142-8 of N.H. 7 Madurai-Kanyakumari Road.  | 10,550                        | Do.                                                     |
| 13             | Widening and strengthening pavements from KM 142-8 to 146-4 of N. H. 7 Madurai-Kanyakumari Road. | 10,000                        | Do.                                                     |
| 14             | Widening and strengthening pavements from KM 170 to 173 of N.H. 7 Madurai-Kanyakumari Road.      | 8,200                         | Do.                                                     |
| 15             | Widening and strengthening pavements from KM 173 to 177 of N.H. 7 Madurai-Kanyakumari Road.      | 9,750                         | Do.                                                     |
| 16             | Widening and strengthening pavements from KM 177 to 181 of N.H. 7 of Madurai-Kanyakumari Road.   | 8,700                         | Do.                                                     |
| 17             | Widening and strengthening pavements from KM 183 to 186 of N.H.7 Madurai-Kanyakumari Road.       | 8,250                         | Do.                                                     |
| 18             | Widening and strengthening pavements from KM 186 to 189 of N.H. 7 Madurai-Kanyakumari Road.      | 9,050                         | Do.                                                     |
| 19             | Widening and strengthening pavements from KM 189 to 192 of N.H. 7 Madurai-Kanyakumari Road.      | 9,950                         | Do.                                                     |
| 20             | Widening and strengthening pavements from KM 192 to 195 of N.H. 7 Madurai-Kanyakumari Road.      | 9,050                         | Do.                                                     |
| 21             | Widening and strengthening pavements from KM 195 to 198 of N.H. 7 Madurai-Kanyakumari Road.      | 6,950                         | Do.                                                     |

## DIRECTORATE OF GROUNDWATER.

| Name of work.                                                                                     | E.M.D. | Availability of tender Schedule.                        |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                   | Rs.    |                                                         |
| 22 Widening and strengthening pavements from KM 198 to 200 of N.H. 7 Madurai-Kanyakumari road.    | 6,150  | Office of the Assistant Engineer (N.H.), Tirunelveli-2. |
| 23 Widening and strengthening pavements from KM 200 to 203 of N.H. 7 Madurai-Kanyakumari road.    | 8,050  | Do.                                                     |
| 24 Widening and strengthening pavements from KM 203 to 216 of N.H. 7 Madurai-Kanyakumari road.    | 8,500  | Do.                                                     |
| 25 Widening and strengthening pavements from KM 216 to 219 of N.H. 7 Madurai-Kanyakumari road.    | 9,500  | Do.                                                     |
| 26 Widening and strengthening pavements from KM 219 to 221 of N.H. 7 of Madurai-Kanyakumari road. | 5,900  | Do.                                                     |
| 27 Widening and strengthening pavements from KM 221 to 224 of N.H. 7 Madurai-Kanyakumari road.    | 8,000  | Do.                                                     |

Particulars of tender conditions, prescribed forms, schedules, plans, etc., for the works noted above in item Nos. 1 to 10 can be obtained from the office of the Divisional Engineer (N.H.), Madurai-2, from 1st to 6th June 1972 and for the works noted in item Nos. 11 to 27 above from the office of the Assistant Engineer (N.H.), Tirunelveli-2, from 2nd to 8th June 1972 on all working days during office hours on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 20-70 per set including sales tax (not refundable).

Alternative design proposals will not be entertained. The E.M.D. noted above shall be remitted in any of the Government treasuries within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (N.H.), Madurai, under "Revenue Deposit" and the receipted chalan should be enclosed, with the tender.

Earnest Money Deposit in the shape of 12 Year National Certificate, 10 Year Defence Deposit Certificate, State Government Securities, Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board Bonds, Bank Guarantees, deposit at call receipts and demand drafts issued by scheduled banks will also be accepted. It is informed the guarantees will not be considered unless the concurrence of reserve bank of India to the Bank guarantee is obtained and enclosed with the tender.

Tender without Earnest Money Deposit will be summarily rejected.

Divisional Engineer (N.H.),  
Madurai-2.

No. 100-A.

## TENDER NOTICE.

Name of work.—Supply of casting pipe accessories to the Directorate of Groundwater—Regarding—E.M.D. Rs. 5,000..

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Director of Groundwater, Madras-17, in the above office up to 3-00 p.m. on 12th June 1972 for the above work.

The tenders will be opened by the Director, Groundwater in the above office at 3-30 p.m. on the same day in presence of those tenderers who choose to be present on that date. Period of completion is two months.

The cost of tender documents, viz., Rs. 10-00 (which under no circumstances will be refunded) should be remitted in the Reserve Bank of India or Government Treasury to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Groundwater Division, Madras-17, under the head of account "Public Works Remittances III Other Remittances". The sales tax of Re. 0-40 should be remitted into the Reserve Bank of India or Government Treasury under the head of account "XII Sales Tax—(b) Receipts under State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax".

The documents will be supplied only on production of the chalans in the above mentioned office during office hours from 1st May to 7th June 1972..

No. 98-A.

Director of Groundwater, Madras-17.

## DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

## TENDER NOTIFICATION.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders are invited for the purchase of Ghee from the Central Dairy, Milk Colony, Madhavaram and Milk Project, Madurai. Samples of ghee can be had on payment of cost at the prescribed rates from the Assistant Milk Commissioner (Distribution), Nandanam, Madras-35 and from the Project Manager, Madurai Milk Project, Madurai-20. No samples can be sent to out-stations.

Tender schedules together with detailed terms and conditions governing the sale can be obtained from the Assistant Milk Commissioner (Distribution), 24-A, Chammier's Road, Nandanam, Madras-35, on any working days between 11-00 a.m. to 3-00 p.m. on payment of Rs. 5 for each set plus S.T. and Surcharge on S.T. The tenders will be received up to 1 p.m. on 25th May 1972 and they will be opened on the same day at 3-00 p.m. in the presence of the tenderers or their authorised representatives.

No. 64-A.

Commissioner.

## HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## PUBLIC AUCTION NOTICE.

The unserviceable vehicle Lorry MSC 9082 of this department will be sold in Public Auction on 19th May 1972 at 3-30 p.m. in the Highways Transport and Machinery Division, Guindy, Madras-25.

The particulars of the vehicle and other details can be had at the office of the undersigned on any working days during office hours.

No. 89-A. Divisional Engineer (H. & R. W.), T. & M. Division, Madras-25.

# TENDER NOTICE.

## GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU.

### DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

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

| <i>Serial number and Name of work.</i>                                     | <i>Earnest Money Deposit.</i> | <i>Cost of Tender Documents.</i> | <i>Period of completion.</i> | <i>Documents available date.</i> | <i>Last date for receipt of Tender.</i> |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| (1)                                                                        | (2)                           | (3)                              | (4)                          | (5)                              | (6)                                     |
|                                                                            | RS.                           | RS.                              |                              |                                  |                                         |
| 1 Construction of 2 Nos. 'G' type workshops at Industrial Estate, Madurai. | 4,200                         | 10-40                            | 6 months.                    | 15th May 1972                    | 30th May 1972.                          |
| 2 Construction of 2 Nos. 'I' type workshops at Industrial Estate, Madurai. | 3,000                         | 10-40                            | 6 months.                    | 16th May 1972                    | 31st May 1972.                          |

1. Form of agreement.—Lump sum.

2. Tender documents will be available for sale at the Office of the Executive Engineer (Construction), Madurai Division, Industrial Estate, Madurai, during the Office hours from the dates noted above.

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

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

5. Intending tenderers should have at least three years experience in the Construction of Major Building Works.

Madras-2,  
No. 24.

C. P. MATHEW,  
Superintending Engineer,  
Construction Branch.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

#### AUCTION NOTICE: POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The following condemned Police Lorry will be sold in public auction at 10-30 hours on 25th May 1972 at Thanjavur West District Police Office, Thanjavur.

#### *Particulars of the vehicle.*

Registration No. MDO. 3309.

Bed Ford—Open type.

Petrol Driven—1961 Model.

Wheel Base 167".

Capacity 24 in all—Horse-power 29'4.

(2) For further particulars, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Armed Reserve, Thanjavur, may be contacted.

### TAMIL NADU WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD

#### NOTIFICATION.

*Subject.*—Dharmapuri Water-Supply Scheme—I stage—Distribution system for High level zone.

*Reference.*—This Office Chit Tender Notice No. 764/SD2/72, dated 18th March 1972.

The last date for receipt of tenders for the above work is hereby further extended up to 3 p.m. on 26th May 1972 and the same will be opened on the same day at 4-00 p.m.

The period of sale of tender documents is also extended upto 23rd May 1972.

Other conditions of the Chit Tender Notice remain unchanged.

No. 79-A.

SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,  
Thanjavur West.

No. 80-A.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER (TWAD),  
Coimbatore-12.



# HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## RECHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of and by order and direction of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Coimbatore for the undermentioned work at his office at Venkataramana road, R.S. Puram, Coimbatore-2 up to 3 p.m. on 24th May 1972 and will be opened at 3-15 p.m. (as per office clock) on the same day.

*Name of work.*—(1) Widening the bridge across Tirumani-muthar river at mile 1/8 of Salem-Tiruchirappalli road within Salem Municipal limits—E.M.D. Rs. 3,450—Salem Division.

*Name of work.*—(2) Constructing a bridge at mile 0/2 of Ettimadai Railway feeder road—E.M.D. Rs. 3,485—Coimbatore Division.

*Name of work.*—(3) Constructing a bridge at mile 5/1 of Madukkarai-Chettipalayam road—E.M.D. Rs. 2,975—Coimbatore Division.

*Name of work.*—(4) Constructing drains, footpaths and service roads in connection with the construction of an overbridge at mile 328/7 of Salem-Cochin road (N.H. 47) in lieu of the existing level-crossing in Coimbatore Municipal limit—E.M.D. Rs. 6,530—Coimbatore Division.

The particulars of tender, condition of contract with plans, schedules, etc., can be obtained from the Divisional Engineers (Highways and Rural Works) concerned on payment of Rs. 20 plus sales tax (not refundable) on all working days from 17th May 1972 to 23rd May 1972. No application for the issue of tender documents will be entertained on the date of tender.

The earnest money deposit for the work as specified above should be remitted in any of the Government treasuries in the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineers (Highways and Rural Works) concerned under the head of account "Revenue Deposit" on behalf of the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works) concerned and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender. If the bank guarantee is produced towards earnest money deposit, the concurrence of the Reserve Bank of India to the bank guarantee should also be submitted along with the tender failing which the tender will not be considered.

No. 81-A. *Superintending Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Coimbatore-2.*

## ADVERTISEMENT.

### REGULAR COURSE OF HEALTH VISITORS.

Applications are invited from women candidates for admission to the Regular Health Visitors Course commencing from 1st July 1972.

A stipend of Rs. 50 per mensem will be paid to the selected candidates. The candidates should have obtained a diploma in—

- (1) Midwifery and General Sick Nursing or
- (2) In Midwifery alone or
- (3) In Auxiliary Nurse Midwives Course.

*Age.*—Must have completed 23 years and below 35 years.

The duration of the course is 18 months. Application forms can be had from the Additional Director of Health Services and Family Planning, Office of the Director of Health Services and Family Planning (P.H. Wing), 81, Mount Road, Madras-6, on a written requisition by the candidates concerned stating the age, and qualification, etc., along with a crossed postal order for 50 paise payable to the Additional Director of Health Services and Family Planning, Madras and also with a self-addressed and adequately stamped envelope up to 5 p.m. on 25th May 1972.

The last date for receipt of application is 31st May 1972.

No. 71-A. *Additional Director of Health Services and Family Planning and Chairman, Board of Examiners, Madras-6.*

# TAMIL NADU SLUM CLEARANCE BOARD DIVISION I.

## TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, Sealed Tenders with name of work and tenderer duly superscribed on the cover are invited from the registered contractors by the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division No. 1, 35/37, Jehangir street, Second Line Beach, Madras-1 up to 3 p.m. on 5th June 1972 for the following work. The tenders will be opened by the undersigned at 3-05 p.m. on the same day in the presence of the Tenderers who choose to be present at that time. Cost of tender documents (non-refundable) per set of each work is Rs. 20 plus Sales Tax and form of contract for all works is L.S.

*Name of work.*—(1) Construction of tenemental blocks, Five Storeyed (40 in 1-2 Blocks), Group I as per T.D. 217/70 in R.S. No. 1277/4 at Kalyanapuram, behind Elephant Gate Police Station—Estimate amount Es. 4,80,000—E.M.D. Rs. 7,200.

*Name of work.*—(2) Construction of tenemental blocks, Five storeyed (40 in 1-2 Blocks), Group II as per T.D. No. 217/70 in R.S. No. 1217/4 at Kalyanapuram behind Elephant Gate Police Station—Estimate amount Rs. 4,80,000—E.M.D. Rs. 7,200.

*Name of work.*—(3) Construction of tenemental blocks, Five storeyed (40 in 1-1 Block and 20 in 1-1 Block), Group III as per T.D. No. 217/70 in R.S. No. 1277/4 at Kalyanapuram, behind Elephant Gate Police Station—Estimate amount Rs. 3,60,000—E.M.D. Rs. 5,400.

*Name of work.*—(4) Construction of tenemental blocks, Five storeyed (20 in 1-1 Block and 24 in 1-1 Block), Group IV as per T.D. No. 217/70 in R.S. No. 1277/4 at Kalyanapuram, behind Elephant Gate Police Station—Estimate amount Rs. 2,64,000—E.M.D. Rs. 3,960.

The tender documents can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division No. 1, 35/37, Jehangir street, Second Line Beach, Madras-1 on all working days between 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. from 20th May 1972 to 3rd June 1972 and only on production of receipted chalan towards the cost of tender schedules plus sales tax. The cost of tender schedules and S.T. may be remitted into Indian Overseas Bank, Cathedral road, Madras-6 to the head Savings Bank Account of the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division No. 1.

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

No. 93-A. *Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division I, Madras-1.*

## AUCTION.

Two Royal Enfield 3-5 bullet, 1966 model motor cycles in good running condition will be sold in public auction at 10-00 hrs on 20th May 1972 at the Office of the Superintendent of Police, Kanyakumari at Nagercoil. Further details can be had from the above office on any working day during office hours.

No. 20. *Superintendent of Police, Kanyakumari.*

# POLLACHI MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.

## TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited for the supply of 25' and 28' steel tubular poles by the Municipal Commissioner up to 31st May 1972. The tender conditions and specifications can be had from the Municipal Electrical Engineer, Pollachi at request.

No. 19. *Commissioner.*

# DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

## NOTIFICATION.

Admission to Pre-technical course conducted in the Government Polytechnics in the Tamil Nadu during the academic year 1972-73.

1. Applications are invited for admission to the pre-technical course conducted in the following Government Polytechnics :—

- (1) Central Polytechnic, Adyar, Madras-20.
- (2) Government Polytechnic, Vellore (North Arcot).
- (3) Tamil Nadu Polytechnic, Madurai.
- (4) Government Polytechnic, Coimbatore-4.
- (5) Government Polytechnic, Nagercoil.
- (6) Government Polytechnic, Thuvakudi, Tiruchirappalli-15.
- (7) Government Polytechnic, Tuticorin-3.
- (8) Alagappa Polytechnic, Karaikudi-4.
- (9) Srinivasa Subbaraya Polytechnic, Sirkali.

*Details of the course.*—The course shall be for one full academic year. The subjects of study shall be both theory and practical and shall be in accordance with the syllabus prescribed.

Semester system with internal assessment will be introduced from this academic year 1972-73 for the second year of the diploma courses.

A pass in the Pre-technical course is recognised as equivalent to a pass in the Pre-University course examination of the Madras/Madurai University. The successful candidates who have passed all the subjects of the Pre-technical course will be eligible for admission to.—

(i) Diploma courses in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical Engineering conducted in the Polytechnics mentioned above;

or

(ii) Five year Degree course in Engineering to the Engineering Colleges of this State;

or

(iii) Arts/Science degree courses in the Arts Colleges.

*Fee concessions.*—Pre-technical course will be free to all students except for the P.U.C. studied candidates who have availed the fee concessions in P.U.C.

2. Application form along with details of instructions for admission to any of the above Polytechnics can be had from the Principals of any of the Polytechnic mentioned above on requisition, accompanied by a Crossed Postal Order for Re. 1 (which should not be dated early than 20th May 1972) drawn in favour of the Principal of the Polytechnic to whom the requisition is made and a self addressed envelope of size 22 cm x 9.5 cm. and stamped to the value of 65 paise plus 5 paise refugee relief stamp.

3. Courses of study available in the Polytechnics after completion of the Pre-technical course—

- (1) Civil Engineering.
- (2) Mechanical Engineering.
- (3) Electrical Engineering.

4. *Qualification for admission.*—A pass in the final year examination of the Technical High School course conducted by the State Board of Technical Education and Training, Tamil Nadu

or

A pass in S.S.L.C. with Algebra and Geometry or Physics or Chemistry or Engineering as an elective subject with eligibility for University courses of study;

or

Any other qualifications recognised as equivalent to the above by the Board of Secondary Education, Tamil Nadu;

or

A pass in the Anglo-Indian High School examination with any two electives from Algebra, Trigonometry, Geometry, Physics and Chemistry with eligibility for University courses of study;

or

A pass in the Matriculation with Mathematics and Science.

5. *Age limit.*—No age limit is prescribed for admission to Diploma Courses.

6. *Candidates belonging to Tamil Nadu only will be considered for admission to the above course.*—However, children of Central Government employees and children of persons employed in registered Joint Stock Companies, Private or Public and also in Government recognised Institutions, not domiciled in this State may also apply and complete with other candidates for admission irrespective of their domicile, provided the parent or guardian of the candidate is employed in this State at the time of submission of application, which should be supported by a certificate from the employer of the parent or guardian.

7. Reservation of one seat in each of the following institutions have been made for bonafide repatriates from Burma and Ceylon.

### *For Burma Repatriates.*

- (1) Central Polytechnic, Madras.
- (2) Tamil Nadu Polytechnic, Madurai.
- (3) Government Polytechnic, Coimbatore.
- (4) Government Polytechnic, Vellore.
- (5) Government Polytechnic, Nagercoil.

### *For Ceylon Repatriates.*

- (1) Tamil Nadu Polytechnic, Madurai.
- (2) Government Polytechnic, Nagercoil.
- (3) Government Polytechnic, Tuticorin.

8. (a). The application for admission to any of the Government Polytechnics should be sent only to the *Principal of the Polytechnic*, to which the candidate seeks admission.

(b). *The last date for the receipt of applications by the Principals of the Polytechnics is 15th June 1972.* The candidates should submit their applications so as to reach the *Principal of the concerned Polytechnic before 5 p.m. on 15th June 1972.*

No. 18.

*Director of Technical Education.*

## TIRUCHIRAPPALLI HOUSING UNIT OF TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD.

### TENDER NOTICE.

Separate sealed tenders with the name of work and tenders duly superscribed on the cover are invited for the work mentioned below at Tiruchirappalli Neighbourhood area so as to reach the under-signed not later than 3.00 p.m. on 24th May 1972.

Name of the work—Supply and delivery of street light fittings to Tiruchirappalli Neighbourhood Scheme area.

Approximate value of work—Rs. 38,000.

E.M.D.—Rs. 600.

Tender documents can be had from the Divisional Accountant on all working days between 11.00 a.m. and 4.00 p.m. on payment of Rs. 5.20 towards the cost of tender documents. If these are to be sent by posts extra postage charge to be remitted. Tender Schedules will be available for sale from 12th to 23rd May 1972.

Tenders received will be opened at 3.15 p.m. on 24th May 1972 in the presence of contractor's who choose to be present.

*Executive Engineer and Additional Officer.*

Sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Ramanathapuram Circle, at his office at Madurai-1 for the works sanctioned below in separate covers up to 4.00 p.m. on 24th May 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Ramanathapuram Circle, Madurai-1 in the presence of the tenderers who choose to be present at 4.30 p.m. on the same day.

*Name of work.*—New Tank formation near Thiruvirundalpuram village in Aruppukottai Taluk.  
E.M.D. Rs. 4,140.

Form of contract is K2.

The cost of tender documents for each set viz Rs. 10-35 is payable under the sub-head "P.W. III. Other Remittances on account of Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Sivaganga Division, Sivaganga." Besides sales tax at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent extra which is payable under the head "XII. General Sales Tax".

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

The tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Ramanathapuram Circle, Madurai-1 during office hours from 15th May 1972 onwards. The last date for receipt of application for the tender schedules is 22nd May 1972 and the applications received after that date will not be generally considered.

Earnest money deposit will be accepted in the shape of chalans and other authorised mode of payment after due observations of formalities.

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

No. 101-A.

*Superintending Engineer,  
Public Works Department.*

#### OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT).

Madras-Chingleput Circle, Chepauk, Madras-5.

*Subject*—Erratum to the Release of Advertisement—Chit Tender Notice—Bill for journal for publication—Payment of—Regarding.

*Reference.*—This office Proceedings No. A.2/5296/72, dated 13th March 1972.

The name of the Division executing the work "Providing pile foundation for the proposed Cancer Block in Government Royapettah Hospital, Madras" may please be corrected as follows:—

For "South Presidency Division", read "Buildings No. I Division".

*Superintending Engineer,  
Public Works Department,  
Madras-Chingleput Circle.*

No. 2a.

#### Chit Tender Notice.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received for the following work by Electrical Engineer, Public Works Department, Tiruchirappalli-1 in his office up to 3 p.m. on 9th June 1972. The tenders will be opened on the same day at 4.00 p.m.

*Name of work.*—

1. Supply and erection of Air-conditioning plant for twin operation theatre at E.S.I. Hospital, Madurai.
2. Supply and erection of Air conditioning plant for twin operation theatre at Thanjavur Medical College Hospital, Thanjavur.

Tender schedules can be had from this office till 8th June 1972 on production of the cost, viz., Rs. 10-35 per set of each work only in the shape of chalan remitted under the head of "P.W. III O.R. Electrical Engineer, Public Works Department, Tiruchirappalli-1" or Demand draft of any scheduled bank obtained in the name of the Electrical Engineer, Public Works Department, Tiruchirappalli-1.

No. 22.

*Electrical Engineer,  
Public Works Department,  
Tiruchirappalli-1.*

#### DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION, MADRAS-25.

##### NOTIFICATION.

Applications are invited for admission during the year 1972-73 to the Diploma Course in Chemical Technology, so as to reach the Special Officer, Institute of Chemical Technology, Madras-20 before 5 p.m. on 21st June 1972.

2. Candidates belonging to other States may also apply provided they possess the required minimum educational qualification.

3. Application form and prospectus can be obtained from the Special Officer, Institute of Chemical Technology, Adyar, Madras-20 on a requisition accompanied by a Crossed Postal Order for Re. 1 drawn in favour of the Special Officer Institute of Chemical Technology, Madras (Postal Order, dated not earlier than 15th May 1972) together with a self-addressed envelope of size 22 cm. x 9.5 cm. and stamped to the value of 50 Paise plus 5 Paise refugee relief stamp.

4. Qualification for admission.—A pass in S.S.L.C. with Algebra and Geometry or Physics or Chemistry or Engineering as an elective with eligibility for University courses of study or

Any other qualification recognised as equivalent to the above by the Board of Secondary Education, Tamil Nadu.

5. Age limit.—"No age-limit is prescribed for Admission to this course".

6. Stipend.—Stipends will be awarded at the rate of Rs. 20 per mensem to the first year candidates whose parents or guardians annual income does not exceed Rs. 1,500.

7. Candidates applying for admission should be prepared to appear for interview, if required, at their own expense.

8. Applications should be addressed to the Special Officer, Institute of Chemical Technology, Madras-20 by designation and not by name.

No. 20.

*Director of Technical Education.*

# TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

## "SALE OF MACHINERIES AND EQUIPMENTS, ETC."

### Tender Notice.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, separate sealed tenders superscribed with the specification No. and the due date on the cover are invited by the undersigned up to 3.00 p.m. on the dates noted against each at his office at Kundah Bridge for the purchase of the following surplus Heavy Machineries and Equipments on "as is where is" basis. Tenders will be opened at 4.00 p.m. on the due dates in the presence of such of those tenderers who are present. Due date for the receipt of tender for works items (5) to (9) is 5th June 1972 and for works (1) to (4) 29th May 1972.

| Serial number. | Tender specification. | Name of materials.                                                             | Earnest Money Deposit. |
|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| (1)            | (2)                   | (3)                                                                            | (4)                    |
|                |                       |                                                                                | RS.                    |
| 1              | KGC/35/72-73 ..       | Stone Crushers ..                                                              | 2,000-00               |
| 2              | KGC/36/72-73 ..       | Russian Dumper ..                                                              | 1,000-00               |
| 3              | KGC/37/72-73 ..       | Britania Road Marshall Road Roller.                                            | 1,500-00               |
| 4              | KGC/38/72-73 ..       | Calf Dozer ..                                                                  | 400-00                 |
| 5              | KGC/39/72-73 ..       | Scrap Materials of different categories (M.S. and G.C.I. sheet cut bits, etc.) | 500-00                 |
|                | Do. ..                | Sheet doors, windows shutters, etc. (used).                                    |                        |
| 6              | KGC/40/72-73 ..       | Steel plates of various sizes and thickness High Tensile Tl. Grade.            | 1,000-00               |
| 7              | KGC/41/72-73 ..       | Steel Flat 2" x 3/8" x 7'0" ..                                                 | 200.00                 |
| 8              | KGC/42/72-73 ..       | Waste Paper (Chiseled).                                                        | 50-00                  |
| 9              | KGC/43/72-73 ..       | Tip Truck Parts, etc.                                                          | 500-00                 |

Tender form for required specification can be had on remittance of Rs. 2 (rupees two only) for each set on or after 19th May 1972 to the Chief Accountant (Generation) Kundah Birdge Post, Nilgiris district, either in cash or by Money Order. This amount is not refundable.

The tender forms will be sent only by ordinary post. The Electricity Board is not responsible if the tender forms are not delivered properly.

The tender specifications are not transferable. The tenders not submitted before the due date and time will be rejected. The sale of materials will be governed by the conditions detailed in the specifications.

The Earnest Money Deposit fixed for each tender specifications must be furnished while submitting the tenders. The tenders received without Earnest Money Deposit will not be considered and will be rejected.

No. 99-A

Superintending Engineer,  
Generation, Hydro Stations,  
Kundah Bridge Post,  
The Nilgiris.

# STATIONERY AND PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

## TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders will be received up to 3 p.m. on 31st May 1972 for the supply of one Semi Offset Proofing Press Machine to the Government Press, Madras. Full particulars may be obtained from the Director of Stationery and Printing, Madras-1.

No. 91-A.

Director.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Name of Work :—(1) Construction of Ward for 28 beds in Cholera Collection Centre for I.D. Hospital, Madurai. E.M.D. Rs. 4,500.

(2) Construction of 4 Nurses Quarters for Cholera Collection centre for I.D. Hospital at Madurai. E.M.D. Rs. 1,500.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Madurai Circle, Madurai-2 for the above work up to 3-00 p.m. on 24th May 1972 and opened at 4-00 p.m. on the same day. The tender documents will be available for sale from 11th to 22nd May 1972. Each work is to be carried out within six months on lump sum contract basis.

The cost of tender documents for each item of work of Rs. 20 (rupees twenty only) not refundable should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "P.W. Remittances—III O.R." to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Buildings Division, Madurai and sales-tax with surcharge of Re. 0-75 for the tender documents for each item under the head "XII. Sales tax (d) Miscellaneous" in separate chalang and the chalang produced after which only the tender documents will be issued.

Earnest Money Deposit will be accepted in the shape of chalang, deposit at call receipt or demand drafts of scheduled banks, Government Securities and Bank guarantees of 14 Nationalised Banks, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Bonds and National Savings Certificates will also be accepted at 5 per cent below market value. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

Superintending Engineer,  
(Additional Charge), Madurai Circle.

No. 39-A.

## TAMIL NADU FOREST DEPARTMENT.

### FOREST ENGINEERING DIVISION.

#### RE-TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited by the "Forest Engineer, Tiruchirappalli" for the following work on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu.

"Improvement to Konalar-Kavunji Road II and III Sections in Kodaikanal Range of Madurai North Division"—E.M.D. Rs. 688.

Last date for receipt and opening of tenders—19th May 1972 at 3-00 p.m. and 3-05 p.m. respectively.

2. The tender documents can be had from the office of the "Forest Engineer, I.A. Royal Road, Contonment, Tiruchirappalli-1" on requisition after payment of Rs. 1-04 in cash or by Money Order from 2nd to 18th May 1972 during office hours on all working days.

Forest Engineer.

No. 40-A.



DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION,  
MADRAS-25.

NOTIFICATION.

*Admission to the Five-Year Degree course in Engineering.*

Applications are invited by the Director of Technical Education, Madras-25 for admission during the year 1972-73 to the first-year of the Five Year Degree course in Engineering in the following Engineering Colleges, affiliated to the University of Madras/Madurai.

*Government Colleges.*

- 1 College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras-25.
- 2 Government College of Technology, Coimbatore.
- 3 Government College of Engineering, Salem.
- 4 Alagappa Chettiar College of Engineering and Technology, Karaikudi.

*Private Colleges.*

- 1 P.S.G. College of Technology, Coimbatore.
- 2 Coimbatore Institute of Technology, Coimbatore.
- 3 Thiagarajar College of Engineering, Madurai.

*Regional College.*

- 1 Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirappalli (Tamil Nadu quota of seats only).

2. Application forms for admission to the above Engineering Colleges can be obtained from Principals of any one of the colleges mentioned above on a requisition with a crossed postal order for Re. 1 (which should not be dated earlier than 15th May 1972) drawn in favour of the "Director of Technical Education, Madras" and a self addressed stamped (65 paise + 5 paise refugee relief stamp) envelope (size 22 cm. x 9½ cm).

3. *Qualification for admission.*—Candidates for admission to the first year of the Five Year Degree course in Engineering must have passed the:—

- (i) Pre-Technical course Examination of the State Board of Technical Education and Training, Tamil Nadu.

Or

- (ii) Pre-University Examination of the Madras/Madurai University with Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry under Part III Group "A" or an examination of some other University accepted as equivalent thereto by the Madras/Madurai University.

Candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes should have passed the said examination in not more than three attempts while others should have passed the examination in not more than two attempts.

Those belonging to classes other than the Scheduled Castes and Tribes should moreover have obtained in the Pre-Technical Course or Pre-University course examination.

- (i) A minimum of 50 per cent in Mathematics.

- (ii) A minimum average of 50 per cent in Physics and Chemistry taken together.

Provided that the total of (i) and (ii) above should not be less than 110 marks.

4. *Age-limit.*—Candidate seeking admission should have completed the age of fifteen years and six months on the fifteenth day of July of the year of admission. The upper age limit shall be 24 years in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes, repatriates from Burma and Ceylon and Goldsmith community and 21 years in the case of others on the first day of July of the year of admission.

5. (a) *Applicants belonging to Tamilnadu only will be considered for admission.*

However children of Central Government employees, not domiciled in this State may also apply and compete with other candidates for admission irrespective of their domicile provided their parents or guardian are serving in this State at the time of submission of application which should be supported by a certificate from the employer of the parent or guardian.

(b) Children of persons (not domiciled in this State) employed in Registered Joint Stock Companies Private or Public and also in Government recognised institutions who are, at the time of submission of application for admission, employed in this State may also apply and compete with other candidates for admission irrespective of their domicile provided a certificate from the management is produced along with the application that the person is a permanent employee of the firm or institution concerned.

(c) Candidates who have been educated in other States but whose parents belong to Tamil nadu should produce a certificate to the effect that they belong to Tamil nadu in the prescribed form (annexed to the application form) according to instructions contained therein.

6. *Last date for the receipt of application will be as follows:—*

- (A) For those who want to be interviewed at Madras Centre. 5 p.m. on 17th June 1972.
- (B) For those who want to be interviewed at Madurai Centre. 18th June 1972.
- (C) For those who want to be interviewed at Tiruchirappalli Centre. 18th June 1972.
- (D) For those who want to be interviewed at Coimbatore Centre. 19th June 1972.

Candidates are advised to send their applications duly filled in well in advance of the last date for the receipt of application.

*Director of Technical Education.*

Madras-25.

106-A

PALLAVA TRANSPORT CORPORATION.

AUCTION NOTICE.

Public auctions will be held at 10 a.m. in Central Depots Ayanavaram, Adayar, Madhavaram, Ambathur, Vadapalani and Tondiarpet Depots on 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29 and 30th May, 1972, respectively for the disposal of unserviceable and condemned materials such as tyres, empty barrels, batteries, wooden scraps, aluminium scraps, empty tins, tubes and flaps.

Auction conditions and other particulars can be had from the Materials Manager on request during office hours.

*for Managing Director.*

107-A

# NOTIFICATION BY THE COLLECTOR, MADURAI

## AUCTION SALE OF JEEPS.

The following jeeps (without trailers) in "as is and where is" condition will be sold in public auction by the District Development Officer (West) on Wednesday, 31st May 1972 at the time noted against each :—

- 1 Jeep Registration No. MSX 2787, 1958 10 a.m.  
Model.
- 2 Jeep Registration No. MSY 2161, 1958 11 a.m.  
Model.
- 3 Jeep Registration No. MSZ 8360, 1952 3 p.m.  
Model.
- 4 Jeep Registration No. MSY 0825, 1954 4 p.m.  
Model.
- 5 Jeep Registration No. MSY 0831, 1954 5 p.m.  
Model.

The intending bidders should pay a sum of Rs. 100 as earnest money deposit.

For further particulars, the intending bidders are requested to contact the District Development Officer (West), Madurai Collector's Office, Madurai-20.

### Conditions of sale.

1. The jeeps will be sold in public auction in "as is and where is" condition.

2. The jeeps will be available for inspection by the intending bidders in the proposed auction on any working day in the Panchayat Union Office, Madurai (West), Madurai.

3. The auction shall be conducted by the District Development Officer (West), Madurai.

4. The intending bidders shall attend the auction in person else the person who is deputed to part take in the auction shall produce a power-of-attorney obtained from the intending bidder when demanded.

5. Any person or body intending to bid must deposit a sum of Rs. 100 as earnest money with the selling officer on the date of sale. Such of the persons who have not complied with this condition will not be permitted to bid at the auction.

6. The sale will ordinarily be knocked down to the highest bidder, but the right is reserved to the Officer conducting the sale to reject any bid without assigning reasons therefor.

7. The earnest money deposited by unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them at the close of the sale and that of the successful bidder will be adjusted against the bid amount.

8. The sale will not be considered as completed unless it is confirmed by the competent authority.

9. Immediately after the bid is accepted by the officer conducting the sale, the successful bidder shall deposit on the spot 25 per cent of the total bid amount. The balance 75 per cent shall be remitted within one week from the date of receipt of the order of confirmation of the sale by the competent authority.

10. Sales-tax at the current rate shall be recovered on the total bid amount.

11. The successful bidder will not be permitted to remove any part or parts of the vehicles until the sale is confirmed by the competent authority and until the conditions 1 to 10 above are fulfilled.

12. In the event of failure on the part of the successful bidder to comply with any of the conditions noted above the sale shall stand cancelled and a resale held and the earnest money deposit and other amounts if any paid shall be forfeited. It shall not be incumbent upon the selling officer to give notice of such cancellation or resale, to the defaulting bidder. Resale will be conducted at the risk of the defaulting bidder who will be required to make good the difference between the total amount payable by him and the total amount payable by the successful bidder at the resale.

Collector.

No. 97-A.

## TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

### KODAYAR HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME.

#### TENDER NOTICE—K2 CONTRACT.

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

1. Sealed tenders for the work superscribed with the names of the work noted and with the name of the tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Kodayar Hydro-Electric Scheme, 34-A, Perumalpuram, Tirunelveli-7, Tirunelveli district up to 3 p.m. on 2nd June 1972 and will be opened at 4 p.m. on the same day in the presence of such of those tenderers or their authorised representatives as may be present. The specification number is KC. 296-A.

Name of work:—*Excavation for foundation between ch. 500 to 640 and Building masonry in Block VI from ch. 504 to ch. 604' up to top of Chinnakutiar Dam at Kodayar Upper Camp.*

2. Copies of tender specification with schedule, etc., can be had from the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 10-35 (inclusive of sales-tax) per tender set by money order or cash towards the cost of each set. This amount is not refundable under any circumstances.

3. The Earnest Money Deposit of Rs. 16,000 should be paid separately for each work in cash only in advance at the office of the undersigned and receipt thereof enclosed with the tender. Cheques will on no account be accepted. Demand drafts for earnest money should be sent in advance and in no case with the tender itself. Tenders received without earnest money deposit in the first instance will be summarily rejected.

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

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

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

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

No. 9-A.

## NOTIFICATION.

The Madras Medical College, Madras, will re-open for both Clinical and Non-Clinical students on 1st June 1972 after the Summer vacation. All the Clinical and Non-Clinical students should join the College on 1st June 1972 without fail.

PRINCIPAL,  
Madras Medical College.

No. 10-A.

## TENDER NOTICE.

### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Sealed tenders are invited by the undersigned upto 1 p.m. on 25th May 1972 for the supply of the following materials.—

Cast Iron Scrap=50 M.T.

Necessary Tender Specification and conditions may be had from P.A. to the undersigned, free of cost, on application.

General Superintendent,  
P.W. Workshops and Stores.

No. 11-A.

## DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

## NOTIFICATION.

### ADMISSION TO THE DIPLOMA COURSE IN FISHERIES TECHNOLOGY AND NAVIGATION.

Applications are invited for admission to the diploma course in Fisheries Technology and Navigation conducted at the Central Polytechnic, Madras-20. The course will be of three years duration.

Candidates belonging to Tamil Nadu only will be considered for admission.

#### Qualification for admission.—

(1) A pass in the final year examination of the Technical High School course conducted by the State Board of Technical Education and Training, Tamil Nadu.

OR

(2) A pass in the S.S.L.C. with eligibility for admission to University course of study.

OR

(3) Any other qualifications recognised as equivalent thereto by the Board of Secondary Education, Tamil Nadu.

“No age-limit is prescribed for admission to this Course.”

Application forms together with instructions to candidates can be obtained on a requisition from the Principal, Central Polytechnic, Madras-20 accompanied by a crossed postal order for Rs. 1 (which should not be dated earlier than 25th May 1972) drawn in favour of the Principal, Central Polytechnic, Madras and also a self-addressed envelope (size 22 cm. x 9.5 cm.) and stamped to the value of 50 paise and also 5 paise Refugee Relief stamp.

The candidates should submit their applications so as to reach the Principal, Central Polytechnic, Madras on or before 5 p.m. on 21st June 1972.

Director of Technical Education.

No. 14-A.

## TAMIL NADU KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD.

## DEPARTMENT OF KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES.

## TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited up to 4 p.m. on 14th June 1972, by the Director of Khadi and Village Industries, Madras-48 for the supply of stationery articles for the year 1972-73 to the Department of Khadi and Village Industries and tenders will be opened on 17th June 1972 at 11 a.m.

The conditions of tender and other particulars can be had from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 10 (Rupees ten only) and S.T. by a demand draft or cash payable in favour of the undersigned. The Demand Draft bearing a date earlier than 22nd May 1972 will not be accepted.

Director of Khadi and Village  
Industries, Madras-4.  
No. 2, Sir Desikachari Road,  
Madras-4.

No. 15-A

## MADURAI HOUSING UNIT.

## TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders in separate covers with the name of the work and the name of the tenderer duly superscribed are invited for the following work so as to reach the undersigned not later than 3 p.m. on 7th June 1972.

Tender schedule, etc., can be had from the Unit Office on any working day between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. from 25th May 1972 to 6th June 1972 on payment of Rs. 15 +3-68 per cent sales-tax only (Fifteen +3-68 per cent sales tax) per set.

Construction of 4 blocks of M.I.G. Building as per T.D. 124/70 at Tallakulam, Madurai.

The approximate value of work is Rs. 3,20,000 and E.M.D. Rs. 5,000.

Tenders will be opened on the same day at 3-30 p.m. on 7th June 1972 by the Executive Engineer and Administrative Officer in the presence of the present contractors or their agent.

Executive Engineer and  
Administrative Officer,  
Jawahar Street, Extension,  
Gandhinagar, Madurai-20.

No. 16-A.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## CHIT TENDER EXTENSION NOTICE.

Name of Work:—Construction of Harijan Hostel Building for Boys at Ootacamund.

The last date for receipt of tenders for the above work fixed on 26th April 1972 is extended to 24th May 1972 upto 3-00 p.m. The tender documents will be available for sale in the Office of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Buildings Division, Coimbatore up to 22nd May 1972.

The conditions of the original tender notice remain unaltered.

No. 42-A.

Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.,  
Coimbatore-Nilgiris Circle, Coimbatore-1.

AUCTION NOTICE.

One 'CHEVROLET' 1945 Model lorry (MSC 9545) will be disposed off in public auction on 25th May 1972 at 4 p.m. by the Assistant Agricultural Engineer (Inspection), Tirunelveli-7 in his premises.

The vehicle can be inspected in his office premises on any working day during office hours.

The Agricultural Department reserves the right to postpone, cancel or withdraw the auction at any time in the interest of Government.

Further details on terms and conditions of auction can be obtained from the Assistant Agricultural Engineer (I), Tirunelveli-7.

*Director of Agriculture.*

No. 19-A.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders for the supply of livestock feed articles and livestock, etc., during the official year 1972-73 from the date of acceptance of tenders for the livestock farms and institutions noted below will be received by the Director of Animal Husbandry, Central Office Buildings, Block No. II, Madras-6 up to 1 p.m. on Friday the twenty-sixth May 1972 (26th May 1972):—

1. Madras Veterinary College, Madras-7.
2. Feed Mixing Officer, Theynampet.
3. Sheep Farm, Kattupakkam-4.
4. Poultry Farm, Kattupakkam.
5. Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet.
6. District Livestock Farm, Hosur.
7. District Livestock Farm, Orathanad and Korukkai.
8. District Livestock Farm, Pudukottai.
9. District Livestock Farm, Chettinad.
10. District Livestock Farm, Abhishekapatti.
11. District Livestock Farm, Ootacamund.
12. Sheep Breeding Research Station, Kamaraj Sagar, Ootacamund.
13. Sheep Farm, Chinnasalem.
14. Sheep Farm, Sattur.
15. Feed Mixing Unit, Erode.

One set of two copies of conditions of tender and tender forms with the schedule of articles required can be had at the office of the Director of Animal Husbandry, Madras, Central Office Buildings, Madras-6, on all working days till 2 p.m. up to 25th May 1972, producing the original chalang covering the remittance of Rs. 50 under the head of account "XXVII. Animal Husbandry—Other Receipts and Rs. 1.75 sales tax plus 0-08 paise surcharge under" the head "XII. Other Taxes and Duties—Sales Tax" at any Government treasury in the State or State Bank of India, Madras.

The amount remitted is not refundable under any circumstances and the forms sold are not transferable.

The tenders will be opened by a Special Committee constituted for that purpose. Finalisation of tenders will be made only on examination of samples.

*Director of Animal Husbandry,  
Madras.*

No. 23-A.

Motor cycle MDH 4066 and MDH 4067 of Chingleput East District will be sold in public auction at the District Police Office, St. Thomas Mount on 26th June 1972 at 11-00 hours subject to the following conditions:—

*Serial number, Registration number and make. Model.*

- |                            |                   |      |
|----------------------------|-------------------|------|
| 1 MDH 4066, Enfield India, | 346 CC. Bullet .. | 1965 |
| 1 MDH 4067, Enfield India, | 346 CC. Bullet .. | 1965 |

2. The sale is subject to confirmation by the Transport Commissioner, Madras.

3. An earnest money deposit of Rs. 100 will be collected from all the intending bidders before the beginning of the auction. The earnest money will be returned to the unsuccessful bidders immediately after the sale is over. Any one who has not paid this deposit will not, under any circumstances, be allowed to participate in the auction.

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

5. He should remit the balance amount within one week from the date of receipt of the communication by him of the order confirming the sale, failing which the amount deposited by him will be forfeited to Government and resale held. He is also liable to make good to Government any loss of revenue that might arise in such re-sale of the concerned vehicle.

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

7. The motor cycles can be inspected on any working day from 10-30 hours to 17-00 hours at the Armed Reserve Headquarters, St. Thomas Mount with the permission of the Additional Reserve Inspector, Armed Reserve, St. Thomas Mount.

*Superintendent of Police.*

No. 41-A.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Thanjavur Circle, Thanjavur in his office for the following works upto 3-00 p.m. on 24th May 1972. Form of contract is lump sum and period of completion is eight months.

(1) *Name of work*:—Construction of additional class rooms for parallel medium courses in Rajah Serfoji Government Arts College, Thanjavur. E.M.D. Rs. 3,600.

Cost of tender schedule, viz. Rs. 30 should be remitted in the treasury under the head "P.W.D.—III. Other Remittances" at the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Grand Anicut Canal Division, Thanjavur and sales tax of Rs. 05 is to be remitted into treasury under the head "XII. Sales tax(b) Receipts under State Sales Tax Act "General Sales Tax".

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

*Superintending Engineer,  
Thanjavur Circle, Thanjavur.*

No. 44-A.



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*

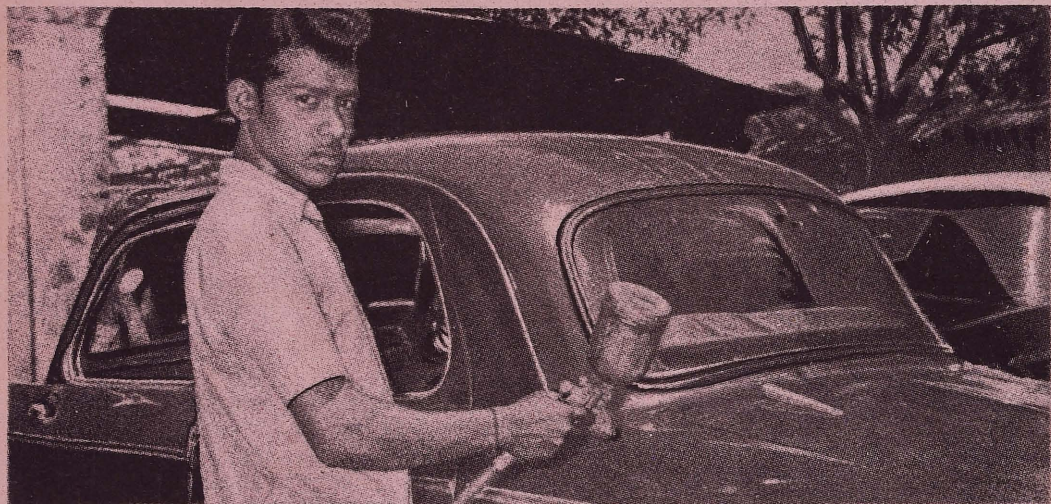
**SURELY YOU CAN  
BY PLANNING YOUR FAMILY**

TAMILARIEU-

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES AND FAMILY PLANNING**



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Ramu, the painter nurses as unconquerable hope of a prize in the Tamil Nadu Raffle. He keeps buying Tamil Nadu Raffle Tickets.

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(You may win a lakh)

# Rs. 10,50,000



Total in Prizes for 3 series

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# Rs. 1,00,000

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**Cost Per Ticket Re. 1/- only.**

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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.

மேலே 99 ரூபாய்



வாரியம் என்.சி.பி.எம்.