



HANDLOOM WEEK

Tamil Arasu

FORTNIGHTLY

1st APR 1972 35 Ps

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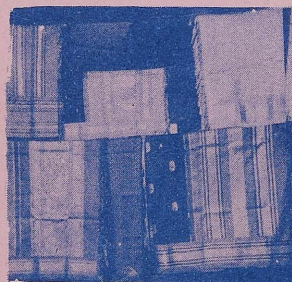
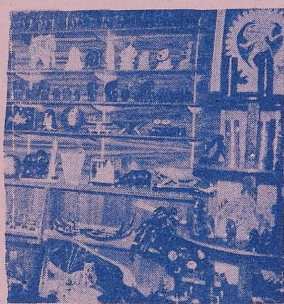
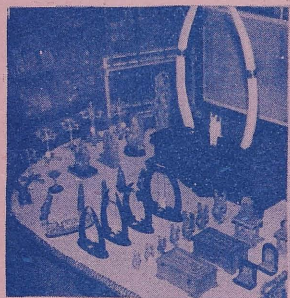
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ARTICLES



MUTHU

Tamil Arasu

To Bring out Tamil Arasu in Time.

With a view to meet the need to bring out the copies of "Tamil Arasu" in time, a proposal for the purchase of one Web-fed Offset printing machine with four printing units is under consideration of the Government. The purchase of this machine will enable "Tamil Arasu" journal to be brought out with speed and efficiency. With a view to modernise the binding, an eight-station feeder wire-stitcher has been ordered and is expected to be installed shortly. The Web-fed Offset printing machine will be capable of giving an output equal to five automatic printing machines and the feeder wire-stitcher will completely mechanise the binding work and produce 5,000 copies per hour. Thus the speed of production of "Tamil Arasu" will be considerably enhanced in the coming months, to keep up with the fast rising circulation.

Vol. II APRIL 1st, 1972 Issue 19

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COVER PAGE

SAREES IN a variety of dazzling colours and designs made of cotton, silk and manmade fibres have enriched our shop windows; these very same sarees are proudly displayed in show-rooms all over the world.

Indian silk sarees have been particularly popular in France, German Federal Republic, Japan, Italy, Denmark, U.K., Switzerland, and U.S.A. Sweden and Canada are among the affluent countries that purchased these handloom silk and cotton sarees from India. Sudan has been the most prominent importer of handloom cotton. The cotton sarees are available in grey, white, printed, dyed, bleached, unbleached, piece-dyed and yarn-dyed varieties. In any colour they are bewitching and have become *Haute Couture* at home and abroad.

In the Course of his reply to Debates in the Council, the C.M. said :

“ The Opposition Leader said that the history of Tamil Nadu to be written by Dr. M. Varadharajan, must include the history of the Independence movement. With due consideration, the history of the Anti-Hindi Agitation must also be included.

Language Agitation is not to be ignored.

The self-immolation by eight persons for the cause of their mother-tongue, is a unique event found no. where in the world except in Tamil Nadu.

Our history is unique in this respect.

Our history can be perfect only if it includes the history of the martyrs who sacrificed their lives for the cause of their language along with the history of the martyrs who sacrificed themselves in the struggle for Independence.

As in Bengal, the love of mother-tongue has taken deep roots in Tamil Nadu.

In the whole of India, Tamil Nadu and Bengal are the only States where the love of mother-tongue is dominant.

Neither the love of Tamil nor the history of Tamil kings can be ingored or blamed.

* * *

The statue of King RajaRajaChola is to be installed at Thanjavur on 13-4-72. It will be recalled that early in 1970, a local Committee at Thanjavur commissioned a statue of Raja Raja Chola in commemoration of the 1000th Anniversary of the King. The Committee and the State Government felt that the appropriate place for the installation of the statue would be a site inside the precincts of the Great Temple at Thanjavur built by Raja Raja Chola. As the Government of India did not permit the installation of the statue inside the precincts of the temple it is now being installed in a central place in Thanjavur.

WHO
WILL
LET
THE
FAME
OF
TAMIL
KINGS
AND
TAMIL
MARTYRS
DIE
IN
TAMIL
NADU?



Ideological Differences can be no bar to Centre- State Relations.

"There may be discord and difference of opinion between the Government at the States' level and that of the Union on account of political philosophy and ideology. But there can be no two opinions on the point that the plans for the welfare of the people drawn up by the States must be implemented with the full co-operation of the Centre, manifested through cordial relations and adjustment between the States and the Centre", said the Chief Minister in the reply to the debate on Supplementary Estimates in the Legislative Council on 27th March 1972.

The Chief Minister continued :

"Hon'ble Member Swaminathan spoke of the State's arrears to the Centre and pleaded that the Central Government must consider the State's debt burdens with sympathy and lighten the burden of the

State. He also said that while the State is envisaging and implementing schemes for prosperity, the Central Government should not be so inconsiderate and meticulous like the exacting creditor in the drama of Harichandra.

He again said that as the Congress has gained thumping majority in sixteen States, the Centre may be tempted to be kind only towards those States that are in the good books of the Centre, and suggested we must also enter into the good books of the Centre and the Ruling Congress. His words make us ponder over the distinction between the words "needy" and "needed". He thinks that the Centre may help only those States that are "needed" by the Centre. I think that the Centre will and must help not the "needed" but the "needy" States.

In party politics there may be discord and differences on account of political views. But the Centre and States must maintain cordial relations so as to help the scheme of the States to be implemented; there can be no two views regarding

the point that the States must adjust themselves to the Centre.

It was doubted in 1967, when the new Government was formed under the Stewardship of Arignar Anna that there would be discord in the Centre-State relations. Even at that time when the Congress was united and strong, the relations between the Centre and Tamil Nadu State was cordial.

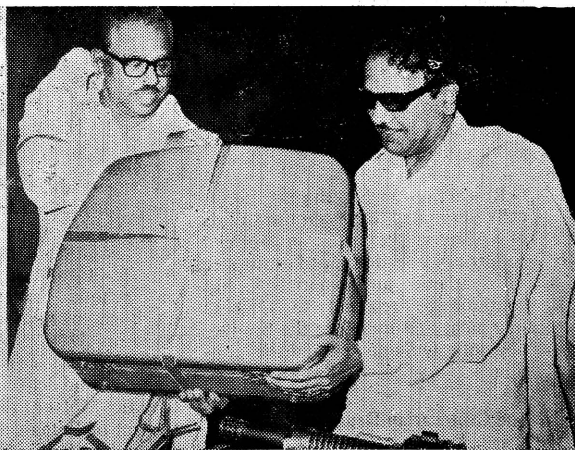
Doubts were again raised whether the relations would continue to be cordial even after the demise of Anna.

The Centre-State relations have always been cordial both before and after the rift in the Congress.

Even on the occasion of the function in which the Prime Minister unveiled the portrait of our Anna at Rajaji Hall, I said that our Government would 'extend its hand for friendship but reserves its right to voice its rights.'"

"That policy is still being pursued and it must be continued."

Defence Fund Reaches Rs. 4 Crores



A bag containing Rs. 4,09,445 being contributions of educational institutions in Madras-Saidapet Educational District was handed over to Chief Minister on 17th March 1972. Picture on left is a hike for Collection undertaken by one of the institutions.

The Research Wing of the Cinchona Department has successfully isolated diosgenin which is very useful in the treatment of rheumatic arthritis. Diosgenin is derived from plants called *Dioscorea composita* and *Dioscorea deitoides* which are also rich sources of Cortisone (Vitamin A).

In the year 1972-73 the department has been sanctioned Rs. 1.20 lakhs to start plantation of these crops so that in a few years' time it can start a factory for the production of cortisone. It is also proposed to plant 15 lakhs Cinchona trees during the year 1972-73. Also the Chemists of the department have evolved high quality ginger resin which is being put out as a brand product. The star achievement of the department lies in having isolated Quinine and Quinidine from Cinchona Febrifuge as also Cinchonide and Cinchonine from the same source. Quinidine is very useful in the treatment of heart ailments.

Good old Quinine.

Quinine continues to be the sovereign remedy for Malaria. No other substitutes (Anti-malarials) have stood the test of time as Quinine. Most of the synthetic anti-malarials which were ushered into the market with a lot of publicity and effective sales drive have failed to hold their own and have one by one disappeared from the market. A number of others were found to have undesirable after effects. Quinine is the sheet anchor in the treatment of Malaria, which has stood all competition for four centuries.

Research Doctors have specifically intimated that certain strains of Malaria parasites in foreign countries have developed resistance to synthetic anti-malarials, but continue to respond to Quinine treatment and therefore the production of Quinine should be continued.

The Centenarian Department.

The Cinchona Department of the Government of Tamil Nadu is more than hundred years old.

PLANTS WITH RICH SOURCE OF VITAMIN A

—(o)—

PLANTATION SCHEME TAKEN UP BY CINCHONA DEPARTMENT

Its genesis dates back to the year 1860, when Mr. Clement Markham, the Botanist, who was deputed by the East India Company to South America to obtain seeds and plants of cinchona with a view to raise cinchona plantations, returned to India in 1860 with very valuable collection of seeds and plants of cinchona and delivered his collection to Mr. McIver, the first Superintendent of Botanical Gardens, Ootacamund who raised the first plantation of cinchona in Dodabetta in the Nilgiris as the tree grows

well only at an altitude of above 3,000 feet. Since then the Cinchona Department has grown from strength to strength into an Institution despite several vicissitudes, in the long years of its existence and serves a very vital need of the people of the Nation in general and of Tamil Nadu in particular.

The Cinchona Department has an area of 2,812 hectares of Cinchona plantations and other medicinal and essential oil plants in Nilgiris District and on the Anamallais in the Coimbatore district. The department has a factory on the Anamallais for the manufacture of quinine salt and another factory at Naduvattam in the Nilgiris to to refine standardise medicinal eucalyptus oil, camphor oil, gaultheria oil geranium oil, java citronella oil and eucalyptus citriodora oil among others.

As the cultivation of this tree was not as remunerative as that of tea, coffee or rubber, it did not hold any attraction to private planters and so the Government had necessarily to undertake the cultivation of this tree to meet India's requirements of quinine. Till the year 1925, the plantations were confined to the Nilgiris district, but in 1926 they were extended to the Anamallais too in Coimbatore district. The only other State in India which produces quinine is West Bengal.

The main function of the Department relates to the cultivation and process of Cinchona and the manufacture and sale of valuable and life saving Cinchona products. During the recent years, the department has diversified its activities by undertaking the cultivation and processing of number of medicinal and aromatic crops in order to augment its revenues. Besides providing employment opportunities, the department has produced essential raw materials for the pharmaceutical, perfumery soaps, and other allied industries and has thereby contributed to the industrial development and progress of the State.



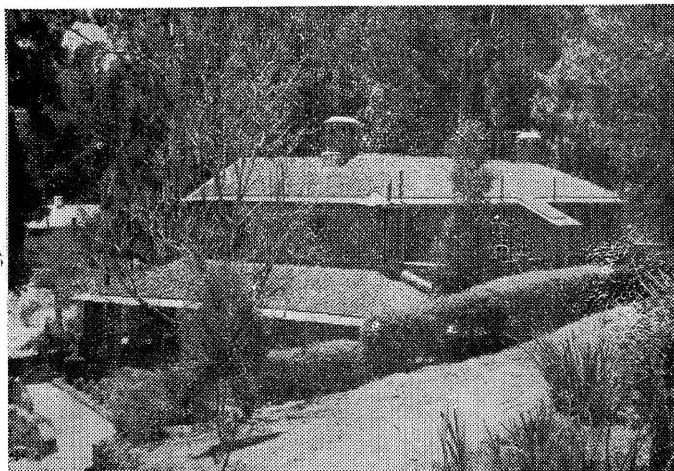
A general view of Kodaikanal Tourist Bungalow complex at Fern Hill.

New Dimension in Tourist Accommodation

Tourist Bungalow Complexes Come up in Coonoor and Kodaikanal

A new amenity is awaiting the summer visitors to the Hill Stations of Tamil Nadu this year; this is in the form of Tourist Bungalow complexes at Coonoor and Kodaikanal.

A view of the Main Bungalow at Kodaikanal.



The T. B. complex is a variation from the usual tourist Bungalow accommodation which cramps the exuberance of the tourist; this apart, the younger age-group visitors to Hill Stations, are weighed down by what has come to be called the "Hill Station Boredom" arising from the long evenings of inertia. They are made to choose between comforts and excitement - The T.B. Complex is an attempt to provide comforts at call while the tourist keeps boredom at bay.

The T.B. complex at Kodaikanal is set in sylvan surroundings in a river-bounded property with a variety of tourist accommodation, such as youth and group dormitories, and family cottages apart from the straight laced single and double rooms. Both the Coonoor and Kodaikanal tourist bungalow complexes are scheduled to be thrown open to the public from around the middle of April well in time to cater to the summer rush. The T. B. complex is designed on the premise that it is not enough to attract tourists but that everything must be done to make them stay happily and compel repeat visits.

This scheme of the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation is being pushed through with imaginative planning and meticulous attention to details.

*Matchless quality
Intricately woven
Colourful And Lively.*



Co-optex

*Cost a lot less...
last a long time.*

co-optex

HANDLOOM FABRICS

THE TAMILNADU HANDLOOM WEAVERS'
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.,
Balasundaram buildings, Egmore, Madras-8.



Handloom cloth production in the Co-operative sector at the end of First Plan Period was about 74 million yards, valued at about Rs. 8 crores. As a result of the large financial assistance provided to the handloom industry by implementing various schemes of development, production rose to 115 million yards in 1963-64. However, since then the production is in the downward trend owing to the general slump in cotton textile industry and the changes in consumers' preference in favour fabrics woven with synthetic fibres such as nylon, terylene, etc. The revision of the basis of Reserve Bank of India finance to weavers co-operative societies from the number of looms to the value of production and the conditions governing the revised basis have also affected the working of a number of societies and their production. The State Government have been prevailing upon the Reserve Bank of India to relax the standards and the Reserve Bank of India has also permitted some marginal relaxations. It is time that the weavers co-operative societies also take note of the fact that they should take to business-like methods and fall-in-line with general banking principles. Their major difficulty is that of slow turnover which involves larger working capital. Reorientation of their production is absolutely necessary for speeding up and increasing their turnover. Experiments are also being conducted for producing cloth on handlooms using chemical fibres such as Acelie yarn and Terylene, yarn and handloom weavers are being trained for the new medium of weaving.

WORKING CAPITAL FOR WEAVERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The provision of adequate working capital to weavers co-operative societies at a reasonable rate of interest is the most important prerequisite for the development of these institutions. The Reserve Bank of India provides funds to the weavers Co-operative Societies through the State Co-operative Bank and the District Co-operative Central Banks for production and marketing at 1.5 per cent below the Bank rate.

THE HANDLOOM IS READY FOR TERENE AGE

The Co-operative Financing Banks are given a subsidy of 3 per cent as their margin, to enable them to lend to the weavers co-operative societies at concessional rate of interest.

The working capital loans provided to the weavers co-operative societies

NEW TRENDS OF TRAINING LAUNCHED

including the State Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society is backed by Government guarantee. During the year 1970-71 the Government have given guarantee in this regard to the extent of Rs. 5 crores to the Reserve Bank of India. For the year 1971-72 the Government have given guarantee in this regard to the extent of 6.25 crores to the Reserve Bank of India. During 1972-73 a sum of Rs. 7.77 crores has been recommended for Government Guarantee. The subsidy assistance is extended in respect of the loans given by the Central Banks from their own funds also. A subsidy of 1 per cent is given to the Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank as its margin for routing the Reserve Bank of India finance at the concessional rate to the State Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society.

TRAINING OF WEAVERS

The scheme for the training of weavers was found wanting in several respects. The number of centres was few. Weavers were drawn from far off causing inconvenience to them, training was given in the production of too many varieties and above all, there was no follow up action to ensure that the trained weavers adopted the methods taught in the centres. Hence the scheme was revised by the Government suitably for implementation from 15th February 1970. Under the modified scheme, the training is imparted in 12 Centres at the one in each district except Nilgiris and Madras. A Primary Weavers Co-operative Society in the district is in charge of implementing the scheme. It is given the services of the qualified handloom technical instructor at Government Cost. There are six courses in a year for training 30 weavers in each course in each centre. The weavers are selected from among the members of the society running the scheme and from the other societies, if any in the village or town. Training is given in the production of two of three fast moving varieties with little competition from the Mill sector, like bed-sheets, carpets, towels, shirtings

sarees of high counts and latest designs, etc. After the training the weavers are required to produce the new varieties on behalf of the societies and they are given the improved appliances at subsidised cost. The duration of each course is 60 days and trainee is given stipend of Rs. 100 per mensem. Annually, 1,800 weavers will be trained. The centre in a district will move from place to place within the district after training a reasonable number of weavers in each place. It is hoped that this training which is intensive as well as extensive, will enable the industry to stabilise itself by producing easily marketable varieties of handloom goods.

The Co-operative Spinning Mills.

There are 12 Co-operative Spinning Mills in Tamil Nadu with a total installed capacity of 1.95 lakhs spindles. These Mills which have been set up with the twin objectives of supplying good quality yarn at reasonable prices to the handloom weavers and also stabilising the market prices of yarn are producing different counts of yarn ranging from 20s. to 100s. Taking into consideration the frequent changes in the consumer preference, the Co-operative Spinning Mills like other private sector textile mills have also taken upon themselves, the task of diversification of productive by the introduction of doubled yarn, combed yarn and cone yarn besides bank yarn. Some of the mills have also as an experimental measure produced staple fibre yarn in their units.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have a vital stake in these 12 Co-operative Industrial undertakings. The total investments made by the Government upto the end of 1971 in the share capital of these mills amounted to Rs. 2 crores. They have also granted straight loans to these mills to the extent of Rs. 110.56 lakhs to enable them to tide over their temporary financial difficulties. The Government have also extended guarantee assistance in favour of all these

LARGE STAKES IN THE CO-OP. SPINNING MILLS

mills to at total extent of Rs. 7 crores in respect of the block capital and working capital accommodation secured by them from institutional financing agencies. The Government have also extended from time to time guarantees to enable the mills to procure textile machinery on deferred payment basis.

FORT- NIGHT'S SALE WILL BE Rs. 1 CRORE

HANDLOOM EXHIBITION— THE SHOW-WINDOW OF CO-OPTEX.

The Annual Handloom Fortnight Exhibition is scheduled to be inaugurated on 2nd April at the Co-optex Exhibition Grounds on Pantheon Road, Egmore. Entertainments like dramas and dances, poets' convention, Children's and Women's Day, Oratorical contest will form the popular features of the exhibition which will attract well over 500 co-operative units drawn from all over Tamil Nadu and many other States of the Indian Union.

The sales of handloom fabrics by the Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society, Co-optex, which has been shooting up steadily, from around Rs. 4 crores in 1966-67, reaching about 8 crores in 1971, is expected to go well over Rs. 10 crores this year, and the performance during the Handloom Fortnight alone this year is expected to be of the order, of one crore.

Thanks to the dynamism and progressive policies of Co-optex, the primaries have had a comfortable year, and with this year's massive procurement and sales programme of Co-optex, the primaries look forward to a comfortable position this year also. At the moment Co-optex is stocking about Rs. 4 crores goods in its retail network all over India and further massive production planning and procurement has begun to cater to the needs all over the country during Handloom Fortnight and to build up stocks for an accelerating level of business leading up to Deepavali.

Good prospects have opened in the export field and the look out for this year is optimistic. At the moment all the primaries and Co-optex are looking forward to a gay Handloom Fortnight during which similar exhibitions are organised at various centres all over the Country, with the usual Rebate of 10 per cent on the prices borne by the Government and with never and never designs and products.



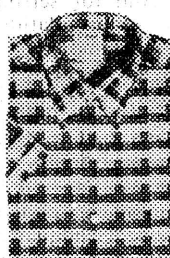
an affair to remember

Co-optex

CLASSIC - makes every minute memorable. Handloom pre-shrunk shirts in captivating prints and colourful checks. Perfect tailoring, they come to you from **CO-OPTEX.**



CLASSIC
READY-MADE SHIRTS



Criterion CO 2655 B

There are 13 Static and 43 Sub-Divisional Stations along with 20 Transportable stations, Four VHF Stations, Five City Control Rooms and Seven Flood Emergency Stations attached to Tamil Nadu Police Radio Net-Work. All the District Headquarters are linked with Madras, which has Four Control Stations known as Central Range, Southern Range, Western Range and Northern Range Control Stations.

Besides the above there are the Madras City Police Radio Net-work and the Special Armed Police Radio Net-work. The Flood Emergency Stations are in Madras City Lower Anicut, Grand Anicut, Thanjavur-Bhavani Sagar, Thekkady and Mettur which are used during monsoon and for communication regarding release of water from the dam, etc., The 43 Sub-divisional Stations were utilised during all important festivals, Bye-elections, General Elections, Cyclones, Strikes and during visits of V.I.P.'s and in all emergencies.

One W.T. Station for Gudalur Sub-division in Nilgiris district has been sanctioned by the Government during September 1971. The proposal for establishment of Radio station in the remaining Police Sub-divisional Headquarters. Avadi, Cheyyar, Nilakkottai and Virudhunagar is under consideration of the Government.

At present Police Control Rooms are functioning at Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, St. Thomas Mount and Madras City. The Government have sanctioned during August 1971 the opening of Control Room at Tirunelveli and it is functioning from 17th November 1971. Orders for the opening of Control Rooms in Salem and Vellore will be issued shortly.

MICRO WAVE PROJECT.

A plan of far-reaching importance in respect of the Tamil Nadu Police Radio Communication Net-work, relates to the Micro-Wave Project. The Project report has been forwarded to the Government of India for

EXTENSIVE RADIO NET-WORK OF POLICE TO PREVENT CRIME AND AFFORD QUICK RELIEF TO THE INNOCENT

provision of funds including foreign exchange. And for settling global tenders for the installation. When this Project is completed at an anticipated cost of about Rs. 20 lakhs in about two years time, it will be possible for State Police Headquarters to be linked to all District Headquarters by Radio Telephone. Teleprinter and Facsimile Transmission equipment and for all District Police Headquarters to be linked by Radio Telephone to all Police Station in the State. Meanwhile advance action has been taken during 1971-1972 to complete the Radio Telephone linkage of State

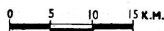
Police Headquarters with all district Police Headquarters to instal Facsimile Transmission equipment being imported from the United Kingdom in Madras, Madurai and Vellore; and to instal Radio Telephone in about 120 Police Stations. This work is likely to be completed within 2 to 3 months. Necessary Technical staff have been sanctioned.

The Government have been particularly keen on measures to improve the speed and quality of investigations, and special measures which will minimize periods of custody of persons arrested on suspicion. For achieving these objectives a Police Computer Branch has been sanctioned at State Police Headquarters. All the data in regard to Crimes and Criminals from all Police Stations of the State and from the State Finger-print Bureau will be placed on Computer record, and it is expected that the Computer Branch will become operational in 1973-74. The Branch will then be able to furnish details of identity and previous criminal record of arrested persons, within 24 hours of arrest (a process that now takes — 5 — 6 days), to all Police Stations over the State Police Radio Net work. This will enable quick a investigation and prompt release of persons who have no criminal antecedents.

Police stations will also be able under the facilities to transmit fingerprints from scenes of Crime, or photographs of persons or documents on the Facsimile Transmission equipment, to State Police Headquarters for quickly establishing identity. Also in offences where offenders are not known, Police stations will be able to speedily get advice from the Computer records of probable offenders.

For the next year (1972-73) proposals costing about Rs. 1 crore have been formulated for the Modernisation of the Tamil Nadu Police. The proposals will be sent to the Central Government shortly for the provision of financial assistance under the loan-cum-grant scheme and it is hoped that the required funds will be provided by them.

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT



ANDHRA PRADESH

PONNERI

SAIDAPET

BAY
OF
BENGAL

NORTH ARCOT

KANCHEEPURAM

KANCHEEPURAM

CHINGLEPUT

MADURANTAKAM

SOUTH ARCOT

- ## REFERENCE

- State Boundary
District Boundary
Taluk Boundary
Panchayat Union Boundary
National Highways
Other Roads
Railway Line
River & Stream
District head quarters
Taluk head quarters
Panchayat Union head quarters
Other villages

NOTE :- The State boundary between Tamil Nadu & Andhra Pradesh wherever shown in the Map as per the award of Thiru Pataskar is only approximate.

A Historical look into Chingleput

Chingleput was a part of the ancient kingdom of the Pallavas who had their capital at Kancheepuram. From the early seventh century when their power was at its Zenith, they held sway over a vast territory from the Narmada in the north to the Ponnaiyar in the South and from the Bay of Bengal of the east to a line drawn through Salem, Bangalore and Berar on the west.

About 760 A.D., the Pallava rule came to an end and the district passed under the rulers of Mysore. In the beginning of the ninth and again in the middle of the tenth century, the Rashtrakutas invaded the district. Shortly afterwards, Chingleput became a part of the Chola country. Kulottunga Chola and his son Aondalai fought with the Kurumbar whose country contained forest lands and twenty-four forts or Kottams. After conquering this country, Kulottunga brought people from other quarters and settled them here. In order to affix a stigma on the newly conquered country, the King's Minister recommended that it should be called Tondamandalam, "the land of the slaves". The King, however, preferred to call it Tondaimandalam and gave it to his son Aondalai, who was accordingly crowned in Kanchi. Thirteen of the twenty-four Kottams can be identified as falling within the present Chingleput District.

On the decline of the Cholas about the middle of the 13th century, the Kakatiyas of Warangal took over the district, and a line of later Cholas ruled over Kancheepuram and the surrounding country as their vassals. About 1393 A.D. it was absorbed into the Vijayanagar kingdom which held sway all over Southern India. The district continued to be part of that realm for over a century and a half.

The Vijayanagar dynasty was overthrown by a coalition of the Muhammadan kings of the Decan at the battle of Talikota, near Raichur in 1565. After this, the district came into the hands of one of the deputies of the fallen kingdom who continued to owe allegiance to the fugitive king of the dynasty after his flight to Chandragiri, in Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh. From a later deputy, Srirangaraya III, the English received in 1639 the grant of the site on which the Fort St. George stands now. Shortly afterwards, the whole of south-east India was conquered by the Sultans of Golconda. The Naiks who were the deputies of the Golconda king in Chingleput remained the vassals of these new conquerors and their dealings with the English at Madras fill the pages of the early history of the Fort St. George.

On the fall of Golconda in 1687, Chingleput along with the rest of the Carnatic came under the rule of the Mughal Emperors of Delhi. During the Carnatic wars of the 18th century, Chingleput, Kancheepuram and other towns and villages in the district were repeatedly attacked and they figure frequently in the history of these critical times. The struggle for supremacy between the French and English resulted in a number of fightings in these places. In 1763, the district, which then included a few villages now forming part of Madras City, was granted in perpetuity as a jagir to the East India Company by Muhammed Ali, the Nawab of Arcot, in consideration of the services rendered to him by the English. The Mughal emperor confirmed this grant in 1765. The district is referred to in the old records as the Jagir. The English leased this annually to the Nawab himself for the next fifteen years. During this period, Haider Ali, who assumed sovereign authority in Mysore devastated it twice in 1769 and again in 1780. In 1781, when the Nawab of Arcot assigned the revenues of the Carnatic to the English, it was placed under the charge of the Committee of Assigned Revenues. In 1801, it became part of the British dominions in India on

the cession of the Carnatic in full sovereignty to the Company by the Nawab. In addition to the territory thus acquired, Chingleput included the town of Pulicat, the earliest Dutch possession in India, founded in 1609, which was ceded to the British in 1825.

How the district was formed.

The Jagir granted originally did not include Pulicat and the Satyavedu Division. In 1801, during the Collectorate of Mr. Greenaway, these areas were added to the district. Satyavedu was subsequently converted into a taluk of the North Arcot district in 1804. It was merged with Chingleput district partly in 1850, when 43 villages were transferred to the Ponneri taluk and completely when the remaining 90 villages of Satyavedu taluk were brought under Tiruvallur taluk. The other changes that took place were of minor importance.

With the formation of Sriperumbudur taluk in 1917, there were seven taluks Ponneri, Tiruvallur, Sriperumbudur, Saidapet, Kancheepuram, Chingleput and Maduranthakam till 1st April 1960. From this date, new taluk called Tiruttani was formed and now there are eight taluks in the district.

With effect from 1st April 1960, on the implementation of the Pataskar Award, 283 villages, 2 towns and part of a village were transferred from Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh to form the additional taluk called Tiruttani. One village from the former Tiruttani taluk was transferred to Tiruvallur taluk. As against this 72 villages from Ponneri taluk and 76 villages from Tiruvallur taluk were transferred to Andhra Pradesh. On account of these changes, there was a net increase of 134.8 square miles in the area of the district.

In 1946, the district lost about 19 sq. miles of its area to Madras City, when a part of Saidapet taluk, including Saidapet town, was transferred to the city.

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING PROJECTS OF MADRAS CITY

SOVIET HISTORIAN'S PRAISE

L. Shaposhnikova's book, "The Years and Days of Madras", is devoted to the main city of South India. The destiny of Madras is firmly connected with the sea. It is also connected with colonialism since the city was built as the residence of the Portuguese, and then British, colonialists. That is why it has two faces—the Indian and the English. There are the ancient temples of God Siva, and the gloomy St. George Fort, "the black districts" of the coloured servants and "the white districts" of their white masters in the City of Madras.

But the fresh wind of a new life has swept through the city. Although, as the authoress points out, a lot of things still remind of the hard colonial heritage Madras has acquired an important specific feature—it is changing. Slowly but persistently it is getting rid of everything that was connected with the trying days of British domination.

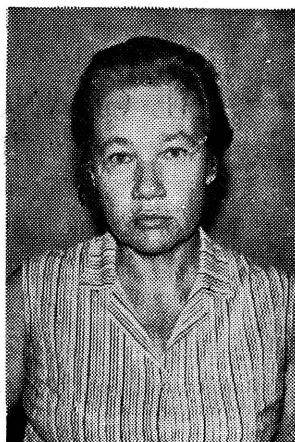
"Modern houses are being built in the city... Residential districts for the office employees and industrial workers with low incomes have grown up in the city outskirts. Efficiently functioning city transport has replaced the rickshas. It is controlled by the Government of the State. ... Before the country won its independence the light industry was

the chief industry of Madras. Now a number of new national industries are developing."

History of Tamil Nadu.

In June, 1971, the Government appointed a Committee of scholars under the Chairmanship of Dr. Mu. Varadarasanar for writing an authentic History of Tamil Nadu in Tamil. The tenure of the Committee is two years from June, 1971. The Committee has started functioning.

To help her readers fully appreciate the importance of the changes going on in Madras L. Shaposhnikova acquaints them with its many century long history. She describes the "fathers of the city"—the greedy dealers of the East India Company, the perfidious slave-traders, and inveterate adventurers. They were all different people with different destinies, but they all had a common aim—to get rich at any cost



Dr. Ludmila Shaposhnikova

and usually at the cost of lives of ordinary Indians.

However the history of Madras, first of all, shows the Indian people's unbreakable spirit of freedom, their ancient cultural traditions. That is why Madras is called one of India's Gems. It is world-famous for its unique monuments of the past.

L. Shaposhnikova is quite an impartial observer. She writes about the past and present of Madras, with equally deep interest and sympathy, happily combining the talents of a researcher and a story-teller, a scholar and a journalist. Her vivid imagination helps her not merely to convey the atmosphere of the epochs bygone, but also to recreate precisely the concrete characters of historical personalities.

It is hard to define the genre of the book. It is based not only and (not as much) on the authoress' personal impressions, but also on the documents and archives which she studied thoroughly. Such a serious approach to her task allowed Shaposhnikova to write a fundamental work with profound content, while her easy style of writing helped her to avoid the heavy pseudo-scientific manner of presenting the material.

THE CHANGING FACE OF CHINGLEPUT IS HERE IN THIS LIST.

LIST OF MAJOR INDUSTRIES IN SAIDAPET TALUK IN CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.

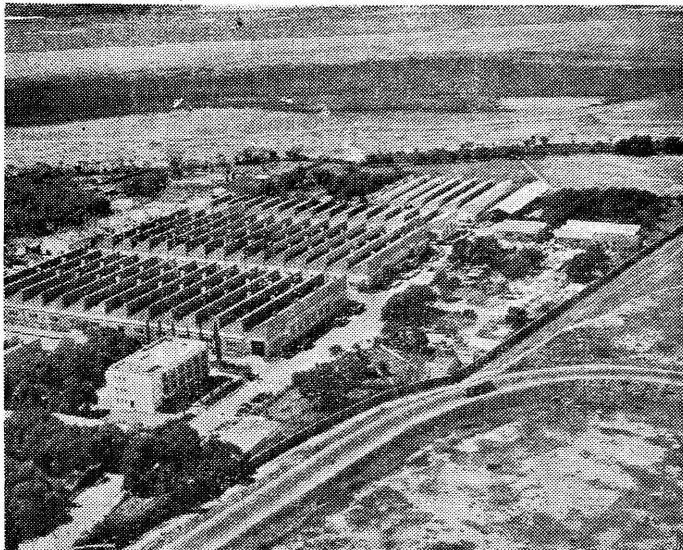
<i>Name of the industries and location.</i>	<i>Name of the product.</i>	<i>Capacity.</i>	<i>Present out put.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 V. Ramakrishna Sons (P) Ltd., Tiruvotriyur.	Foundry grade pig iron	20,000 Tons per annum.	305-780 M.T.
2 Binny's Engineering Coy., Meenambakkam.	Forging of cycles, cranks and forging of automobile parts.	720-960	562
3 Ennore Foundries, Ennore ..	High Quality ferrous and non-ferrous castings.	7,200	7,132
4 Ramakrishna-Kulwantrai, Tiruvotriyur.	Steel castings	4,200	11,388-679
5 India Forge and Drop Stampings, Ambathur.	Steel forgings and drop stampings non-ferrous stampings.	7,200 240	2,748
6 K.C.P. Ltd., Tiruvotriyur ..	Steel castings and iron castings.	5,000	603
7 Binny's Engineering Works, Meenambakkam.	Steel structurals	1,200 to 2,400	2,176
8 Enfield India Ltd., Tiruvotriyur..	General steel fabricators ..	1,200	626
9 Tube Products of India Ltd., Avadi.	E. R. W. Steel Tubes	9,000	13,247,855 meters
10 Madras Rubber Factory, Tiruvotriyur.	Cycle tyres and tubes	72	77,710 Nos.
11 Ramakrishna-Kulwantrai, Tiruvotriyur.	M.S. Bars Hexagons Flats angles, tees and shafts, steel containers.	50 tons per day. (15,000 per annum).	11,388-689
12 Southern Industrial Corporation, Polal.	Screws and rivetments	36 tons per annum. (156,000 Gross per annum).	4153 M.T. 8331 Units.
13 Tube Products of India Ltd., Avadi.	Rolled strips	15,000 to 30,000 tons.	13,170
14 T. I. Metal Sections, Avadi ..	Manufacturers of cold rolled sections.	18 to 36 million feet.	179,861 meters.
15 Indian Oxygen Ltd., Ambathur.	Welding electrodes	60 meters.	6094 M.M.

LIST OF MAJOR INDUSTRIES IN SAIDAPET TALUK IN CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT—cont.

<i>Name of the Industries and location.</i>	<i>Name of the product.</i>	<i>Capacity.</i>	<i>Present out-put.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
16 Enfield India Ltd., Tiruvotriyur.	Engines for Industrial and other purposes.	40,000 numbers.	9,347
17 Best & Co., Tiruvotriyur ..	Carbon Slags and Rods Cinema Arc Carbons.	60,000 Kgs.	3,37,441 pcs.
18 Omega Insulated Cables (India) Ltd., Ambathur.	PVC and VIR Cables	45 million core yards.	3700-98 Km.
	Paper insulated power cables ..	280 millions ..	77-060 Km.
	ACSR and AA Conductors ..	300 tons	264-422 Km.
19 Ashok Leyland, Ennore	Chassis Leyland Commet ..	5400	3615
20 Lucas T.V.S. Ltd., Ambathur ..		<i>Initially.</i>	<i>Ultimately.</i>
	Starter Motors	25,000	74,000
	Dynamos	25,000	78,000
	Voltage Regulators	29,000	80,000
	Distributors	20,000	60,000
	Wind Screen wipers	28,000	80,000
	Flasher Units Cars only	14,000	41,000
	Solenoides	9,000	28,000
	Horn Relays	18,000	51,000
	Head Lamps, side lamps and tail lamps for Motor cars, trucks, jeeps etc.	1,20,000	
21 Rane Madras Ltd., Velachery ..	Tie-Rod ends for automobiles. ..	2,50,000 pairs.	2,13,417 pairs.
	Clutch discs,	1,02,000	27,674
22 Wheels India Ltd., Ambathur ..	Commercial Vehicles wheels ..	3,00,000	2,41,096
	Tractor wheels	20,000	} Production not started.
	Road Vehicles for tanks	2,880	
	Top rollers for new tanks	1,440	
	Centurian Tanks bogie wheels ..	2,000	
	Wheels for cars or jeep	1,00,000	
23 Sundaram Clayton, Ambathur ..	Exhausters, servos and Hydro-vaders and compressors for automotive and non-automotive Units.	96,000 sets on.	99,130
24 Brakes India (L), Ambathur ..	Complete Brake system for automotive and non-automotive units.	96,000	92,723
25 T.I. Cycles India Ltd., Ambathur	Bi-cycles	2,00,000 to 3,00,000	2,76,514
	Bi-cycles components	1,00,000 to 1,50,000	Production not started.
26 The Wright Saddles of India Ltd., Ambathur.	Bi-cycles saddles	4,80,000	1,20,000

LIST OF MAJOR INDUSTRIES IN SAIDAPET TALUK IN CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT—cont.

<i>Name of the Industries and location.</i>	<i>Name of the Product.</i>	<i>Capacity.</i>	<i>Present output.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
27 T.I. Diamond Chain Ltd., Ambathur.	Bi-cycles Industrial chains.	10,20,000 24,96,000 feet.	9,16,938 3,17,925 feet.
28 T.I. Millers India Ltd., Ambathur.	Lamp for auto cycles, scooters and Motor cycles.	3,000	96,945 sets.
29 K.C.P. Ltd., Tiruvotriyur ..	Sugar Machinery	4 complete plants.	
30 Garlick & Co. (P) Ltd., Alandur.	Rotary Type and Core drilling machines.	18	30
31 Carborundam Universal Ltd., Tiruvotriyur.	Grinding wheels and other bonded abrasives. Coated abrasives.	1,800 1,50,000	1,938 56,412
32 Shaw Wallace & Co., Ltd., Kadu- vetti.	Sprayers	4,800	10,800 (6,000 numbers of power sprayer and 4,800 numbers of hand operated sprayers).
33 Facit Asia Ltd., Perungudi ..	Calculating Machines Adding machines.	1,200—5,100 1,200—5,100	3,350 2,460
34 Shaw Wallace & Co., Avadi ..	Superphosphate	75,000	50,047
35 Blue Mountain Estates and Industries Ltd., Ennore.	Superphosphate Sulphur acid	48,000 18,000	28,630 9,872
36 E.I.D. Parry, Ennore	Ammonium Phosphate	51,480	29,059
37 Madras Fertilisers, Manali ..	Ammonium Urea Complex Fertilisers	2,43,000 2,10,000 3,60,000	
38 London Rubber Co. (P), Limited, Pallavaram.	Rubber Contraceptans	37 million.	21 million pieces.
39 Nagappa Industrial Trading Corporation, Polal.	E.I. Tanned Goats Skin	3,60,000 pieces per year.	7,14,000 numbers skins.
40 The Western India Match Company (LD), Tiruvotriyur.	Safety Matches	64,80,000 gross boxes per annum.	1,16,575 c/c gross each.
41 Dunlop India Ltd., Ambathur ..	Automobile Tyres Automobile Tubes	35,600 1,24,800	Under produc- tion.



T. I. Cycle Factory, Ambattur.

THE HUGE CYCLE COMPLEX OF AMBATTUR PRODUCTS MARKETED IN ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

The discovery of Ambattur as an industrial area of vast Potentialities was first made by the House of Tube investments. Now the T.I.I. establishments include TI Cycles of India, Tube Products of India, TI Metal Sections and wright Saddles of India besides the factory units of the TI Dimond Chain Ltd., and TI Miller Ltd., which are its subsidiaries. Together they constitute an impressive concentration of a light engineering complex that has transformed the rural neighbourhood of Ambattur near Madras into a fast developing industrial township.

As far back as November 1949 the village of Ambattur found itself suddenly pulsating with a new vitality and vigour. The TI Cycles of India factory had begun to take shape.

The factory at Ambattur was completed as early as in 1951. In the next year 36,000 cycles came out of the factory. With the commissioning of the second unit, the output in 1955 swiftly rose to 89,000.

The TI Cycles of India has now developed into the largest cycle

factory in South East Asia, the most modern, well laid-out unit and the pride of India. The company which started with the manufacture of 'Hercules' bicycles began producing the 'Phillips' model in 1959, and has also added 'BSA' and 'BSA Aristocrat' to its range of manufacture.

In tune with the general policy of making each industry complete in itself and as a first step towards import substitution, a second unit for making components of the required standards was planned. This factory was inaugurated in January 1954. The company was now firmly set on its course of phased manufacture of cycles and cycle components.

Over 4 million cycles : The first millionth cycle rolled out early in 1960 after nearly a decade of working. The second millionth cycle rolled out much quicker, on December 19, 1963, within four years - a measure of the speed with which production expanded. The third million cycle was achieved in April 1967 and the fourth million cycle in February 1970. The factory now produces over

400,000 cycles a year. One out of every five cycles made in India is produced at the TI cycles of India factory at Ambattur. The famous brand of Hercules, Phillips and BSA are now household names in the country.

In the export market : 'Grand Champion', 'Kohinoor', 'Royal Prince' and 'Drake' cycles are manufactured exclusively for export. TI were the first manufacturers in India to export cycles to U.S.A. The export effort in the Middle East, African, South East Asian countries, the U.S.A. and Latin America has been meeting with considerable success and the high quality of the cycles made at the Ambattur factory has earned for them an expanding overseas market. The Company has been awarded the shield for best export performance in 1968-69.

The Wright Saddles of India : The wright saddles of India, Ambattur, a unit of Tube Investments of India, Ltd., was established in 1962, and manufacturers a wide range of bicycle saddles 'Olympic' in collaboration with the Wright

Saddles Company Ltd., United Kingdom; 'Brooks' in collaboration with J.B. Brooks and Company Ltd., United Kingdom and 'Hectore' which is also being exported to countries in Africa and Asia.

T.I. Miller Limited.

T.I. Miller Ltd., Ambattur, a subsidiary of Tube Investments of India Ltd., was established in 1960 in collaboration with the H. Miller and Company of the United Kingdom of 100 years standing, and manufacturers the world renowned brand of Miller dynamo lamps which are now within the reach of the common man in India. The factory also produces lamps for scooters.

The factory has capacity to produce 250,000 cycle dynamo lamp sets and 60,000 scooter lamps a year. Over a million Miller dynamo lamps have so far been produced.

T.I. Diamond Chain Limited.

T.I. Diamond Chain Limited, Ambattur, another T.I. subsidiary established in 1959, is India's largest producer of roller chains. The factory at Ambattur manufactures T.I. and Hercules bicycle chains both for original equipment and for replacements and has been successfully catering to the needs of the bicycle industry. It has also embarked on the manufacture of industrial chains; be it for the timing of an engine, the driving of a motor cycle or the variation of speed in a machine tool, 'Diamond' chains have the pride of place. Bicycle chains are exported to England, Australia, New Zealand, Norway, West Germany and the U.S.A. Industrial chains are exported to Ceylon, Italy, Syria, Australia and the United Kingdom.

Tube Products of India.

Tube Products of India at its Avadi factory set up in 1957 manufactures TRU-WEL electric resistance welded tubes and close joint tubes. The company has at its disposal all the specialised knowledge, the latest researches and the vast experience of Tube Products Ltd., Oldbury (a member of the T.I. Group in U.K.), who are

pioneers in the manufacture of electric resistance welded steel tubes in Europe. TRU-WEL tubes provide the frame work for cycles (over 80 per cent of the cycles made in India are built with them), provide cooling tubes for transformers and boilers, make possible the turning out of a large variety of sleek, inexpensive and light tubular furniture for homes and hospitals and cater to the bewildering growth of other light engineering needs.

Cold-rolled steel strips.—Tube Products of India also produces at its cold rolling mill installed in 1962, the most accurately finished cold-rolled steel strip in a variety of tempers, edges and finishes for a variety of end uses. Its uniform strength, dimensional accuracy, high ductility and smooth fine grained surface allows for excellent fabricating efficiency and superb finish.

T.I. Metal Sections.

T.I. Metal Sections, the youngest member of the group, has been formed in collaboration with Metal Sections Ltd., Birmingham, also a subsidiary of Tube Investments Ltd., United Kingdom. This unit manufactures cold rollformed sections.

"Metsec" ready-to-use cold rollformed metal sections offer uniformity, precision and strength and are increasingly used in electrical, furniture, body-building and roller shutter industries.

Madras has the proud privilege of turning out medical graduates from nearly 136 years ago. Madras has had also the proud privilege of training lady doctors at a time when they were not trained even in an advanced country like the United Kingdom. Dr. RATHNA-VELU SUBRAMANYAM, M.D., M.B.C.P. Chairman Reception Committee while welcoming the 47th All India Medical Conference.

INDIA ACHIEVES SELF SUFFICIENCY IN RUBBER PRODUCTS.

With an annual production valued at nearly Rs. 3,310 crores, India has achieved self-sufficiency in a wide variety of rubber goods like automobile and bicycle tyres and tubes, foot-wear, belting, surgical and industrial rubber gloves and latex rubber goods. The production of rubber in the country touched 1.15 lakh. tonnes during the first ten months of 1971, marking an increase of 10.3 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year. The Indian rubber goods earned foreign exchange of Rs. 9.32 crores in 1970-71 as against Rs. 7.88 crores in the previous year. Automobile tyres and tubes accounted for nearly 58 per cent of the total foreign exchange earnings of rubber goods last year. Among the major buyers were Burma, Mauritius, Egypt, Sudan, Australia, the United States and the United Kingdom. There are over 1,400 rubber factories in the country and they employ more than one lakh people.

More Joint Hunt For Oil and Gas by Socialist Countries.

Meeting in Moscow, geologists from the European socialist countries, have agreed on a five-year Comecon programme for joint prospecting for gas and oil.

They will examine an area covering Poland, the German Democratic Republic, parts of the Russian Federation and the Carpathian and sub-Carpathian regions.

Geologists are to work out exploration plans to the end of the century and to continue prospecting in the Black and Baltic seas.

They will also make periodical estimates of each member's raw material resources.

During the last five year plan, joint geological prospect grew by leaps and bounds,

THE TEMPLES OF CHINGLEPUT

DISTRICT DEPICT EARLIEST DRAVIDIAN

ARCHITECTURE

Chingleput district can be proud of the fact that it has the earliest of the surviving temples of Tamil Nadu namely, the Kailasanathar and Vaikuntaperumal temples at Kancheepuram constructed by the Pallavas in the eight Century A.D. (The earlier rock-cut and stone-built temples of Mamallapuram have ceased to be places of worship and are preserved as ancient monuments.) Kancheepuram, the temple city is considered one among the seven holy cities of India, it has a large number of temples including some famous shrines such as those of Ekambar-eswarar, Varadarajaperumal and Kamakshiamman. For the temples are found in Kancheepuram of which nineteen are Siva temples and eight are Vishnu shrines. At one time, the city is said to have possessed 108 Siva temples and 18 Vishnu temples.

Tamil hymns in temples.

Of the 642 temples in Chingleput district poojas are performed by Brahmins in 515 temples while in 95 temples poojas are performed by priests of other communities. In 32 temples no priests were found.

In all the Muruga temples, the priest is a brahmin. In seven out of 267 Siva temples and in nine out of 182 Vishnu shrines, the priest belongs to other communities. Out of hundred temples, for village Goddesses and other deities, brahmin priests are found in thirty-one temples and non-brahmins in sixty-nine. Poojas are offered by brahmin priests in thirty-one out of forty-one Vinayagar temples.

The lion motif in Pillars of Pallava temples.



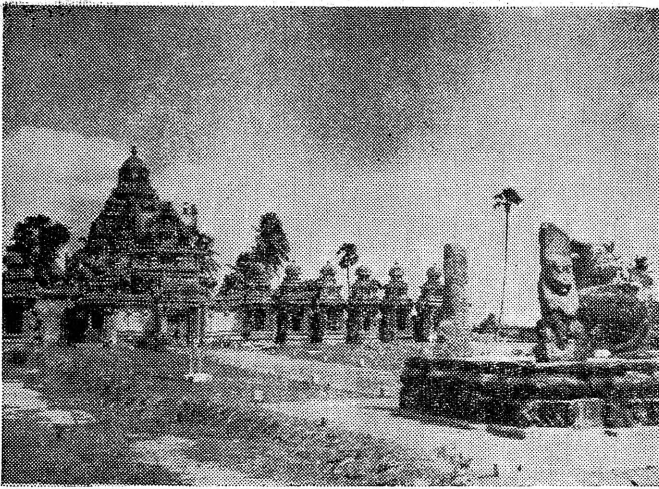
The practice of reciting Tamil hymns was in vogue for atleast thousand years. "From the time of Parantaka-I (907-955), there is a regular series of endowments recorded in the Epigraphs of the Chola Thondaimandalam (i.e., roughly Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot, Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli districts) for the recitation of these hymns in temples to the accompaniment of instrumental music. The mention of Devara Nayakar, Superintendent of Thevaram in the reign of Rajendra-I implies a regular State Department regulating this work and securing its performance" (Page 121—Development of religion in South India).

The different styles of Dravidian temple architecture.

The Dravidian style dominates the temples in Tamil Nadu. But all the Hindu Dynasties from the Pallavas to the Naick Rulers of Madurai who are associated with the construction or expansion of temples have evolved distinctive styled of their own. Omitting the more technical and smaller details, the characteristics of the various styles are indicated below :

The Pallava Style (up to Ninth Century)

Cave temples were scooped prior to 700 A.D. when structural shrines constructed from stone came into existence. The temples are square, rectangular or like the back of an elephant (Gaja Prishtam). There was no prakaram or space for the devotees



The Kailasanatha Temple at Kancheepuram is an 8th century Pallava structural one.

to go round in the first instance, but later on prakaram was added. The vimanam or tower over the Sanctum is pyramidal; the pagoda at the entrance is dwarfish and architecturally not very conspicuous. Sub-shrines were built in a line within the prakaram and outside the main temple. The pillars have the lion motif for their base. The Pallava style may be summed up as "a pyramidal tower, a pillared hall and the vestibule, all enclosed by a wall surmounted by a parapet of cupolas. The rampant lion pilaster is constantly repeated on the exterior of the structures to great effect."

On the backwall of the Sanctum was the Somaskanda panel which, however, disappeared towards the close of the Pallava Period.

THE CHOLA STYLE (900 to 1250 A.D.).

The early Chola temples are mostly of small size. Many have square sanctums and square domical "Sikharas" though some have circular "Sikharas". The Sub-shrines in the early Chola period are detached from the main shrine and arranged round it

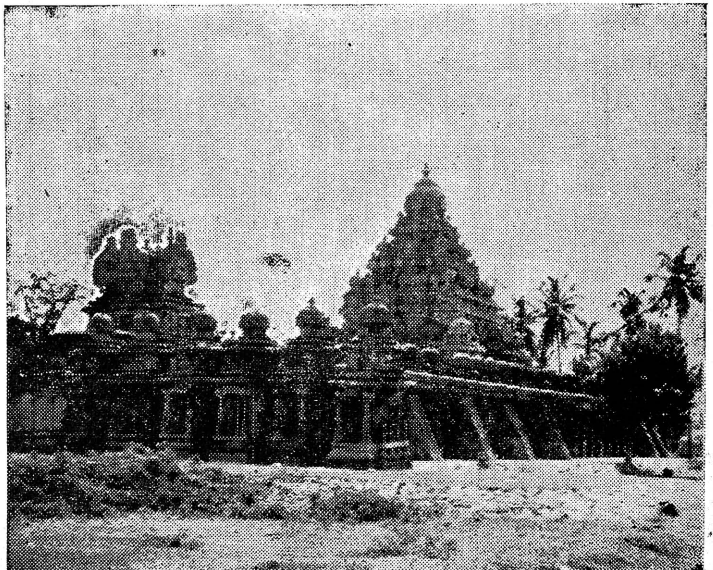
along the prakara so as to face the main Sanctum. The gopuram is a small structure and the walls are relatively plain. In the Sanctum are the figures of Dakshinamurthy on the east Vishnu, Ardhanari or Lingodhbhava on the West and Brahma on the

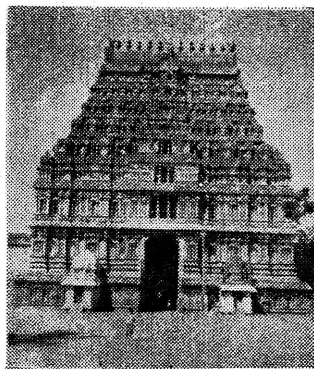
The Octagonal (Dravida) Sikharas of the same temple.

North; To the period of Parantaka-I (907—955 A.D.) and his immediate successors belongs a group of medium sized temples. The Pallava lion-motif completely disappears from these temples. The walls are decorated with pilasters and with sculptures in the niches. The earlier Pallava Dwara Palas with a natural look and mostly with a single pair of arms are replaced in the Chola structures by Dwara Palas with a fierce mien and four arms.

A large Courtyard and a small shrine against the enclosure wall at the cardinal or intercardinal points for the (Dhik-palas) guardians of the directions, are a feature of this period.

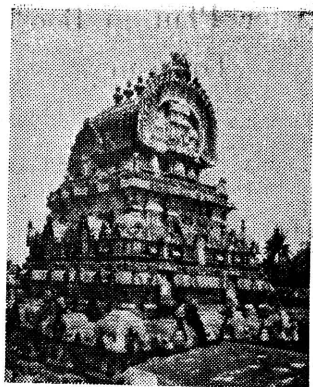
The middle Chola period (985—1070 A.D.) Starts with Raja Raja-I, who built the great Brahadeeswara temple at Thanjavur with an imposing vimana which rises to a height of 190 feet. Separate shrines for the Amman or Devi (Goddess) came to be built in many temples. The gopura though larger than in Pallava times is still rather short and of moderate proportions.





VIJAYA NAGAR STYLE (1350-1565 A.D.)

After the Muslim incursions, South India came under the influence of Vijayanagar Dynasty. The architecture of this period is noted for its intricacy and rich beauty. The Goddesses came to have separate shrines of their own in the precincts of the temple. Many kalyana mandapams and large pillared halls were added to the temples. The pillars were of various types; The most

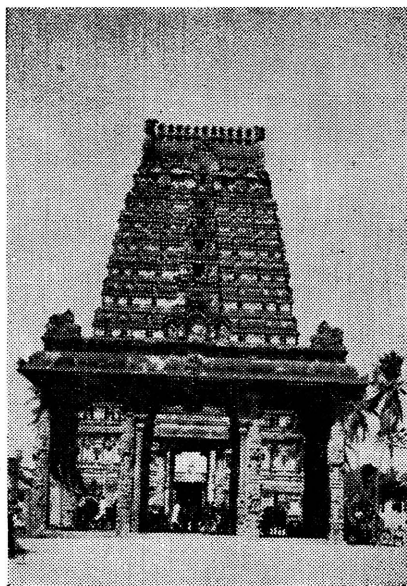


During the later Chola period (1070-1250 A.D.) there are additions of many ornate and exquisitely carved, mandapams to many temples and the construction of large, tall and finely proportioned gopuras. In the large Chola temples, long flights of steps from the sides lead to the platform from which one enters the Sanctum. The vimanam which was constructed over the Sanctum and Antharalam or Arthamandapam in the Pallava and early Chola period covers only the Sanctum in this period.

The images on the temple facades represent to various manifestations of the Gods of the Hindu pantheon.

THE PANDIA STYLE (UP TO 1350 A.D.)

The Pandyas continued the tradition of later Cholas in the construction of mandapams with intricate carvings. The vimanam became insignificant and gigantic towers began to make their appearance in the Thirteenth Century A.D. Higher wall enclosures and enormous towered gateways over which massive multi-storied pyramids of brick and mortar with the characteristics of the Pandya style mark the temple architecture of this period. The flower-morif designed on the corbel also made its appearance now.



conspicuous being those decorated with large rampant yalis or "hippogryph" or other upraised animal of a supernatural kind all carved out of a single block of stone. Another rarer type shows a cluster of miniature pillars encircling the central column so carved as to give out, when struck, the seven different notes of Indian music. Many towering gopuras continued to be added to the temples. The number of prakarams also increased.

THE NAICK RULERS STYLE (1600 to 1750 A.D.)

Many large prakaras and pillared corridors and colonnades were added during this period. In no other style are pillars found in such profusion. Each prakara wall has generally four gopuras at the cardinal points and enclose important adjuncts to the temple. The rearing horses and rampant yalis continued to be favourite themes while the sculptures on the pillars are carved almost on the round. The main characteristic feature of the Naick style is portrait sculpture, and life-size statues of donors or rulers make their appearance.

The gopuras dwarf at the central shrine and are covered from top to bottom with a vast number of plaster coated images of the Hindu pantheon.

*Top Left: Late Chola Gopuram,
13th Century A.D. at
Thiruvavur.*

*Top Right: The 11th Century
Chola style Thungana
Madam (apsidal form).*

*Centre Piece: Ekambareswarar
Temple, Kancheepu-
ram.*

Master Plan to Boost Tourism

A master plan to boost tourist traffic to Tamil Nadu is now under preparation by the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation.

The plan, which will take into account the tourist potentialities in the next ten years in each district in the State, is expected to be ready in six months.

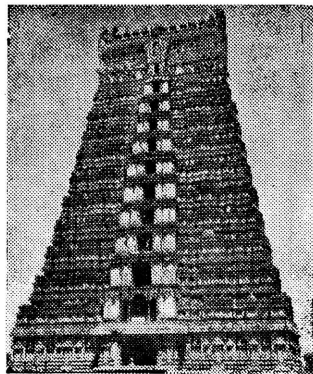
The Corporation has already completed a survey of nine districts—Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Salem, Dharmapuri and Ootacamund. The Survey of the remaining districts is expected to be completed by June 1972.

The Corporation is now in a position to execute schemes designed to cater to the discriminating tourist on a 'Scientific basis'.

Finance is not a problem for the corporation to implement its various schemes. Mr. Asaithambi is confident that with the 'Progressive

approach' of the State Government, the corporation will get assistance from the nationalised banks and institutions like L.I.C.

The aim of the corporation is to construct a tourist bungalow in each of the district headquarters with all modern amenities.



A 'new look' is being given to all the tourist bungalows in Tiruchirappalli, Ootacamund, Madurai, Tiruchendur and Kanyakumari. Bars will be attached to the bungalows in Ootacamund and Kanyakumari from April. Tourist

bungalows will also be constructed at Hogenekal, Kuttalam, Madras and Mahabalipuram and land acquisition proceedings have been initiated in these places.

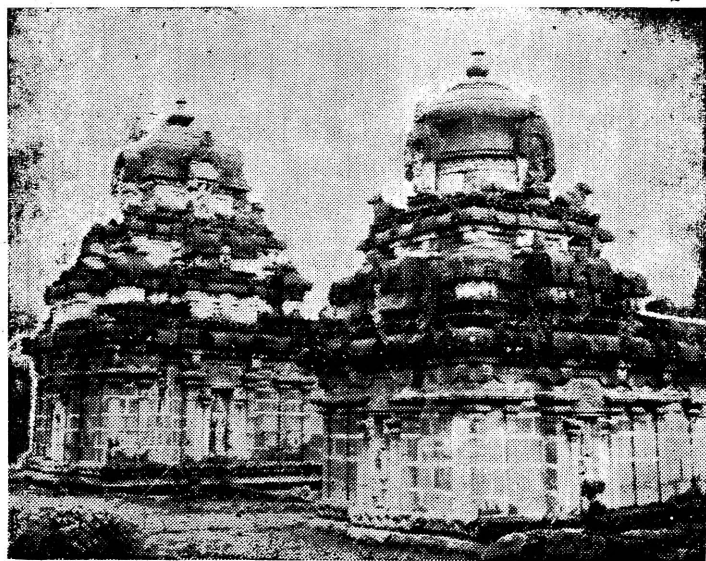
[The other projects on hand are the construction of eight cottages in Coonoor and provision of 30 beds at Yercaud and 40 beds at Kodaikanal by this summer.

The services of expert architects and Engineers will be utilised in constructing conference halls and improving accommodation facilities at Kodaikanal. The halls are expected to be ready by next year.

The corporation also proposes to conduct sight-seeing tours and sponsor weekly visits to temple cities and places of archaeological interest. A beginning is being made with the commissioning of two coaches, one for Ootacamund and the other for Madras City.

Flight timings are to be reviewed to provide a link service to Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and other tourist centres to enable tourists to visit these places in one day. Train bookings should be improved. Part of first class accommodation would be reserved for foreign tourists.

Top Centre: The 16th Century Naick Period Temple at Srivilliputtur.



Twin Temples Paluvur, one with square sikhara and another with circular sikhara, of Chola period.

New Technical Education Courses in Tamil Nadu

The Government have sanctioned the starting of the following New Courses of Technical Education in the Polytechnics mentioned against each from 1972-73 :

- (1) Diesel Traction at Government Polytechnic, Tiruchirappalli,
- (2) Library Science and Office Methods and Practice at Government Polytechnic for Women, Madurai,
- (3) Prosthetics and Orthotics,
- (4) Medical Equipment Technology and Marine Diesel Engineering at the Central Polytechnic, Madras.

The following are the diversified courses started in the institutions noted against each from the current academic year :—

- (1) Cosmetology at the Government Polytechnic for Women, Madras,
- (2) Baking Technology at the Government Polytechnic for Women, Coimbatore,
- (3) Horticulture at the Central Polytechnic, Madras and.
- (4) Welding Technology at the Government Polytechnic, Tiruchirappalli.

The incentive Scheme initially started at the Tamilnad Polytechnic, Madurai to afford temporary relief to the unemployed has been extended to some of the other institutions also. Besides, another scheme known as 'Earn While You Learn' Scheme has been introduced in some selected institutions like the Government Polytechnic, Tiruchirappalli, Central Polytechnic, Madras, Tamilnad Polytechnic, Madurai, etc. Under this scheme, the students of the mechanical engineering course in the final year and the final year boys of the technical high schools undertake job-works in the institutions utilising the machinery and equipments available therein. They not only develop their skill in their practical work, but also earn a few rupees thus relieving their parents of their financial burden to

some extent. Organisations like the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Tiruchirappalli, Surgical Instruments Plant, Nandambakkam, etc., extend their active support for the successful implementation of the scheme.

During the year 1972-73, post-graduate courses in applied electronics, applied mathematics and engineering design are proposed to be offered in the College of Engineering, Guindy. A degree course in chemical engineering will be introduced in the Government College of Engineering Salem from the next academic year. Besides, the course in metallurgy engineering will be transferred from the College of Engineering, Guindy to the Government College of Engineering Salem.

The Directorate of Technical Education which was formed in October, 1957, is the authority for the planning and execution of programmes relating to technical education. It is responsible for ensuring the co-ordinated development of technical education at degree and diploma levels in the State. The development and expansion of technical education gained considerable momentum after the formation of the separate Directorate of Technical Education. Before the formation of the Directorate, this State had only three engineering colleges and six Polytechnics, where is within a period of twelve years of the formation of the Department there was remarkable expansion and at present there are 12 engineering colleges, 35 polytechnics (including three polytechnics exclusively for women) and 14 technical high schools.

In addition to degree and diploma courses, part-time courses, post-diploma courses and certificate courses are also conducted. Post-graduate courses, after the degree level are also conducted in the engineering colleges under the control of this Department. The establishment of a Fundamental Research

Station with an electronic digital computer is a special achievement of this department.

The policies of the department are decided in the State Board of Technical Education and Training, which has the Minister for Education as chairman.

The department is also implementing a scheme for the immediate absorption of about 3,000 degree and diploma holders with a view to relieve unemployment among the technical personnel.

The teacher student ratio in the engineering colleges, polytechnics and technical high schools and the amount spent on each student are furnished below :—

(1) TEACHER-STUDENT RATIO.

A. Engineering Colleges—

1970-71. 1971-72.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------|-------|
| (1) Government .. | 1 : 7 | 1 : 8 |
| (2) Private .. | 1 : 7 | 1 : 8 |

1970-71. 1971-72.

B. Polytechnics—

- | | | |
|--|--------|--------|
| (1) Government .. | 1 : 10 | 1 : 14 |
| (2) Private .. | 1 : 17 | 1 : 20 |
| (3) Special Institutions (Government). | 1 : 9 | 1 : 9 |

C. Technical High Schools—

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------|--------|
| (1) Government .. | 1 : 26 | 1 : 21 |
| (2) Private .. | 1 : 26 | 1 : 21 |

(2) AMOUNT SPENT ON EACH STUDENT.

Amount.
RS.

(a) Engineering Colleges—

- | | |
|-------------------|-------|
| (1) Government .. | 8,600 |
| (2) Private .. | 8,530 |

(b) Polytechnics—

- | | |
|-------------------|-------|
| (1) Government .. | 2,500 |
| (2) Private .. | 3,160 |

(c) Technical High Schools—

- | | |
|-------------------|-------|
| (1) Government .. | 2,100 |
| (2) Private .. | 1,700 |

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

GROUP V SERVICES (BACHELOR'S DEGREE STANDARD).

Applications are invited up to 5 p.m. on 29th April 1972 for thirty appointments of Audit Assistants in the Local Fund Audit Department in the Tamil Nadu Ministerial Service.

Pay—Rs. 250—10—400 per mensem.

Age—Below 25 years on 1st July 1972.

Qualification—The Degree of B.A., B.Sc. or B.Com. of any University or Institution recognised by the University Grants Commission for the purpose of its grant or an equivalent qualification.

No age-limit for members of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the Backward Classes. Upper age-limit relaxable by 10 years in the case of persons who are physically handicapped. Goldsmiths affected by the Gold Control Order and their sons and unmarried daughters and Ex-N.C.C. cadets who were employed as Under-officer, Instructors or Sergeant-Major Instructors in the N.C.C. on whole time basis on or after 1st January 1963 are allowed concessions in the matter of age-limit. Qualifications including age-limit are relaxable in the case of persons demobilised from the Army, Navy or Air Force who will be below 40 years of age on 1st July 1972, displaced persons from East Pakistan who have migrated to India on or after 1st January 1964 and repatriates from Ceylon and Burma.

Detailed particulars and form of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-2, on requisition in writing, specifying the name of the post and accompanied by a self-addressed and stamped (thirty-five paise stamp and refugee stamp for five paise) envelope of atleast 23 centimetres in length superscribed as "Book-Post". No notice will be taken of a requisition which is not accompanied by such an envelope.

No. 27.

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Special Circle for N.H. Works, Madras-1, at his office at Kuralagam Buildings, IVth Floor, Madras-1 up to 3-00 p.m. on 12th April 1972 for the works noted below.

Name of works.—(1) Reconstruction of minor bridge at K.M. 33/2, 38/6, 40/2, 52/2, and 55/0 in sub-section I of Mysore Border Krishnagiri Salem Sections of N.H. 7 (2nd call)—E.M.D.—Rs. 13,860.

(2) Reconstruction of minor bridge at K.M. 94/4, 98/2 and 107/6 in Section IV of Mysore Border Krishnagiri-Salem Sections of N.H. (2nd call)—E.M.D. Rs. 10,410.

(3) Widening and strengthening single lane section to two lane section in K.M. 96/0-103/0 of Krishnagiri-Ranipet Road. N.H. 46 (2nd call)—E.M.D. Rs. 24,320.

The tender will be opened on the same day (i.e.) on 12th April 1972 at 3-15 p.m. by the Superintending Engineer (N.H.), Special Circle for N.H. Works, Madras-1.

Particulars of tender conditions, schedules forms and plans can be obtained from the office of the Divisional Engineer (N.H.), Special Division I for N.H. Works, Madras-1, from 22nd March to 11th April 1972 on payment of amount noted above (including sales tax) on all working days during office hours. This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances. Cost of tender documents including sales tax are as follows: For work (1) Rs. 129-40, for work (2) Rs. 77-64 and for work, (3) Rs. 51-50 (non-refundable).

The earnest money deposit noted above should be remitted in any of the Government Treasuries within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (NH), Special Division, Madras-1, and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with tender.

The tender received without prescribed earnest money deposit will not be considered.

Superintending Engineer
Highways.

No. 44-A

Our Air Force is unfurling its colours this year



UNIQUE PROGRAMME IN TAMIL NADU

Promotes health of Factory Workers and their Families

INDUSTRIAL NUTRITION PROGRAMME.

To build up the health and strength of the children and womenfolk of industrial labour who constitute one of the most vulnerable sections of the population, an Industrial Nutrition Programme for their benefit is being implemented in this State with the assistance of CARE Organisation and the Co-operation of industrial managements. The object of the scheme is to supply balanced diet to the pre-school children and pregnant and lactating women in workers' families. This is the first Venture of its kind in India. This scheme has been introduced in a large number of industrial establishments in this State and is at present in operation in 71 factories and plantations covering 25,629 beneficiaries.

While implementing the policy of promoting the safety, health and welfare of workers, the provisions of the factories Act are being administered by the Factories Inspectorate and all possible measures taken to reduce the incidence of accidents in factories. Through the medium of accelerated courses and the use of visual aids, safety consciousness is being promoted among the workers. Safety Courses are also conducted for the benefit of the managerial personnel. Schemes have also been formulated under which trophies as well as cash rewards are given to the managements who achieve the greatest percentage of reduction in accidents. Cash rewards are also given to workers for the best suggestions as well as poster designs on safety.

To detect the causes of the diseases like lead poisoning, silicosis, dermatitis and other toxic diseases in

the working environments and for suggesting measures to combat, heat, noise, etc., Government have accorded sanction to set up a Combined Industrial Health and Hygiene Unit and Laboratory in the State Factory Inspectorate.

The employees' Provident Fund and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 is a Centrally Administered Act through the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Madras. One of the functions of the State Government under the Act is to assist the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation in the matter of recovery of Employees' Provident Fund arrears.

The arrears have now exceeded rupees one crore. These arrears got accumulated during the crisis in the textile industry in the recent past. Action has already been taken by the State Government to recover these arrears from the defaulting textile mills by resorting to prosecution and Revenue Recovery Proceedings except in the case of those mills which have been specifically exempted from such action by granting instalment facility for clearance of the arrears.

As a major portion of the arrears are due from the textile mills and as most of the textile mills are situated in the Coimbatore district, a Special Recovery Cell consisting of revenue officials is going to be set up shortly in the Coimbatore district to attend exclusively to the work of collection of Employees' Provident Fund arrears. Once the Cell starts functioning, significant progress can be made in the collection of Employees' Provident Fund arrears from the defaulting textile mills.

Dr. (Mrs.) Lotta Hitschmonova, Executive Director of the Unitarian Services Committee of Canada, called on Thiru Uma Shankar Dikshit, Union Minister for Health and Family Planning in New Delhi on March 22, 1972, to seek Government's assistance for the expansion of their comprehensive programme of medical care and infant feeding which the committee had undertaken jointly with All-India Women's Conference in Kodaikanal District of Tamil Nadu for the last twenty years.



President Outlines Price Stability Measures

After a period of comparative stability during 1968-69, there has been almost a continuous pressure on prices. As a result of increase in the production of foodgrains and the operation of policies relating to public procurement and distribution and buffer stocks, the pressure on prices during the first two years of the Fourth Plan did not emerge so much from the food front. The whole sale index of foodgrains which increased by 3.6 per cent in 1969-70, declined, though marginally, in 1970-71. However, during 1971-72 the foodgrain prices marked a substantial rise during the lean months and the post-harvest decline had been confined to too short a duration. This has been mainly due to certain abnormal factors, viz., the additional pressure on demand on account of Bangla Dosh Refugees, the occurrence of floods and droughts in certain parts of the country and the dislocations caused by the Indo-Pakistan War. Continued stagnancy in the production of pulses and a consequent sharp rise in their prices proved another major factor in pushing up the prices of foodgrains.

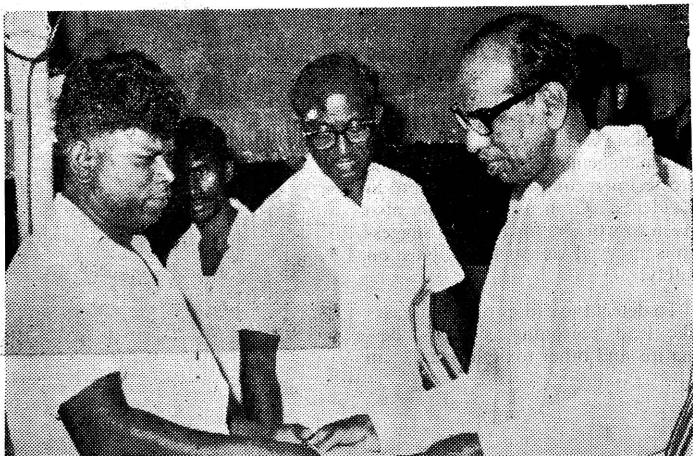
Among food articles, another commodity group whose prices came under severe pressure during 1971-72 has been sugar and allied products. This has been mainly due to the fall in the production of sugar cane which declined from 13.78 million tonnes in 1969-70 to about 13.2 million tonnes in 1970-71. The production in 1971-72 is expected to be no better. The production of sugar which reached 42.6 lakh tonnes in 1969-70 declined to 37.4 lakh tonnes in 1970-71 and is expected to be somewhat lower in 1971-72. The prices of eggs, fish and meat have also remained somewhat higher during the current year. However the prices of some of the other food articles including edible oils registered sizeable decline.

The prices of industrial raw materials which had been one of the

major factors responsible for the rise in the whole sale prices in the first two years of the Fourth Plan did not exercise any significant influence on the whole sale prices during 1971-72. This has been mainly due to decline in the prices of oilseeds and jute. The prices of cotton, on the other hand, continued to remain significantly higher particularly during the lean months. However, due to the prospects of an improved crop for 1971-72, the index of whole sale prices, unlike the previous year, declined in the post-harvest period.

The prices of manufactures have continued to exercise the major pull on whole sale prices. The average index for the period April 1971 to January 1972 was higher by nearly 8 per cent. Shortage of critical raw materials such as cotton, steel and non-ferrous metals, etc. affected production and prices over a wide range of industries. The sluggishness in the industrial growth further contributed to the aggravation of the prices of manufactures. The war with Pakistan and consequent increased requirements for defence further added strain on the supplies.

Auto workmen have been made owners of their auto-rickshaws through co-operative Union. Thiru N. V. Natarasan is seen handing over ownership certificate to a worker.



The Government is, however, seized with the problem of prices and quite a few measures have been recently taken to arrest the rise in prices. At the instance of the Planning Commission, groups of officials and non-officials are being constituted by the Government for devising operational arrangements necessary for maintaining price stability and to ensure the availability of essential commodities at reasonable prices.

In order to check the rise in prices of foodgrains, public distribution is being strengthened. The State Governments have been advised to open more fair price shops in inaccessible and remote rural areas. The Food Corporation of India was authorised to undertake open market sales in wheat and coarse grains. Various inducements were given to factories for increasing the production of sugar. Arrangements have been made with the sugar industry to supply 60 per cent of their production for being sold through fair price shops. Prices of controlled varieties of cloth have been maintained and arrangements to produce 100m. sq. metres of controlled cloth per quarter continue to be in force. The Forward Contract (Regulation) Act was amended in December 1971 and forward trading in edible oils and oilseeds as well as in gur were suspended. A fairly restrictive credit policy is being pursued.

Care to Cure your Husband of his Smokins?

A SKIT

By

Rimma KOVALENKO



I woke up and as usual began coughing hoarsely.

"What breed is it?" a man's voice asked from the corridor outside.

"What breed is what?"

"The dog".

"It's, my husband coughing," I heard my wife explain. "Days and evenings he smokes, and mornings he coughs."

"Anyone would think you lived in the middle of nowhere," the unknown male voice said with withering scorn. "Why don't you try to cure your husband of his smoking?"

"Is there a cure?"

"Come and see me after the lunch-break."

The door clicked to. Clutching her dressing gown round her, my wife came into the room.

"Don't you go anywhere!" I spluttered through my cough. "Who on earth's that type?"

"The block superintendent. Keep your hair on. He's got a cure for smoking."

"He thinks he's going to cure me!" I had another fit of coughing, and my wife handed me a glass of water. "Blooming Hypocrites! And you're going to see that quack!"

"No, I'm going to wait until the neighbours start complaining that your barking gets on their nerves. For nearly two months now the old woman in the flat opposite has been leaving bones and yesterday's leftovers outside our door."

Of course, my wife went to see the block superintendent after the lunch-break. That evening her eyes shone with triumph.

The Masochistic Perversion.

ONE of the few things any person can do to prolong his life is; **stop smoking.** Two little words for a prescription back to better health, but oh, how complicated it is to follow!

One psychiatrist Dr. Lawrence Stross, has this to say on the subject:

"I think cigarette smoking can properly be described as a kind of masochistic perversion in which people get pleasure out of hurting themselves and making themselves sick".

Beneath my nose she waved a phial with some yellow concoction in it.

"Sasha, dear!" she declared. "We're saved!"

"What's that?"

"A homeopathic remedy."

"That's all I need!" I said indignantly.

But you don't know my wife. To cut it short, the next day I went off to the factory with a phial in my hand. Next to my heart, in the pocket of my shirt, was the time-table showing when I had to take my medicine. Precisely 467 times a day I had to uncork the phial and swallow a speck of something that looked like a yellow microbe puffed up with its own importance. It was a jolly good thing my watch had a second hand.

I got down the first little pill in the tram, and the second as I was handing my things in at the cloakroom. In two weeks I no longer had to keep

looking at my watch. I had learnt the art of opening the phial and flinging the speck into my mouth with my left hand. In order to prevent an absolute break from my old life I used to go out into the corridor with the boys when they popped out for a smoke. They'd smoke and I'd swallow.

"He swallows," Misha, our technician announced.

"I had a pal who used to keep swallowing like that," the head of our department said, drawing on a cigarette, "and it got such a hold on him that he turned yellower than he ever had from smoking. To break himself of the habit he went over to boiled sweets. He got hooked on those, too. Then he got himself off the hook with sunflower seeds. His wife entreated him. 'if only you'd smoke like any civilised man'..."

Every time they found some instructive topics of conversation. And I sat there thinking of nothing but the fact that there were 17 seconds to go before I took the next minipill.

In a couple of months the phial was empty. Asphyxiation by cigarette no longer threatened me. Everything was serene at home—I no longer barked mornings.

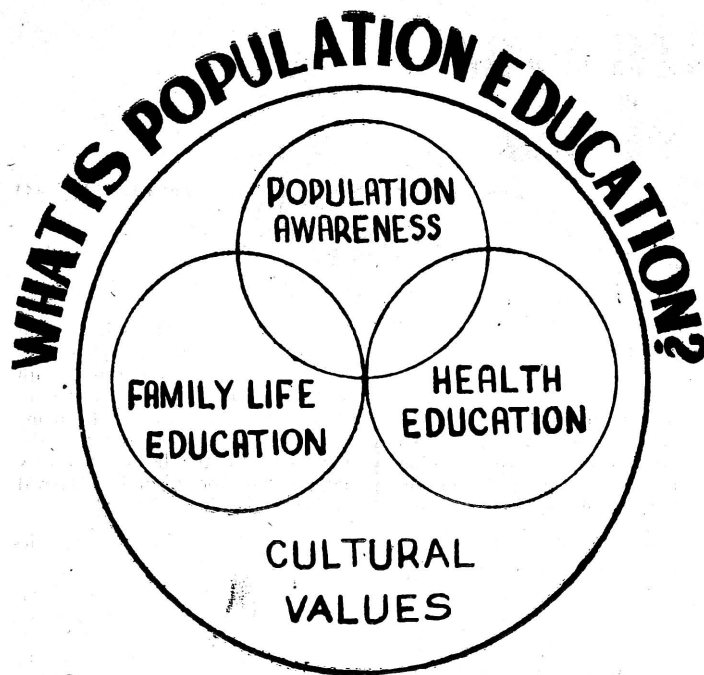
Not long ago I asked my wife a question. "Tell me," I said, "What was the name of that medicine?"

"What medicine?"

"Haven't you noticed that I haven't smoked or barked for several months?"

My wife burst out laughing.

"No," she said, "and you're not even crowing. By the way, it was just plain millet."



State Education Department will have a Population Education Unit.

The diagram illustrates the inter-relatedness of all the three components of population education, viz., population awareness including its growth and implications, family life education and health education. The three components need to be developed within the ambit of the cultural values of the people in the country to help students develop attitudes for small family size related to quality of living. There would be certain areas which would be shared by two areas and others by three. This represents flexible approach in which the sharing can be increased or decreased on the basis of teacher competencies and specific situations. Similarly the portion of content for each sub-area may be changed according to varying situations. A co-ordinated approach, pooling the efforts of educators, family planning workers and demographers is needed to develop a comprehensive programme for the student population which can be implemented by the teacher

with all the resources made available to him.

Population awareness.

Population dynamics; demographic variables; patterns of population growth and its causes, characteristic features of Indian population in the context of world perspective, relationship between social and cultural factors and population size, consequences of rapid growth of population, National Population Policy and Programme.

Family Life Education.

Family size and quality of life, patterns of family size, structure and responsibility, human relationships, growth and developments, education for parenthood, influence of social and cultural factors on family life, factors influencing family security, form part of family life education.

Health Education.

Health as a function of physical, emotional, social and religious

environment, responsibility for protection and promotion of health, individual needs as basis for planning and strengthening health education; relationship between health and population growth, are related subjects.

In order to develop a curriculum in population education for different levels of education in the country a hierarchy of concepts and sub-concepts along with content, behavioural objectives, learning opportunities and evaluation procedures need to be developed. This will involve training of teachers and teacher educators, development of instructional materials and basic research studies.

Population Education in Schools.

Education is no longer simply concerned with the creation of capacity to earning a living or being a "good citizen"; it is now much more concerned with quality of life—one's own and that of the people. In the recent decades the story of curriculum development has been largely the account of a struggle to keep the curriculum up-to-date and relevant. Convincing those concerned about introduction of science and social sciences as a worthwhile relevant body of knowledge was the main burden of this struggle in the last three decades. It looks that "Population and Ecology" would be the banner headlines for the 1970's.

A curriculum has been developed by the N.C.E.R.T. for incorporation of population education in the school system and the education department is examining this to see what modifications are needed to adopt this to the requirements of the State. The need for population education has to be discussed at meetings of academicians and political decision makers to create a proper climate for its adoption.

The programme provides for preparation of teachers to administer the curriculum. Population education is proposed to be incorporated as an integral part of teacher training programme at graduate and secondary level. To achieve this it is proposed to modify the 40 days training.

in health education organised by the State Health Education Bureau to include population education and organise more number of courses per year. The existing training schools will organise short Orientation Courses on the subject to the trained teachers working in the schools at grade 4 and above. The programme also provides for preparation and supply of teaching materials on the subject.

The leadership for planning, implementing and evaluating the programme will be vested in the population education unit, proposed to be established under the Directorate of Education. The present teacher training Unit in the State Health Education Bureau is to be strengthened by addition of staff to cater to the needs under the programme. Implementation Committees are to be formed at State and District levels for the promotion of the Programme.

The programme also aims at reaching the "out of school youth", which will form a bulk of the population and are close to matrimony or already married. The educational Institutions as community centres, assisted by Voluntary Organisations should aim at reaching this group through 'young farmers' Clubs, mather sanghams, youth clubs and if necessary by organising special camps.

POPULATION EDUCATION IN COLLEGES:

Population Education teaching is to be reinforced at the University level. While various ways are available to carry this out, through organising seminars for teachers and students, starting of forum of population study in college, etc., the details are to be worked out by a committee consisting of Assistant Director, (Training) representatives of the 3 Universities and Education Department under the Chairmanship of Health Secretary.

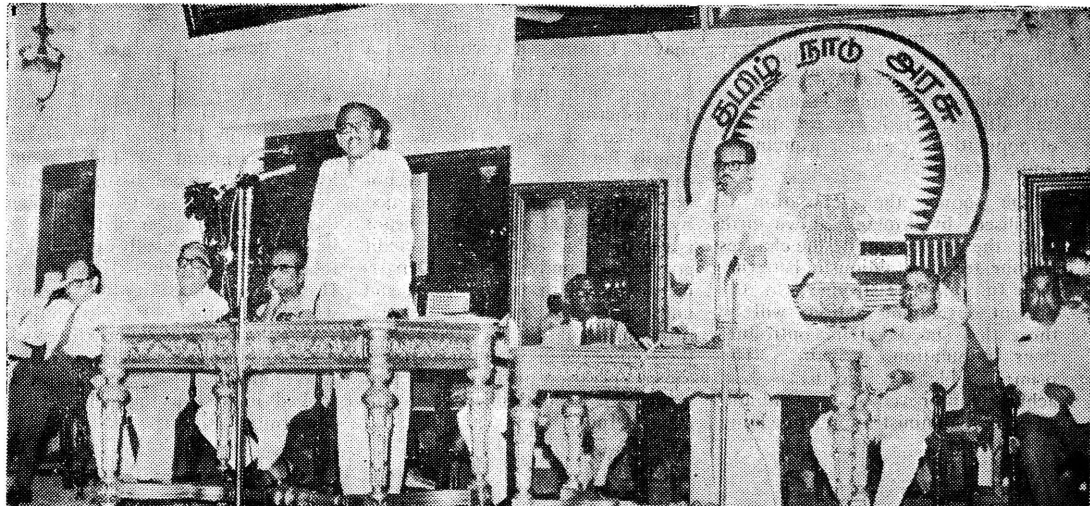
The Programme also envisages setting up population centres in the Universities of Madras and Madurai, to foster studies and research in the field of population.

We all know that the teacher is always pivotal for the success of any educational programme, hence, the orientation of the teacher (both preservice and in-service) is important. Firstly he is to be convinced about the programme, because anything carried out without conviction is mostly half-heartedly done; secondly, he has to be equipped in order to be able to deliver the goods. Population education is an absolutely new area, and our teachers are neither acquainted with the content nor with the methods of handling it. It is, therefore, necessary that the overall scheme of introducing population education in the school, curricula, adequate attention is given to the preparation of teachers.

It was to this end that a symposium was convened with Headmasters of Schools on 24th and 25th March 1972 at Rajaji Hall by the State Family Planning Bureau in conjunction with the Directorate of School education. Symptomatically enough while the Health Minister inaugurated the symposium, the Education Minister delivered the valedictory address.

The objective of population policy may be briefly stated as total banishment of hunger, disease, want and ignorance. It is for this reason that population planning has become an official effort in influencing the growth rate in such a way as to keep it in harmony with economic, social and health norms of the country concerned. In Indian Context, it is stated that reduction of birth rate by 1973-74 to 32 per thousand and to 25 per thousand during the next 7 years, would ensure tolerable levels of living and well being.

Though there is cent per cent awareness among the Indian public the adoption rate is about 25 to 30 per thousand population. It is realised at higher levels that the major portion of the amount spent benefit mostly the 30 per cent of the educated who can read the leaflets, wall paintings and follow radio programmes and much has to be done to motivate the illiterates living in villages who are at present being brought into the programme only by pressure of motivation and monetary benefits.



Population Education

Population education in our schools and colleges should be encouraged. It is expected that the Indian under-graduate would be in the age group of 17 plus. At this stage the population education may be restricted to mere demography level, at the post graduate level population education may include contraceptive education after the study of social, economic, cultural, biological levels of development of Indian student.

The successful Mass Vasectomy Camps in Tamil Nadu have proved that effective involvement of all other governmental staff like VLWS, Teachers, Panchayat Union Commissioner or Chairman, elected peoples representatives is necessary and permanent environments may have to be made in this regard.

One contributory factor to the success of these Camps was the fact that instead of dissipating our energies over propagation of wide varieties of techniques it was found better to concentrate our energies on popularisation of Vasectomy, Tubectomy, IUCD methods for achieving the significant measure of success.

It has been recognised that the gap between birth rate and rapidly declining death rate in our country is generating population explosion, frustrating the planners and administrators of population control and other development plans, disappointing the whole aim of bringing down birth rates to 25 per thousand as per schedule increasing existing unemployment and under employment and ultimately reducing the quality of population by placing a premium on its quantities.

The sooner the population is stabilised by bringing down birth rate, the greater will be the chances for our teeming millions in bettering their future. The strongest of the present developing nations will be those that succeeded in controlling their population growth. The prime problem before us is of achieving improved, widespread and effective administration touching

every family by the Governmental departments, Voluntary organisations, elected peoples' representatives. Everybody should realise and the ignorant should be made to realise that family limitation or spacing of the children is necessary and desirable in order to secure better health for the mother and children—children brought up well, and educated well. The most desirable population number is the one that permits the maximum productivity the highest standard of living, political stability and economic security and adequate freedom and leisure for the pursuit of cultural activities. Given a sense of urgency and a spirit of dedicated endeavour, it is within the capacity of the nation to achieve the goals it has set itself. The point is that this sense of urgency and spirit of dedication can and must be created soon. The whole point of the Headmasters symposium is that Family Planning is not a "Once for all affairs".

We have to carry the motivation to the young people who will be the adults of the next three decades.

SUCCESS STORY OF TUBECTOMY CAMP AT KANYAKUMARI.

A Special T.V.T. (Sterilisation for women) camp organised by the District Family Planning Bureau, Kanyakumari from 22nd January 1972 to 27th February 1972 with a target of 300. This target is not a small one when the limited area of this district is taken into account. Consisting as it does, of only 9 Panchayat Unions, it encompasses a vast coastal area inhabited by hard-working fishermen communities. The fishermen community has generally been averse to the idea of Family Planning. Inspite of all these handicaps the target was not only achieved but, in fact, exceeded by nearly a 100 which by no means is a mean achievement. The credit goes to the Family Planning Department which with its unstinted and unflinching effort canvassed the case through persuasion with the help of the staff of the department and with the co-operation of the other departments like Field Publicity, Government of India.

The cases were brought on every Friday and Saturday operated upon on every Sunday, and hospitalised for six days from the day of operation. The centre for operation was the Headquarters Hospital, Nagercoil. The cases were brought and after the operation they were taken home by the Family Planning vehicles. The cases were permitted to take with them their children, one attendant also. From the date of admission and to the date of discharge all the members were fed, and fed satisfactorily. Before they underwent operation they were thoroughly checked up and only cases free from any diseases were allowed to undergo operation. On the otherhand, if it was found that any of the tubectomy volunteers were affected with any ailment they were given prompt treatment for the disease.

Besides the normal incentive of Rs. 30 post-operational care activities were also undertaken by the department. Now the staff of the Primary Health Centre are visiting and attending to the cases which underwent operation at their homes. The cases are visited at fixed intervals like every fortnight up to three months; and once in every month up to a certain period. Besides, this, the children are treated with vitamin A solution and are immunised with D.P.T. medicine. Not only that, the neighbouring children are also taken care of under the Triple benefit Scheme of taking adequate care of children already with parents to induce either parent to go in for family planning operation.

When this camp was in full swing, publicity activities both on the side of the Family Planning Department and Government of India went hand in hand in canvassing of the cases. It was a sight to see when the women volunteered themselves in groups and gladly underwent tubectomy at the Headquarters Hospital. Maternity Assistants were also deputed at the Hospital to watch the patients round the clock and look into their needs. In case of complaint it was immediately looked into with the help of the Maternity Assistants.

When a child is born it inherits from its mother a small quantity of **anti-bodies** against certain diseases. The quantity so received depends on the mother's health and especially her nutrition, and her immunisation status. Whatever quantity of **anti-bodies** may have been received the immunity offered by these maternal anti-bodies lasts only for a short time. Based on this knowledge, and on the knowledge, that the baby is capable of forming its anti-bodies if given an antigen and depending on the preventive pattern of various diseases in the community, an immunisation schedule is drawn so that every child can have immunisation for the particular disease at the appropriate time.

In Tamil Nadu the common childhood diseases against which such protection can be given are :

1. Smallpox.
2. Tuberculosis.
3. Tetanus.
4. Whooping cough.
5. Diphtheria.

Statistics to show the exact number of children lost due to these diseases in a year is not available. But from the available statistics it can be said that 6 to 10 per cent of children born in a year die due to these diseases before they reach their first birth day; and another 10-15 per cent are lost before they reach their 5th birth day.

A major fraction of these deaths could have been prevented by proper immunisation of these children.

Some of the children who had survived these diseases may be suffering from the bad after-effects of these diseases. For example.

Whooping cough in a poorly nourished child precipitates Kawa-shiorkar ;

Diphtheria may cause paralysis of vocal muscles, heart disease, etc.

IMMUNISATION SAVES CHILDREN

BY
DR. V. KAPALI,
*Assistant Director of Health
Services.*

Smallpox can cause blindness, deafness and ugly scars.

Tuberculosis can cause mental disorder, deafness, stunted growth etc.

This suffering could also have been prevented by proper immunisation.

The immunisation schedule applicable for our State is given below :—

A. (1) After birth to 1st month—
B.C.G vaccination.

(2) One month after B.C.G. Vaccination, i.e. between 2-3 months of age—Vaccination against small-pox.

(3) One month after smallpox vaccination i.e. between 4-5 months—
D.P.T vaccine—3 doses at 4 week interval.

(4) Between 3-6 months—Oral
Polio vaccine—3 doses at 4 to 6 weekly intervals.

B. Booster doses to maintain the immunity thus derived by the above primary vaccination.

Smallpox Revaccination—When the child is 3 years old.

B.C.G. Revaccination—When the child is 5 years old.

D.P.T.—Every three years. After 6 years of age of the child vaccine containing Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoids is enough.

B.C.G.—Revaccination once in 5 years till the child is 15 years.

In our State all these immunising agents are available at all Health Centres, Maternity and Child Health Centres, Children's Hospitals and Tuberculosis Clinics.

Immunisation against smallpox is done as a part of the Nationwide Smallpox Eradication Programme. In this programme it is aimed to vaccinate all new borns as early as possible, but in any case within 3 months of its birth ; and to revaccinate every one at intervals of 3-5 years. Due to good public understanding and co-operation, and the sincere work of the staff in this Programme, the active transmission of smallpox in our State has been interrupted. Our State has been free from smallpox (except for a few imported cases) for the last 2 years.

The immunisation against Tetanus, a deadly disease, is done in the Ante-natal clinic for the pregnant women. The vaccine is given in 3 divided doses, as such a schedule elicits a better anti-body response. The immune bodies are transferred from mother to the baby in the womb. So the new born baby is also protected.

Later this child has to get is protection against whooping cough. It is found that a combination of whooping cough vaccine, Diphtheria vaccine and Tetanus vaccine gives better result than any single vaccine used alone. Also it is found that giving this 'combined' vaccine in 3 divided doses, elicits a better anti-body response. So a child is given D.P.T. vaccine when the child is 4 months, 5 months and 6 months old. Great difficulty is experienced in getting children to complete 3 doses. Many children are brought forward for the 1st dose ; only 70-80 per cent of them return for their 2nd dose ; and 70-80 per cent of them who had 2nd dose return for 3rd dose. Thus only 50 per cent of children complete 3 doses. This failure is because of the lack of understanding on the need to have the 3 doses to provide a substantial quantity of immunity against these diseases. The public have to be educated and in this we have a great role.

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COLLEGE STUDENTS STUDY BEGGARY IN DEPTH

**WORK OF MADURAI COLLEGE
PLANNING FORUM.**

In consonance with the present trend of rehabilitation of the beggars in Tamil Nadu, the Madurai College Planning Forum, Madurai, conducted a study of the socio-economic conditions of the beggars in Madurai on December 10, 1971. The findings of the study are summed up as follows :

About 143 beggars were interviewed by the members of the Forum in different places in the city on that day between 9-00 a.m. and 11-00 a.m. Of them 80.4 per cent (115) are males and 19.6 per cent (28) are females. Most of the beggars (23.7 per cent) are the old people belonging to the age group of 58 years and above. The child beggars constitute 6.3 per cent.

A majority of the beggars are illiterates. Of the total number of beggars interviewed, 58.7 per cent of the beggars are illiterates,

Contrary to the popular belief, the study reveals that most of the beggars hail from the urban areas. 62.9 per cent of the beggars hail from the towns and cities, while just 37.1 per cent of the beggars belong to the typical rural communities.

The study reveals that married people constitute majority in the beggar population (37.1 per cent), followed by the unmarried people (31.5 per cent).

The study reveals five types of beggars, namely, (1) able-bodied adult beggars, (2) able-bodied child beggars, (3) physically ill beggars, (4) physically disabled beggars and (5) old and infirm beggars. Of these five classes of beggars, physically disabled beggars form a higher percentage (31.4 per cent) followed by the physically ill beggars (28 per cent).

Of the physically ill beggars, a sizable number of beggars (37.5 per cent) are leprosy. Epilepsy, skin disease, chronic leg ulcer, T.B., Asthma, Anaemia and ophthalmic disease are the notable among the diseases the beggars suffer from.

Of the physically disabled beggars the crippled are more in number than other disabled beggars (42.2 per cent). Next come the blind (37.8 per cent).

The study reveals that physical disability, poverty, chronic and incurable disease, desertion by the supporters, widowhood, old-age infirmity, loss of employment, condition of being orphaned, truancy, laziness, easy gains from begging and heredity are the causes of beggary. Due to physical disability, 29.4 per cent of the beggars took to begging and due to poverty, 23.1 per cent of the beggars. Then comes the chronic and incurable disease in the order of the causes of beggary.

Of the 143 beggars, 60.8 per cent are in the field of begging for 10 years and below ; 2.8 per cent of the beggars, for 40 years and above,

Most beggars beg near the temples (26.6 per cent). About 17.5 per cent of the beggars beg at bus stand and 9.8 per cent at and near the railway station. These are the places usually thronged by the people.

Friday seems to be a lucky day for most beggars (27.8 per cent). They report that their collections go up mainly on Fridays, because people come in large number to the temples on those days.

The beggars normally collect cash, food, grains and clothes. Those who concentrate on earning cash, constitute 19.6 per cent whereas those who concentrate on collecting cash and food are larger in number (41.9 per cent).

Beggars too Purchase Raffle Tickets.

The beggars spend the money they earn on the following daily items of expenditure : food, drinking of tea or coffee, smoking, chewing, vegetables, oil, groceries, fuel and lighting. Their monthly items of expenditure include cinema, clothing, housing rent, religious activities, drinking of arrack, medicine, gambling and purchase of raffle tickets.

Even though begging has become the normal profession, about 61.5 per cent of the beggars dislike begging. Just 37.8 per cent like the profession. Due to the circumstances which force them to remain in the field, most beggars go on begging but in the state of dislike towards it.

About 46.9 per cent of the beggars are willing to do any other manual work. Just 32.2 per cent are not willing to do manual work. Non-skilled manual work is preferred by the former.

The scheme of the Beggar Rehabilitation initiated by the Government of Tamil Nadu is welcomed by a large number of beggars (77.5 per cent). Only 3.8 per cent are not in a mood to welcome it. The former regard the scheme as a good thing in the right direction.

VILLAGE LIFE IN TAMIL NADU

STUDY BY A COLLEGE PLANNING FORUM

The student members of the Government College for Women, Kumbakonam planning forum guided by staff members have taken a keen interest for collecting socio-economic details regarding 157 households of Innambur village. This type of practical work gives them the basic training for the study of current economical problems. From 1969-70 to 1971-72, they have adopted Innambur which is a model village under the Intensive Agricultural Development Programme. They went to the village with copies of questionnaire. They all fully conversed with the villagers and recorded their answers.

Innambur is a village which is situated about four miles north-west of Kumbakonam, Thanjavur District. The area occupied by the village is 769 acres.

Population:

The population of the village is 1,815 according to the 1971 census, as compared to 1,652 in 1961 census. In one decade, the village has registered an increase of 10.14 per cent. The annual rate of growth is just 1 per cent. While the annual rate of growth in India has been 2.5 per cent in this decade.

Size of the family :

Regarding the size of the family it was noted that thirty-one out of 157 families having more than six members, i.e., it occupies 20 per cent of the total families. This is in accordance with the joint family system which still exists in India.

Occupation:

Innambur is predominately an agricultural village. Most of the people, i.e. 69.4 per cent earn their living through agriculture. Among the agriculturists, 31.2 per cent are owner cultivators and 38.2 per cent are agricultural labourers. Cottage industries provide employment for 44 families. The carpenters are capable of making modern type of furniture. The blacksmith work on 'Kudam', 'Kuthu Vilakku' are very famous in the village.

Literacy:

315 men and 135 women literates that comprises 25 per cent of the population is educated. According to the 1971 census 29.34 per cent of the Indian population is educated. So the percentage of literates in this village is below the national average.

Income:

The total income of the 157 houses is found to be Rs. 1,86,275 per annum. The average income per family stands as Rs. 1,186.73 per annum. The per capita income is Rs. 258. Agricultural sector contributes a major share of the income.

Education:

There are two primary schools at Innambur. In both schools they have co-education. 36 students benefit from the Midday meal scheme in the school. The "Mathar

Sangam" (Ladies Club) is another privilege for the ladies in the village. The Panchayat Union has employed a teacher for giving instructions in tailoring, embroiding, etc.

Poultry.

There is a poultry farm maintained by a school assistant. The only type of breed is white leghorn. There are 150 laghorns and 50 chicken. Technical assistance and veterinary assistance are given by the Veterinary department by free of charge.

Family Planning.

77 families, that is 47.1 per cent of the households are well aware of the family planning schemes. 52.9 per cent of the households have heard about it. Though they may be ignorant about it, the data on age group of children proves that they do plan the family.

Development.

In recent years the village has been improved in its economic conditions and facilities. The Panchayat Union takes proper care to enable the peasants to get proper irrigation facilities. The Agricultural Department is taking keen interest in supplying the improved seeds like A.D.T. 27, I.R. 8, Karuna, etc. The Co-operative Credit Society in the village has taken the responsibility of supplying fertilisers and agricultural credit. It has issued loans of about Rs. 70,000 to the land owners and a godown has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 15,000 for stocking fertilisers, etc. Nearly 3,000 bags of paddy also can be stocked here.

The Harijans have benefited a lot by the community development project. The village has been taken under the community development programme from 1952. Now almost all of the Harijans are having houses of their own. The landlords in the village gave the necessary land as gift and roads were constructed under the development scheme.

THE FIVE-YEAR PANORAMA IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Community Development Programme launched in 1952 was a unique experiment aimed at bringing about an economic and social regeneration of the rural community, which forms a major part of the Indian population. The movement sought to bring about the collective and individual welfare of the rural folk by inculcating and infusing in the villagers the spirit of self-help and self-reliance in the adventure of improving their own socio-economic conditions as well as those of the community as a whole. The programme now covers the entire rural area in the country through a network of about 5,000 CD Blocks. The Block staff has filled a vital gap in the administrative hierarchy. The Gram Sevak is a multi-functional worker who in one sense, is a "messenger boy" between the village and the technical departments at the higher levels. The Block Development Officer has been recognised as an administrator, co-ordinator and planner. Any programme is a success to the extent its achievements tally with its objectives. Compared to 1965-66 the consumption of improved seeds has gone up 5 per cent and that of chemical fertilisers by 130 per cent in 1970-71. Besides the villagers now find themselves better equipped in the fields of education, health and sanitation, rural arts and crafts, etc. Another step forward was the association of the peoples' representatives through Panchayat, Raj System. The Panchayati Raj now covers the whole of the country except Nagaland, Jammu and Kashmir and a few Union Territories. At present 2,17,563 village panchayats exist covering 5,61,328 villages and 36,29,20,000 rural population of the country. During the Fourth Plan the financial arrangements for

the Blocks have been reverted to the State Sector and the State Government have been given more powers in fixing the priorities and utilisation of approved outlays. Malnutrition has constituted a serious threat to our country because of over population. The Applied Nutrition Programme and the Composite Programme for Women and Children have been designed to educate village community into better awareness of the need for improved nutrition. This programme has covered 1024 Blocks spread all over the country. The Composite Programme of Women and Children which was launched in 1969-70 envisages organised activities in nutrition, education and allied fields through existing institution of Mahila Mandals and Balwadis. This scheme operates in rural areas not covered by the nutrition programme. The Tribal Development Blocks provide additional funds for the economic development of tribals. The other schemes have been oriented so as to give preference to the welfare of the weaker sections. One of the latest schemes being implemented is the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment. Launched in 1970 its main objective is promoting employment and creating durable and productive community assets. The scheme provides employment primarily to those who belong to families where no adult member is employed and takes into account under employment and seasonal unemployment. Another scheme designed to provide relief to agricultural labourers in chronically drought affected areas is the Rural Works Programme, with an outlay of Rs. 100 crores during the Fourth Five-Year Plan period. It is expected that this will provide employment in the relevant working seasons.

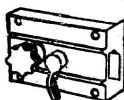
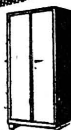
HAVE WE DONE ENOUGH?

Seevalaperi shows
the way.

Harijans, the 'Children of God' are treated as equals at Seevalaperi in Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu for which the village was awarded Rs. 1,000. It won the first prize in the district for 1970-71 for the removal of untouchability.

Seevalaperi panchayat with its population of 3,500 represents the three important religions—Hinduism, Islam and Christianity. The population of the Harijan community is 1,200. There are four Harijan areas in this panchayat. They are Madathupatti, Marukalthalai, John Pachary and Pottel Pachary. Any one can visit any temple here; everybody is welcomed and blessed by the temple priests. The fact that the Harijans are treated as equals is manifest when one finds Harijans taking water from the common well and are free to use any tap.

The President of this panchayat, Thiru J. Selvarya has many things to credit. First of all he removed the age long penalty imposed on Harijan whenever they were found fault with. He also tried both at the village level and at the Government level to help uplift the Harijans. He brought drinking water to their areas. The foundation stone was laid for a new Harijan Colony. For this purpose, as an initial step, Rs. 960 has been granted per head as grant-cum-loan. Of this, one fourth is expected to be repaid in instalments. One new culvert was also constructed over a stream in Pottal Pachary, one of the Harijan areas. During rainy season, before the construction of this culvert, this area was cut off from all other areas. The President who is an ex-serviceman says, "Till yesterday I served the nation; now I have started serving the village which is the backbone of the nation". When interviewed some of the Harijans said "this is a village with a difference."



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First Printed Book of Indian Languages was in Tamil

The year 1972 has been declared by UNESCO as the International Book Year. The World Book Fair is being held in New Delhi from March 18 to April 2, 1972.

Ever since the system of written word originated, human endeavour in the field had been directed towards evolving a method of word multiplication. Jansozon Goster is known to have experimental with moveable types which had many advantages. It was, however, Johann Gutenberg, a patrician of Mainz Germany, who finally succeeded in inventing movable type of printing in 1447 A.D.

In India, however, the first printing press appeared in 1556, about a hundred and nineteen years after Gutenberg's invention. It was brought from Portugal to India, and was set up in Goa. The early printing presses were made of wood and were of the treadle type. It was only in the 19th century that steel printing units appeared in the country.

The first book printed in Europe by the "Mainz Psalter" printed by Fust and Schoffer in 1457. About a hundred years later, in 1556, the first book was known to have been printed in India. This was a Portuguese book entitled "Conclusoese Outras Coisas". ("Theses and other Things").

The credit for preparing the first types of an Indian script goes to Joao Gonsalves, a Spaniard, who had accompanied Bustamante (who brought the first printing press to India). He was an expert blacksmith and was the first to make Indian types of Malabar letters, i.e., Lingua Malabar Tamil in which "Doctrina Christao", the first book in any Indian language was printed in 1578.

Books from other Centres—

The first book printed in Bengali was "Grammar of the Bengali Language" published in 1778. The

words in this book were cast and printed in Roman letters by Charles Wilkins. The next to appear from Calcutta was a Sanskrit book in 1808 printed in a fount types of Devanagiri characters. After that quite a number of books were printed in Calcutta. In 1816, the Calcutta Book Society was founded and in 1818 the Baptist missionaries published at Serampore a Bengali monthly and a weekly the first periodicals published in an Indian language.

The first book printed in Bombay was a "Calendar for the Year of our Lord" in 1780 printed in English. Devanagiri script was used for the first time in Bombay in 1797. In 1820, the Bombay Native School and School Book Committee were founded. These Societies printed many books. By the year 1867, there were 25 printing presses in Bombay.

The history of printing and publishing in Southern India is much older. Books in Tamil and other languages of the region began to be printed about the second half of the 16th century. It is, however, difficult to say exactly in which year the first book was printed. Some of the earliest books printed in the South are : (1) "The Ladder to Learning", (2) "Calenders for the Years of Lord"; and (3) "New Testament" translated by J.P. Patrications in 1877.

With the advancement of printing technology, there was a gradual increase in the number of printing presses in the country. In the beginning, the printing facilities were confined to a few centres and languages. With the advancement of printing technology, printing presses came to be established in all parts of the country and

books were published in all the major languages of the country. As a result the number of books published in the country went on increasing.

India—A Leading Publisher To-day

At present, India has nearly 30,000 printing presses. Between 14 to 25 thousand books are published in the country every year. There are 460 publishing organisations in the public sector and 200 big, 2,000 medium and 8,000 small publishing organisations in the private sector in the country. This makes India one of the leading publishers of the books in the world. The language-wise break-up of books published in the country in 1969-70 is as follows :—

BOOK PRODUCTION IN 1969-70.

Language of Publications.	Number of titles.
(1)	(2)
Assamese	192
Bengali	1,048
English	4,668
Gujarati	740
Hindi	2,641
Kannada	554
Malayalam	515
Marathi	1,134
Oriya	205
Punjabi	419
Sanskrit	60
Tamil	953
Telugu	739
Urudu	260
Other languages	19
Total	14,145*

* Source : National Library, Calcutta.

To foster the growth of book production in India, the Government of India set up a National Book Development Board in 1967 consisting of the representatives of the Government, publishers, authors, printers and book-sellers. The Board has made various recommendations during the last five years

which have been implemented in varying measures. On the recommendation of the National Book Development Board, the National Book Trust has been organising : book exhibitions, conferences and workshops in various parts of the country.

Book Promotion Division—

The Book Promotion Division in the Ministry of Education looks after the interest of the book industry and operates several schemes to stimulate the production of indigenous books at the university level and to co-ordinate the work pertaining to the re-printing or translation of foreign titles. Recently, a programme costing of Rs. 12 crores in the Fourth Plan to produce university level books in Indian languages, was launched by the Ministry of Education.

Fellowships for Book-writing—

A scheme of Junior Fellowships was initiated in 1970-71. Under it, 100 fellowships of the value of Rs. 500 per month plus a contingent grant not exceeding Rs. 2,000 per annum, are awarded every year to enable outstanding students in sciences, humanities and social sciences to associate themselves with university teachers for the purposes of writing of quality books at university level.

Core Book Programme—

A Core Book Committee under the Chairmanship of the Union Education Minister has been set up recently. It aims to produce books on different subjects in Indian languages or in English by highly eminent writers of the country.

University-Level Books from Abroad—

The problem of non-availability of standard books for the post-secondary level assumed serious proportions after Independence. Such books as were available were beyond the purchasing capacity of the majority of the students at the university level. Therefore, negotiations were entered into with the

Governments of the U.K., the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. to make standard educational materials produced in these countries available to Indian students at low prices. About 1,700 books have been published under these joint programmes.

University-Level Books in Indian Languages—

The Ministry of Education launched a comprehensive programme of production of university-level books in Indian languages in 1968-69. This programme is designed to facilitate a smooth change-over of the media of instruction in higher education from English to Indian languages. It had been suggested that in regard to text-books priority should be given to original writing directly linked with the syllabus content of the respective paper and a board should be set up in each State represented by Vice-Chancellors of all the universities situated within the State, representatives of institutions of higher learning, a representative of the Central Government and the University Grant Commission and also some reputed writers from the region. In accordance with these suggestions, Boards have been set up in most of the States. So far 863 books have been published and 472 are under preparation under this programme for original writings.

Text-books for Schools—

The National Council of Educational Research and Training was set up in 1961, among other things, to prepare and produce model text-books for schools. The Council has produced model text-books in various subjects for adoption or adaptation by the State Text-book Bureaux. Most of these have been published by the State Bureaux to meet the needs of schools in their respective States. The Council also undertakes to review the school text-books in use and advise the State Governments in their strengths and weaknesses.

National Book Trust—

The National Book Trust, which was set up in 1957, seeks to encourage the production of good books and to make available such books at moderate prices to all the institutions and the public. It aims at publishing standard works on education, culture, science, classical Indian literature and translations of foreign and Indian classics. So far, the Trust has published about 800 books.

Sahitya Akademi—

The Akademi was inaugurated in 1954. It seeks to achieve improved standards in the field of literature and aims at fostering and co-ordinating literary activity in all the Indian languages. It gives awards to outstanding writers every year, and also arranges for translation and publication of Indian as well as foreign classics, both old and modern, into Indian languages to meet the cultural and literary needs of a multi-lingual society.

These are also a number of other specialised agencies like the National Museum, the Lalit Kala Akademi, the Institute of Advanced Studies, and the Archaeological Survey of India attached to the Ministry of Education to bring out specialised publications or monographs in their respective fields. In addition the Education Ministry gives financial assistance to a number of voluntary organisations of bring out worthwhile publications like translations of standard works, encyclopaedias, dictionaries, etc.

Publications Division—

The Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting produces and publishes books and pamphlets for sale and distribution. The publications are brought out in English, Hindi and other languages. Every year about 200 titles are released by the Division. The number of titles released by the Division since 1947 is about 4,000.

Children's Books

Children's books have started receiving due importance in India only during the last one decade or so. At present, nearly 2,000 new titles are being produced every year. The NCERT (National Council of Educational Research and Training) has also been bringing out supplementary reading material for children.

To foster children's literature, two significant steps were taken by the Ministry of Education during the fifties. An Annual Prize Competition for children's literature in the Indian languages was introduced in 1954 and financial assistance was extended to the Children's Book Trust for setting up its own press. The Children's Book Trust are the leading publishers of children's books in the country. They have so far published 59 books in English and their translations into many other languages like Hindi, Tamil, Malayalam, Telugu and Kannada.

A massive scheme for the production of supplementary reading material for children known as the "Nehru Bal Pustakalaya" has been launched by the National Book Trust. The scheme envisages producing 100 books for older children mainly relating to national integration, in all the major Indian languages. At least, 1,00,000 copies will be produced under each title.

The Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting also brings out informative interesting and educational publications for children. The number of books and pamphlets so far published by the Division for children is about 80. Most of these have been brought out in Hindi and a few in English and the regional languages.

Paperback editions with print orders varying from 5,000 to 5 lakh copies are brought out in different languages.

Role of Private Publishers.

The Federation of Publishers and Booksellers Associations in India, which represents the Indian Book industry, has world-wide contacts and relations with the International Publishers Association and the UNESCO. The Federation is actively engaged in conducting training courses for publishers and booksellers.

Imports and Exports.

India has a liberal import policy for books. In 1968-69, the value of books imported was about Rs. 5.5 crores.

While the Government of India is not in favour of restricting the free flow of knowledge and books,

it wants to conserve foreign exchange and to promote the indigenous book industry. According to the present import policy, the licence holders are expected not to import foreign editions of books for which reprint rights are available in India, or of which sufficient number of copies of Indian reprint edition are available in the market. Indian books are exported to over 80 countries and the value of books exported has been increasing from year to year. The following table shows the increase in exports :—

EXPORTS OF BOOKS FROM INDIA.

Year.	Value in lakh rupees.
1966-67	75.68
1967-68	1,07.68
1968-69	1,14.22

APPENDIX.

BOOK PRODUCTION IN INDIA.

Languages.	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Assamese	118	125	510	192
Bengali	1,137	1,284	1,654	1,048
English	9,745	6,147	6,382	4,668
Gujarati	1,049	883	1,217	740
Hindi	2,767	3,171	4,053	2,641
Gurumukhi	..	..	..	..
Kannada	380	382	1,060	554
Kashmiri	..	..	7	..
Malayalam	589	580	899	515
Marathi	1,885	1,615	1,316	1,134
Oriya	425	232	578	205
Punjabi	142	504	465	419
Sanskrit	112	93	261	60
Sindhi	..	46	29	..
Tamil	671	643	928	953
Telugu	538	722	1,108	739
Urdu	237	331	480	260
Other languages	185	69	21	19
Total	19,980	16,827	20,978	14,145

NOTE.—The figures do not include the production figures of textbooks.

(SOURCE.—National Library, Calcutta.)

Paperback Revolution.

Paperback publishing, which aims at providing good books inexpensively, has made substantial progress in recent years.

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU.

(CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT.)

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu the Assistant Commissioner of Civil Supplies (Storage) or an officer authorised by him will sell in public auction about 18 (Eighteen) Tonnes of rice at 2-00 p.m. on 12th April 1972 at the Government godowns in E. T. Mills Compound, Choolai, Madras-7.

The details of the quantities and the variety of rice offered for sale along with the terms and conditions can be obtained from the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Civil Supplies (Storage), E. T. Mills, Madras-7, on payment of Rs. 5-20 which is not refundable.

*Assistant Commissioner of Civil
Supplies, Storage, Madras-7.*

No. 47-A.

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

SHRAM VIR STATE AWARDS

AND

STATE SAFETY AWARDS, 1971.

Applications are invited from the managers of Factories covered by the Factories, 1948 for the grant of Awards under the following schemes :—

1. STATE SAFETY AWARDS—

There are three types of industrywise awards based on (1) largest percentage reduction in accident frequency rate; (2) lowest accident frequency rate and (3) the longest accident free period.

The object in presenting the Award is to recognise good safety records in industrial undertakings covered by the Factories Act, 1948 which have worked during the calendar year 1971 (a) ten lakhs and more man hours and (b) between 5 lakhs and 10 lakhs, an hours. Awards will be given separately for the above two categories. Cash rewards, trophies and certificates will be awarded for the winners and runners up.

2. SHRAM VIR STATE AWARDS—

These Awards are given to workers who have made useful suggestions leading to safer working conditions, higher productivity or greater efficiency in factories. Workers employed in factories which have a "suggestion scheme" in operation are alone eligible to apply. Workers should send their applications through the Managers of the factories in which they are employed. Workers will be given Cash Rewards and Certificates.

Application forms along with the prescribed fee should reach the Secretary, State Safety Awards Committee/Shram Vir State Awards Committee, Superintending Inspector of Factories (Accidents, Statistics and Research), Office of the Commissioner of Labour, Chempauk, Madras-5. on or before 30th April 1972.

For application form and other details, the Secretary of the Committee or the nearest Inspector of Factories may be contacted.

No. 46-A.

Commissioner of Labour

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited by the Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Agro-Industries Corporation, Limited (Tamil Nadu Government Undertaking) "Agro House" Industrial Estate, Guindy, Madras-32, before 3 p.m. on 15th April 1972 for the supply of the following immediately :—

Description of goods—

- (1) Fuel Filter Element Primary and Secondary for Zector 2011 (Ordinary and Rice Special) and 5511 Tractors—Quantity 3,000 numbers each.
- (2) Air Cleaner Element for Zector 5511 Tractors—Quantity 3,00 numbers.
- (3) Fuel Filter Element Primary and Secondary for U-500 and U-500-N Tractors—Quantity 600 numbers each.
- (4) Fuel Filter Element Primary and Secondary for U-650-M Tractors—Quantity 100 numbers.
- (5) Oil Filter for U-500 U-500-N and U-650-M Tractors—Quantity 500 numbers.
- (6) Hydraulic Filter Element for U-500-N Tractors—Quantity 200 numbers.
- (7) Hydraulic Filter Element for U-650-M Tractor—Quantity 100 numbers.

Tender Forms can be had from the Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Agro-Industries Corporation, Limited, Madras-32, on payment of Rs. 3-50 by cash on all working days from 10-30 a.m. to 3 p.m. or by Money Order.

No. 43-A.

Managing Director.

PALLAVA TRANSPORT CORPORATION.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Chairman, Pallava Transport Corporation, Limited, Madras-2, sealed Tenders are invited upto 3 p.m. on 15th April 1972 by the Executive Engineer (C), Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, Madras-2, for running a canteen shop, measuring at 30' x 20' at Ashoknagar Bus Terminus of Pallava Transport Corporation, Limited, Madras. The Tenders will be for a period of 2 years. Tenders will be opened on the same day, i.e., 15th April 1972 at 3-30 p.m. Copies of Tender conditions can be had from the Executive Engineer (C), Pallava Transport Corporation, Limited, Madras-2, on payment of Rs. 1-04 during office hours. The amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

No. 41-A.

Managing Director.

PALLAVA TRANSPORT CORPORATION.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Chairman, Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, Madras-2, sealed Tenders are invited to reach the Executive Engineer (C), Pallava Transport Corporation, Limited, Madras-2, not later than 3 p.m. on 15th April 1972 for a period of 3 years for the following stalls at Ayyanavaram Bus Stand.

1. Stall No. 2—General Store.
2. Stall No. 4—Book Stall.

The Tender form, terms and conditions can be had from the Executive Engineer (C), Pallava Transport Corporation, Limited on all working days on payment of Rs. 1-04. Tenders will be opened on 15th April 1972 at 3-35 p.m. The amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

Managing Director.

NEW BRAKING AND COOLING DEVICES FOR AUTOMOBILES

Coimbatore is not only the third largest city in Tamil Nadu, but also the centre of vast industrial complex. Thanks to the initiative and enterprise of the industrialists of the Coimbatore region, Tamil Nadu has come to occupy a prominent place in the industrial map of India.

This city has now produced a young entrepreneur in Mr. K. Ramaswamy, Managing Partner of a private firm, known as American Auto Service, Coimbatore-6. This youth of 23 years of age has produced a reliable power brake under the trade-name SURESTOP and a revolutionary cooling system, namely, NEOKOOL both for the first time in India and have become the talk of the day. These new devices are, in fact, a boon to motorists.

While automobiles proliferate, accidents too tend to increase. Many road accidents occur as a result of brake failure. An efficient brake applied in time can avert loss of limb and life. According to experts in the field, SURESTOP offers additional safety for the motorist.

"Brake failure is the major cause for the huge loss of life and property in auto accidents", the inventor Mr. Ramaswamy said in a recent interview. "I wanted to do something that would mitigate this evil", he added.

SURESTOP, as its name implies, holds out promise to halt the vehicle swiftly and surely on application of the brake, even very lightly.

The device is semi-automatic and thereby reduces the strain and stress on the driver—a god-sent gift especially to women, weak and aged drivers.

Mr. Ramaswamy fitted his invention in various types of cars and found it worked smoothly and very satisfactorily. Besides, SURESTOP is an import substitute which will save the country's exchequer over Rs. 2 lakhs annually. While a similar imported unit costs Rs. 750 the indigenous one is priced at Rs. 400 only.

Hailing from a respectable family of Ganapathy, near Coimbatore, Mr. Ramaswamy had his early education at Mani High School and Coimbatore Institute of Technology, Coimbatore. He proceeded to the United States in 1968 and there he took a course in Auto Mechanics at the Lincoln Technical Institute, Newark, New Jersey for a duration of 14 months. He studied theory for four hours, put in another four hours of practical work and further four hours to gain practical experience.

"My hard training paid dividends" recalls Mr. Ramaswamy. His SURESTOP is based on his research experience in the United States. During his 14-month training, he visited several assembly plants, including the General Motors workshop and the Fort Works. Indeed, the American Automobiles

Manufacturing concerns were so impressed with the brilliant academic success of this Coimbatore youth, that, they invited him to join their plants for the best possible terms.

But Mr. Ramaswamy had other ideas. He was determined to return to his motherland and see that this country prospers industrially as well.

On his return from the United States, Mr. Ramaswamy set up his firm with his father and brothers as partners and his first product, NEOKOOL, was instant success.

NEOKOOL is a revolutionary cooling system, as said earlier, and is an attachment to the radiator. With a NEOKOOL installed, you fill up the radiator with distilled or rain water and you do not have to worry about refilling it, at least for a year.

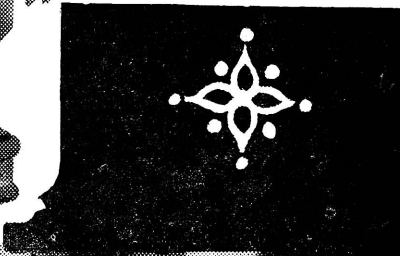
NEOKOOL also eliminates air from the entire cooling system of the car, thus increasing the engine life, hose life and radiator life. It maintains the water level in radiator for, atleast, one year. It eliminates the possibility of burns and scalds that often result when a radiator cap is removed while temperature and pressure are high. With NEOKOOL installed, you never have to remove the radiator cap.

Formation of rust, scales in the radiator and engine of the automobile is also prevented with the installation of NEOKOOL. Such a utility device costs only Rs. 75.

Mr. Ramaswamy's plant at Coimbatore now engages 15 skilled hands and is fully equipped with modern machineries. When the plant goes into full production, it will provide employment for over 100 persons.



Pottery Vies
with Bronze
and Antique
Sculpture



The Perambur Pottery Training Centre has created new avenues for Studio Artists.

Art Pottery is a branch of ceramic industry and by the term Ceramics is implied a material made of clay or similar substance formed in plastic state and then dried and fired at a temperature high enough to give the necessary strength. The term Ceramics was used only to designate claywares till the latter part of the 19th Century. But now the name Ceramics is used in



a wider sense. Articles made from ceramic raw materials and which are made plastic by other means than by the use of clay are also now classified as ceramics provided that after shaping they are subjected to a firing process. Ceramics can therefore be defined as products of "High Temperature Chemistry of non-metallic materials".

Now-a-days ceramic products include crockery, sanitarywares, glazed tiles, high tension insulators, low tension insulators, stoneware pipes and containers, structural and building materials, refractories, insulating materials, abrasives and cordirite, steatite ferrites, rutile, titanium, zircon and other bodies used exhaustively in the manufacture of low loss insulators.

To successfully manufacture art ceramics one has to have artistic gifts as well as sound technical

knowledge. To encourage art pottery, Government have established two training units—one at Vridhachalam and the other at Perambur in Madras. Each unit trains each year 15 students in designing and decoration and production of the art pottery. Sufficient theoretical knowledge also is imparted to trainees during the training period. Ten more students without stipend are also taken for training. The duration of the course is four years which includes one year implant training in the commercial units at Vridhachalam and elsewhere. The students are paid a stipend of Rs. 50 per month.

During the first three years, the students are taught not only all branches of ceramics, but also allied subjects like Geology, Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Engineering, Machine Drawing, Book-keeping and Accountancy,

Industrial Relationship, Factory Laws, Personnel Management, Cost Accounting, etc.

Artists employed in the units have evolved during the years pleasing designs in arts as well as utility items. The products produced here ranges from the fierce and flamboyant to the sombre and sedate and the mild and mellow in colour, reflecting the temperament of the artist and the craftsman. The artistic products include as many as 50 different designs in coffee and tea sets in contemporary styles, articles of common household use such as cups and saucers, fruitbowls, flower vases, ash-trays, beer mugs, water jugs and lemonade tumblers in exquisite and elegant colours. Particularly impressive are the glazed deva gannas resembling oxidised bronzes with musical instruments, lamps with shades, decorative wall plates with fish and flower designs, female torsos in gleaming colours, wild elephants with twisted trunks, crouching owls, birds, and frogs. We may fill the drawing room with exquisite bowls and flower vases or crazy abstracts of fine figures on slabs and circular plates. The wares provide a wide and varied choice which combine utility and art. These artistic pieces of utility and art are showpieces with a rare blending of art in industry and these charming and gay cups and mugs, and other products are not works of art which will keep upon a hallowed shelf to gaze at; they would be handy for the coffee party and would remain beautiful even after they become dear and familiar.

All sorts of effects like mottling, crackling and splashing are there. The colours are of all intensities, ranging from the very bright to the very subdued and light. The designs carried out on the works are drawn from numerous sources, traditional and folk art, and representational, impressionist, geometric and even abstract idioms. In the matter of shapes, very interesting experiments have been tried with great success. The products

include a number of decorations and small sculptures which reflect the traditional arts and crafts of Tamil Nadu. There are excellent copies of folk art type of heroes and demons and of the statues and images of deities in the temples.

Jasper art is quite new in the ceramic field. But the Government Ceramic Unit at Vrindhachalam takes pride in introducing Jasper wares to delight those who look for a departure from the monotony of utility wares.

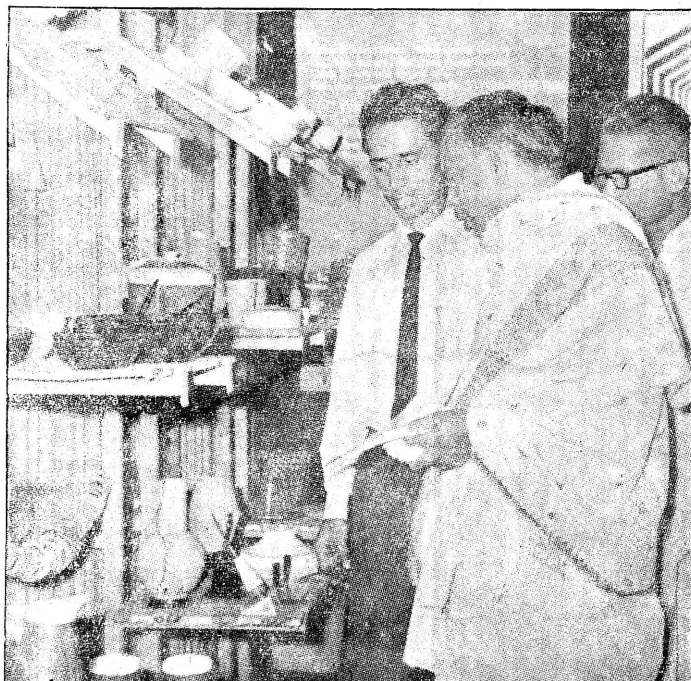
Since 1963, the department has been regularly conducting annual exhibitions of display and sale of ceramic art and utility items in Madras and elsewhere in India. These articles of utility have, in the past been exhibited even in international fairs. In all exhibitions where these products of ceramic art and utility were displayed, they had been fully appreciated for the stamp of art and craftsmanship that they bear.

Opinion expressed by the visitors on the designs displayed

are carefully studied for future guidance. Popular designs are taken for larger production for sales. A Committee of three eminent Artists, judges the pieces displayed in the annual exhibitions for award of prizes. By carefully assessing public tastes and by creating a healthy competition among artists working in the units to produce more and more attractive designs, the Government have been able to popularise art pottery items among public in Madras. Sales during exhibitions have been steadily increasing from Rs. 17,600 in 1966 to over Rs. 80,300 in 1970, till it rocketed to Rs. 2.7 lakhs in 1971.

The sales figures are an indication of the public taste which has been developed providing a stable market. It is, therefore, possible now for artists to start small studio pottery and produce items in distinctive, characteristic styles of their own. Such products will not only find a good market in our country but can also be exported.

Thiru K. Rajaram, Minister for Tourism during one of the Ceramic exhibitions in the City.



Science and National Development

As we meet once more to participate in this annual gathering of the Institute, it is well that we remind ourselves of the truth that science is the scientist. It begins with him and flowers and flourishes as he is allowed to flower and flourish. On this occasion we are commemorating another great scientist of this land, Homi Bhaba, with whose passing our first generation of scientific giants has passed. The most recent loss that we have suffered in this scientific honour list is that of Sarabhai who also joins the roll call which includes Sir C. V. Raman Birbal Shani, Jagdish Chandra Bose, Ramanujam, Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar and K. Krishnan.

This roll call of Indian Science is more than a reminder of our immediate scientific heritage. It is even more an important comment of the scarcity value of this our resource. I wonder how many realise that 90 per cent of all scientists who have lived in our world are living today in our times and that 90 per cent of this number are living and working in the industrially advanced countries of Euro-America. It is within the remaining 10 per cent of scientists in the third world, that we in India possess this rather large and impressive scientific talent. And so we have a solemn national and international obligation with regard to this wealth that we possess.

Indian Science and Indian Development.

This obligation is perhaps simply and somewhat platitudinously expressed in statements which refer to the contribution that science makes to national development. At the annual Science Congress in Bangalore held at the beginning of the year, this relationship was once more stressed with urgency. In his presidential address Dr. B. P. Pal, Director General of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, calls attention to our neglect of the agricultural sciences. A great deal of intensive research is needed for our unirrigated dry farming areas which cover 80 per cent of

the total cropped area of 133 million hectares. The high yielding varieties which are a natural source of pride and satisfaction to all of us not only cover just five food crops—rice, wheat sorghum, millet and maize; the research which produced this green revolution was undertaken largely outside India, in Mexico city, in Los Banos in the Philippines and in Tokyo in Japan, by non-Indian scientists. Awaiting scientific attention and research by our scientists are pulses, oilseeds, cotton and jute fibres, fruits and vegetables, in fact, the whole gamut of plant science, which needs to be given pride of place in our scheme of scientific priorities. Similarly further scientific inputs are urgently needed to promote and generalise multiple cropping, animal husbandry and fisheries, in which our scientists have not as yet made an adequate start.

Such are the vistas that are open to our science and scientist in relation to national development. But these vistas are not new. Year after year at our science congresses we seem to be bemoaning the lack of a close and adequate nexus between our science and our development. Our priority is clear,—the agricultural sector and the demands for development of our stagnant and sluggish country side. Why is there then this gap between our scientific potential and the priority demands of our national development?

Scientist's Task.

Is it because we have got our priorities in science wrong? Are we developing a society in which the scientist is more at home in planning, co-ordinating, managing and administering what others are doing rather than in pushing patiently forward the frontiers of knowledge and applying our technology to the practical and urgent problems that are crying aloud for alleviate

By

**Dr. MALCOLM
S. ADISESHIAH**

Madras Institute of Development
Seminar Studies.

action. Dr. Atma Ram, the Director-General of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research seems to think so. In his anniversary address to the Indian National Science Academy he refers to the barren new elite emerging in Indian Science. He attributes the topsy-turvy nature of our priorities to this rise of a new bourgeois class of scientists in the country who have had no experience of research but who nevertheless have got into decision making positions as far as science is concerned. Whether or not we agree with his harsh comment, I believe that all of us here and elsewhere will agree with his gentle admonition that there is no substitute to good and plodding scientific work by the scientist in his laboratory or bench and it is such work by dedicated scientists which makes for economic growth and scientific edification.

This kind of blunt stocktaking is salutary because the stakes at issue are great. They are no less than the welfare of our people and the country's economic growth which is the base for its well being. The role of science and technology in causing and promoting economic growth is widely and generally accepted. In fact in our modern industrial societies, science has become synonymous with the development process itself, and is an autonomous sector within the economy. We are all used to the traditional classification of the economy into primary, secondary and tertiary. Today, Science has emerged as a quaternary sector with 20—25 per cent of the total labour force of the post industrial societies employed in it. We in India are not there as yet—not by a long chalk. But with our plethora of scientists and with our not unimpressive scientific heritage, we should ask ourselves the question—are we today wasting our scientific sustenance? If we are, then we need to turn right around and correct ourselves. We can take such corrective action, for after

all that is what science is all about—the facing and analysis of facts, the rule of reason and the pursuit and application of truth as we see it.

Science as the Instrument of Development.

Science and technology have a double development function—as the instrument of development on the one hand and as the cause of development on the other.

Science and technology are a tool of development. They are instruments with which political leaders and planners obtain specific and practical answers to the intricate and intractable development problems that they are facing. I have referred to some of our urgent problems of development—those of the small farmer, the dry farmer and the farmers living and toiling in the traditionally draught stricken areas, all of whom constitute the overwhelming majority of our people. To these demands must be added the problems of import substitution particularly with regard to many of the needed capital goods, involving methods both of producing known machines as well as developing new ones. A further problem that we shall soon be facing in Tamil Nadu is in the area of water. We have now harnessed all our rivers for irrigation, hydel and hydro-electric purposes. Our supply position is therefore critical and we need a water policy based on the intensive and co-ordinated work of our hydrologists.

Science as the Cause of Development

There is of course the broader role of science as a driving force of development. Here development is a function of the work of scientists, engineers, and technicians who by advancing knowledge, inventing new processes and improving existing techniques are creating new possibilities and opening up new horizons. It is in this way that science provides the bases of material progress and

shapes future economic and social structures. Thus science emerges as the cause of development.

Basic Sciences

Both aspects of science, the instrumental and the causal, have a common infra-structure, namely the development of basic sciences. It is appropriate that we pay some attention to this vital aspect of our national life. Modern technology, applied science and development research which have produced variously the computer revolution, the vistas of unlimited water resources through desalination and the breakthroughs that I have referred to in world food supplies are all an outgrowth of basic science studies and the pursuit of fundamental research. We readily equate basic sciences with the light giving aspect of knowledge. That is right but basic sciences are also fruit bearing. This was underlined by the third OECD ministerial meeting on science which declared: "In addition to its intrinsic importance, fundamental research is one of the keys to innovation in the research intensive industries. A short-sighted view of the significance of fundamental research may endanger the future development of a host of other activities of a more applied nature." That is also the experience of UNESCO.

Is it this combined light bearing and fruit giving aspect of basic science that accounts for the fact that the United States in the years 1958—65 increased its fundamental research expenditures at 17 per cent annually which was twice the growth rate of all its R and D activity? Is the confusion and limited progress in our population control programmes traceable to a lack in the necessary basic biology research? Is our inability to apply existing knowledge, adapt the results of research obtained elsewhere to our own conditions, our slow progress in the modernisation of agriculture and the halting development of intermediate forms of technology due to our inadequate infra-structure of basic science teaching and research?

Such an infra-structure is an indispensable modernising factor for the improvement of the social and organisational basis of all developing societies, by introducing what I would call scientific literacy, by invoking rationality in the climate of business and by combating invincible ignorance in matters of science which seem to characterise all administrations. My studies show that there is a close co-relation between research expenditures and GNP growth which can be expressed as a 1 : 3 ratio in relative and 1 : 5 ratio in absolute terms.

Use of Science

But the relationship of science to development makes a double call on the scientist. He is expected to produce science. He is also called upon to take some responsibility for its use. Mrs. Gandhi, our Prime Minister, in inaugurating the Indian Science Congress the other day, devoted her address almost exclusively to this latter call on scientists. She asks our scientists to shoulder the responsibility of promoting a temper of tolerance and a respect for facts. The call that is being made today on scientists is not only for the advancing of knowledge, for invention and discovery, for seeking and searching. They are also being asked to undertake a number of other, apparently non-scientific tasks. They are asked to help conserve the biosphere not just to exploit it. They are being asked to help maintain human values including traditional mores and not ignore them as unscientific. They are being asked to place man and his well-being at the centre and as the objective of their investigations, not simply as their subject and instrument. They are asked to bring to bear the flexibility of varying personalities to their common task and not a monolithic unidimensional discipline. In other words the scientists is being asked not only to produce science but to ensure its proper and human use—for man and the well being of man.

I would like to illustrate this extra scientific demand on the scientists with three current situations :

The first refers to the problems that man faces in relation to the biosphere. Writing in his usual whimsical manner John Kenneth Galbraith in the *Affluent Society* portrays the crisis in his society. "The family takes its mauve and cerise airconditioned, power-steered and power-braked automobile out for a tour passes through cities that are badly paved, made hideous by litter, blighted buildings, bill boards posts for wires that should long since have been put underground. They pass on into a countryside that has been rendered invisible by commercial art. They picnic on exquisitely packaged food from a portable ice-box by a polluted stream and go on to spend the night at a park which is a menace to public health and morals. Just before dozing off on an air-mattress beneath a nylon tent, amid the stench of decaying refuse, they may reflect vaguely on the curious unevenness of their blessings." They need no longer indulge in such vague reflections. There is today a general revolt against the social maladjustments and distortions which the unplanned and somewhat self-centred use of science has brought out into the open.

A second illustration of the extra scientific demand on scientists is the trend in the industrialised countries away from specialisation in science and technology. I came upon this interesting fact when studying the causes for student revolt and youth unrest which reached their high point in the Spring of 1968. The Dainton Committee reporting in January 1968, called attention to the swing away from the study of science and technology in British Universities. Admissions into science and technology in the United Kingdom declined from 45.9 per cent of the total admissions in 1962 to 40.6 per cent in 1966, while the rapid growth in the social studies was marked by the upswing from 11.9 to 22.5 per cent. A similar movement away from science and technology to the humanities and social studies is reported by the universities in the United States, Australia and other European countries. There are specific educational reasons for this declin-

ing interest such as the too narrow and too specialised secondary science base, the poor methods and materials in science teaching, etc. But the social frustrations and contradictions caused by the use of science are a major factor. Science has produced the computer, the laser nuclear fission and its use for bigger and better nuclear weapons and cleaner and neater atomic triggers and arms, the faster than sound jet and the rocket and space exploration. Meanwhile all around us there continues with increasing force and clamour the sadness, the sickness, the wastage, the muddle, the poverty, inequality and injustice which seem to have little or no relation to the marvels of science. The social sciences and humanities at least point to the social dangers and are engaged in social analysis. Is it surprising then that the finest and most alter minds in our universities in the industrialised countries are turning away from Natural Science ?

My third situation refers to the insistent demand made on scientists, who has given man such terrible weapons of self-destruction, and who is now called upon to give man also the power to control the source of these weapons. Writing in a book, *Let My Country Awake*, published by Unesco last year as I was leaving the Organisation, I said : "Peace if it is to be attained must also be purchased. We are after all purchasing war at the price of unaccounted billions of dollars of our study, research and development in so far as we remain indifferent to the use of their results. We are preparing for war preparedness, whatever that may mean, at a further annual additional colossal cost of 200,000 million dollars. Are we willing to pay the price to purchase peace ? Are we willing to assume responsibility for the use to which our knowledge, our inventions and discoveries are put and help forge the necessary instruments of control over their use ?"

It is against this kind of background that the Indian Science Congress's inaugural call resounds

with relevance and insistence. It is a call for the scientists in India to bear in mind the welfare of the people of the country, to help in maintaining human values and to promote the qualities of truth and tolerance. I know that this may seem to some an intolerable burden on the scientist. He is being asked not only to produce science but produce human and socially viable science. I know that some of my scientific friends in India and abroad will feel that this baring of the pure flame of science to the fitful and erratic winds of society and humanity is futile and unproductive, both to science and society. What the scientist knows is science and that is what he should limit himself to. Its cultural pre-condition and social application is the concern of the non-scientists, the administrator, the politician and the humanist. How I wish this separation was realistic? The scientist not only splits the atom in his laboratory but makes the bomb and is now perfecting the clean bomb. He not only discovers micro organisms, he also produces the horrible biological weapons. In truth, however, I must point out that there are two uses of science: for one the scientist is responsible and for the other he has no direct responsibility. He invents the chemical agents and gases but also turns them into an effective defoliant. He is not responsible for the further decision to use them against a given country. But the real mischief is the first use of science for which he is responsible. Once he produces the Atom bomb or toxic defoliants, to expect their non-use is like pulling one finger into a snake pit and calling on the grace of God to save one. In fact, attempts to separate science and its application takes me back to the early days of UNESCO when a distinguished scientist who was Director of a department drew up an excellent programme for that year 1946 which he estimated would cost 50,000. When UNESCO'S budget director after reviewing and approving the programme

asked: "Professor, do you mean 50,000 dollars, or 50,000 pounds, or 50,000 francs? The reply of the Scientist was: "But that is a purely administrative matter and is of no interest to me. My programme needs 50,000"

Four Demands on Indian Science.

Such being the panorama of science and its complex of contributions to development, I want to end with four practical conclusions for us here in India.

First, at the primary and secondary school level in adult literacy and extension programmes, the scientific spirit must be implanted. All development is endogenous and springs from the country's own people and its culture. This implantation of science in our culture can be undertaken through what is to-day called integrated science learning, where the sciences are integrated around pressing local problems and not taught separately and theoretically as disciplines. This urgently needed reform of our science teaching and learning at the grass roots' level must be undertaken quickly. UNESCO and UNICEF have launched an 8 million dollar co-operative effort in India for this purpose.

Second, science learning and basic research must be modernised and intensified at the university and university type institutions. It is here that the basic science infra-structure of our country is being built. This calls for reform of science syllabi in our institutions of higher learning, an adequate system of selection of students who are our scientists of tomorrow, and the cultivation of the proper scientific research atmosphere in the Faculties and Departments. In regard to science at this level, the problem-oriented inter disciplinary approach centered around the phenomenological sciences is now taking over the purely disciplinary specialisations. At least some of our higher education and research institutions such as this Institute and the IITs are and should be moving in this direction.

Third there is the call to our applied research and R and D activities which are centered in our

national laboratories and in our very few private sector undertakings. Here the call is not only for intensifying the applied and developmental research work of these institutes but even more for forging the missing links between our science and technology, and our technology and our industrial and agricultural production. Given its scale of production and its dispersion and fragmentation, I see a strong case for growing State involvement in applied and developmental agricultural research. In the industrial sector, we have for over three decades been seeking to forge close links between our developmental research and our industry. In my view these missing links will be forged only when the private sector assumes a much larger share than at present of the R and D work that the country's development demands. In Germany, U.K. and Japan 60 to 70 percent of R and D is undertaken by the private sector. In India where the private sector in manufacturing is relatively as important, its share of R and D is less than 10 percent being in fact 5 to 6 percent.

Finally there is the problem of policy and priorities in our scientific research. Here we have at present various councils co-ordinating and directing research activities in industrial, agricultural, medical, atomic, social and human sciences. Over all these Councils is the cabinet committee on science and technology (COST). We are at present discussing other alternative structures for advising on policy and deciding on priorities. It is well to bear in mind that there is no single ideal structure for co-ordinating and directing science. Structures are only instruments. What is essential is (a) for the scientist to have the right atmosphere and incentive to do his research, (b) for his research to be related to the country's development needs in agriculture, industry, health, communications, etc. For this there must be the closest link between the science bodies and the development authorities at all levels, Central, State and local. There seems to be some lack in this regard and it is to removing these lacks that we should turn our attention.

TEXT BOOK STOCKISTS WANTED.

The Tamil Nadu Text Book Society invites applications from the following for appointment as Taluk Stockists for its books in all the Revenue Districts of Tamil Nadu, except Madras and Chingleput.

- (1) Registered Publishers.
- (2) Full-time Book Sellers.
- (3) Co-operative Super-markets.

Applications can be had on request from the "Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Text-Book Society, 41, Spur Tank Road, Madras-31". Completed applications should be sent by Registered Post with the registration fees, so as to reach the above addressee before 4-00 p.m. on Monday the 10th April 1972.

N.B.—Please use only one application form even if you wish to apply for stockists right in more than one taluk of the same Revenue district. Separate applications should however be used for each revenue district.

Notice to Retail Sellers.

Book sellers who wish to secure retail sale rights from the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society in the Madras and Chingleput Revenue districts and the Taluk Stockists in the other districts for the books published by the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society are informed that they should get themselves registered with the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society as retail book sellers by payment of a registration fee of Rs. 50 and a Security Deposit of Rs. 1,000. They will be allowed a commission of 5 per cent on the sale price of the books. Prescribed application forms can be had on request from the Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Text Book Society, 41, Spur Tank Road, Madras-31. Completed applications should reach the above addressee on or before 4-00 p.m. on Monday the 10th April 1972.

Managing Director.

No. 15-A.

DIRECTORATE OF GROUND WATER.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Supply of One Heavy Duty Lathe.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu Sealed tenders will be received in the above office for the above work upto 3-00 p.m. on 10th April 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Director, Directorate of Ground Water in the above office, in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-30 p.m. on the same day.

E.M.D. is Rs. 3,000 and the work is to be completed in two months period. Tender documents are available for sale from 5th March to 5th April 1972.

The cost of tender documents, viz. Rs. 10 (not refundable) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head, "Public Works Remittances III. other remittances," to the credit of the Hydrogeologist, Ground water Follow up Division, Thanjavur-1. The Sales-tax of Rs. 0.40 should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head, "XII Sales-tax (b) receipts under State Sales-tax Act, General Sales-tax."

The tender documents will be issued only against the challans. No other form of payment will be entertained.

Director of Ground Water.

No. 14-A.

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD

(SOUTH DIVISION)

Tender Notice

Separate sealed tenders with the name of work and the tenderer duly superscribed on the cover are invited for the following work so as to reach the undersigned not later than 3-00 p.m. on the 11th April 1972 for work 1 and 2 and 12th April 1972 for item. 3 to 6. The tenders will be opened at 3-05 p.m. on the same day in the presence of tenderer who choose to be present. Design number for all works is 124A/70. Approximate value of each work is Rs. 2.08 lakhs and E.M.D. for each work is Rs. 3,120.

- 1 Construction of 2 blocks of MIG Flats as per S.D. No. 124A/70 at Besant Nagar.

2	Do.
3	Do.
4	Do.
5	Do.
6	Do.

Tender documents and other particulars can be had from the Office of the Executive Engineer (South) Tamil Nadu Housing Board, 36, Mount Road, Madras-35 between 10-00 a.m. and 3-00 p.m. on all working days by remitting Rs. 15 plus Sales-tax. (non-refundable) per set of each work.

No. 19.

Executive Engineer/South Division.

TAMIL NADU SLUM CLEARANCE BOARD.

Tender Notice.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board sealed tenders with the name of work and tenderer duly superscribed on the cover for the following work invited from the registered contractors of Slum Clearance Board by the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division VI, Madras-28 up to 3-00 p.m. on 12th April 1972. Tenders received will be opened by the Executive Engineer, Division VI at 3-05 p.m. on the same day in the presence of tenders or their authorised agents who choose to be present. Approximate value of the first work is Rs. 3.4 lakhs and for works 2 and 3 Rs. 4.7 lakhs each. Form of agreement for all works is Lump-sum.

Name of work—

1. Construction of four storeyed Slum tenements at Srinivasapuram, in Foreshore Estate. Two blocks of 24 in 1—Batch No. VIII—Block Nos. 17 and 19.

2. Construction of four storeyed slum tenements at Srinivasapuram in foreshore Estate. Two Blocks of 32 in 1—Batch No. XI—Block Nos. 29 and 30.

3. Construction of four storeyed slum tenements at Srinivasapuram in Foreshore Estate. Two Blocks of 32 in 1—Batch No. XIV—Block Nos. 39 and 40.

E.M.D. for item I is Rs. 5,700 and for items II and III Rs. 7,100 each.

The tender documents can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division VI on all working day between 11-00 a.m. to 3-00 p.m. from 1st April 1972 to 11th April 1972 on production of challans towards the cost of tender schedule, viz. Rs. 15 plus sales-tax and S.C per set of each work.

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

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

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

No. 18.

TAMIL NADU SLUM CLEARANCE BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board sealed tenders with the name of work and Tenders duly subscribed on the cover are invited from the reputed contractors by the undersigned up to 3-00 p.m. on 3rd April 1972 for the work of construction of Multi-storeyed slum tenemental blocks (Above basement) at Gandhi Nagar (New Avadi Road). The received tenders will be opened on the same day at 3-15 p.m. in the presence of the tenderers who choose to be present at that time. All works are to be carried out on lumpsum contract basis.

I. Construction of multi-storeyed slum tenemental block (32 in 1) A1, A2, (above basement).

II. Construction of multi-storeyed slum tenemental block (32 in 1) A3, A4, (above basement).

III. Construction on multi-storeyed slum tenemental block (32 in 1) A5, A6, (above basement).

IV. Construction of multi-storeyed slum tenemental block (32 in 1) A7, A8, (above basement).

Approximate value of each works Rs. 3-00 lakhs and E.M.D. Rs. 4,500 for each contract.

The tender documents can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division III, Thandavara Chatram, Madras-10 in all working days from 8th March 1972 to 2nd April 1972 (by remitting Rs. 15 plus Sales Tax. non-refundable per set of each work). Right is reserved by the Executive Engineer to reject any or all tenders without assigning any reason therefor.

No. 13-A

Executive Engineer, Division No. III.

APPLICATION FOR CERAMIC ASSISTANT INVITED.

Applications are invited from qualified, candidates, by the undersigned on or before 15th April 1972 for filling up of a post of Ceramic Assistant (Kiln) temporarily in the Service Centre for Ceramics, Vridhachalam in the scale of pay of Rs. 400—15—475—20—575—2—650 per mensem.

Number of post—One.

Qualifications—A. (i) Must possess a Degree or Diploma in Ceramics of any University or Institution recognised by the University Grants Commission for the purpose of its grant or any institution or Board recognised by the Government of India or any of State Governments or the Certificate in Ceramics issued by the Training School in Ceramics, Vridhachalam and

(ii) Practical experience in Kiln section of a Ceramic factory manufacturing white wares for a period of not less than three years in the case of the degree holders and five years in the case of diploma or certificate holders.

Or

B. Practical experience as a Kiln Supervisor or Foreman in a Ceramic Factory manufacturing preferably white wares for a period of not less than seven years.

The candidates should possess an adequate knowledge in plus usual Tamil (to read, write and speak).

Pay:—Rs. 400—15—475—20—575—25—650 per mensem allowances admissible to the post.

Age—Should not have completed 45 years of age as on 1st July 1972.

Applications may be made in plain paper furnishing the qualifications, age, etc., of the candidate and should reach the undersigned within the date specified above. Candidates who are found to be qualified for the post will have to appear for an interview and for a practical test if necessary when called for in this office at their own cost.

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

No. 16-

TENDER NOTICE.

(PUBLIC WORKS WORKSHOPS AND STORES).

Sealed tenders are invited by the undersigned up to 1-00 p.m. on 15th April 1972 for the supply of 29.5—29.28 PR Tubeless Tyres—22 Nos.

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

*General Superintendent, P.W.
Workshops and Stores.*

No. 20.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Parambikulam-Aliar Project Headworks Circle.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Headworks Circle, Parambikulam-Aliar Project, Makkinaickenpatty Post (via) Pollachi, at his office, up to 3-00 p.m. on 7th April 1972 for supply of—

1. M. S. Ancles, 2. R.S. Joints, 3. M.S. Chequered plates, 4. M.S. Plates and 5. M.S. Channels, etc.

The Tender conditions and prescribed schedule showing the details and quantity required under each item, etc., can be had by post or in person from the Manager, Office of the Superintending Engineer, P.A.P. Headworks Circle, Makkinaickenpatty P.O. (via) Pollachi, Coimbatore District on all working days during office hours, from 5th March 1972 to 5th April 1972, on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 5-00 (Rupees Five only being the cost of Tender schedule and Re. 0-18 only being the sales tax. The cost of Tender schedule is not refundable. The cost of Tender schedule should be remitted into Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head of account "P.W. III Other remittances" and sales tax should be remitted under the head "XII. Sales tax—D. Miscellaneous—I. General Sales Tax" to the credit of Executive Engineer P.D. Aliyar Division, Aliyarnagar P.O. (via) Pollachi. This cost of schedule and sales tax may also be remitted by a single demand draft drawn on State Bank of India, Pollachi in favour of the Executive Engineer, Aliyar Division, Aliyarnagar. The chalan or bank draft should accompany the application for the sale conditions and schedule.

Superintending Engineer.

No. 17.

FIRE SERVICE DEPARTMENT.

ACTION NOTICE.

Condemned Ambulance MSY 9451, Fargo 1956 model of the Fire Service Department will be sold in public auction on 10th April 1972 at 11-00 hours at the Fire Service Compound, State Bank Road, Coimbatore-18 where the vehicle is available for inspection. Conditions of sale can be had from the office of the undersigned.

Divisional Fire Officer, Coimbatore.

No. 12-A.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, HEADWORKS CIRCLE, PARAMBIKULAM-ALIYAR PROJECT, MAKKINAICKENPATTI POST (via) POLLACHI at his office up to 3-00 p.m. on 20th April 1972, for the Supply of Electrical Materials.

The tender conditions and prescribed schedule showing the details and quantity required under each item, etc., can be had by post or in person from the Manager, Office of the Executive Engineer, Parambikulam-Aliyar Project, Aliyar Division, Aliyarnagar P.O. (Via) Pollachi, Coimbatore district, on all working days, during office hours, from 25th March 1972 to 14th April 1972 on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 7.50 (rupees seven and paise fifty only) (being the cost of tender schedule) and Re. 0.29 only being the Sales tax. The cost of tender schedule is not refundable. The cost of Tender Schedule should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the Head of Account—Public Works—III. Other Remittances and Sales Tax should be remitted under the Head XII, Sales Tax—D. Miscellaneous—I. General Sales Tax to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Aliyar Division, Aliyarnagar P.O. (Via) Pollachi. This cost of schedule and sales tax may also be remitted by a single demand draft drawn on State Bank of India, Pollachi, in favour of the Executive Engineer, Aliyar Division, Aliyarnagar. The Chalan or Bank Draft should accompany the application for the sale conditions and schedule.

No. 36.

Superintending Engineer.

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 Supply and Drainage Board, Coimbatore this office at 25-1, III street, Tatabad, Coimbatore-12, for the following work up to 3-00 p.m. on 15th April 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 the time of opening. The work is to be executed within six months on lump sum contract basis.

Name of work—Mohanur Water Supply Scheme—I stage—construction of service reservoir of 3.5 lakhs litres capacity with MWL, LWL, average G.L. at (plus) 137'00 (plus) 134'00 and at (plus) 121'20 metres respectively. Period of completion—6 months.

The tender documents can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, TWAD Board, Division, 28, Avvaiyar street, Subramaniam Nagar, Salem-5 by remitting the cost of tender documents, viz., Rs. 10-35 either by cash or by money order from 10th March 1972 to 3rd April 1972.

The Earnest Money Deposit of Rs. 3,130 should be in the form of demand draft payable at par or valid from or bank Guarantee issued by any one of the nationalised bank drawn in favour of the Executive Engineer, TWAD Board, Division, Salem-5 as stated in the tender schedules. The Earnest Money Deposit may also be remitted into the treasury under the head of P.W. III O.R. charges adjustable to the credit of Executive Engineer, Salem-5. Tenders received without E.M.D. are liable to be rejected.

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

No. 34

Superintending Engineer.

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD.

AUCTION OF DEVELOPED HOUSE-SITES IN KALAINGAR KARUNANIDHI NAGAR.

Applications are invited from eligible persons who do not own a house-site any where in Tamil Nadu to take part in the auction to be held at Ashok Nagar Field Office for sale of plots

adjoining 80 feet Road in Kalaingar Karunanidhi Nagar as detailed below:—

<i>Number of the plots to be auctioned.</i>	<i>Last date for receipt of application.</i>	<i>Date of auction and time.</i>
Plots 13 to 19 and plots 457 and 458.	14th April 1972.	10-00 a.m. on 16th April 1972.

Those who already own a plot/house may also bid on behalf of their minor child. 25 per cent of cost of the site, based on the highest bid, should be paid in cash at the spot. The remaining 75 per cent cost will be collected with usual interest in three years in six half yearly instalments. The prescribed application from with prospectus and conditions of auction will be available for sale between 10-30 a.m. to 3-00 p.m. on all working days from 1st April 1972 on payment of Rs. 5 per copy at the cash counter of the TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD OFFICE at No. 36, Anna Salai, Madras-35.

No. 33. *Chairman,
Tamil Nadu Housing Board.*

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders are invited for the supply of undermentioned operational consumable stores required for use in the Dairy Development Department during the year 1972-73:—

(1) Aluminium Foil, (2) Ammonia gas, (3) Acid, Sulphuric, Nitric and Hydrochloric, (4) Butter wrapper, (5) Caustic soda flakes, (6) Washing Soda, (7) Bleaching powder, (8) Freon gas (Mafron gas) F. 12, (9) Milk Bottles 1/2 litre and 1/4 litre capacity, (10) Sealing wire and lead seals, (11) Sodium Hexameta phosphate, (12) Torchlight cells, (13) Hoses (Polythene and rubber) suitable for steam and water, (14) Plastic rain coats and caps and for the supply of Tea and Bun to the night shift employees.

Tender schedules together with the detailed terms and conditions can be had from the office of the Commissioner for Milk Production and Dairy Development, Madhavaram Milk Colony, Madras-51 on any working day on payment of Rs. 10-37 (rupees ten and paise thirty-seven only) in cash for each set covering item I and Rs. 5-19 (Rupees five and paise nineteen) only for item II.

The tenders will be received up to 3-00 p.m. on 29th April 1972 and will be opened immediately in the presence of those tenderers or their authorised representatives who may desire to be present.

No. 30.

Commissioner.

THANJAVUR MUNICIPALITY—TENDER NOTICE.

Separate sealed tenders for the supply of the following Electric materials will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, Thanjavur at the Municipal Office up to 4-00 p.m. on 17th April 1972 for the first work and 19th April 1972 for the work item 2 and will be opened on the respective dates at 4-15 p.m.

<i>Serial number and description of materials.</i>	<i>Due date.</i>
1 Line materials L.T. and H.T. pin Insulators and shackle Insulators, 11 K.V. D.O. Fuses, H.T. Lightning Arrestor, Tin soldering and Loop Strain Insulator—E.M.D. Rs. 250.	17th April 1972.
2 All Aluminium Conductor 7/0772 and 7/0975—E.M.D. Rs. 500.	19th April 1972.

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

No. 29.

Commissioner.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders from actual manufacturers or their authorised agents for the under-mentioned work (duly superscribing the name of work on the cover) are invited by the undersigned upto 3-00 p.m. on 4th April 1972.

The tenders will be opened by the Chemical Engineer at 3-15 p.m. on 4th April 1972 in the presence of tenderers or their authorised representatives who choose to be present. Form of contract for all works is lump-sum. Cost or tender documents for works 1 and 2 is Rs. 10 plus Sales Tax per set each work and for work 3, Rs. 5 plus Sales Tax.

1. Supply and delivery of burnt lime at the rate of 30 tonnes per day for a period one at the Cellular Concrete Plant at Ennore—EMD Rs. 1,800.

2. Supply and delivery of burnt Shell lime at the rate of 10 tonnes per day for period of one month at Cellular Concrete Plant at Ennore—EMD Rs. 600.

3. Supply and delivery of Flake Aluminium Metal Powder at the rate of 2.5 tonnes per month at Cellular Concrete Plant at Ennore—EMD Rs. 375.

The cost of tender documents and sales tax are not refundable. The tender documents and other connected particulars can be had from the office of the Project Officer, Cellular Concrete Plant, Tamil Nadu Housing Board, Ennore, Madras-57 on payment of cash on or after 23rd March 1972 and upto 3rd April 1972 between 10-30 a.m. to 2-00 p.m. on all working days.

The undermentioned reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reason.

No. 36-A.

Chemical Engineer (CCP.).

PALLAVA TRANSPORT CORPORATION LIMITED, TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed quotations for the supply of Aluminium Extruded Sections are invited by the undersigned up to 2-00 p.m. on 20th April 1972. Detailed conditions of tender and other particulars can be had free of cost from the Purchase Officer, Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, Madras-2 on any working day.

No. 37.

Managing Director.

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

GROUP V SERVICES (BACHELOR'S DEGREE STANDARD)
Recruitment from Emergency Commissioned Officers/Short Service Regular Commissioned Officers.

Applications are invited upto 5 p.m. on 29th April 1972 from Emergency Commissioned Officers/Short Service Regular Commissioned Officers for ten appointments of Audit Assistants in the Local Fund Audit Department in the Tamil Nadu Ministerial service.

Pay.—Rs. 250-10-400 per mensem.

Age.—Below 25 years on 1st July 1972.

Qualification.—The degree of B.A., B.Sc. or B.Com., of any University or Institution recognised by the University Grants Commission for the purpose of its grant or an equivalent qualification.

Concessions are allowed in regard to age-limit to certain classes of persons.

Detailed particulars regarding age concession and other information and form of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-2 on requisition in writing specifying the name of the post and accompanied by a self-addressed and stamped (thirty five paise and refugee stamp for 5 paise) envelope of at least 23 CMS. in length superscribed as "Book-Post". No notice will be taken of a requisition which is not accompanied by such an envelope.

No. 35.

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Coimbatore-12 for the following work at his office at 25-1, III street, Tatabad, Coimbatore-12 upto 3 p.m. on 10th April 1972 and the same will be opened by the Superintending Engineer at 4 p.m. on the same day in the presence of tenderers, who choose to be present at that time. Form of contract is lump-sum and period of completion five months.

Pollachi Water Supply Improvements Scheme II Stage, supply, delivery and erection of high lift clear water (centrifugal pumpsets with accessories, pipe connection, etc., complete.

The tender documents can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Coimbatore Division, 11/8, Basyagawalu Road, East R.S. Puram, Coimbatore-2 by remitting the cost of tender documents viz. Rs. 10.35 either in cash or by money order from 13th March 1972 to 7th April 1972.

The earnest money deposit of Rs. 6,135 should be in the form of Demand Draft on any schedule bank payable at par or treasury chalan drawn in favour of the Executive Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Coimbatore Division, Coimbatore-2. Bank guarantee from any one of the Nationalised bank authorised by Reserve Bank of India will also be accepted towards the Earnest money deposit.

The name of work should be superscribed on the sealed cover clearly. The Superintending Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Coimbatore reserves that right of rejecting one or all tenders without assigning reasons thereof.

No. 32.

Superintending Engineer.

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD (ARIGNAR ANNA NAGAR DIVISION) TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders with the names of the work and the tenderers duly superscribed on the cover are invited for the following work so as to reach the undersigned not later than 3-00 p.m. on 10th April 1972. The tenders will be opened at 3-05 p.m. on the same day in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present. Form of contract is L. S. and approximate value of work is Rs. 1,54,841.

Name of work—Construction of sewage pumping Station No. 3 for the area of 120' Road near Otteri Nullah at Arignar Anna Nagar. E.M.D. Rs. 2,325.

Tender schedules, etc., can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Tamil Nadu Housing Board, Anna Nagar Division, Madras-40, between 10-00 a.m. and 2-00 p.m. on all working days on or after 27th March 1972 on cash payment of Rs. 10 plus Sales Tax and S.C. on S.T. upto 8th April 1972.

No. 28.

*Executive Engineer,
A. A. Nagar Division.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TENDER POSTPONEMENT NOTICE.

Name of work.—Providing pile foundation for the proposed 100 bedded block in Government Stanley Hospital, Madras.

The last date for the receipt of tenders for the above work is postponed from 15th March 1972 to 3 p.m. on 20th April 1972. Other conditions remain unaltered.

No. 39A.

*Superintending Engineer, Madras-
Chingleput Circle.*

COIMBATORE MUNICIPALITY.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders for the following work are invited by the Commissioner, Coimbatore Municipality up to 3-00 p.m. on 12th April 1972. Tenders should be addressed to the Commissioner, Coimbatore Municipality and superscribed with the name of work and due date as 12th April 1972. Tenders will be opened by the Municipal Civil Engineer at 3-30 p.m. at his office on the same day. Tender schedules, conditions of tender, etc. can be had from the office of the Municipal Civil Engineer on payment of amount noted below in to the Municipal Treasury. Estimate amount is Rs. 55,000 and cost of tender schedule including sales tax is Rs. 10-35.

Name of work—Construction of Godown in ground floor and office in first floor at Rangai Gowder Street in Coimbatore—E.M.D. Rs. 1,130.

The work should be completed with in four months.

No. 14.

Commissioner.

TAMIL NADU WAKF BOARD.

NOTIFICATION UNDER SECTION 9(2) OF THE WAKF ACT, 1954.

The property mentioned hereunder belonging to the wakf known as the Rajagiri Peria Palli Paripalana Sabai, Rajagiri, Thanjavur district is proposed to exchange with the property belonging to Thiru P. J. B. A. Jamal Mohamed, Mirasdar, Rajagiri village for the construct of a Madarsa for Muslim Children.

2. Any suggestions and objections from interested persons should be made to the Chairman Tamil Nadu Wakf Board, No. 4, Santhome High Road, Madras-4 within 30 days from the publication of this notice in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

3. This notice is not an offer by the Chairman, Tamil Nadu Wakf Board, Madras-4. This is only a notice inviting objections. The Board has the right to sanction or not to sanction the proposed exchange in its discretion.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

(1) The land measuring 0/11 cents in R.S. No. 129-1, belonging to the Rajagiri Peria Palli Paripalana Sabai.

(2) The land measuring 0-8 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents in R.S. No. 129-2, belonging to Thiru P.J.B.A. Jamal Mohamed, Mirasdar, Rajagiri, Thanjavur district.

*Chairman,
Tamil Nadu Wakf Board.*

No. 4.

TAMILNAD CEMENTS.

(A GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU UNDERTAKING.)

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders will be received from I or II Class Registered Contractors of the State/Central Government Departments up to 4-00 p.m. on 22nd April 1972 for the work "Construction of gunny bags godown in the Tamilnad Cement Factory". Approximate cost of work is Rs. 70,000.

The work is to be executed within four months on lumpsum contract basis E.M.D. is 2½ per cent of the tender amount.

Tender documents can be had from The General Manager, Tamil Nad Cements P.O., (via) Rajapalayam, Ramanathapuram district on payment of Rs. 10-35 per set (non-refundable) from 1st to 21st April 1972 on all working days between 9-00 a.m. to 4-00 p.m.

General Manager.

No. 23A.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE (RE-TENDER).

CONSTRUCTION OF OUT-PATIENT BLOCK (GROUND FLOOR AND 1ST FLOOR ONLY) IN GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, EGMORE, MADRAS—E.M.D. Rs. 4,050.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received from the registered contractors of appropriate class of P.W.D. and or other Government Departments by the Superintending Engineer, Madras-Chingleput Circle, Chepauk, Madras-5 for the above work up to 3-00 p.m. on 12th April 1972.

The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Madras—Chingleput Circle, Madras-5 in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-15 p.m. on the same day. The work is to be done within four months on lumpsum contract basis.

The cost of tender documents viz. Rs. 20 (non-refundable) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "P.W.D. Remittances III. Other Remittance to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D. Buildings Division No. II, Chepauk, Madras-5". The sales tax at 3 per cent of the cost of tender documents should be remitted under the same chalan into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the separate head "XII. Sales tax-b. Receipts under State Sales Tax Act "General Sales Tax". The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalan at the office of Superintending Engineer, Madras-Chingleput Circle, Chepauk, Madras-5 during office hours from 3rd to 11th April 1972.

The Superintending Engineer, P.W.D. Madras-Chingleput Circle, Madras reserves to himself the right to reject any or all the tenders.

Further particulars can be had from the office of the Superintending Engineer, Madras-Chingleput Circle during office hours, on any working day.

22-A

*Superintending Engineer, Madras
Chingleput Circle.*

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The condemned Police Lorry MDO 3889, Fargo—Petrol Driven—Closed Type—1962 Model—wheel base 165"—H.P. 29-4 capacity 23 in all. Will be sold in public auction at 11a.m. on 10th April 1972 at the District Police Office, Thanjavur West, Thanjavur.

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

21-A

*Superintendent of Police, Thanjavur West,
Thanjavur.*

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The following condemned Police Lorry will be sold in Public auction at 11 a.m. on 10th April 1972 at the District Police Office, Thanjavur, West Thanjavur.

Particulars of the vehicle.—Registration No. 3680.

Hindustan Bed Ford—Open Type—1962 Model. Wheel base 167" H.P. 29-4—Capacity 24 persons in all. Petrol Driven.

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

20A.

*Superintendent of Police, Thanjavur West,
Thanjavur.*

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

CRIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders in the proper departmental form superscribing the name of the work on the cover will be received by the Superintending Engineer (PHE) at his office at No. 17, P. T. Rajan Road, Madurai 2 upto 3 p.m. as per his clock on 26th April 1972 and they will be opened on the same day at 3-30 p.m. The work is to be done in eight months period on lumpsum contract basis.

Name of work.—Thirupathur Water Supply Project—III Stage Head Works—Supply, delivery and erection of Turbine pumpsets and accessories—E.M.D. Rs. 2,900.

E.M.D. has to be deposited along with the tender, only in the shape of a treasury chalan or demand draft or bank guarantee from any nationalised bank payable on par to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Execution Division, 48, College Road, Karaikudi.

Tender documents can be had from the Executive Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board Division, 48, College Road, Karaikudi (up to 5 p.m. on 22nd April 1972) by remitting Rs. 15.55 including the sales tax (non-refundable).

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

No. 19-A.

FIRE SERVICE DEPARTMENT.

AUCTION NOTICE.

Condemned Trailer Pump MSY 7898, Beresford, 1956 model of the Fire Service Department will be sold in a public auction on 10th April 1972 at 11 hours at the Fire Service Compound, State Bank Road, Coimbatore-18, where the vehicle is available for inspection. Conditions of sale can be had from the office of the undersigned.

*Divisional Fire Officer,
Coimbatore Division.*

No. 18-A.

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders with the names of the work and the tenderers duly superscribed on the cover or invited for the following work so as to reach the undersigned not later than 3-00 p.m. on 29th April 1972. The tenders will be opened at 3-05 p.m. on the same day in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present. Approximate value of work is Rupees fourteen lakhs and the work is to be executed on lumpsum contract basis.

Name of work.—Design and construction of a seven storeyed building of shops and middle income group flats (including foundations and internal amenities) at Mambalam Tank Bund opposite to Government Poultry Farm, Nandanam, Madras-35. E.M.D. Rs. 21,000.

Tender schedules, etc., can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Central Division, Tamil Nadu Housing Board, Nandanam, Madras-35, between 11-00 a.m. and 3-00 p.m. on all working days on or after 1st April 1972 on cash payment of Rs. 25 plus sales tax (non-refundable).

No. 17-A.

Executive Engineer (Central).

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

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

Sealed tenders superscribed with the name of the work and with the name of the tenderer will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Kodayar H.E. Scheme, 34-A, Perumalpuram, Tirunelveli-7, Tirunelveli district up to 3-00 p.m. on 28th April 1972 and will be opened at 4 p.m. on the same day in the presence of such of those tenderers or their authorised representatives as may be present. Specification number is K.C. No. 308. Form of contract is K-2.

Name of work.—Building Masonry in Blocks I and II of Kuttiar Dam between Ch. 0-30' and 72.5' up to Top of Dam at Kodayar Upper Camp. E.M.D. Rs. 3,600.

Copies of tender specification with schedule, etc., can be had from the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 10.35 (Rupees ten and paise thirty-five only) which is inclusive of sales tax by Money Order or cash towards the cost of each set. This amount is not refundable under any circumstances.

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

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

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

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

*Superintending Engineer,
Kodayar, H.E. Scheme.*

No. 16-A

TAMIL NADU TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

TENDER NOTICE.

Supply and Installation of Commercial Heavy Duty Washing Machines at the Tourist Bungalow, Madurai.

Sealed tenders are invited from the recognised firms for supply and installation of Commercial Heavy Duty Washing Machines for the Tourist Bungalow at Madurai. The tender schedules will be supplied on payment of Rs. 5. The cost of the tender documents can be paid either in cash or by bank draft drawn in favour of Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation Limited, 34, Mount Road, Madras-2. The cost of tender documents will not be refunded. The tender documents can be obtained from the Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation Limited, on application. The last date for supply of tender schedule is 10th April 1972. The last date for tender is 3-00 p.m. on 17th April 1972.

No. 15.

Managing Director.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND
COMMERCE.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited from approved Transport Contractors for the Transport of (i) about sixty machines and (ii) office furniture and records, from the present premises of the workshop and office of the Technical Training Centre, Guindy, Madras-32 to the new Building. Full particulars and terms of the tender can be had from the Superintendent, Technical Training Centre, Industrial Estate, Guindy, Madras-32 on requisition enclosing a self addressed envelope, sufficiently stamped, or in person. Tenders should be sent on a sealed cover addressed to the Joint Director (Engineering) of the office of the Director of Industries and Commerce, Chepauk, Madras-5 giving tender No. to reach before 5 p.m. on 15th April 1972. Tenders will be opened on this office at 3 p.m. on 17th April 1972.

No. 12.

Joint Director (Engineering).

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

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

1. White pulp boards 56×71 cm. size: 11-6 Kgs. weight per gross.
2. Yellow colour pulp boards 56×71 cm. size 11-6 Kgs. weight per gross.

Tender schedules together with the detailed terms and conditions can be had from the office of the Commissioner for Milk Production and Dairy Development, Madhavaram Milk Colony, Madras-51 on any working day between 10-30 a.m. and 5-00 p.m. on payment of Rs. 10 plus sales tax at 3½ per cent and surcharge at 5 per cent on Sales tax for each. The tenders will be received up to 5-00 p.m. on Monday, 10th April 1972 and will be opened at 11-00 a.m. on Tuesday, 11th April 1972 in the presence of the tenderers or their authorised representatives who may desire to be present.

No. 11.

Commissioner.

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND
DRAINAGE BOARD.

EXTENSION OF LAST DATE OF RECEIPT OF TENDERS.

Construction of Collector well for various water-supply scheme.

The last date for the receipt of tenders is extended up to 10th April 1972.

All other conditions mentioned in the original tender notice remain unaltered.

No. 10.

Chief Engineer.

PALLAVA TRANSPORT CORPORATION, LIMITED.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed quotations for the supply of M/s. Angles & Flats are invited by the undersigned up to 3 p.m. on 6th April 1972. Detailed conditions of tender and other particulars can be had free of cost from the Purchase Officer, Pallava Transport Corporation, Limited on any working day.

No. 9.

Managing Director.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board sealed tenders, with the Specification No. E. 1530 and due date superscribed on the cover are invited by the undersigned for the supply of the following items up to 12-00 noon on 5th May 1972 E.M.D. is Rs. 3,000 and cost of specification is Rs. 25.

R.S.S. Meters—(1) Single phase R.S.S. meters 240V 1/5/10 amps quantity 64 nos. and (b) Three phase R.S.S. meters 3/4W meters rated for 3×240V 3/3 W meters rated for 3×416V—Quantity 93 Nos.

The tenders will be opened in the presence of such of those tenderers who may be present at 3-00 p.m. on the due date. Copy of the specification can be obtained by remitting either by cash or by Money Order, the amount noted above to the Accounts Officer, Madras Electricity System (Distribution), 157, 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 a requisition, furnishing complete postal address. The Board reserves the right not to accept the lowest or any tender. The Board also reserves the right to split the tenders, revise the quantity and place order for supply covered by this Specification on one or more tenderers.

Tenders received after the due date will be summarily rejected.

No. 8.

Superintending Engineer, Technical
(Electrical).

TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION,
LIMITED.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited up to 3 p.m. on 11th April 1972 for appointment of transport contractors to the following units for one year with effect from 20th April 1972:—

- (1) Tansi Farm Implements Unit, Tiruchirappalli.
- (2) Tansi Engineering and Carpentry Works, Salem.
- (3) Tansi Engineering Works, Madurai.
- (4) Tansi Furniture and Smithy Works, Cuddalore.
- (5) Tansi Furniture and Smithy Works, Pettai.
- (6) Tansi Furniture Works, Krishnagiri.
- (7) Tansi Furniture Works, Guindy, Madras-32.

Separate tenders should be submitted in respect of each unit prescribed form of tender with schedule and "Instruction to tenderers may be obtained from the Superintendent of the unit concerned in payment of Rs. 2-10 P. inclusive of Sales Tax either on cash or by Money Order.

Tenders subscribed "For transport contract due on 11th April 1972 should be sent in sealed cover to the Superintendent of the unit to which the tender is offered. Tenders will be opened by the Superintendent of the Unit concerned at 4 p.m. on 11th April 1972.

No. 7.

Managing Director.

AUCTION NOTICE.

One tempo 3 three-wheeler closed type fish Delivery van MSS 4026 will be auctioned at the Office of the Director of Fisheries, Administrative Office Buildings, Madras-6 at 15-00 hours on 10th April 1972 particulars of auction can be had from the Office of the Director of Fisheries, free of cost.

No. 13.

Director of Fisheries.

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders in the proper departmental form will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering Circle, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Madras-8 at his office at No. 52, Gengu Reddi Road, Madras-8, for the following works up to 3 p.m. on 14th April 1972 from the registered contractors of appropriate class of this department and/or similar Government organisations. The Tenders will be opened after 3-30 p.m. on the same day by the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering Circle, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Madras-8 in the presence of Tenderers who choose to be present at the time of opening. All works are to be executed on K-2 contract basis within a period of four months each.

(1) Vaniyambadi Water Supply Scheme—II Stage—Part II—Laying and jointing of C.I.—AC pipes and specials for distribution system for Zone IIA—E.M.D. Rs. 1,220.

(2) Vaniyambadi Water Supply Scheme—II Stage—Part II—Laying and jointing of C.I.—AC Pipes and specials for distribution system for Zone IIB—E.M.D. Rs. 970.

(3) Vaniyambadi Water Supply Scheme—II Stage—Part II—Laying and jointing of C.I.—AC pipes and specials for distribution system for Zone IIC—E.M.D. Rs. 1,100.

(4) Vaniyambadi Water Supply Scheme—II Stage—Part II—Laying and jointing of C.I.—AC pipes and specials for distribution system for Zone III—E.M.D. Rs. 730.

The cost towards tender documents, viz., Rs. 10-95 per set or each work is to be remitted to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Vaniyambadi—P.W. III. O.R. and for Sales Tax—XII—Sales—Miscellaneous I—General. Sales-tax in separate chalan.

Tender documents can be obtained from the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, No. 301, Jamath Road, Vaniyambadi-3.

The cost of tender schedules is not refundable under any circumstances.

*Superintending Engineer,
Public Health Engineering Circle,
T.W.A.D. Board, Madras-3.*

No. 3.

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders with the name of the work and the tenderer duly superscribed on the cover are invited for the following works so as to reach the undersigned not later than 3-00 p.m. on 23rd March 1972. The tenders will be opened at 3-05 p.m. on the same day in the presence of the tenderers who choose to be present. Approximate value of work is Rs. 74,300 and the form of contract is L.S.

Name of Work.—Providing wash basin and cup board shutters to the rental flats at Peters Road Scheme—E.M.D. Rs. 1,120.

The tender schedules, etc., can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer (South) between 10-00 a.m. and 2-00 p.m. on all working days by remitting Rs. 10 plus Sales Tax (non-refundable).

No. 5.

Executive Engineer (S).

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed scheduled tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Madras Circle at his office in "Highways Offices Buildings" at Guindy, Madras-25, up to 3-00 p.m. on 19th April 1972 for the work noted below:—

Name of work.—Reconstructing the bridge at KM. 11/2 (M.6/8) of Buvanagiri Kurinjipadi Road.—E.M.D. Rs. 6,910.

Tenders will be opened on the same day, i.e., on 19th April 1972 at 3-15 p.m. by the Superintending Engineer (Highways).

Particulars of tender conditions, schedules, forms and plans can be obtained from the office of the Divisional Engineer (Highways), Cuddalore, on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 51-75 (including Sales-tax) on all working days from 10th April 1972 to 18th April 1972 during office hours. This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

The Earnest Money Deposit amount noted against the work should be remitted into any of the Government Treasuries, within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (H), Cuddalore, under the head of "Revenue Deposits" to the credit of the Divisional Engineer (H), Cuddalore, and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender.

If the Earnest Money Deposit amount is furnished in the form of Bank Guarantee obtained from scheduled banks, the guarantee should be accompanied by the Reserve Bank of India's concurrence.

Tenders based on alternate designs will not be considered.

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

*Superintending Engineer (H. & R. W.)
Madras Circle, Madras-25.*

No. 31-A.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Thanjavur Circle, Thanjavur for the following work up to 3 p.m. on 26th April 1972. The work is to be executed within twelve months on L. S. Contract basis. Tender documents will be available for sale is from 5th April 1972.

Name of Work.—Construction of Post-graduate Arts Block, Physics Block and Chemistry Block for the Government Arts College (Men), Kumbakonam—E.M.D. Rs. 18,300.

Cost of tender documents, viz., Rs. 50-00 (Rupees fifty only) to be remitted into the Treasury under the head of P.W. Engineer Remittances III.O.R. to the credit of the Executive (Buildings) Division, Tiruvallur and sales-tax of Rs. 1-75 (Rupees one and paise seventy-five only) is to be remitted into the Treasury under the head of XII Sales Tax (b) receipts under State Sales Tax Act-General Sales Tax.

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

No. 37A.

TENDER NOTICE.

TENDER NOTICE.

Name of Work.—Construction of an intake tower at Stanley Reservoir and connected works for water supply arrangements to developed plots, Mettur—E.M.D. Rs. 10,000.

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 Government Departments for the above works upto 3-00 p.m. on 4th May 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, Construction Branch, Industries Department, 35/2, Woods Road, Madras-2, in the presence of those to be present at 3-10 p.m. on the same day.

Form of agreement is L.S. and the period of completion eight months.

Tender documents will be available for sale at the Office of the Superintending Engineer (C), 35/2, Woods Road, Madras-2, during office hours from 4th April 1972.

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 of Reserve Bank of India under the head "XXIX. Industries—Other Receipts" to the credit of the Executive Engineer (Construction), West Division, No. 4, Thiagarajapuram, Vellore, Earnest Money Deposit will be accepted only in the shape of chalangans, deposit at call receipt and demand drafts of scheduled banks. The demand drafts of scheduled bank furnished towards Earnest Money Deposit drawn in favour of Executive Engineer (C), West Division, Vellore, only be accepted. State Government securities and Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board bonds will be accepted at 5 per cent below market value. Bank guarantee of any nationalised bank will also be accepted as Earnest Money Deposit. National Savings Certificates will also be accepted only with the knowledge of the post office concerned. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

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

No. 30-A.

*Superintending Engineer,
Construction Branch.*

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Sealed Quotations are invited for the supply of testing equipments for the Low Tension Insulator and Refractory Testing Laboratory being set up in the functional Industrial Estate in Ceramic at Vriddachalam.

Quotation should conform strictly to the specification laid and should be sent in sealed covers superscribed as "Quotations for the supply of Testing equipments required for L.T. Insulator and refractories testing Laboratory" and addressed to Thiru P. S. Menon, B.Sc., B.Sc.(Tech.), Joint Director of Industries and Commerce (Ceramics) Chepauk, Madras-5. Offers from Ex-stock will be given preference. The undersigned reserves the right to accept or reject any or all quotations and split up the quotations as he may deem fit.

The last date for the receipt of the quotation is 3 p.m. on 18th April 1972. Quotations received after the time and date specified above will not be considered.

"Specifications can be had from this office on request."

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

No. 1.

Sealed tenders superscribed 'Tender for purchase of materials from Tirunelveli Electricity System' are invited by the undersigned from all intending purchasers for purchasing the following materials available at the Central Stores, Talaiyuthu, upto 1 p.m. on 7th April 1972.

1. Condemned Van No. MDU 6326 'COMMER' (Estate Car).

2. "Scrap and Unserviceable articles such as T.W. Scraps D.W. Scraps, and Waste paper and News paper.

Copies of tender specification and condition for tender, etc., can be had from the office of the Superintending Engineer, Tirunelveli Electricity System, Tirunelveli-3 on payment of Rs. 2 (two only). Those who wish to get the tender by post of may send the sum of Rs. 2 (Two only) by money order to the Chief Accountant, Expenditure, Tirunelveli Electricity System, Tirunelveli-3 and get tender forms and conditions.

3. The above amount is not refundable. The Board will not be held responsible for any delay in the receipt of tender documents by the tenderers or for any loss in transit. The tender forms and specification will be available for sale from 25th March 1972. Money orders will be accepted upto 4th April 1972 only.

4. Tenders not submitted in the Departmental form and on the due date will be summarily rejected.

5. Tenders will be opened at 3 p.m. on 7th April 1972 in the presence of such of those tenderers who are present at the time of opening.

No. 29-A.

*Superintending Engineer,
Tirunelveli Electricity System.*

TURAIYUR MUNICIPALITY.
TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders are invited so as to reach the undersigned on or before 3-00 p.m. on 12th April 1972 for the supply of the articles mentioned in the table below. The tenders should be accompanied with an earnest money deposit as noted against each item in cash. The tenders will be opened at 3-30 p.m. on 12th April 1972 when the tenderers or their agents duly authorised in writing may be present. Other full particulars and tender conditions can be had from the Municipal Office on all working days during office hours.

TABLE.

1. Supply of Stationery articles—E.M.D. Rs.150—Approximate amount Rs. 6,000.

2. Supply of Electrical materials, inclusive of street light tube fittings—E.M.D. Rs. 600—Approximate amount Rs. 20,000.

3. Supply of 12 carts for conservancy—E.M.D. Rs. 375—Approximate amount Rs. 15,000.

4. Supply of Public Health Articles—E.M.D. Rs. 125—Approximate amount Rs. 5,000.

5. Supply of Street Name Boards—E.M.D. Rs. 25—Approximate amount Rs. 1,000.

No. 26.

Special Officer, Turaiyur Municipality.

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

SHORT CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed schedule tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (H), Special Investigation Circle for Pamban Bridge Works at the Office of the Special Divisional Engineer (H. & R. W.), Thirumanur Bridge Works at Thanjavur up to 3-00 p.m. on 12th April 1972 for the work noted below :—

Name of work.—

Constructing a bridge at KM 58/2 (M. 36/3) of Muthupet—Mimisal Road—E.M.D. Rs. 9,500.

Tenders will be opened on the same day (i.e.) on 12th April 1972 at 3-30 p.m. by the Superintending Engineer (H), Special Investigation Circle for Pamban Bridge Works, at the Office of the Special Divisional Engineer (H), Thirumanur Bridge Works, Thanjavur.

Particulars of tender conditions, schedules, forms and plans, can be obtained from the Office of the Special Divisional Engineer (H), Thirumanur Bridge Works at Thanjavur on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 25-90 (including sales tax) on all working days from 3rd April 1972 to 11th April 1972 during office hours. This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

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

Tenders based on alternate design will not be considered.

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

No. 28-A. *Superintending Engineer (H).*

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 upto 3 p.m. on 19th April 1972 for the work noted below :

Name of work.—Construction of Harijan Hostel Building for Boys at Ootacamund—E.M.D. Rs. 11,000.

Form of contract is Lumpsum and the work should be completed within ten 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 Rs. 20-70 (not refundable) in all working days during office hours from 3rd April 1972.

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

o. 21.

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

SHORT CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed schedule tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (H), Special Investigation Circle for Pamban Bridge Works at the Office of the Special Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Thirumanur Bridge Works at Thanjavur up to 3-00 p.m. on 12th April 1972 for the works noted below :

(1) Constructing a bridge at K.M. 49/8 (M. 31/1) of Muthupet-Mimisal Road—E.M.D. Rs. 3,100.

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

(3) Constructing a bridge at K.M. 75/6-8 (M. 47/3) of Muthupet-Mimisal Road—E.M.D. Rs. 6,000.

Tenders will be opened on the same day (i.e.) on 12th April 1972, at 3-30 p.m. by the Superintending Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Special Investigation Circle for Pamban Bridge Works, at the Office of the Special Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Thirumanur Bridge Works, Thanjavur.

Particulars of tender conditions, schedules, forms and plans can be obtained from the Office of the Special Divisional Engineer (Highways), Thirumanur Bridge Works at Thanjavur on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 25-90 (including sales tax) for each work on all working days from 3rd April 1972 to 11th April 1972 during Office hours. This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

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

Tenders based on alternate design will not be considered.

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

No. 33-A. *Superintending Engineer (H).*

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders furnishing rate for purchase of broken bricks available at the Government Mechanised Brick Unit at Thirumashisai, Madras-56 are invited by the undersigned up to 3 p.m. on 15th April 1972. The tender documents can be obtained from the Office of the Director of Industries and Commerce, Chempauk, Madras-5 on any working day on production of original chals for Rs. 2 towards the cost of tender documents and Re. 0-06 towards Sales Tax. The cost of Tender Documents, etc., should be remitted into the Reserve Bank of India/Government Treasury under the following head of Account :—

Rs. 200 XXIX. Industries—a—Industries—11—Mechanised Brick Plant.

Re. 0-06 XII. S.T.—M.G.S.T.

No. 2. *Director of Industries and Commerce.*

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders in triplicate in two parts, Part I (Technical) and Part II (Price) will be received from the registered contractors of the appropriate class of the Public Health Engineering and Municipal Works Department (T.W.A.D.), Public Works Department, Madras Electricity System or any other similar Government Department or other agencies, by the Managing Director, T.W.A.D. Board, at his office at 1, Club House Road, Madras-2 up to 3 p.m. on 14th April 1972. The part I of the tenders will be publicly opened at 3-05 p.m. on the same day by him or any other officer deputed by him in the presence of those tenderers or their authorised representatives who may be present at the time of opening of the tenders. Part II of the tenders will be publicly opened subsequently on a date to be notified after opening of Part I. The work is to be executed within fifteen months on Lump sum Contract.

Name of work.—Water-supply Project for Tuticorin Industrial Complex—Supply, delivery and erection of all Mechanical equipments necessary for water treatment plants of 95 M.L.D. capacity with all civil works, Pipe connections, Pre and Post Chlorination, etc. Complete.

E.M.D., viz., Rs. 20,000 (Rupees twenty thousand) has to be submitted along with the tender in the shape of Treasury Chalan or Demand Draft payable on part to the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, Madras-4. Bank Guarantees of nationalised banks will also be accepted towards the earnest money deposit. Tenders received without the earnest money deposit will summarily be rejected.

Tender documents can be obtained free of cost from the Office of the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, Edward Elliotts Road, Madras from 17th March 1972 to 13th April 1972.

*Managing Director,
T.W.A.D. Board, Madras-2.*

No. 23.

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Kancheepuram Sewerage Project—IV Stage—Construction of Sewerage Pumping Station for West Zone.

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, Public Health Engineering Circle, Madras, at his office at No. 52, Gungu Reddi Road, Egmore, Madras-8 for the above work upto 3-00 p.m. on 14th April 1972 from the registered Contractors of appropriate class of this Department and/or similar Government Organisations. The tender will be opened after 3-30 p.m. on the same day by the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering Circle, Madras-8, in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present at the time of opening.

Form of contract is K2 and the period of completion six months.

Earnest Money Deposit is Rs. 1,675 and which is to be in the form of Treasury Chalan/or/in any one of the acceptable forms of deposits as prescribed in the Tender Schedule.

Cost of Tender Document, viz., Rs. 10-35 should be remitted to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, Chingleput—P.W. III. O.R. and for Sales Tax XII Sales D. Misc. I—General Sales Tax in separate chalans.

Tender documents can be had on application to the Executive Engineer (PHE), Public Health Engineering Division, 24, Big Maniakara Street, Chingleput.

The cost of Tender schedules is not refundable under any circumstances.

No. 6

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

TAMIL NADU FIRE SERVICE.

TENDER NOTICE.

1. Sealed tenders are invited for the supply of fire fighting and rescue equipment, clothing and personal equipment, consumable stores and Miscellaneous articles required by this Department, during the period from 1st April 1972 to 31st March 1973.

2. The form of tender, conditions of contract and schedule of articles required can be had from the Office of the Director of Fire Service, 17-A, Marshalls Road, Egmore, Madras-8, on payment of a fee of Rs. 2-08 (Rupees two and paise eight only) which is not refundable. This fee should be remitted into a Government Treasury, or Reserve Bank of India or any Branch of the State Bank of India to the credit of the Government of Tamil Nadu under the head 'XXI. Miscellaneous Departments—c. Fire Service'. Firms outside Tamil Nadu may remit the fee to this office by money order. The tender should be enclosed in a sealed cover addressed by name to the undersigned and sent to reach this office before 3 p.m. on Monday 24th April, 1972 when tenders will be opened in the presence of such tenderers as may be present at the time.

3. Wherever possible, preference will be given to goods certified by the Indian Standards Institution.

*Director of Fire Service,
Tamil Nadu.*

No. 32-A.

COIMBATORE MUNICIPALITY.

TENDER NOTICE.

SEALED tenders for the following work are invited by the Commissioner, Coimbatore Municipality up to 3-00 p.m. on 12th April 1972. Tenders should be addressed to the Commissioner, Coimbatore Municipality and superscribed with the name of work and due date as 12th April 1972. Tenders will be opened by the Municipal Civil Engineer at 3-30 p.m. at his office on the same day. Tender schedules, conditions of tender, etc., can be had from the office of the Municipal Civil Engineer on payment of amount noted below into the Municipal Treasury. Estimate amount of the work is Rs. 55,000. Cost of tender documents including sales tax is Rs. 10-35.

Construction of Godown in ground floor and office in first floor at Rangai Gowder Street in Coimbatore.—E.M.D. Rs. 1,139.

The work should be completed within four months.

No. 27-A.

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited up to 5 p.m. on 28th April 1972 by the undersigned for the supply of Dyes and Chemicals and Firewood to the Silk Production Centres for the year 1972-73 and Tenders will be opened on 29th April 1972 at 11 a.m. Separate tenders should be furnished for firewood.

The conditions of tenders and other particulars can be had from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 10 (Rupees ten only) plus sales tax and Surcharge by cash or by Crossed Bank Draft payable to the undersigned at Kancheepuram. The above amount will not be refunded on any account.

No. 25.

*Superintendent,
Khadi Silk and Lace Production,
No. 2, Chetty Street,
Kancheepuram.*

ELECTRICAL LICENSING BOARD.

NOTIFICATION.

Electrical Supervisors Competency Certificate Examination.

Applications are invited from the experienced persons in the Electrical Installation works, who comply with the following conditions, to appear for an examination to be conducted by the Electrical Licensing Board for the grant of Supervisors Competency Certificate:

Conditions—

1. The applicant should have 10 years practical experience in electrical installation works including 1 year experience in H.V. installations.

2. He should have completed 35 years of age as on 1st April 1972.

3. He should know to read and write either in English or in Tamil.

Application forms and other particulars such as syllabus for the examination can be obtained on requisition with self-addressed stamped (45 paise postage stamp and 5 paise Refugee Relief stamp) envelope (size 10" x 4 1/4") from the President, Electrical Licensing Board, 157, Anna Salai, Madras-2.

Applications with complete particulars should be sent to the President, so as to reach him on or before 20th April 1972.

The date and place of the examination will be intimated to the candidates later.

C. KONIAN,
President.

No. 26-A.

DEPARTMENT OF KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited up to 5 p.m. on 21st April 1972 by the undersigned for the supply of Dyes and Chemicals and Firewood to the Dyeing, Bleaching and Printing Units, Erode and Tirupur for the year 1972-73 (full strength for Tirupur Unit only) and tenders will be opened on 22nd April 1972 at 11-00 a.m. Separate tenders should be furnished for firewood.

The conditions of tender and other particulars can be had from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 10 (rupees ten only) plus sales-tax by crossed Bank Draft or Cash payable to the undersigned at Tirupur.

Regional Deputy Director of Khadi and Village Industries, Kumaran Nagar, Avanashi Road, Tirupur.

No. 34-A.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (C) at his office at 35/2, Woods Road, Madras-2, for supply of M.S. structurals (Angles, Stanchions, R.S.J., etc.) up to 3 p.m. on 4th April 1972 and will be opened on the same date at 3-10 p.m.

Tender schedule (free of cost) will be available at the office of the Superintending Engineer (C), Department of Industries and Commerce, 35/2, Woods Road, Madras-2, from 1st April 1972 and the period of completion of supply is 15 days.

No. 22.

Superintending Engineer (C).

DEPARTMENT OF KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited up to 5 p.m. on 28th April 1972 by the undersigned for the supply of packing materials required for the Department of Khadi and Village Industries for the year 1972-73. Tenders will be opened on 29th April 1972 at 11-00 a.m. in the office of the Director of Khadi and Village Industries, Madras.

The tender documents containing the details of packing materials and conditions for the supply of packing materials can be had from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5 (rupees five only) plus sales-tax and surcharge by cash or by crossed Bank Draft to the undersigned at the State Bank of India, Madras. The above amount will not be refunded on any account.

*Director of Khadi and Village Industries,
No. 2, Sir Desikachari Road,
Mylapore, Madras-4.*

No. 24.

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD MADRAS EAST DIVISION.

TENDER NOTICE No. 18/71-72.

Separate sealed tenders with the names of work and tenderer duly superscribed on the cover are invited for the following works so as to reach the undersigned not later than 3-00 p.m. on the dates mentioned against each item. The tenders will be opened at 3-05 p.m. on the same day in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present. Cost of tender documents for works 1, 2 and 3 is Rs. 10 plus sales-tax per set of each work and for works 4 and 5 is Rs. 5 plus sales-tax per set of each work.

<i>Serial number and description of work.</i>	<i>Date of sale of tender documents.</i>	<i>Last date for receipt of tender.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Construction of sewage pumping station for North Madras Neighbourhood Scheme near Vyasarpadi (ME8/1542/71). E.M.D. Rs.1,350—Approximate value of work Rs. 89,900.	3rd April 1972.	17th April 1972.
2 Filling in low lying areas in Burmah Repatriates Scheme near Vyasarpadi Zone I. (M.E. 5/221 of 72)— E.M.D. Rs. 1,620. Approximate value of work Rs. 1,08,000.	10th April 1972.	24th April 1972.
3 Construction of R.R. masonry retaining wall to the canal at Burmah Repatriate Scheme at Vyasarpadi, (M.E., 5/355/72)— E.M.D. Rs. 1,000. Approximate value of work Rs. 66,600.	3rd April 1972.	17th April 1972.
4 Grouting and water proofing of sumps in Foreshore Estate— E.M.D. Rs. 375. Approximate value of work Rs. 25,000.	21st April 1972.	5th April 1972.
5 Construction of superstructure to community hall in North Madras Neighbourhood at Vyasarpadi— E.M.D. Rs. 600. Approximate value of work Rs. 40,000.	1st April 1972.	15th April 1972.

Tender documents, plans and other particulars can be had on cash payment (non-refundable) specified by chalan from the office of the undersigned between 11-00 a.m. and 2-00 p.m. on all working days. The undersigned reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders without assigning reasons.

No. 31.

Executive Engineer (East).

Rapid Green
Revolution



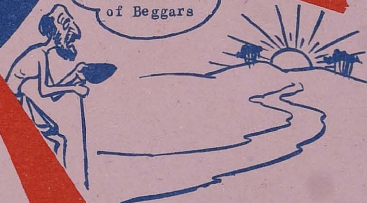
Legal
Distribution
of Land to
the Poor



Slum
Clearance



Rehabilitation
of Beggars



Welfare of
Backward
Classes

Free Education
up to P.U.C.



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HELP THE
STATE?**



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Rising Population Raises Problems*

SURELY YOU CAN
by PLANNING YOUR FAMILY

TAMILARASU -

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES AND FAMILY PLANNING

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