



Tamil Arasu

FORTNIGHTLY

1st March 1972 35 P.

Rapid Green
Revolution



Legal
Distribution
of Land to
the Poor



Slum
Clearance



Rehabilitation
of Beggars



Free Education
up to P.U.C.



Welfare of
Backward
Classes



**CAN YOU NOT
HELP THE
STATE ?**



*Despite these achievements
Rising Population Raises Problems*

SURELY YOU CAN

By PLANNING YOUR FAMILY

Tamil Arasu

Vol. II MARCH 1st, 1972 Issue 17

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Dr. M. Karunanidhi steps out to usher in Socialism through the portals of democracy.

WE WANT UNITY AMIDST DIVERSITY—NOT UNIFORMITY

We are keen to strengthen further the feeling of unity exhibited by the people of this country in vanquishing the enemy. At the same time, no one should lose sight of the fundamental fact that the strength of Indian democracy lies in its unity amidst diversity. Unity does not mean uniformity. If democracy is to flourish, there should be adequate freedom for contending thoughts and diverse ideologies. While the country has wholeheartedly accepted the goals of socialism and democracy, there will be differences of opinion on the manner in which different regions of this country should attain these goals. The insistence that all the States of the Indian Union should go along one single path to create difficulties in their pursuit of different lawful and peaceful policies to achieve these noble objectives will strike a discordant note in ensuring the harmony and the unity of the country.

—From Chief Minister's Budget Speech.

A BUDGET WHICH TAKES TAMIL NADU ANOTHER STEP NEARER TO SOCIALISM

CHIEF MINISTER'S BUDGET SPEECH.

While presenting the Budget for 1971-72 the anticipated receipts and expenditure on the revenue account were put at Rs. 342.65 crores and Rs 358.52 crores respectively, resulting in a revenue deficit of Rs. 15.87 crores. On present indications, we expect the receipts for 1971-72 to be Rs 377.41 crores and the expenditure Rs 375.67 crores with a resultant surplus of Rs 1.74 crores. The Budget for 1972-73 placed before the House, anticipates a receipt of Rs 397.27 crores and an expenditure of Rs 394.78 crores, with a surplus of Rs 2.49 crores in the revenue account.

On this occasion, I would like to point out the difficulties encountered by this State because of the burden of repayment of debt to the Central Government. In 1972-73, we will be receiving a loan of Rs 45.80 crores from the Central Government for Plan schemes and other activities, whereas during the same year, our repayment will be of the order of Rs 53.38 crores. It would thus be seen that our repayment to the Central Government will exceed receipts by about Rs 8 crores.

Plan outlays—Overdraft.

Our financial difficulties arise mainly because of the implementation of a minimum Plan needed by the State. While we had fulfilled a Plan of Rs 93.49 crores in 1968-69, the Central Government gave its approval for a Plan of only Rs 72.00 crores in 1969-70. We pointed out that provision of such a reduced amount will hamper the rate of progress and retard the growth. Even so, the Government of India insisted that the Plan for 1970-71 should be reduced to Rs 79.30 crores and that for 1971-72 to Rs 80.20 crores. We proceeded to implement a Plan of Rs 87.05 crores in 1969-70 and a Plan of Rs 97.45 crores in 1970-71. We are implementing during the current year, a Plan of Rs 114.98 crores. It is because of the fact that the anticipated assistance for this Plan did not materialise that we had to have recourse to overdrafts with the Reserve Bank of India to meet this Plan expenditure.

I had discussions last December with the Union Finance Minister, the Union Planning Minister and the Planning Commission on the size of the Annual Plan and the general financial position of our State. During these discussions, it was agreed that the current year's Plan may be of the order of Rs 114 to Rs 115 crores and that the Plan for 1972-73 may be around Rs 117 crores. Accordingly, the Budget documents placed before you provide for a Plan of Rs 114.98 crores in the current year and Rs 116.63 crores in 1972-73. Based on the above discussions, credit has

been taken for a ways and means accommodation of Rs 66.33 crores from Government of India to cover the overdraft arising from the implementation of the Plan during 1971-72, of which Rs 1.99 crores will be repaid during the current year and Rs 9.95 crores in 1972-73. The Budget Estimates provide for repayment of both interest and principal to Government of India on this account.

Agricultural Production.

During the current year, high-yielding varieties have been cultivated in 59 lakh acres. The target for 1972-73 under this schemes is 66 lakh acres. Pulses containing as they do protein, an important ingredient of nutritious food, would be cultivated in over 14 lakh acres during 1972-73 as against 11 lakh acres in 1969-70. We have also started a seed farm for pulses in Kudumiamalai. Increase in the production of pulses will enable us to hold the level of prices in our State.

The performance of workshops set-up by the Agro-Industries Corporation has been gratifying. So far, in 1971-72, five tractor repair stations have been setup by the Corporation and 1,080 tractors will be distributed during the year. The Agro-Industries Corporation is contemplating the formulation of pesticides as well as distribution of various other inputs needed by agriculturists.

Agricultural Credit.

Our success in the co-operative sector will be evident from the fact that as against the short and medium-term loans of Rs 31.41 crores given in 1966-67, we have distributed Rs 44.43 crores during 1970-71. We expect to distribute Rs 50.00 crores in 1971-72 and Rs 61.00 crores in 1972-73. Similarly, the long-term expect to distribute Rs 50.00 crores in 1971-72 and Rs 61.00 crores in 1972-73. Similarly, the long-term loans given by co-operatives which stood at about Rs 3 crores in 1966-67 shot up to Rs 15.48 crores in 1968-69 and rose to Rs 22.66 crores in 1970-71. It will be Rs 29.40 crores in 1971-72. In 1972-73 we expect a further rise under this head.

Animal Husbandry.

Government have drawn up a comprehensive re-organised scheme to provide veterinary assistance. Ten new veterinary dispensaries will be set-up in 1972-73. Special schemes for cattle development will be taken up in a few districts. Poultry and piggery

development schemes are also being implemented. As against a provision of Rs 3.06 crores in 1970-71, a provision of Rs. 4.30 crores has been made under the head "Animal Husbandry".

A programme has been drawn up for the State as part of the Operation Flood under which the Indian Dairy Corporation has allocated Rs 8.87 crores for Dairy Development in Tamil Nadu. This is in addition to the normal schemes of Dairy Development. Madhavaram Dairy which was handling 33,000 litres of milk in 1967-68, has now reached the level of 70,000 litres per day and under the Operation Flood Programme, the amount of milk distributed in Madras City will be raised to 3 lakhs of litres per day in a period of five years. Approval has been accorded for the setting up of a second dairy in Madras at a cost of Rs 55 lakhs. Farmers in parts of Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, The Nilgiris, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Thanjavur districts are expected to get considerable additional income as a result of the expanded dairy activities. The Tamil Nadu Dairy Corporation is being set-up in order to implement these schemes in an expeditious manner.

Irrigation Facilities.

As against the provision of Rs. 7.89 crores in 1966-67 for maintenance of irrigation schemes the outlay has been raised to Rs. 14.23 crores in 1971-72. In 1972-73, the provision will be Rs. 14.28 crores. This will help the proper maintenance of our irrigation systems including Cauvery, Amaravathi, Vaigai and Thambaraparani. In this context, Government have examined proposals for improving the existing irrigation systems and are taking steps to implement them. As the House is aware, it is a matter of regret that even though the World Bank has appraised the proposals for modernisation of the Thanjavur Irrigation System and the Government of India have given technical clearance, the scheme for modernisation could not be taken up by us for implementation as programmed. We have been pointing out often that postponement of outlays on these schemes, which would help to economise the use of water and improve agricultural production, is not a wise move, viewed in the overall economic perspective. It is but natural that we should expect, at such times, the Central Government to step in and find just solutions to water disputes between States.

Ganga-Cauvery Link.

On behalf of the State Government, I have discussed with the Union Planning Minister and the Union Minister for Irrigation the need to take up immediately the massive scheme of linking up the Cauvery with the Ganga. This would ensure that inter-State water disputes do not arise; nay, this would even help to solve the existing ones. This scheme, when implemented, will help to develop the entire area from the Ganga to Cauvery and would further serve as a great unifying link between the different regions of this vast country of ours. As part of this impressive

scheme for connecting the Ganga and the Cauvery, rivers like the Godavari and the Krishna would also get integrated in the grid. This mighty scheme can be implemented in stages, by first linking up the Cauvery with the Godavari and the Krishna and simultaneously linking the Ganga with northern rivers like the Mahanadhi. Completion of this scheme in stages would also rectify regional imbalances in which the spectacle of certain States ravaged by flood and others stricken with drought will disappear. I would earnestly urge the Central Government to initiate preliminary action on this project.

New Irrigation Schemes.

In 1972-73, we are providing for capital expenditure of Rs. 8.17 crores in the Plan for irrigation schemes, including, around Rs. 3.90 crores on the new irrigation schemes such as Chinnar, Parappalar, Palar—Porundalar, Thandarai, Nandan Channel, Karuppanadhi, Ponnaiair and Pilavakkal which will stabilise the existing ayacut and bring new areas under irrigation.

Thanks to our efforts to fulfil the pledge of this Government that no village in Tamil Nadu will be without electricity, the number of villages getting electric supply will rise to 50,900 by the end of 1971-72. We expect that we will be achieving our goal substantially by the end of 1972-73.

New Power Generation Scheme.

It is imperative that we should urgently formulate new generation schemes. We have proposed the setting up of a Thermal Plant at Tuticorin. We hope that the Government of India will give early clearance to this project. Besides, it is necessary to have a second mine cut at Neyveli in order to utilise the Thermal Plant at Neyveli to its full capacity. We also expect that the Government of India will expedite the work on Kalpakkam Project. While I am on this subject of new generation projects, I would request the Government of Kerala to accord early concurrence for the Pandiarpunnapuzha scheme, which will add 100 MW to our grid.

Road and Transport facilities.

A provision of Rs. 3.68 crores for capital works on roads and a provision of Rs. 6.63 crores for maintenance of roads are highlights of the Budget for 1972-73. Besides these, Rs. 5.44 crores will be spent in 1971-72, on the National Highways in our State.

One of the important decisions of Government incorporated in this Budget is the take-over of 1,000 miles bus route roads from Panchayat Unions. I am sure that this decision will be welcomed by this House. Another important announcement that I wish to make is that the Central Government have sanctioned the construction of the Pamban Bridge at a cost of Rs. 5.33 crores. I hope that Government of India will soon accord their approval for the Sethusamudram Canal Project, which we have been urging for long.

Rural Development.

It has been estimated that more than Rs. 300 crores would be needed if roads and drinking water facilities are to be extended to all the small villages and hamlets. But if we are to be deterred by the magnitude of this estimate, we will not be able to make even a modest beginning. We have, therefore, decided on a time bound and phased programme for meeting this target. As a first step, it is proposed to undertake a five year programme to link all villages and hamlets with a population of 1,500 and more with main roads and also connect the adjacent small villages. For this purpose, it has been decided to levy a surcharge of 10 percent on Motor Vehicles Tax and with the proceeds set up a Rural Road Development Fund.

In addition, the ceiling for the local cess surcharge levied by the Panchayat Unions will be raised from its present level of Rs. 1.50 to 2.50, mainly to enable the Panchayat Unions to provide drinking water facilities and link roads for the small villages and hamlets in their areas. This step has been taken, taking into account the financial difficulties of the State Government and at the same time the need to have an intensive programme of providing drinking water facilities and link roads to all the villages. Just as the Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board is approaching the Life Insurance Corporation of India for urban water-supply schemes, we have requested the Corporation for assistance for rural water-supply programmes also.

Medical facilities.

The fact that the provision for public health and medical schemes in 1972-73 stands at Rs. 34.69 crores as against the outlay of Rs. 33.38 crores in 1971-72 and Rs. 16.75 crores in 1966-67 bears testimony to the importance attached by this Government to this sector. The following are some of the new schemes that will be taken up for implementation in the coming year :—

(1) Improvement of the medical colleges at Madurai, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli.

(2) Construction of 32-bed hospitals at Kumbakonam, Athoor, Tirupathur and Tenkasi.

(3) Augmentation of bed strength in the Government hospitals at Tanipadi, Tittagudi, Vallipuram, Karaikudi and Mettur.

I would also like to take this opportunity to announce a new development scheme in this sector. It has been a long pending request of the Panchayat Unions that the Government should take-over and run the 200 odd dispensaries, which they had inherited from the erstwhile District Boards. This request of theirs has now been accepted and as part of a phased programme, Government have come forward to take-over 45 such dispensaries in the year 1972-73.

Education.

The outlay for Education, which was of the order of Rs. 53.56 crores in 1967-68 has been increased to Rs. 89.85 crores in 1972-73. I wish to announce on this

occasion the decision of Government to constitute an expert committee to explore possibilities of improving the quality of education in our schools. This committee will, I hope, take advantage of modern developments in this field in the educational institutions abroad.

Many scholars from our State are working in various institutions in foreign countries. We have formulated a new scheme, under which they would be invited to come back to and stay in this state for specified periods in order to introduce in our institutions the modern techniques learnt by them abroad. Fifty fellowships will be awarded in the first instance under this new scheme to be called the "Tamil Nadu Fellowships Schemes". This scheme will provide an opportunity for our scholars, who are now abroad, to work in our educational institutions for periods ranging from six months to one year.

Welfare of Harijans and Backward Classes.

Schemes for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes continue to have pride of place among the developmental schemes implemented by the Government. As against an outlay of Rs. 3.59 crores set apart by the State Government in 1966-67, a total outlay of Rs. 8.41 crores has been earmarked for Harijan Welfare in the Budget for 1972-73. This provision has been made despite the fact that the earmarked Central Assistance for the programme has been discontinued. When this Government assumed office only about 2,400 Harijan colonies had received electric supply. As a result of the intensive efforts taken by us, I am happy to say that to-day about 15,600 Harijan colonies have received electric connection. As for Backward Classes, against a provision of Rs 0.91 crore by the State Government in 1966-67, in all Rs 4.68 crores have been provided for in 1972-73.

Handlooms.

The Plan outlay for the welfare of Handloom weavers in the Budget which was Rs. 2.03 crores in 1971-72 has been stepped up to Rs 2.34 crores in 1972-73. This should be compared with the figure of Rs. 1.82 crores for such schemes in 1966-67.

Labour Welfare.

The State Government has shown an abiding and sympathetic concern for the welfare of labour all over the State not withstanding a few unhappy incidents that have taken place in the sphere of industrial relations. Impartial observers would, I am sure, appreciate the sober and steady labour policies of this State Government, particularly when compared to other parts of the country. At the same time I wish to state that this State Government would never swerve from its responsibility to maintain law and order in face of the provocative attempts by anti-social forces, who are wedded to violence and try to take advantage of labour disputes here and there.

The re-opening of five sick textile mills in Coimbatore for the benefit of the workers ; the disbursement of two lakhs of rupees as distress relief to the unemployed textile workers ; the present dialogue with the Centre for re-opening the closed mills ; the disbursement of over rupees three lakhs for the affected textile workers ; the relief given to the workers of the Standard Motors ; the Government's take-over of Textools, Coimbatore, Southern Structural and Lasco, mainly for the benefit of the workers ; these are but a few of the tokens of the affectionate concern that Government have for the industrial workers.

Industrial Development.

I would like to express my sense of gratitude to the Central Government for expediting work on the Salem Steel Plant, in response to the continuing and untiring efforts taken by the State Government. I am also happy to say that a few problems, which had so far hindered the progress of the work, have been solved. The House is aware of the industrial policy of the State Government and the success that has crowned the efforts of the State Government for industrial development, details of which have been outlined in the Governor's address. Suffice it to say that as a result of the efforts taken by the State Government, 40 letters of intent and 45 licences have been issued by the Central Government in 1971 alone.

Government Servants.

We are keenly aware that it is the Government servants who are ultimately responsible for the effective implementation of the various policy decisions taken by the Government. It was because of this deep concern about the welfare of the employees of Government that we set up the Second Pay Commission and implemented their recommendations at an annual cost of Rs. 23 crores, liberally enhancing the pay scales and giving other benefits. We have recently decided to remedy yet another of their long pending grievances. We have decided to abolish the system of confidential reports, long considered by the N.G.G.Os. to be a relic of feudal attitude. Only records of disciplinary action, if any, taken against the Government servants will be taken into account for deciding on promotion. There is no need to continue any system of reports, either confidential or open.

I would like to point out that as part of the phased implementations of the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission, provision has been made for a further enhancement of House Rent Allowance with effect from 1st April 1972. The House Rent Allowance will be 12 per cent in the City of Madras, 8 per cent in Madurai and Coimbatore, 6 per cent in the Grade II areas and 4 per cent in the Grade III areas. Towards this we have provided for an additional expenditure of Rs. 1.82 crores per annum. This reflects the abiding concern of Government for their employees

even in the context of their current financial difficulties. I would also like to add that a Committee headed by the Chief Secretary to Government will be constituted to go into the representations so far received from Government Servants and teachers regarding the rectification of anomalies in the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission. The Committee will submit its recommendations to Government within six months.

Tamil Nadu State Trading Corporation.

Turning to the present price situation, we cannot be complacent merely on the ground that they are partly indicative of the higher purchasing power of the people. The problem of rising prices has to be viewed as an all India problem, particularly in view of the fact that there are a number of poor people in the country who are bereft of any purchasing power worth the name. In order to solve this problem within the limits of the State's powers and resources, we have recently established a State Civil Supplies Corporation. Its main activity is to procure a few essential articles like rice, retain them as a buffer stock and distribute them at reasonable prices to the people, whenever the price line shows an upward trend. This modest effort with a limited objective, will be expanded and within a short while, action will be initiated to establish a Tamil Nadu State Trading Corporation, mainly with a view to holding the price line, to the extent that is possible at the State level.

Beggar Rehabilitation.

"To beg is demeaning" said the grand old Tamil poetess. Whom does it demean ? It is demeaning not for those who beg but for us who see them beg. The sixty thousand beggars and six thousand leprous beggars of our State are our own brethren. In order to solve the problem of beggars wallowing in the quagmire of poverty, we created a Beggar Rehabilitation Fund on 3rd June, 1971. We were the first State in the whole country to do so. Within a few months, the philanthropic public, generously responded to my appeal and donated more than a crore of rupees to this Beggar Rehabilitation Fund. Three rehabilitation centres for leprous beggars have already been set up at Paralur, Ulundurpet and Bargur. Government have also decided to implement earnestly other schemes to offer a new life to them, so that the begging bowl can be totally banished from this State. For this purpose, I request all men of good will to generously donate to the Fund. Mere donation may not be adequate to set up additional rehabilitation centres, to offer adequate medical aid and provide maintenance and to give them vocational training. Having this in mind it has been decided to raise the betting tax from 15 per cent to 20 per cent for bookies and totalizator and from 20 per cent to 25 per cent for others. This is expected to result in an additional income of about Rs. 50 lakhs, which will be given to Beggar Rehabilitation Fund.

Land Reforms.

In its march to socialism the State Government has constantly tried to weed out the system of land lordism and enable the real benefits of the land ceiling legislation to be reaped by the people. The Land Ceiling Act of 1961 was implemented, after due warning and adequate notice. The bigger landlords had therefore taken action to escape its hold even before the introduction of the Act. By a number of various transactions, benami or otherwise, these bigger landlords had camouflaged their vast holdings, taking advantage of the number of generous exemptions. The statute was ineffective and helpless in the face of these clever manoeuvres. With a view to change this state of affairs radically, this Government announced, without any notice, a fresh Land Ceiling Act in 1970 and reduced the ceiling to 15 Standard acres. Simultaneously, we revoked the exemptions on sugar-cane and grazing lands. This revolutionary enactment passed by this Legislature and assented to by the President is being followed up. Our enactment conferring ownership of house-sites on landless agricultural labourers, who had been languishing all these years without a house-site of their own, has also received the Presidential assent. Action has also been initiated in this regard on the 27th of the last month at Tiruvaiyaru in Thanjavur district.

I would like to announce a new decision which marks a further stage in our land reform measures. Because of the various exemptions in the Land Ceiling Act, Government have not been in a position to get any significant land surplus. As the House is aware, we have already removed the exemptions on lands used for cultivation of sugar-cane and grazing. In continuation of this I wish to announce that all exemptions in favour of trusts created after 26th January 1950, the date on which our Constitution came into force will be withdrawn, except for a limited extent to be allowed for trusts for educational purposes and medical facilities. Necessary legislation for this will be introduced during the current session.

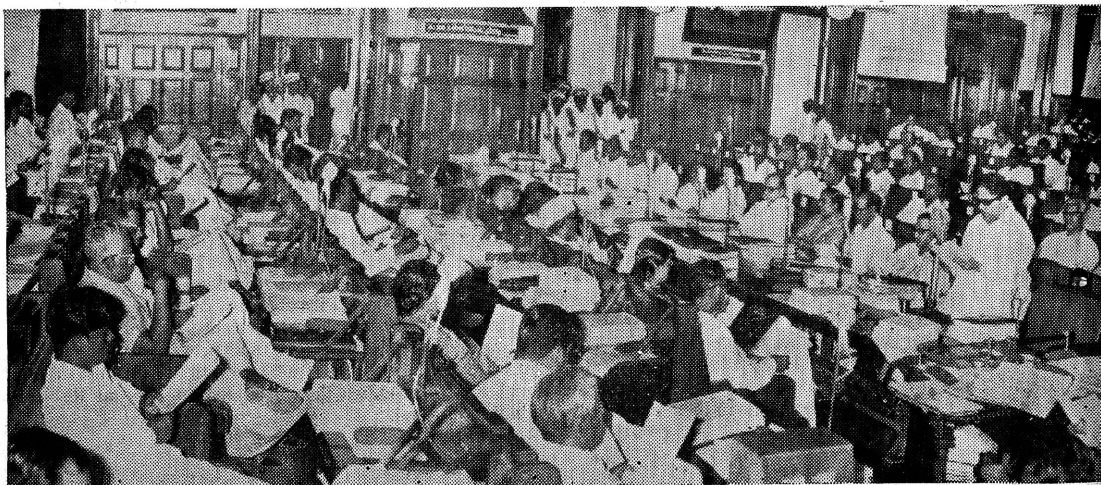
In addition, Government have decided to reduce with effect from to-day the present ceiling of 60 standard acres allowed for a family to 40 standard acres. Necessary legislation will be brought before the Assembly for this purpose also.

Debt Relief Act.

Growing rural areas are the life giving roots for the tree of national development. Our poor agriculturists who eke out their meagre livelihood from land are being oppressed by a heavy burden of debt. All of us see these people borrowing from private money-lenders at usuriously high rates of interest, the interest itself accumulating to several times the principal with the result that these poor people are not able to discharge their debt. Likewise, those who belong to low income groups like labourers, wages earners and Government servants are loaded with debts obtained from private individuals at unbearably high rates of interest.

In this context I am happy to announce that a new debt relief enactment on the lines of the 1938. Agriculturists Relief Act would be brought before this House to give debt-relief to agriculturists; in addition, another Act to give relief by reducing the debt burden of labourers, wage earners and Government Servants, coming in the low income group, will also be brought before the House.

Moreover, in 1968, we passed an Act facilitating payments of arrears of rent in four instalments by tenants to landlords. It is seen that many tenants are finding it difficult to discharge arrears within the time given earlier. I wish to announce, therefore, that Government have decided to bring in legislation to protect the intertests of the tenants by wiping out old arrears due upto 30th June 1971 (till end of Fasli 1380), for those tenants who have cleared their dues for the current fasli.



MADRAS WONDER— STRUCK BY SOVIET FOLK DANCES



Governor K. K. Shah and others enjoying dance feat performed by the Russian artistes.

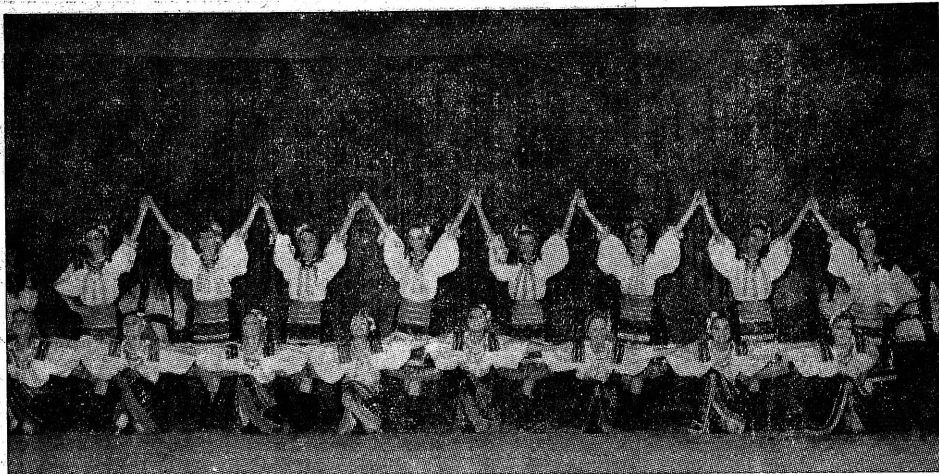


Performing before eager audiences at University Centenary Hall, on 28th, 29th and 31st January 1972, the U.S.S.R. State Academic Folk Dance Ensemble won well merited acclaim.

Thirumathi Rukmini Devi, the greatest exponent of Bharatha Natya and Director of Kalakshetra said that the Soviet artistes' dedication to their art is worth emulating. She appreciated the team work of the artistes and the rich imagination of the Dance Director Igor Moiseyev.

New Ideas.

Thiru Vazhuvur Ramaiya Pillai, the leading dance director, praised Moiseyev for incorporating new ideas in the art of dance. The group dances, interspersed with solo dances, were awe-inspiring, he said. "Their achievement is the result of deep dedication of the artistes, and several years of untiring practice," he concluded.



Dance performance by the troupe from the U.S.S.R.

Every item of the programme presented at Madras drew prolonged applause while "Partisans", "Struggle of Two Kids" and "A Day in a Steam Ship" received the maximum ovation. Lovers of Bharatha Nattyam which attaches the greatest importance to rhythm were overwhelmed with joy on the split-second rhythmic perfection with which the Soviet artistes danced. A unique feature of the dances was the rare combination of grace with rhythm. Some of the Angle dancers seemed to have overcome the laws of nature such as gravitation and virtually flew across the stage. The exquisite colour scheme of the costumes to match the mood of the dances was another major factor. They ranged from complete black ("Partisans") to gay spring colours (Moldavian suite "Zhok"). Some of the group dances looked like a burst of colours of a firework in the night sky.

The emotions roused by the dances ranged from the grimness of the battle field (Khorum Military Dance) to uncontrollable laughter ("Struggle of Two Kids"). One common feature of all the dances was the reflection of the life of the Soviet People.

The Governor of Tamil Nadu Thiru K. K. Shah, inaugurating the performances on the 28th January, described the occasion as an historic event and added that the visit was symbolic of the friendship between the two countries.

Thiru V. R. Nedunchezian, Education Minister of the Government of Tamil Nadu speaking at a reception given to the group on the 29th January described the group as the cultural ambassadors of the U.S.S.R. which proved to be a true friend of India during the recent war in the Indian sub-continent. "The special feature of the Soviet arts is the blending of the east and the west in themselves" he said.

Mr. Moiseyev in his reply thanked the hospitality of India and stressed the value of cultural exchanges in strengthening the bonds of friendship between the two countries.

Computer Translates from English.

A Minsk-22 computer, on test at the Polytechnical Institute in Kishinev, Moldavia, translates articles from English into Russian at the rate of 1,000 words in 15—20 minutes.

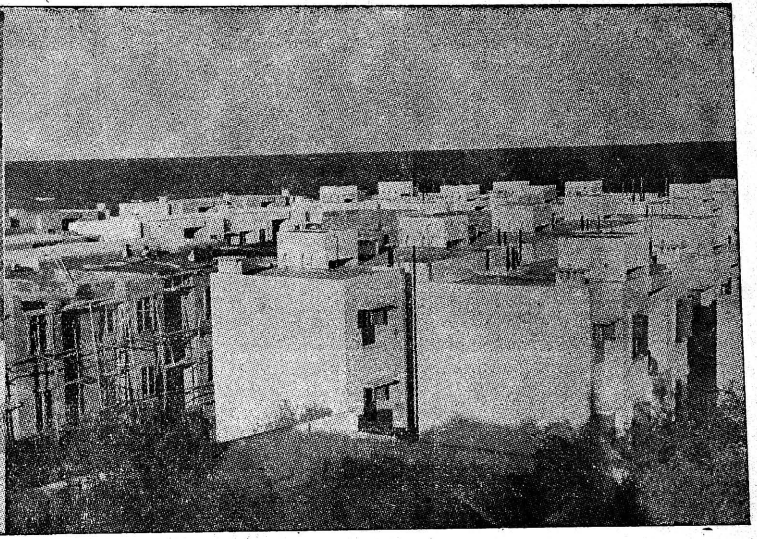
It has coped successfully with articles on semiconductors, building materials, shipbuilding and wine-making.

Vacuum Processing of Fruits.

The Institute of Applied Physics of the Academy of Sciences of Moldavia has developed an installation for the vacuum processing of chopped fruits by electricity. This installation considerably increases the output of fruit juice while simultaneously preserving aromatic substances.

Electrocardiograms by Phone.

Electrocardiograms of heart patients anywhere in Armenia are now being transmitted over ordinary telephone circuits to a computer in Erevan for diagnosis.



Another Milestone in endeavours to see God in smiles of the poor.

THE NEW LOOK OF NOCHINAGAR.

The Nochinagar and Nochi-kuppam slum improvement scheme which was let out for occupation on 17th February 1972 stands, as it were, to the credit of the Slum Improvement Board in view of the many an obstacles, natural, technical and political—that it had to over come before completion of the work. As Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, outlined in his inaugural speech on 17th February 1972 the work has been completed with consummate skill of enormous dimension and in quick pace. And it is a noteworthy feature that out of 980 tenements proposed to be constructed in that area at an estimated cost of Rs. 70 lakhs, 168 tenements have been constructed in a record period of just below one year, notwithstanding the fact that work had been delayed by two months on account of delay in supply of steel.

It would not be out of place to point out here at some length the policy and programme of the present Government in this State. After coming to Power, Dr. Anna who headed the first Government formed by the present ruling party in the State in 1967, outlined the base and purpose of his Government in the following words :— “Ours is the Government of the poor, for the poor and by the poor”. As such his Government formulated and executed many a scheme to ameliorate the lot of the poor and the down-trodden with whose unstinted and unanimous support and wherewithal the present ruling party came to power.

The rupee-a-measure rice scheme the fire-proof tenements to the slum-dweller and the speedy execution of the policy of giving lands to the landless tillers of the soils are a few schemes which have been placed on war footing for execution only to see God in the smiles of the poor.

Following the footsteps of the Dr. Anna, the present Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi, has formulated many a good scheme for the general welfare of the poor and backward in general and the slum-dwellers in particular. The Slum Clearance Board was established just one year back on the promulgation of a special ordinance, investing the board with enough and enormous power to deal with the many-dimensioned problem of slum improvement in the city as a whole with a separate set up of its own, from a board of Directors down to clerical staff. The Slum Improvement Board has also not belied the expectation of its originator and has been doing very good work since its inception. The Board has been entrusted with the uphill task of complete eradication of more than 800 hundred slums in the city within seven years at an estimated cost of Rs. 40 crores and its first year's works have proved beyond an iota of

doubt that the board is endowed with as much skill and wherewithal in men and materials as the work requires on its part.

The site on which the tenements have been constructed belongs to Government. The Government extended its full co-operation by placing the land at the disposal of the Slum Clearance Board and giving all assistance required by the Board. The energetic and enthusiastic Chief Minister to whose heart the Slum Clearance work is always dear and near has been giving his wise council and proper encouragement to the Slum Clearance Board to carry out its work with speed and efficiency.

Each Tenement :

Each tenement has a spacious living room, a kitchen with lofts and cupboards, a separate bath, a water closet, etc. For a slum dweller whose hut was small (i.e., 8' x 8') like a hovel, it should be a matter for boundless joy to occupy these modern buildings with all the basic amenities. Each tenement cost about Rs. 8,000 including cost of the land and the economic rent works out to Rs. 55. In Madras City as in other metropolitan cities, people will fall in queue large numbers to pay Rs. 80 as rent for these tenement, if a call is made to that effect. But the Tamil Nadu Government which has always the welfare of the poor people at heart has decided to subsidise a sizable amount and collect only nominal rent of Rs. 15 per month.

The vacant space around the tenements have been paved with cement slabs to prevent the area becoming slushy during rainy seasons. People also may not be inclined to throw rubbish all round as they would otherwise do if left without being paved in this manner. The Slum Clearance Board has decided to pave the space in between and around the tenements that are being newly constructed to present a neat appearance and to instil a hygienic sense of cleanliness in the minds of the occupants.

Trees :

Further, arrangements have been made to plant coconut and other

trees to given shade, Cocoansts trees are bound to thrive well at it is a sandy track.

Water-Taps :

There was a time when people murmured to occupy second and third floor as they had the problem of lifting water in pots from the ground floor. The Slum Clearance Board has made arrangements to provide water-supply even to the third floor much to the relief of the housewives. For this purpose three wells have been sunk and electric motors installed to pump water up to the top floor of the tenements. This is not all.

Electricity :

Each tenement has been electrified and separate meters provided so that the poor people may have the luxury of keeping radios, fans, heaters, etc. according to their taste and capacity. Street lights have also been put up and the entire area has a look of a fairy land. Thirumathi T. N. Anandanayaki, Member of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, switched on the electric lights for the colony.

Library :

The Local Library Authority has opened branch in this area to enable the slum dwellers to benefit themselves by using the books, periodicals, journals and newspapers that will be made available in the library. The library was declared open on 17th February 1972 by Thiru Ma. Po. Sivagnanam.

Sewage :

Arrangements have also been made to connect the drains to the main sewer of the Corporation by pumping from a sump as the levels do not permit direct connection.

Church and Temple :

The local people had constructed a small church and a temple for their worship. As they did not fit in the alignment of the blocks they had to be removed. The poor people requested the Slum Clearance Board to construct a

Church and the Temple affected by the construction of tenements so that they may offer worship in their traditional way. It is needless to say that Tamil Nadu Government respects the sentiments of the people and as such the Slum Clearance Board has constructed a small church. A temple for Hindus is also under construction. The front portion of the temple and the Church will be paved to facilitate congregation of the people. A park will also be laid to add beauty to these places of worship.

Welfare Trust :

It is not enough if modern houses are constructed for the poor slum dwellers. They have also to be educated to keep their surroundings tidy. Film shows are conducted in the slum areas to make them civic conscious and to teach them how to prevent spreading of disease, by keeping their dwellings clean. Enthusiastic crowds are seeing the film shows and this visual education has become very popular in the slum areas. It is also a must that they should be helped to practice what they have been taught through visual education. This is an uphill task. When the Slum Clearance Board was deeply concerned about this aspect of the life of the new residents, Rev. Bishop New Bigin has come forward to constitute a trust by name 'New Residents Welfare Trust' to infuse new life into the residents who come to occupy the tenement and to change their habits and outlook. Donations have been received from the philanthropic public in England and the trust has decided to appoint wholetime social workers to look after the welfare of the new residents. Selected candidates are undergoing intensive training in the school of Social Work. The trust will start functioning in Nochinager, Birndavan and Visalakshiammal Estate in the first instance. Its activities will be extended to other areas in course of time. The trust was opened by Thiru Murasoli Maran, M. P., on 17th February 1972.

3-DIMENSIONAL CARE OF THE PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN

The problem of malnutrition of the pre-school child, is a serious problem because the malnutrition suffered as a child between the year 1 and 5 and the resulting brain damage can never be repaired—whatever may be the quality of the school he attends, the level of learning and teaching materials, or well regulated school meals and milk consumption. An Indian Institute of Public Opinion Survey concludes that nearly 326 million of our people are subject to malnutrition, that 50 million children die of it and another 82 million children suffer from retarded growth.

As far as correcting the malnutrition of the pre-school child is concerned we should rather start with such mundane investigations into what he eats, why he eats it and how it gets to him. Then we can decide what are the feasible points of intervention within that delivery system—a slight twist of the market mechanism? a shift in production incentives? retail price policies and rationing? Then there is the place of the beurocracy in charge of the system. How able are they? Have they the commitment and the muscle? How can the number of officials and the interminable clearance procedures be reduced? On top of all this are of course the issues which are outside the universe of discourse of the social scientist. These issues were discussed by a Study group which presented its report to the Government of India.

The provision of an integrated service covering education, health, nutrition and welfare to the pre-school child is a very important



A child during the "action-song" curriculum in a balwadi near Madras run by the State Social Welfare Board.

programme in creating equality of educational opportunity. Such services which now cover about one million children should be rapidly expanded to cover two million children by the end of the Fourth Plan and five million children or 10 per cent of the age-group 3 to 5 by 1981. A variety of operational models should be developed to suit local conditions, workers of different categories required for the programme should be trained; teaching materials and equipment necessary should also be manufactured on an adequate scale and the needed guidance and supervisory services should be created. The resources of local communities in personal,

materials and funds are also to be fully harnessed. The cost of the programme during the remaining period of the Fourth Plan would be about Rs. 23 crores, inclusive of the provision of Rs. 4 crores made at present.

These are the main recommendations of study Group set up by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Department of Social Welfare on the recommendation of the Central Advisory Board of Education. The report of the Group was presented today by Smt. Mina Swaminathan, Chairman of the Group to Professor S. Nurul Hasan, Minister of State in the Ministry of

Education and Social Welfare this evening. Other members of the Study Group and the senior officers of the Ministry were also present.

The important recommendations of the Working Group have been summarized below :—

1. *The problem.*—The need to provide services for the pre-school child is based on the growing realisation of the crucial importance of this period of life. From the stand-point of public health, the high rate of mortality and morbidity in this age-group means a serious drain on resources and a constraint on the spread of the family planning concept. Under-nutrition and malnutrition of certain kinds, especially shortage of protein, during these critical years, can prevent children from attaining their full genetic potential for development. Since most of brain growth is completed by the age of 8, these are also the vital years from the educational psychological stand-point. Lack of opportunities for harmonious growth of mind and personality at this stage can adversely affect the ultimate level of development and achievement and lead to avoidable wastage in the educational system. On all these counts, neglect of the pre-school child can have serious and lasting consequences for the nation. Children below 6 constitute 17 per cent of the total population of India, and at present rates, about 15 million children are being added to the pre-school population every year. The dimensions of the problem and the serious consequences of neglect make it a matter of urgent necessity to attend to the needs of the pre-school child.

2. *Existing Services.*—About 1 million children aged 3—5 are at present receiving some form of attention. The role of the private sector in developing a variety of approaches and of the CSWB in building up a network of rural institutions are commendable and have given India a pre-eminent position in this regard among the developing nations. However, the total coverage of the pre-school child



The existing services for the pre-school child covers only 1 million children in India. In Tamil Nadu there are 1,100 such Balwadis caring for only 50,000 pre-school children in rural areas.

population is inadequate..... Besides, extreme imbalance in the provision of facilities means that the most vulnerable sections of the population are the most neglected. Inadequate resources, low public awareness of the importance of the problem, lack of adequate guidance and training have made the programme microscopic in relation to needs and urgency.

3. *The Strategy.*—It will not be feasible to provide adequate services to the total pre-school child population within a short period of time. The strategy suggested in the present programme is therefore two fold : (1) on the one hand to reduce nutritional, medical and educational disparities as much as possible by concentrating efforts on the most vulnerable sections of the community where the possibilities for damage

to development are the greats ; and (2) on the other hand, to make the pre-school child the focus for community involvement by creating community awareness and drawing on community resources, both human and other, to build the necessary services as an integral part of community life and thus to create the sources which will lead to expansion of the programme.

4. *Concept.*—The programme is based on the following basic concepts :—

(a) An integrated package of services to be offered covering health (including preventive medicine, hygiene, and nutrition) and the mental, emotional and social development of the child ;

(b) Operational flexibility involving the use and development of a variety of experimental

approaches and methods suited to local conditions ;

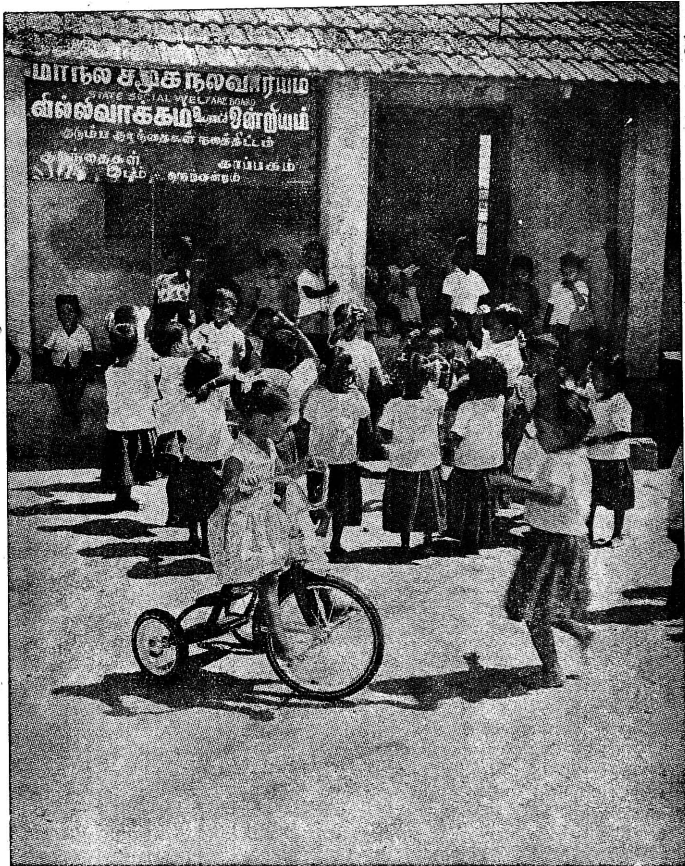
(c) Strengthening the infra-structure, by making use of the existing institutions of the health, welfare, education, family planning, nutrition and other services as bases and adding the other parts of the programme to them to build up the integrated package.

(d) Securing maximum involvement of local communities both to reduce costs and to make the pre-school development programme a focus for community betterment.

5 Targets.—The programme for seventies has been divided into two phases. In the remaining two years of the Fourth Plan (1972-74), services for one million additional children belonging to the specially vulnerable groups will be launched. At the same time, training of the necessary personnel, including the setting up of new types of training programmes and the strengthening of the supervisory machinery will be taken up. In the second phase, that is, the period 1974—81, a further three million children will be brought under the programme, so that a total of five million children or 10 per cent of the population in the age group 3—5 will be covered by 1981. If the programme is successful, it should also, by that time, have generated further community efforts in the same direction.

6 Major Approaches.—The Major approaches of the programme are the use of a variety of operational models and the nature of training programmes.

(a) Operational models of various types have been suggested. These vary in the nature and extent of services offered and also in cost. The models combine in different ways the essential ingredients of a successful programme and can be adopted to suit local circumstances. They range from low-cast models providing minimal services to fully-equipped comprehensive day-care centres. In drawing up the models, principles such as the involvement of the community, the employment of suitable women in rural areas, part-time employment and making



In this Balwadi run under the Family & Child Project of State Social Welfare Board at Nerkunram in Villivakkam P.U. 21 girls and 13 boys are cared for.

the maximum use of the existing infra-structure have been made use of.

(b) The programme for training of personal envisages not only expansion of training facilities, but also creation of new types of training for new kinds of personnel, the building up of a cadre of supervisory workers and most significantly, a change in the content of primary teacher training. Integration of extension, training and research in all training units as well as built-in evaluation in the programme is also envisaged.

7 Finance and Administration.—The cost of implementing the first phase of the programme up to the end of the Fourth Five-Year Plan period is about Rs. 18 crores. The programme will be implemented

by the appropriate Department of the State Government, with adequate machinery for inter-departmental co-ordination, and with Central assistance. At the Centre, the programme will be co-ordinated by the technical staff to be appointed by the National Board for the pre-school child.

The study Group consisted of Thirumathi Mina Swaminathan (Convenor), Thiru M. C. Manavatty, Thirumathi Kitty Shiba Rao, Dr. (Srimathi) Margaret Khalakdina, Dr. (Km.) C. Nayar, Kum. J. Jamuna Bai, Dr. (Srimathi) Chitra Naik, Dr. (Srimathi) Rajammal Devadoss, Dr. (Srimathi) R. Muralidharan, Dr. O. P. Ghai, Shri Anil Bordia, Thirumathi Champalakshri Venkatachalam and Thiru J. P. Naik (Member—Secretary).

WORK OF INDO-GERMAN NILGIRIS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT



The Indo-German Nilgiris Development Project contracted for a 5-year period in 1967 is looking forward to a further extension on the basis of solid work turned out. For one thing the potato pest golden namatode, though brought under control requires to be carefully curbed in all adjacent areas. In fact the pest has been reported in potato areas of Kodaikanal as also of Salem District and the Project's techniques of the namatode attack will be adopted in these places. Other Potato areas of the State like Kolli Hills, Yercaud, and Hosur have to be surveyed for Namatode prevalence. It is admitted by experts that but for the work of the Project in containing the pest in such short time, the whole country would have been devastated by the pest golden Namatode. It is a pest that can lie dormant for even 20 years and Indian Plant pathologists will be on the alert for a long time not only in Nilgiris but all over the country, against this menace.

To revert to the Indo-German Project it is now frankly admitted, that this Project which was meant to devise improvements in the entire gamut of agricultural crops of the

district, found its hands full with the problems of the potato farmer, and found all the solutions to them.

Only after arriving at certain definite results, about the Potato crop the Project started extending its activities to other crops like Paddy which is confined to the lower elevations like Gudalur where a blanket recommendation was in existence. High Yielding varieties like IR 22 and IR 20 for the second crop and H4 for first crop have been identified and introduced and nearly 5 tonnes of seeds of these varieties, would be purchased from the seed farms during the current season in order to ensure the popularisation of the seeds in the area, with these stains.

FODDER AND CEREALS BRANCH.

Out of 150 grasses tried (imported from all countries) 5 grasses have been selected. The varieties *Phalaris tuberosa* and *Pennisetum purpureum* have been given to farmers for cultivation. Among legumes tried crimson clover (*Trifolium incarnatum*) Berseem (*Trifolium alexandrinum*) and white clover (*Trifolium repens*) are promising.

Under seasonal fodder Kent variety of Ooty has been found suitable in both seasons for lower and higher elevations. Deccan, Sona, Vijaya, Jawahar varieties in maize can be grown successfully for immediate feeding or making silage. Eight varieties of fodder cabbage were found suited for intensive fodder production. Nine varieties of fodder beets were found successful in giving 103 ton per ha.

CEREALS.

Among fourteen European Barley varieties tried, the varieties BREVIA, BIDO, NOTA, EMIT and IMPALA are found less infected and giving higher yield than local varieties. Among the Mexican varieties of wheat tried, Safed Lerma was found to give two to three times more yield than other varieties and hence popularised.

Another ambitious scheme of the Indo-German Project was to ensure market for the increased vegetable crop. This scheme is in a half-way stage and can be brought into full utility during the extended period if it materialises.

The Project got a market survey done in Bombay, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore and Vellore and found that a substantial market exists for Nilgiris vegetables. The problem was how to reach the produce to the markets without the middleman. The answer was a consortium of farmers plus construction of a 20-unit cold storage chain in market towns. The Government of Tamil Nadu has sanctioned two units and the Project officers are studying the operation of successful co-operatives so that they can encourage local farmers to follow suit.

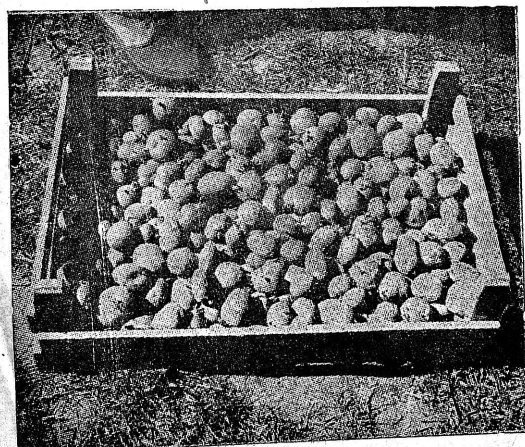
Important Achievements of the Project.

During the initial period, the Project carried out a number of trials and experiments. The conclusions or achievements are as follows :

Among the vegetable varieties tried, high yielding varieties of Bush beans, pole beans, peas, cabbage, radish, carrot and short duration varieties of cauli-flower, Red Cabbage and brussels sprouts were selected and distribution of these varieties to farmers has commenced and about 4,000 kgs. of seeds were distributed so far.

Among 12 varieties of strawberries tried two varieties, i.e., *Phenomal* and *Majestic* were selected for distribution to farmers.

High-yielding Potatoes.



SOIL ANALYSIS OF EXTREME PRECISION AND PRECISE RECOMMEN- DATION OF FERTILISER APPLICATION

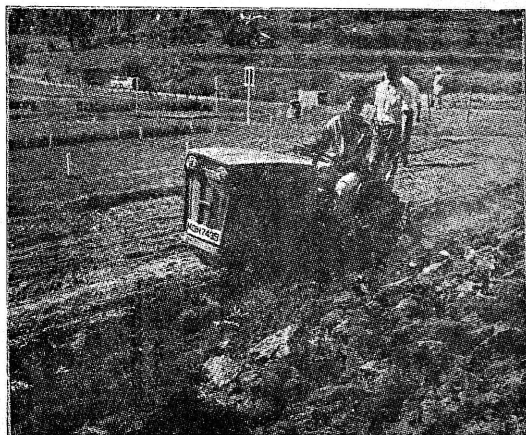
48,000 strawberry plants were distributed in 1970-71 and another 22,000 plants were distributed so far in 1971-72 to farmers for further multiplication and extension of 131 varieties of Gladioli, 14 varieties selected for cut flower production are being multiplied.

Soil Science.

60,000 soil samples from Project farms and farmers' holdings have been analysed with extreme precision and precise recommendations. Trials to find out suitable form of fertilizer and the economic dose for potato and labelled phosphate to get more information on phosphate fixation in the Nilgiris soils were pursued. In fact the Nilgiris farmers are eligible for the project loan only if they adopt the practices recommended by the Project authorities. The Project authorities disburse loans from a revolving fund created with Rs. 10 lakhs from West Germany, further augmented by Government of Tamil Nadu.

The development of fodder will be introduced for the first time in Nilgiris. Hence training and educating of farmers about fodder cultivation is essential. For the arrangements for meeting with farmer for discussion about fodder crops, teaching with visual education with slides and films will be undertaken.

Compact mechanisation.



The following scheme will be undertaken in the extended period

(1) Scheme for diversification of Cropping in Nilgiris.—Rs. 3.33 lakhs.

Water Development Branch :

The work to be undertaken into extended period is classified into the following 3 groups.

(1) Development of minor irrigation facilities for small farmers in Nilgiris.

(2) Soil and water management.

(3) Construction of buildings.

The availability of water by natural resources will be utilised by constructing small check dams and channels, to irrigate the holdings of individual small farmers or a group of farmers in all the taluks particularly in Gudalur area.

Work on soil conservation and minor irrigation schemes will be carried out in all taluks particularly in Gudalur taluk.

The construction works of the project in the extended period will be taken up, such as administrative buildings, cold storages, Farm godowns, and fencing of farms.

IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY BRANCH.

The routine items of work, servicing and repairing the Project vehicles, hiring of bulldozers and tractors and servicing and repairing of private vehicles will be carried out.

In addition the following programmes of work to be undertaken in 2 phases are proposed to be implemented.

THE OUTSTANDING RESULTS ON POTATO ARE :

Closer spacing gave higher yield.

Great Scot is superior to President.

Total yield is increased with increase in size of seed material. Earthing up at different intervals has no influence on the yield.

There is no response to Mg.

N application either as soil dressing or foliar spray has no significant difference in response.

Application of cattle manure at 2,000 kg/da and 2,500 kg/da gave significant higher yield.

Great Scot and President have given highest yields when they are harvested 98 days and 119 days after planting respectively.

The variety S.L.B./Z/785 has given the highest yield (42.5 A/da) followed by Saphir.

The trials on wheat showed that culture S 216 gave highest yield without fertilizer whereas variety Choti Lerma gave the highest yield with fertilizer.

PHASE I—(1972—73)

The existing workshop is very small and inadequate. Hence it is proposed to construct a new workshop.

1. Establishment of a central workshop—6 lakhs.

2. Hiring of tractor with implements.

3. Establishment of a hiring and service station for tractors and implements at Gudalur and Kotagiri 4.50 lakhs.

The Indo-German Nilgiris Development Project, was inaugurated in January 1967 and the work started from May/June 1967 with material aid technical assistance in the form of equipments and materials besides experts and technicians from the Government of Federal Republic of Germany. They also brought their own money to finance loans to farmers, to the tune of Rs. 10 lakhs.

Object of the scheme.

The main objective of the Project is to achieve a rapid rise in the level of Agricultural Production and to improve the economic conditions of the Nilgiris farmers by affording them necessary facilities to take up intensive agriculture such as improved seeds, fertilisers, plants, plant protection aids and improved implements besides improving the marketing facilities to the farmers through co-operatives to ensure a fair price for their product.

The project is jointly managed by the Project Officer (Indian) and Project Officer (German) assisted by German Experts and Technicians and Indian Specialists. The existing period of the project will be over by 30th June 1972 and further extension of the project to complete the work on the crash programme for control of Golden Namatode of Potatoes is being considered.

[The Tamil Nadu Administrative Reforms Commission is ready to submit its report by end of March 72. It has held 43 meetings, and consulted well known firms for suggesting improvements.]

It is a far cry from a Police State to a Welfare State. Since Independence, the Government of Tamil Nadu have moved away from the concept of a Police State to a Welfare State. To improve the lot of the common man, several economic and social measures have been adopted, both statutory and administrative. New departments and organisations have been set up to fulfil these objectives. Additional responsibilities have been cast on existing departments and organisations of Government. In many cases the scope of the responsibilities and functions has been widened. In this process what is seen to-day is a large number of authorities who are charged with responsibility of bringing into existence the welfare State. In many cases more than one authority has to give permission/sanction for the execution of a programme.

On the other hand a good Government is one of which can boast of not only on efficient machinery but also one which has well-defined functions with adequate authority to fulfil its responsibilities in quick time. The new responsibilities cast on the Governmental machinery have been assumed on purely adhoc increases in powers or responsibilities without the usual pattern of checks and balances. An exhaustive examination of the entire fabric of Governmental administrative machinery has been taken up with a view on the one hand to clearly define the objectives of and rationalise the various limbs of Governmental machinery and on the other to cloth them with adequate powers.

Rationalising the Governmental machinery simply to fit it to the tasks of a welfare State would be a simple one. But the emphasis today has shifted to the creation of a socialistic pattern in the society through the implementation of policies designed to this end.

The speedy implementation and complete fulfilment of the objective

TAMIL NADU PREPARES FOR THE SOCIAL WELFARE STATE

of a socialist Government cannot be ensured unless the administrative procedure in respect of each activity of Government is rationalised and streamlined. This requires a detailed examination of the various levels through which any proposal either of the Government or of the public or of an organisation, has to be processed. The extent of information that has to be made available, the forms in which the information has to be furnished, etc., would have to be examined in detail. In short, what is required is reform of an administrative procedure with a view to eliminate delay, opportunities of corruption and dishonest practices and to ensure a high level of deficiency.

In this context, the fact that several techniques of administration have been developed in recent years, has to be borne in mind so that with the employing of these techniques, it will be possible for Government to be posted with timely information which would also be comprehensive in all its aspects.

The Tamil Nadu Administrative Reforms Commission, set up by Government with the above underlying objectives is composed as follows :

Chairman (Whole Time)—
Thiru T. A. Varghese, I.C.S. (Retd.)

Member (Part Time)—Thiru
J. Sivanandam, I.A.S. (Retd.)

Member (Part Time)—Thiru
A. R. Subbiah Mudaliar, M.L.A.

This commission would consider the following :—

1. The machinery of State Administration;
2. The machinery of Secretariat Administration;
3. The machinery of District Administration;
4. Machinery for Planning at all levels; and
5. Financial Administration.

Since Government functions through the departments concerned or the Corporations or Boards which are creations of the Government, the working of these Boards and Corporation will also be gone into be the State Administrative Reforms Commission. For example, the working of Corporations like Small Industries Development Corporation (SIDCO), Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation (TIDCO) and Tamil Nadu Small Industries Promotion Corporation would be gone into by the Commission when the working of the Industries Departments is studied.

In order to facilitate the work of the Commission the Government have issued specific instructions ensure that the commission is able to get frank and sincere opinions from Government employees. The Chief Secretary's D.O. Letter to concerned Officers makes this very clear. It says :

“ Since the Commission is charged with the administrative reforms, it is incumbent on everyone who is referred to by the Commission to give his frank and sincere opinion/ comments. There need not be any inhibitions at all.”

“ It is the desire of Government that the Commission should be given all the assistance and information so as to enable it to fulfil its functions and submit its report in as short a time as possible.”

LOANS ON EASIER TERMS TO SMALL AND MARGINAL FARMERS

Agricultural credit has been reorganised in a big way with an integrated approach to augment production by extending the facility to larger sections of the community, specially the marginal and small farmers. Under the multiple-agency scheme, all the commercial banks and the State Bank of India will offer timely credit on easy terms besides the existing agencies of the State Departments of Agriculture, Co-operative and Land Development Banks. The Reserve Bank of India has issued guidelines to the commercial banks to the effect that for financing agricultural development, credit should be provided not only to already viable cultivators for further increasing their surpluses but more importantly to marginal and potentially viable cultivators. The bank has also indicated that margins might be relaxed and mortgage security need not be insisted upon in case of crop loans to small and medium farmers. To encourage a larger flow of credit to the Small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers in the small Farmers' Development Agencies and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Areas, the agencies are extending risk fund contribution calculated on the additional loaning for short-term credit and the total loaning under medium and long-term credit.

Share capital contributed by the small cultivators for borrowing from co-operatives is now lowered from 1:10 to 1:20 in the first year and the balance to be collected in instalments. The short-term loans are issued under the Crop Loan System. According to this System the credit required for agricultural production is assessed on the basis of standing crops. The co-operatives supply inputs in kind as well. Under the medium term credit, the co-operatives advance loans upto Rs. 2,000 for subsidiary occupations without security, provided adequate marketing arrangements are made. In the long-term credit the Loan Development Banks are progressively adopting the production potential

as the basis for lending. So as to facilitate larger flow of credit to the small farmers, the Credit Guarantee Corporation extends cover against defaults to the extent of 75 per cent of the loss or Rs. 2,500 per loan whichever is less for all loans for agriculture given by commercial banks.

The two main institutional sources for credit to small farmers will continue to be the co-operatives and the commercial banks. The co-operatives will as usual extend credit to meet short-term, medium-term and long-term requirements for agriculture. The approach in extension of credit by co-operatives is to orient their policies and programmes in favour of the weaker sections. Twenty per cent of the credit sanctioned by the central co-operative banks is earmarked for smaller cultivators. Even in the non-earmarked portion the co-operatives meet the needs of small cultivators in full, first.

INCREASED FERTILISER PRODUCTION.

Nitrogenous fertiliser production during 1971-72 is expected to be about 9.5 lakh tonnes as against 8.3 lakh tonnes during 1970-71, an increase of about 15 per cent. The production of nitrogenous fertilisers picked up during December 1971 and January 1972 when respectively 92,000 tonnes and 97,700 tonnes of nitrogen were produced as against 85,000 tonnes of nitrogen produced in November 1971. The production of phosphatic fertilisers also has stepped up and it is expected that during 1971-72 about 3 lakh tonnes of phosphates will be produced as against 2.3 lakh tonnes during the previous year, representing an increase of over 25 per cent. Approximately 440,000 tonnes of additional fertiliser capacity is expected to be added during 1972-73. The Madras Fertiliser Plant has already started regular production since November 1971 and the Cochin and Durgapur units, now under commissioning, are expected to start regular pro-

duction during the next two or three months. The Goa Fertiliser Plant is also expected to be commissioned before the end of 1972.

HINDUSTAN STEEL PERFORMANCE PICKS UP

The rising trend of production continued during January 1972 with a noticeable improvement in the aggregate output of saleable steel from the three steel plants, which amounted to 237,000 tonnes, representing an increase of 4 per cent over the previous month's level. Although the actual despatches of steel totalling 226,000 tonnes were substantially higher than the previous month by 42,300 tonnes, the despatches could not keep pace with the rising tempo of production due to movement difficulties. Ingot steel output from the three plants during January 1972 was 331,800 tonnes, which was marginally lower than the previous month's level of 340,000 tonnes. At Bhilai steel plant, the seventh coke oven battery was commissioned on January 25, 1972 marking completion of the major units of the sixth blast furnace complex. In order to achieve better utilisation of available coke even gas in the finishing mills, the production of ingot steel had to be lower at 161,900 tonnes as compared to 186,100 tonnes during the previous month. The output in finishing mills increased from 58,700 tonnes in December 1971 to 98,000 tonnes in January 1972, an increase of 67 per cent. Total saleable output amounted to 144,960 tonnes as against 138,900 tonnes during the previous month. In Durgapur Steel Plant, the ingot production was 73,300 tonnes during January 1972 which was higher to 67,000 tonnes in the previous month. The production of saleable steel was however lower—34,300 tonnes as compared to 36,600 tonnes in the previous month. Rourkela steel plant improved over its previous month's performance in almost all its units. The production during January 1972 was 96,600 tonnes of ingot steel and 58,600 tonnes of saleable steel compared to 86,900 and 50,500 tonnes during December 1971.

Maintenance of Medical Records

A new Paramedical Speciality in General Hospital

The Medical Record Department is "The Wonderful Lamp of Allaud-din" for a Hospital. It is a Mirror reflecting the activities of a hospital. It is a treasure of particulars of hospital care rendered to patients. Hence the Medical Record Department is a 'Must' for every hospital. Though efforts have been made for about a century for proper maintenance of case records in some pattern or other in the Government Medical Institutions, maintenance of medical records has taken a new pattern only in the recent past. Medical Record Science and Technology is a new paramedical speciality in India.

In the Government General Hospital all the case sheets of the patients are centralised in the Medical Record Department and it affords all facilities to :

- (1) the patients, in further treatment of their illness and in treating similar illnesses of other patients;
- (2) the post-graduate students and Undergraduate students in preparing their dissertations and case records; and
- (3) the Medical Officers in connection with the publication of research papers; and for the research in the advancement of Modern Medicine.

Collection, Classification & Tabulation of Statistics.

Besides, case records in connection with the medico-legal cases are very effectively handled and the periodical reports containing the activities of the various Units of the Hospital help the Heads of the Units and the Administrators to check the overcrowding in their wards and help the effective treatment to the patients. The area-war census helps to control the Infective Diseases in case of epidemic periods.

The introduction of the system helps in planning and improvement of quality of patient-care, improvement of teaching and promotion and guidance of medical research. The various diseases and operations are coded according to the international classification of diseases and indexed and reference to the previous case records is made very easy. This Department was a long felt need in the Government General Hospital and since the establishment of the Medical Records Department in 1966 in Government General Hospital such Departments are being established gradually in the Tamil Nadu Medical Institutions year after year, knowing the utility of such a Department.

This department also helps to regulate, direct and follow-up patients in the Out patient department. This would help in avoiding confusion which exists in big institutions. The follow-up cards of patients attending the Out-patient will be in the custody of the Medical Record Department which will look after the maintenance and safe custody of these cards.

The incidence, statistics, prevalence of diseases in Tamil Nadu can be easily made out and foreign hospitals which require information can be satisfied without much waste of time. The Medical Records Department of Government General Hospital, Madras, can furnish any type of information within the shortest possible time which was not possible before the establishment of Medical Record Department.

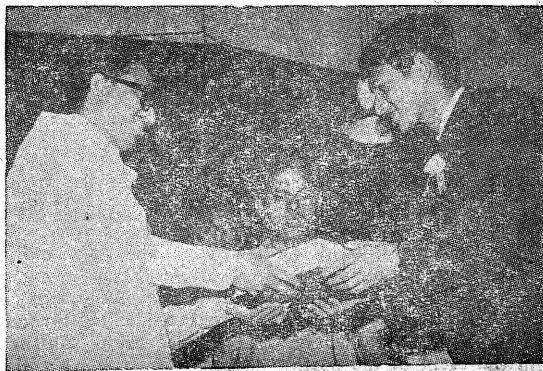
Operation tear drop.

The eye disease called cicatricial xerosis is a terrible affliction. The cornea becomes hard and dry and the patient feels a constant heaviness in the lids. His eyes ache, lack moisture, and his vision deteriorates rapidly; soon he can barely tell light from darkness.

The attack on this disease was pioneered by Professor Vladimir Shevalyov, a pupil and follower of the famous Soviet eye specialist, Dr. Vladimir Filatov. Dr. Shevalyov developed an original operation, and this terrible disease, which had seemed incurable, yielded to medical genius. Now the Shevalyov operation, which restores the tear to the eye is being extensively performed outside the Soviet Union—in Britain, Bulgaria, Holland, India, China, Poland, Romania and the United States.

A Prize for the Best Pupil.

Thiru K. Anbazhagan Minister for Health presents medal for the best student of the year at Kilpauk Medical College.



REVISED INSTRUCTIONS FOR STATE MOURNINGS AND FUNERALS

Following a review of the existing instructions regarding State mourning, State funeral and half-masting of the National flags on the death of high dignitaries, the Union Ministry of Home Affairs has issued revised instructions. These instructions will come into effect immediately.

STATE MOURNING.

State mourning will be observed throughout India.—

(a) for 13 days in the event of the death of the President ;

(b) for 12 days in the event of the death of the Prime Minister; and

(c) for 7 days in the event of the death of a former President.

In the event of the death of a Governor, State mourning will be observed within the State concerned for a period not exceeding 7 days as the State Government may decide.

When a Chief Minister of a State dies, ordinarily there will be no State mourning, but in individual cases the State Government concerned may order State mourning within the State for not more than 7 days.

In the case of the death of any other dignitary, ordinarily there will be no State mourning but in individual cases the Central Government may issue special instructions.

There will be no official entertainment during the period of State mourning.

STATE FUNERAL

In the event of the death of the President, the Prime Minister, a former President or a Governor, a State Funeral will be accorded.

Ordinarily no State funeral will be accorded in the event of the death

of any other dignitary. But, in individual cases Central Government may order a State funeral.

A State funeral will be attended by all the gazetted officers of Government who may be present in the Station. Civil officers will wear appropriate mourning dress. Crape bands will be worn by military officers in uniform.

HALF-MASTING

In the event of the death of the following dignitaries the National Flag will be half-masted at the places indicated against each on the day of the death of the dignitary.

<i>Dignitary.</i>	<i>Place or places.</i>
President	Throughout India.
Vice President	
Prime Minister	
Speaker of the Lok Sabha	Delhi.
Chief Justice of India.	
Union Cabinet Minister.	Delhi and State capitals.
Minister of State or Deputy Minister of the Union.	Delhi.
Governor	Throughout the State or Union Territory concerned.
Lt. Governor	
Chief Minister of a State.	
Chief Minister of a Union Territory	
Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi.	
Cabinet Minister in a State.	Capital of the State concerned.

If the intimation of the death of any dignitary is received in the afternoon, the flags will be half-masted on the following day also at the place or places indicated above, provided the funeral has not taken place before sun-rise on that day.

On the day of the funeral of a dignitary mentioned in the previous paragraph, the flags will be half-masted at the place where the funeral takes place.

If State mourning is to be observed on the death of any dignitary, the flags will be half-masted throughout the period of the mourning throughout India in the case of the Union dignitaries, and throughout the State or Union Territory concerned in the case of a State or Union Territory dignitary.

FOREIGN DIGNITARIES.

Half-masting of flags and, where necessary, observance of State mourning on the death of foreign dignitaries will be governed by special instructions which will issue from the Ministry of Home Affairs in individual cases. ☉

SELF SUFFICIENCY IN RUBBER PRODUCTS

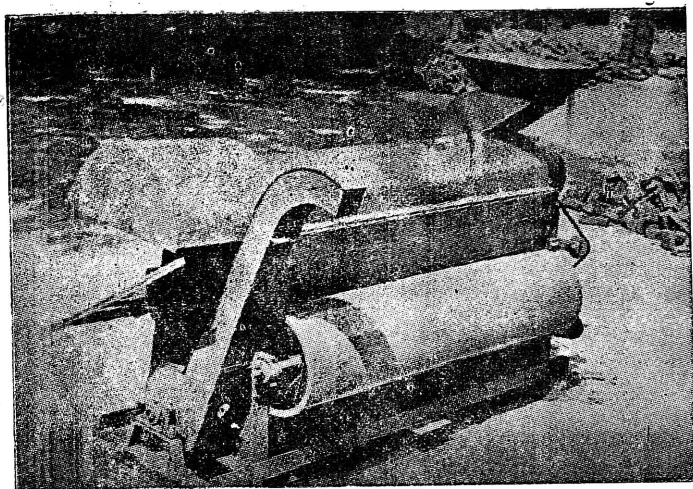
With an annual production valued at nearly Rs. 3,310 crores, India has achieved self-sufficiency in a wide variety of rubber goods like automobile and bicycle tyres and tubes, foot-wear, belting, surgical and industrial rubber gloves and late rubber goods.

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. ☉



NEW TOOLS TO MANAGE HIGH CROPS

Maize has become popular in India as a staple food and the area of cultivation is on the increase after the significant introduction of high yielding varieties. To separate the corns from the cobs, either beating is resorted to after pulling the husks by hand or by using shellers which are either hand operated or driven by power. In these shellers, the maize cobs are fed into the machine only after the sheaths (husks) are removed by hand. This process is time consuming and cumbersome, besides being uneconomical.

To obviate this difficulty the newly evolved husker sheller for maize offers an effective answer since it is capable of doing the combined job of husk stripping, corn shelling, corn separating and cob throwing simultaneously. No manual dehusking is needed in this, prior to feeding the cobs into the hopper.

The machine consists of a hopper, a cylinder rotor, a cob thrower, a corn cleaner and a corn elevating mechanism. The machines are made in two models one to be driven by a 5 horse power electric motor or oil engine and the other to be driven by the power take off shaft of a

tractor. Trials and demonstrations with both the machines have shown that they are equally efficient. They were also put to actual use to handle the entire produce of a field and they gave satisfactory performances even when the moisture condition of the cobs was in optimum level.

While the big and average farmers having tractors can use the sheller driven by tractor, the small farmers may prefer the other machine which is either driven by an electric motor or an oil engine. The cost of the thresher to be operated by tractor comes to Rs. 1,500 approximately and it can handle 10 tonnes per day of 8 hours. The cost of the other machine comes to Rs. 750 approximately without electric motor and it can give an output of 6 tonnes in the same time span. Both these machines are compact in their design and can be easily transported. The choice of purchase of the machine depends upon the size of the holding in which maize is cultivated.

*Agricultural Research
Engineering Workshop,
Tamil Nadu Agricultural
University, Coimbatore.*

SERA BANK IN NEW DELHI.

A new type of bank where, instead of money, plant juices containing different disease-causing viruses will be stored, will be established in New Delhi in the near future.

Ambassador Kenneth B. Keating announced today that the U.S. Government will extend a grant of Rs. 3,95,000 to the Indian Agricultural Research Institute for the establishment of this "sera" bank. Sera is the plural of serum, the juice which circulates in plants and animals.

"The New Delhi sera bank will be the first of its kind in this part of the world", the Ambassador said. "I look forward to its helping Indian agricultural scientists make further advancements in the campaign to produce more food."

The sera bank will be organised by a team of scientists led by Dr. S. P. Raychaudhuri, head of the division of mycology and plant pathology at the institute. Dr. Russel L. Steere of the Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, will co-operate with the project.

Viruses, which cause an enormous amount of damage to agricultural crops in India and the rest of the world, circulate in plant tissue in serum. At the same time and in response to virus attack, antibodies develop in the infected plant. These appear in the serum and kill or deplete the invading virus.

A major problem in controlling virus diseases affecting plants is to identify quickly the particular virus which is causing the disease. Often it takes a series of tests to establish the identification. These tests may last months. In the meantime the affected crop is ravaged.

Using sophisticated equipment, the bank's scientists can compare the serum of a plant suspected to be afflicted by a virus disease with sera stored in the bank and quickly find out the cause of the disease.

UNION LABOUR MINISTRY FIGURES PROVE LABOUR WELFARE IN TAMIL NADU

The Consultative Committee of the Members of Parliament attached to the Union Labour Ministry has in its sitting at Delhi with the Union Labour Minister in the chair, analysed in depth the depressing and distressing Labour-Management conflicts obtaining in six States—Mysore, Andhra, West Bengal, Kerala, Orissa and Tamil Nadu—and has issued, a statistical survey statement after long discussion and deliberation regarding the factual and actual position of the number of industrial establishments closed and re-opened in those States during the period 1969-71.

The statistics released by the Union Labour Ministry runs as follows :—

Name of the State.	Number of mills	
	closed.	re-opened
Mysore ..	371	268
Andhra ..	647	88
West Bengal ..	531	195
Kerala ..	293	109
Orissa ..	66	7
Tamil Nadu ..	22	6

According to the figures published in the statement of the Union Labour Ministry, there is nothing to refute the claim that comparatively industrial peace reigns in Tamil Nadu. Further, the statement

released has given a firm lie to the notion that labour-management conflict in Tamil Nadu has resulted in the closures. On the other hand, the Union Labour Ministry's statement has brought to light the glaring fact to the fore that on a comparative study, the labour-management conditions obtaining in Tamil Nadu during the said period under survey is far better than that obtaining in other states.

It has also been pointed out in the statement that precise information about the reasons for closure of factories is not available but nevertheless it has been surmised that the reasons may be due to shortage of raw materials, financial difficulties and labour troubles. Where the predominant and principal cause for the closure of establishments is labour trouble, the industrial relation machineries in the State have been set in motion to make immediate efforts to secure reopening of the closed establishments by persuasion.

In this context it may be mentioned that 22 closed establishments refer only to the textile mills of Coimbatore about which constant efforts are being made by the State Government to persuade the centre to take them over. Last week the centre decided to take up the running of 6 mills. The State Government is already running 5 closed mills and one manufacturing establishment making in all 6 closed ventures.

The statistics thus speak volumes about the labour-management relations obtaining in the State preferred for survey by the Union Labour Ministry for the period 1969-71.

NATIONAL BADMINTON CHAMPIONSHIP.

The 27th Inter-State and 36th National Badminton Championship was conducted this year by the Tamil Nadu Post and Telegraph Sports Control Board at the Corporation Indoor Stadium, Madras, from the 17th to the 24th February 1972, in which a record number of 281 players of all categories—men, women and boys from all over India took part. The number of women player was 38. The championship was inaugurated by the Governor of Tamil Nadu Thiru K. K. Shah at 4-00 p.m. on 17th February 1972. The Inter-State Championship came to a close on 18th February 1972 in which the Railways came out successful in the final keeping it ever-supremacy over other teams. In the National which was concluded on 24th February 1972 the unseeded 17-year old P. Prakash of Mysore won the final and annexed the coveted Topiwala Trophy. In the women's event, Miss Shoba Murthy of Maharashtra has become this year's National Champion.

Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, was the chief guest at the Prize Distribution Function and Tmt. Dhayanandhan, wife of the Post-Master General of Tamil Nadu Circle, gave away the prizes. The entire proceeds of the tournament amounting to Rs. 1,000 was presented to the Chief Minister by the Chairman of the Organising Committee and the Post-Master General of Tamil Nadu Circle, Thiru C. A. Dhayanandhan.

Governor receiving Salute of Badminton Teams.



Thiru C. A. Dhayanandhan, P.M.G. presenting cheque for N.D.F. to Chief Minister Thiru M. Karunanidhi.



CHIEF MINISTER INAUGURATES PALAR- PORANDALAR SCHEME AT PALNI

TAMIL NADU HANDICRAFTS ON SHOW AT DELHI.

A six-foot tall exquisitely wrought bronze statue of Nataraja from Swamimalai which found a buyer minutes after it was placed in the Ashoka Hotel annexe is among the eye-catching pieces at an exhibition of Tamil Nadu handicrafts which opened here today.

Another striking piece at the exhibition organised by the All-India Handicrafts Board, is a profusely carved miniature wooden temple car from Nagercoil whose tiny bells jingle when the car is moved.

Apart from the excellent bronze statues there are on display granite and green sandstone figures from Mahabalipuram, metal lamps of various sizes and designs from Nachiarcoil, including two huge ones with figures of swans topping them, and terra cotta and clay articles from Karigiri and Thanjavur.

Combining beauty and utility are the Kanchipuram silk and Madurai saris and musical instruments.

The Thanjavur paintings on glass and embossed copper and silver plates are among the other attractions.

"Karagam" and "dummy horse dancers" have arrived to entertain visitors to the exhibition.

According to the organisers the innumerable traditional patterns, in handicrafts evolved through the ages in Tamil Nadu have been streamlined by the efforts of the All-India Handicraft Board's Regional Centre. The Central Handicrafts Development Centre and the Tamil Nadu Design Demonstration Centre.

Machine Plants Trees.

MURMANSK (U.S.S.R.): The first mechanised forestry farm beyond the Polar Circle has been set up in the heart of the Kola Peninsula. It is equipped with excavators, skidding tractors and bulldozers. Special tree-planting machines will be widely used here. Such a machine can operate in unstubbed forest cuttings. By-passing stumps and boulders, it slices a layer of moss and turf in every metre, loosens the earth and puts seeds there. The machine does the sowing 66 times faster than the most skilled expert would do.

Communicating seas ?

Observing water fluctuations in the Aral Sea (U.S.S.R.) and the Caspian, scientists noted that when water rises in one of them, the level of the other drops correspondingly.

This leads specialists to believe that the seas are linked by a subterranean canal.

The Chief Minister inaugurated on 14th February 1972 the Palar-Porandalar Scheme at Palni, Thiru Sadiq Pasha presided. The Project contemplates the formation of a reservoir of 1,254 m. cft. capacity across Shanmuganadhi above the confluence of Palar and Porandalar rivers, to provide irrigation facilities to 4,000 acres through a canal on the left side. By extending the existing Manur channel on the right side another 500 acres will be irrigated. An extent of 10,000 acres under the river system will get stabilised and a gap of 481 acres bridged.

The works are proposed to be commenced on 1971-72. The B. E. for 1971-72 for this scheme is Rs. 90.00 lakhs.



MANY FINE PROJECTS OWED ORIGIN TO GREAT SON OF INDIA ANNA

— President at Neurology Block Function.

While inaugurating the Neurology Block of General Hospital Thiru V. V. Giri, said: It is a great pleasure for me to be here today to inaugurate the new block of the Institute of Neurology. I am particularly happy that this building is named after my esteemed friend, the late Dr. A. Lakshminpathy. We were colleagues in the freedom movement and it was my privilege to have enjoyed his close friendship. He was our family physician and friend, philosopher and guide to all the members of the family. I have always admired his sterling qualities, his patriotism and zeal to serve the country and its people. He was a great humanist and represented some of the finest qualities of our national ethos. Himself an allopath, he took to the practice of Ayurveda and by his expert knowledge and care, he brought great respectability to the practice of this ancient system of medicine. His was a scientific approach and he wanted to improve the practice of the system by constant research and evaluation. He was not opposed to the progress made in modern medicine and surgery. The very fact that he bequeathed a munificent donation for constructing this Neurology Block shows his fine sense of values. I too am a firm believer in an integrated system of medicine which makes full use of the indigenous systems of medicine like Ayurveda and Unani and also homeopathy. Our aim should be that nobody in India is denied medical attention when needed and that some form of medical relief by qualified persons is always available in times of emergency.

Another great name associated with this project is that of my esteemed friend, the late Thiru Annadurai. His foremost concern

was the uplift of the down-trodden and the under-privileged sections of society who were denied opportunities for a fuller life. Many fine projects like this owed their inspiration to this great son of India. It was he who conceived the idea of separate block for the Institute of Neurology and he had also laid the foundation-stone for the project four years ago. Our thanks are also due to the energetic Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Thiru Karunanidhi, under whose leadership this project has been completed in record time. This fine modern building is indeed a worthy structure to house an institution of international repute. Madras has been rightly called the intellectual capital of India and today you have taken another step which will be a landmark in the progress of this city and the State. This Institute places Tamil Nadu far ahead of other States in the realm of advance in neurological sciences. The Department of Neurology and Neuro-surgery in Madras under the capable leadership of Prof. Ramamurthi has already established a reputation not only in India but abroad also. He is an acknowledged world authority on neurology and neuro-surgery. I am sure this new institute with its fine equipment and spacious accommodation would help to expand the activities of the department. I offer my hearty congratulations to Prop. Ramamurthi and his dedicated band of colleagues on their achievements and hope they will by their zeal and dedication put India in the forefront in this growing field of medicine. I am sure the work they do here will have a vital bearing on the health of the nation.

Neurology is a fascinating subject for it delves into the mysteries of the mind and its functioning. The nervous system constitutes the greatest unexplored territory in medicine. In it are hidden the secrets of the mind, body and behaviour. Neurological research, therefore, has an importance for transcending the great benefit of the cure of disease and the relief of suffering which it may help to produce. This branch of medicine is becoming a highly specialised one

requiring great professional skill and mastery of surgical techniques.

Though the development of neurology and neuro-surgery are of recent origin in India, it is gratifying to know that India has made good progress in this field. We have no doubt inherited a glorious medical heritage. There is a good deal of evidence to show that surgery flourished side by side with medicine in ancient India. In Susruta Samhita, great stress is laid on the personal observation by the surgeon of the anatomy of the body and the methods of dissection have been described in detail. Jivika, the famous physician in the Court of King Bimhisara in the 5th century B.C., excelled as a surgeon and successfully removed a tumour from the brain of his patron king.

The science of medicine has made amazing progress in recent years. I wish that our own contribution to the miracles of modern medicine could be further augmented. If we make a determined effort we are bound to succeed. Let us remember what our early Ayurvedic teacher, Charaka, proclaimed: "There is no limit to the science and knowledge of medicine".

Humane Relationship in Hospitals.

One word and I have done. Though hospitals in India are doing excellent work, often under difficult working conditions, the tone of human relations in hospitals is not one about which we can be complacent. Complaints about lack of courtesy and understanding are all too common and painful. A sick person, his or her relations coming to a hospital, are under acute emotional and physical stress, and need all the compassions in the world. Discourtesy, even indifference should find no place within the precincts of a hospital; the importance of human relations at all levels of the hospital staff is as important as scientific or technical skill.

I am grateful to the Government of Tamil Nadu for affording me this opportunity to participate in this function. I wish your Institute all success.

REORIENTATION OF EDUCATION

PRESIDENT OUTLINES MEASURES

PRESIDENT ON DAYANANDA

I am indeed happy to be here this evening and declare open the new building of the D.A.V. High School. During the short span of two years, the school has established a name for itself as a premier educational institution and has been rendering yeoman's service to the cause of education. Named after the illustrious son of India, Swami Dayananda Saraswathi, a great scholar and social reformer, this educational institution is trying in its own way to spread the cause of knowledge among the youth. I have seen a number of educational institutions in the country by the D.A.V. movement and I am struck by the sense of discipline and dedication which they try to instil in the young minds.

The D.A.V. movement was an integral part of the national renaissance which the country witnessed during the eighties of the last century. Swami Dayananda was a revolutionary who brought about a great awakening in Indian Society and Arya Samaj founded by him created a radical change in the mental outlook of a large section of our people. On this auspicious occasion let us remember with gratitude the services of the Swami Dayananda and his disciples, Mahatma Hans Raj and Lala Lajpat Rai and if we are to be true inheritors of the great legacy of such personages we must emulate their noble lives which were full of patriotism and dedication to one's own country.

This school has been fortunate to have as its Principal, Kulapathi Thiru S. Balakrishna Joshi. A simple and unostentatious person, we have very few examples of teachers like Balakrishna Joshi. He rightly believes that education is not merely

loading the students with information or make them learn by heart the text-books, but to essentially to build up character and integrity. This indeed should form the basic core of our educational philosophy if it is to play its proper part in our national life. Thiru Joshi has rightly, realised that the present day ills that eat into the vitals of education are due to a failure to establish and maintain right human relationships, based upon an ethical concept of education. The teacher who imparts knowledge, wisdom and character is the greatest benefactor and so deserves to be treated with respect and gratitude. When this attitude is ensured, the best part of education is secured without difficulty. In educational activity, equal in importance to the pupil is the teacher. The former receives while the latter confers knowledge. With such lofty ideals before him, Thiru Joshi for so many decades has been contributing his best. Thiru Joshi's contribution to the growth of the Hindu Theological High School is noteworthy and thousands of students who studied under him gratefully remember the "man-making" education that he imparted to them. By the strength of his character and sweet reasonableness, he was a great influence for good for generations of students. What a great deal we owe to our Acharyas !

Plea for Job-oriented Education

A good teacher is one who is able to endear himself to his students by infusing in them interest in their studies, a sense of respect, a discipline of the mind and a deep attachment to good behaviour. Today, unfortunately, the student community in many parts of the country is being misled into activities which are totally unconnected

with the real purpose of education. It is a matter which should cause the deepest concern to all right-thinking people. One may not object to the legitimate demands of the students so long as these concern their academic problems. But what has become a common feature today is that issues unrelated to academic life and academic objectives often provide the pretext for students in engaging themselves in agitation. This leads one to ponder over the question how far our educational system as it is organised at present provides the necessary fulfilment in terms of students' later life and career. I have always maintained that education to be meaningful in a vast country like ours with its many problems of development has to be primarily job-oriented. A student has to be made to feel a sense of deep personal involvement in what he learns so that he knows that after he leaves a school or college he is fully prepared to take up a job of his choice and face the problems of his life with education. As one of the steps leading to such re-orientation of education, I would commend the introduction of the semester system in our colleges. This, besides giving the students a great deal of initiative and self-confidence also helps them in deriving the maximum advantage of their course of study. In this system, there is established a personal relationship, a close association, between the teacher and the taught which is so much lacking in present day educational institutions. It further helps in judging and evaluating a student's real merit in a more scientific manner and on a surer footing.

The parents and the teachers together can also help in meeting the problems posed by the current unrest among the student community. When we were young, our parents almost daily watched our progress and performance and extended a helping hand whenever we came across any difficulties. The teacher himself did not limit his work to the class-room but kept a constant and vigilant eye over the activities of his students even

in the non-working hours of the School. I vividly recall the example of my teacher, the later Pandit Ramalingam of Berhampur, whose influence on student made a deep impact and shaped not merely our thinking process but our attitudes and approach to problems. Speaking for myself, I owe a deep debt of gratitude to him as a teacher, and to my mother who from my early childhood instilled in me the values and norms that continue to guide me and inspire me even now.

Higher Competence needed.

The present-day developments have greatly increased the range, depth, dimension and complexity of problems of higher education. Modern achievements of a dynamic society warrant a higher level of competence for every occupation—be in intellectual or practical than at any time in the past. The youth can proudly feel that they are citizens of a free India—thanks to the untold sufferings and sacrifices of the millions of our countrymen and women under the leadership of the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi. But they have to realise that the older generation had done their part by securing political Swaraj; it is now for the youth to fulfil their duty by achieving for our countrymen the economic freedom, practical translation of the Fundamental Rights adumbrated in our Constitution. Mere enunciation of these rights of their incorporation in the Supreme Law of the land would not bring any satisfaction to the common man, unless the present generation, who are the future leaders, administrators and statesmen, work with a spirit of tenacity, determination and faith, combined with integrity and discipline, for achieving the cherished goals. I am an incorrigible optimist and I have every hope that our younger generation will rise to the occasion and meet the challenge posed to them.

I have great pleasure in opening the new building of the D. A. V. High School. I wish the institution all success. ☺

REDUCTION OF FOREIGN HOLDING IN FOREIGN MAJORITY COMPANIES

The question of formulating a workable relationship between the size of any expansion allowed to a foreign majority company and the extent of dilution in its foreign holdings to be stipulated as a condition thereof, has been examined and it has now been decided by the Government that companies with foreign holdings exceeding 75 per cent will raise 40 per cent of the estimated cost of expansion, by issue of additional equity capital (inclusive of premium, if any) to Indians only; the corresponding proportions for companies with foreign holdings exceeding 60 per cent but not exceeding 51 per cent and these with foreign holdings but not exceeding 75 per cent and these foreign holdings exceeding 51 per cent but not exceeding 60 per cent, will be 33-1/3 per cent and 25 per cent respectively. The companies concerned will be given a responsible time-limit for fulfilling the condition.

The companies will settle with the Controller of Capital Issues

the total amount to be raised, its break-up into the face value of the issue and the premium to be charged thereon and the timing of the issue. It would be permissible for the companies to suggest to the Controller of Capital Issues the clubbing of their obligations, in case more than one expansion happens to get sanctioned to them at about the same time.

The cost of expansion referred to, above represents the cost of the land, building, and plant and machinery required for the expansion. Also the reference to foreign holding relates only to the direct non-resident holdings.

The expansion of the capital base resulting from the application of the formula will be independent of any further expansion that might result from the operation of the convertibility clause in respect of loan assistance to be provided by the public financial institutions for the same expansion.

At the P. & T. Sports Council Meet to conduct Inter-State Badminton Championship the Governor gets "badged".



IN OUR PRESIDENT WE SEE GANDHI AGAIN

Says

Dr. NEDUNCHEZHIAN

I deem it a great privilege and honour to have this opportunity of unveiling the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi in the august presence of our revered President of India, Dr. V.V. Giri, who is himself a great Gandhian. In our beloved President, we see Gandhism in all its simplicity and grandeur. He is the visible manifestation of the luminous spirit of Gandhism that insures conviction in our minds and courage in our action, faith in our goal and fortitude in our efforts. Because of these great qualities in him, we are fortunate to have him as the Head of our Nation. So it is that this function of unveiling this portrait of the Father of our Nation is sanctified by the presence of our beloved President of India. Our respected Governor of Tamil Nadu has also been nurtured in the great spirit of Gandhism, and his presence also lends added significance to this function.

History shows that only once in several centuries, the spirit of humanity manifests itself in an Individual in such manner and form that the world is reminded of all that is great and noble in human qualities. This reminder makes a lasting impressions in the minds of the people not only of the contemporary generation but also of the future generation. One such Individual was Mahatma Gandhi.

What exactly was the unique quality of Gandhi? We read that the world has produced conquerors and warriors like Alexander and Napoleon; it has produced great explorers, scientists, poets, and artists. No doubt, we admire them and also adore them. But the sacred memory of great men like Mahatma Gandhi illuminates our

minds, at once, making us conscious of the greatness of our human soul. In scientists and artists we see the height of human capacity, human cleverness and human intelligence, but in Gandhi we see the depth of the human spirit which is the basis for all other qualities.

Why Gandhi lives in the minds of all?

In Mahatma Gandhi we find harmony in preaching and practice. He never preached anything which he did not himself practice; he never practised anything which he did not preach to others. It is this unique quality that endeared him to the hearts of all; it is this rare virtue that made him live in the minds of all.

“உள்ளத்தால் பொய்யா
தொழுதின உலகத்தார்
உள்ளத்து னெல்லாம்
உள்ளன்.”

is the great saying of Thiruvalluvar. He, whose conduct and thought are in harmony, lives in the minds of all in the world. Gandhi was true in thought and deed, and he lives in the minds of all in the world.

Fearlessness was the great quality that Mahatma Gandhi inculcated in us. He said “hatred is the product of fear; if hatred is replaced by love, fear also disappears”. Thus, by implanting the feeling of love, he dispelled the sense of fear from the minds of the people.

In those days of British rule, the people of India were not even aware of their political slavery; they were not conscious of their subjugation. He made those people to fight for freedom. Those who were afraid of anything and everything, were made to fight against the might of

British imperialism! He made the people fight not with the power of their weapons but with the power of their will, not with the force of arms but with the force of soul. They faced the violence of the foreign ruler with smile in their faces and sweetness in their words. Thus, the people of India who were in deep slumber for centuries were awakened and made to wage the war of independence without any weapons, and this was then a wonder of the world. In this way, Gandhi made heroes out of clay and martyrs out of mortals.

No doubt, Mahatma Gandhi was in the centre of the political arena of those days; perhaps, the whole political activity was generated by him and revolving round him. But he was not a political in the ordinary sense of the term. As a matter of fact, he had admitted that he had committed mistakes in his political calculations, which is a very rare quality in the present day political leaders. About a decision he had made, he openly acknowledged that it was a “Himalayan blunder”, and this acknowledgment raised him to Himalayan heights in the estimation of others. Such was his greatness.

During the four or five decades of his public life, there is rarely a sphere of life about which he had not spoken or written; thus has grown a vast literature which is now called ‘Gandhian literature’. Almost all his writings have been collected and are now being published under several volumes. From his vast writings and speeches an attempt is being made to formulate and develop what is called ‘Gandhian Philosophy’. This attempt is quite laudable and this is essential for those who want to engage themselves in research about Gandhian philosophy. But we should remember that Mahatma Gandhi did not consider himself a philosopher. He was essentially a practical man, a man of action and not a man of speculative philosophy. So we must make special efforts to formulate his simple teachings so that even young students may easily understand and follow them in their day-to-day life.

Perhaps one of his essential teachings is that however noble the goal may be, the means adopted to achieve the goal should also be free from blemish. He never accepted the policy that "end justifies the means". For him the end and the means should both be pure. He said that one could not be separated from the other. Hence, to achieve independence from the foreign rule, he said that only moral means, non-violent means, should be adopted. He thus gave a new direction to, and injected a new spirit in our political and public outlook.

"Even to alleviate the hunger of one's beloved Mother, one should not do any act which is not virtuous".

“என்றான் படுகாண்டாண்ட
ஆயினான் செய்யற்க
சான்றோர் பழிக்கும
வினை.”

We hear this teaching of Thiruvalluvar echoed throughout the life of Mahatma Gandhi. He stuck to this principle firmly and never yielded to any temptation to compromise this noble policy.

Such precepts as practised by Mahatma Gandhi should be arranged and expressed in simple terms so that they may be ingrained in the minds of the coming generation.

In this connection, I cannot hide my feeling that the majority of us who were fortunate to live when the Mahatma lived with us, have not strictly followed his example. We do not practise what we preach, and for us end is more important than the means.

Most of our present-day evils could easily be eradicated, if only we make an attempt to change our lip service to Gandhian doctrines into a real adherence to those principles. Where we have failed let our coming generation succeed.

It is in this context that the unveiling of the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi in schools and colleges is of special significance. Let this not be treated as a mere portrait of a great man, but as a symbol of the unconquerable human spirit that ever strives to attain truth and perfection in thought, speech and action.

Rs. 1.5 Crore Computer German Contribution to Madras.

The biggest computer in India costing Rs. 1.5 crores will be installed shortly at the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras. The multi-programming device would be of a novel type and would not require the users to go to the Institute to get answers to their queries, but would enable them to get the requisite information by sending their queries to centres in Bangalore, Madras and Hyderabad.

An agreement providing for further West German aid for the expansion and completion of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras has been signed. The assistance will cover (1) the foreign exchange cost of the acquisition of a data processing centre up to Rs. 42.50 lakhs, plus an additional Rupees one crore from German food aid counterpart funds, (2) laboratory equipment, etc., up to Rs. 1.10 crores, (3) Scientific books and journals up to Rs. 6.71 lakhs and other facilities like academic teachers, visiting professors, technical personnel and scholarships for a number of years. Total German contribution to the Institute, which is the largest German technical assistance project in the world, would be of the order of Rs. 13 crores.

A Foremen's Training Institute has been opened up at Bangalore for training middle management industrial supervisors. The only specialised institute of its kind in India, has been set up with aid from West Germany at a cost of Rs. 2 crores.

COAST-BASED ATOMIC POWER STATIONS.

Two atomic power stations are proposed to be set up in Nellore and Visakhapatnam districts of Andhra Pradesh. Both the units will be coast-based and located near the sea water for cooling purposes. Atomic power projects requires huge quantities of water and such demand or water could be only by drawing upon sea water. The State Government which has undertaken preliminary investigation, has asked the experts to collect oceanographic data in the localities where the plants are proposed to be set up.

The Atomic Energy Department has drawn up a plan to train 3,000 engineers and scientists in the next 10 years to meet the future needs of atomic energy development in the country. Under the plan various institutes of Technology in the country will offer courses in nuclear physics, engineering and reactor designs to engineering students whose services will be utilized by the department. It is also proposed to set up with the assistance of the International Atomic Energy Agency, a school for nuclear reactor design engineering to train personnel in the Asian region.

Catalogue of Bright Stars.

The catalogue of bright stars of the Northern Hemisphere of the Earth was for the first time compiled by Ukrainian scientists. They fixed the exact position and numbered some 4,000 heavenly bodies.

TEACHING OF SCIENCE AND THE NEED FOR A DYNAMIC CURRICULAM

One of the vital national problems, of considerable significance, that has continuously received serious thought from those engaged in academic endeavours of teaching and research, is the need for a re-orientation of the pattern of science education in this country. It is hardly necessary to reiterate the need for education, good education and university education as a basic obligation that has to be met by society as a whole. The Education Commission in India, as early as in 1966, has emphasized that our country is in transition from a society, in which education is the privilege of a small minority to one in which it could be made available to the masses of the people.

Science is a basic component of education and culture. In modern societies the use of science-based technology helps modernization of agriculture, industry and other economic activities of life. A close interrelation of science and technology, is now a typical component of the new world which has raised the gross national product of many nations. We, in our country, are still in the initial process of development and the role of science is perhaps of the utmost importance to us. There is no gain-saying the fact that science education has become an integral part of education and ultimately a study of science in some way or the other becomes a part of all courses on Humanities and Social Science, both at the very high and low levels of education. For instance, twenty years ago Economics was a descriptive subject but today it has as much mathematics and computer technology built-in as, say, Biology. This background was taken cognizance of by the Education Commission in their assessment of the national problems of education.

The phenomenal development of science and the transformation it has brought about is an important feature of our times. Few of us, however, appreciated fully all the far-reaching implication of scientific discoveries. This lack of appreciation is not always due to ignorance but deep seated prejudices. There is a wide spread belief that science,

religion and politics are best kept apart and should not be allowed to encroach upon one another. The biological sciences in particular, concerned as these are with problems like the origin of life and its development through the ages, obviously provide us with information which is of great significance in relation to some of these questions.

By

PROF. T. S. SADASIVAN,
*Director, Centre for Advanced
Studies in Botany, Madras.*

Why teach Biology as a part of Science

It has often been said, that in comparison to the precision and specificity of achievements in the area of physical sciences, development of teaching and learning biological sciences has been one of the vague generalizations and broad descriptions. Whatever it be, it is

perhaps to the advantage of the biological sciences, that in spite of the lack of general laws and the precision of physical sciences, it could still emphasize the fact that there is a natural unity which makes life possible. However, the ultimate balance between diversity and unity, that sustains the prime phenomena of motivation of life processes, has seldom been taken cognizance of, in an effort to understand the basic philosophy of science and the role of Biology in such a process.

Even historically, every human effort in every other sphere has been based on an appreciation of nature. Most human achievements in biology up to the development of antibiotics has been used essentially for human welfare and are all directed and influenced by nature itself. In a society like ours, nearly 80 per cent of the population is sustained essentially by the one vital industry in India, agriculture, which in its turn is closely inter-linked to the problems of nature and her bounties. Added to this are the many-sided problems of social development which are ultimately based on the needs of vast human population and society of our country. Even erringly, the very concepts of social justice like the struggle for existence and the survival of the fittest have their origin from the early development of biological thoughts on Evolution, as put forth by Darwin and his predecessors.

In this particular stage of development of education, in this State in particular and the country as a whole, it is, indeed, difficult for a person keen on both quality and content, to reconcile himself to the well meaning, yet large scale expansion of educational facilities taking place all over and the cry for maintenance of standards and quality of education at the same time. In spite of being grossly misunderstood, atleast men of academic affairs, should realise that mass education can ill, if ever, go hand in hand with good education. It is needless for me to stress or invite your attention to the various aspects of the

problems confronting education in our State and in our country, as they have been well touched upon by Prof. Hegde and Thiru Chittibabu in previous meetings and by Dr. Adiseshiah himself. I, therefore, begin by resorting to a quotation from Dr. Adiseshiah :

“Our curricula at present does not educate, our examination system does not test learning ability or achievements and our education management system is out-dated and lost in the current of educational explosion.

There is also the problem of combination, balance, juxtaposition and relevance, of what is to be taught and learnt, and the relations and bearing of such processes to the surrounding society. Our curricula, at almost all levels, has many shortcomings from this view point. Compared to the vast social, economic and political changes taking place so rapidly in our land, the pace of educational development and programmes, and particularly the detailed development of the individual components that go to make up the core content of instruction at any level, is very, very slow indeed.

The teaching of Science in our schools today :

A review undertaken by a small band of my colleagues who are actively engaged in the task of evolving a new biology curriculum for use in all schools in India revealed two prime factors which are interesting. They are :

(i) that all the curricula so far reviewed by us have little or no relevance to the present day needs ; and

(ii) the curricula analysed, reveal no specific objectives.

Under such conditions, it is very difficult to initiate a programme or develop a logical perspective in culmination of our plans. Yet, taking into account the urgent and dire need to postulate well defined

plans for science education, the responsibility of men in the academic world in this regard cannot be brushed aside.

The cry for relevance and the present needs :

As teachers we always hear the cry for relevance and ask ourselves, as our pupils no doubt will ask us ; so what ? Does what we teach make sense ? Does it make sense now and here ? Is it relevant ?

Several years ago I had to say on the same problem of teaching of biology in our schools that nothing short of a revolution in the methods of teaching science at all levels, can bring about any perceptible changes in attitude in our land.

The way out of the problem :

A brand-new syllabus followed by an up-to-date science curriculum and science kits, text-books and teachers' guides for every stage of school and collegiate education is not all that we need. We urgently want, in addition, an effective delivery system. Indeed, we have to expose our teachers to ultra modern pedagogy through various processes of inservice training as expeditiously as we can to ensure an effective delivery channel. With the large number of Summer Institutes in Biological Sciences in the last seven years we have only touched the fringe of the problem and hardly 5 per cent of our schools and college teachers in the country have been exposed to them. The impact of physical sciences on biological problems and the application of mathematics and bio-metrical processes in understanding biological norms has to be clearly brought out. In fact, the many outstanding discoveries in the biological field in the last two decades have been in borderline areas where leaders in the field of physics or chemistry have jointly effected breakthrough into the mysteries of nature. Thus, ultra-microscopic studies into cell structures with the electron microscope, study of structures of matter at molecular level with x-ray, the

many problems of radiation biology, the immeasurable strength of mutagenic rays in causing genetic changes, the working out of the structure of the ultimate carriers of heredity, the use of radio-active isotopes as detection tools in the hands of the biologist, the discovery of antibiotics and the development of chemicals that inhibit abnormal growth and proliferation noticed in carcinogenic materials are but a few of the great achievements within the short span of the past three decades.

Wartime research under stress has yielded much in these fields but the moral of it all, is the closely knit pattern of education that might be called a broadbased introduction to scientific thinking and the basic training in more than one discipline at the lower secondary and higher secondary schools through to graduation, that was at the root of these epoch-making discoveries. Chance, world shaking discoveries are the outcome of a man of genius ; but the bulk of these emanate from planned scientific experimentation by a large team of scientists who have the background knowledge of more than one science discipline. For instance, forty years and more have elapsed since the discovery of the remarkable protein, insulin and it has fallen to the lot of a team of over 20 Chinese scientists working in Peking to claim in 1966 the synthesis of this molecule in the laboratory. It is this kind of tenacity and fixity of purpose in scientific work that yields high dividends in team work and quite obviously this spirit has to be inculcated right from the beginning. Nevertheless, creativity of the individual should not be sacrificed in any attempted regimentation of scientific teaching and or research. It must be remembered that many of the remarkable fundamental discoveries of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, in basic or applied sciences, have been, and will continue to be in the future, the result of creativity of individual minds. Indeed, this is true in all vistas of human endeavour, music, art, religion and as now in science.

Our Legacy :

While the tempo of collegiate education in all the major cities and university towns were kept at a reasonably good level, during the past 50 years, school education, particularly in the sciences, was as low as could be, particularly in the rural areas. Despite this, many good Indian Scientists enjoyed international recognition for their researches, particularly in the fundamental sciences—a tribute to their sagacity and diligence more than the basic knowledge they acquired from their schools. Some at least, of this privileged few had on opportunity of working with distinguished men of science, mostly in the United Kingdom before Indian independence, and now in an unending stream in the United States of America in the post-independent period. In many cases, especially in theoretical subjects, the lacuna of knowledge in the early impressionable school years became apparent as not all could hold their own in the highly competitive atmosphere of western universities. Against this background of the free-independent status of science teaching in the schools and universities in the country we would do well to examine what new thinking has gone into the teaching of science in our schools since 1947.

Quite frankly, much of the earlier acquired, immunity and a certain conservatism, born out of lack of knowledge of what was happening in the rest of the world, have lulled our school administrations into a state of complacency and what they were battling with was the shadow and not the substance. For instance, most people are concerned with the urgency or otherwise of bringing in reforms such as imparting science education in the regional languages, the preparation of text books in somewhat the same pattern as before, the retention of the old system of examinations which depended more on notes than understanding the funda-

mental principle of a phenomenon. In other words, the science laboratories remained where they were, the quantum of new knowledge in an otherwise outmoded syllabus remained static, teaching aids, models and newer teaching materials were hardly introduced. Those that were introduced had neither meaning nor purpose. All this when the rest of the advanced countries were showing a new dynamism in the sphere of teaching science in schools.

The Future Hope.

I have, I am afraid, been frank and hypercritical of some of the teaching programmes ; but I have only been eager to run this race against time in which our national interests are of paramount importance. I do also have a few fresh themes as a solution to our problems.

In the teaching of science, all of us as teachers must continue to learn and be willing to become more flexible. We must be willing also to add to our knowledge and what is more necessary, learn more science, learn more science processes and see a deeper understanding of relationships between science and society. These needs can be met by science teachers only with help from specialists in all allied fields including social sciences. The economist has as much a vital role in this process as the scientist, because much of the reforms needed for a dynamic re-orientation of science teaching will call for more effort and more money from society. These developments call for a team approach. It will mean recognition of contributions from other disciplines as also the demolition of some of the needless barriers between our teaching disciplines.

I am inclined to recall a set of objectives set forth elsewhere

to identify trend-setting developments for 1970's. They included :

(a) Improvements to increase human brain activity to speed up learning processes and memory.

(b) Improvements in weather forecasting and weather modification to reduce losses due to natural phenomena.

(c) Expansion of the uses of natural resources on land and the oceans.

(d) Improved developments in communications which might result in shifting the education processes outside the traditional schools and colleges.

(e) Development of suitable audio-visual aids for self-education.

It is strange that thoughts and aspirations in nations geographically separated still retain some common denominators of aspirations. I would, therefore, feel that the future trends to utilize science teaching in this country will call for :

(i) an emphasis on the teaching of biology reflecting on the problems of biology and society. This is not out of place, if we take the trends already afoot all over the world to link biological problems as the basic framework of social development. In the past twenty years, biology curricula have become both content and process centred. We have to move from content and process, in the areas of problems which will necessitate an integrated plan of teaching. Biology which for many years has been a package has now unravelled itself into as precise a science as any other. This will in turn lead on to student involvement and interactions between students and students and students and teachers.

(ii) The teaching of biology to be integrated in such a way as to involve a learning of related disciplines of science as also to lead to an understanding of the problems of society based on the knowledge of biology and science as a whole.

(iii) The process of curriculum development to be a continuous, self generating, self evaluating process.

(iv) New processes of teaching and learning to create motivation in which students will become prone to learn by a process of self discrimination and the teacher has a clear managerial role.

(v) Evolving of meaningful kits for demonstrating basic biological phenomena at all levels of school education.

(vi) Individual instruction, though may be a far cry, to become the ultimate objective.

We should, however, remember that while refocussing and re-organizing the pattern of science education in the country, we have no need to do away with the knowledge and techniques of the sciences that we already have, unless replaced by new knowledge or better techniques. We should recognize not only the needs of the teachers and students but also the aspirations of society so as to make the maximum contribution to scientific literacy and social responsibility.

No process of curriculum reform can be pushed through with any measure of success if the teachers concerned with the daily load of teaching are not provided with adequate and well-set opportunities for inservice training. I have been making repeated and sustained efforts to focus the attention of every single agency and authority connected with educational development, to provide such a

facility in a multi-storeyed structure catering to all sciences and with an up-to-date science library, museum, workshop, etc. These institutes must be run by a Consortium of Scientists consisting of university, college and school science teachers and they must be an autonomous democratic body electing their Chairman. This institution could serve for all the year round inservice training wherein teachers could attend any time and get to know current trends in teaching in all disciplines. This centre can also take up question of designing and fabrication of simple kits and apparatus and even produce prototypes which can then go into mass production. Also specimen collection centres (Biological Supply Houses) to serve as national sources for the availability of valuable experimental biological material are a must and this can be done in the public sector on a non-profit basis under the expert advice of specialists around these permanent science institutes. Last but not least, at the administrative echelons, when there are separate directorates for agricultural, veterinary, medical and technical education the need for an authority well in power at least within the frame work of the educational administration of the day, to deal with science education and reforms in science education and curricula is a need of the hour. A dean of research and academic studies in the Universities and a separate Directorate for science education at the school level, headed and manned by competent scientists rather than mere education administrators, is not an over ambitious claim at all.

Conclusion :

In parting, I cannot resist a reference to the immediate needs of the society vis-a-vis the educated population. Unless we devise a course of science teaching commensurate with our social needs and if society fails to utilize a large generation of well

trained youth for increasing our vast potential of agriculture, industry, etc., the consequence of repercussions, will be far and wide spread. I, for one, cannot envisage a core of science curriculum, at any stage of completion of education, which the youth of this country cannot utilize in the improvement of agriculture or industry in their own way, in some small measure within the confines of their environment, and thereby generate a new perspective of self-employment and self-sufficiency, to improve the economic and social conditions of our country.

For instance, agro-chemicals and their role in modern agriculture or the production of high viability hybrid seeds and understanding the principles and practice of plant protection by chemicals are as important to our rural areas as they are to the growth of research and development in quality seed availability and in the agro-chemical industry.

The vast educational explosion in our country cannot be solved by the opening of more institutions of learning. Unless society is geared to think in terms of creation of opportunities for self education and self learning through a process of continuing education, we may not advance very far. One is inclined to bring to attention the latest British effort at the open University in Walton, where education of university and professional standards is provided using a variety of media and self-instructional kits, all supported by well devised TV/radio programme of instruction. This should indeed be an eye opener to us.

Finally, in so far as better science education is for the benefit of the society as a whole, society should also care properly for its educated youth and teachers. I hope that this country with so many achievements to her credit will not fail in this venture.

(From Madras Institute of Development Studies).



PRESIDENT CONGRATULATES NAVY

It is said that the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Our navy has proved its efficiency by the way in which it has acted and the way in which it has destroyed a good deal of the fleet of Pakistan during the war with that country. The navy, its Officers and the men, played the greatest part in the war with Pakistan. And we have come out 'Victorious' and the world now recognises that our navy is not a 'toy' but an excellent navy which can face any nation if it wages war with us. We should not be complacent, we don't know what will happen after six or eight months. The navy must be strengthened to the reg attest extent possible. Increase the naval strength if necessary so that we can always be prepared to face any eventualities. I take this opportunity to congratulate Admiral Krishnan

and his staff and all the officers for the excellent work they have done. They have shown to the nation what patriotism is and the nation will, I am sure, learn from them that in matters of war, in matters of discipline, we are second to none. "Do and die and don't reason why" is the motto of the navy, army and air forces, I must congratulate again Admiral Krishnan and our men and officers on the wonderful work they have done which got us fame and name throughout the world. I must be thankful to Admiral Krishnan for inviting me. I have seen the exhibition which will prove to everyone the action that our navy took in the recent conflict with Pakistan, said President Thiru V. V. Giri in his speech.

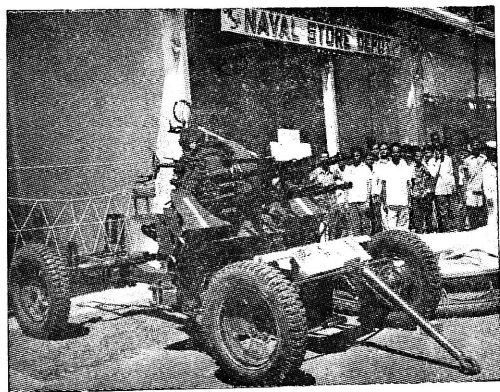
Madras had the unique distinction of having the Indian Navy

Organised the first ever Naval Exhibition in the Country. In fact only in 1971 the East Coast felt the need—and the enormous security arising therefrom—for the Naval Presence. The exploits of the lone German Naval Craft Emden in the Bay of Bengal was a dim memory to the Older Generation. The submarine "Ghazi" of the Pakistan Navy could very well have repeated the exploits of the "Emden" half a century earlier. This frightening realisation came to us when we saw the movement chart of P.N.S. Ghazi from the time it left Karachi some time in November till December 3rd, 1971. This chart was one of the items on Display at the naval Exhibition. This chart by another reckoning, is an irrefutable evidence of the fact that Pakistan had long ago decided upon 3rd December 1971 as 'D' day of its pre-emptive strike on India. It was explained to us that Indian Naval Intelligence was closely following the movements of the Submarine "Ghazi" right from the day it left its home harbour and by the same token, it was apparent to Indian Naval Command that the Pakistan Submarine's quarry was nothing but our War Ship "Vikrant". If "Ghazi" had succeeded in its mission it would have in all probability played the role of another Emden in the Bay of Bengal in support of Pakistan's war aims in Bangla Desh. It is in this context that the supreme helplessness becomes clear; for the Air force and the army there is always the violation of territory which provides an excuse for taking action; the Navy on the other hand has to respect the international waters. The Submarine "Ghazi" never left the international zone during its entire journey until it went into Vishakhapatnam Harbour. Our Navy for that matter any navy—suffers this handicap. While other navies of the world manage to surmount this handicap by increasing their striking power, our navy is valuable in this respect. The President's speech at the Exhibition was particularly welcomed by Naval Personnel and Officers. ●

AT THE NAVAL WAR EXHIBITION MADRAS

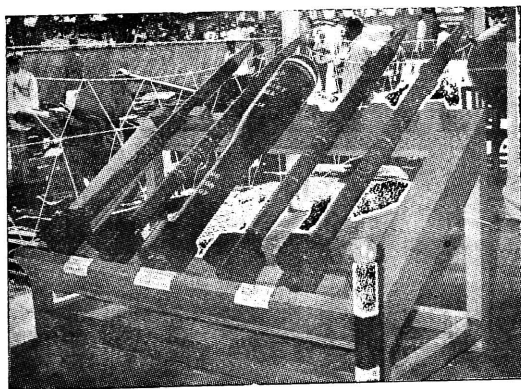


Pakistan guns captured at Chittagong by our Naval Forces were on display.

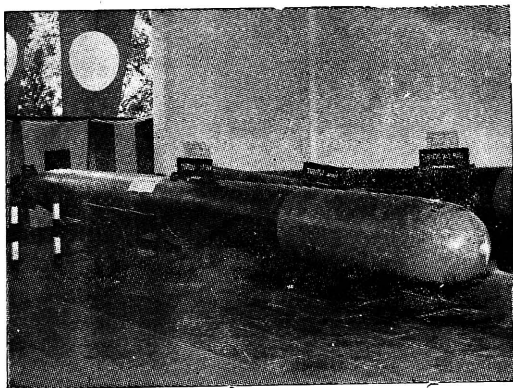


A Chinese made quadruple anti-aircraft gun used by Pakistan in Chittagong and captured by our Navy.

Rockets and anti-submarine missiles.



Two Naval Torpedoes.



OUR NAVAL TRADITION IS LONG, UNIQUE AND CHEQUERED

Oceanic activity in India has had a long, unique and chequered history. Long before Columbus sailed the Atlantic and Megallan crossed the Pacific, Indian Ocean had become an active thoroughfare of commercial and cultural traffic of the world as it was then known.

There is enough of indisputable inscriptional, numismatical and scriptural evidence that intimate commercial and cultural relations by way of sea existed between India and the outside world long before the advent of the Christian era.

The close connection between the early civilisation of Nineveh and Babylon and the West Coast of India and the undoubted existence of prosperous Hindu Colonies in Malaya, Sumatra, Java and even Annam and in the 1st Century A.D. are proofs of Indian Naval Supremacy, which had had its heyday centuries before Vasco Da Gama's San Gabriel trudged around the African Coast to reach Calicut on May 11, 1498.

The Control of the Indian waters was firmly in Indian hands till the middle of the 13th Century and no power was strong enough to challenge the Indian control appeared on the Indian Ocean till then.

Even the Arabs, who succeeded to the supremacy of the sea after the breakdown of Chola naval power, were only commercial navigators and no instruments of any national policy; nor had they the support of any organised Government.

In fact, till the arrival of the Portuguese towards the close of the 15th Century, with their self-styled claim to an exclusive control of the seas on the basis of the Bull of Pope Calixtus III, heralding the European entry into Indian History, no naval power of any consequence had appeared on Indian waters.

Bitter Struggle.

AFTER THE arrival of the Portuguese, the Indian Ocean became a scene of bitter struggle for naval supremacy between the Portuguese, the Dutch, the French and the British—a struggle which was determined and dictated largely by the results of a simultaneous struggle between these powers in the Atlantic.

Great Britain emerged from this melee as the undoubted master of the Indian Ocean through the principle of the "survival of the fittest" and as a natural corollary to their emergence as the greatest naval power of the world.

The coastal powers of India did not watch this fierce struggle from the sidelines but actively joined the fray in a big way.

For well over 90 years, the 'Lords of Navigation' as the Portuguese liked to call themselves, had the nightmarish experience of facing the prowess of a remarkable family of Malabar Muslims (known to history as Ali Marrakkars) who were for a century the hereditary admirals of the Fleet of Zamorin the great Calicut Ruler.

During the 100 years of war with the Portuguese, this family produced a succession of four remarkable sea Captains, whose names as "Malabar Pirates" still resound in history.

In initiative, courage, navigational skill and persistence, they bear comparison with the greatest figures of naval warfare; and they successfully kept the Portuguese away from the Calicut coast harassing them at every turn.

Others who made significant contribution to the naval history and tradition during those eventful days include the admirals of Mughals at Cambay, the great Malik Ambar who founded the Sidi naval power based on Jangira and of course, Shivaji, and other renowned Marhatta Admirals like Sidoji Gujar, Kanhoji Angre and his illustrious son, Sekhoji Angre.

Wiped Out.

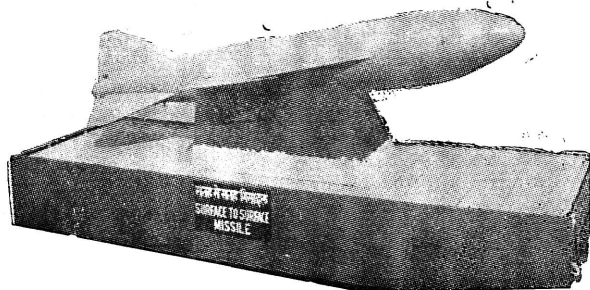
But these great naval personalities unfortunately fought each other as much as they fought the Europeans and were gradually wiped out one from the Indian coastline.

All was thus soon quiet on the Indian Ocean, which having been reduced virtually to a British lake, basked placidly under the protective wings of the British Navy.

It was in 1934 when the present day Indian Navy had its quiet reincarnation in the form of the Royal Indian Navy. This was through the Indian Navy Discipline Act, 1934.

It was only an insignificant beginning, but, historically, a matter of great importance.

After the destruction of the Marhatta naval power in 1751 Indians were sailing the seas for the first time in warships, small and significant units, no doubt, but symbolic of the resuscitation of the old forces which had for at least two millenia kept the mastery of the Indian seas.



Surface to Surface Missile

Our Navy has successfully challenged the Pakistan Navy, has destroyed its much-vaunted possession the Ghazi, and a number of its warships including another submarine. The Pak Navy was into disarray, its surface ships driven into rat-holes, while neutral merchant ships heading for West Pakistan ports were warned by Karachi that they do so at their own risk.

The Navy can tell no stories of individual heroism. The heroes are its aircraft, its ships and the men in them.

■ The modern Navy is a self-sufficient fighting unit. It has

air element, surface, sub-surface and land element. As a result, a force of this nature is capable of operating independently in any theatre. The aircraft carriers providing local air superiority, the Marines providing the land forces necessary for taking and holding the territory won, and the ships providing the necessary logistic support while at the same time denying the use of sea lanes to the enemy.

To cap it, this type of force is highly mobile and flexible, and can be speedily moved from one trouble spot to another and because of its mobility is not easily

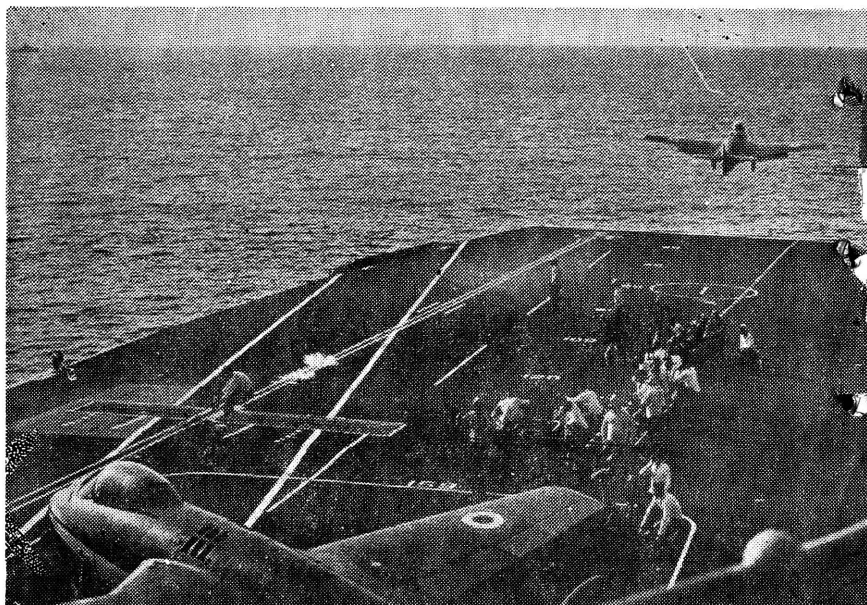
The Potentialities of Our Navy

susceptible to enemy attacks. A strong Navy is a very important factor in limited wars.

In any modern war which will definitely be fought in all the three dimensions, the mobility of the forces and the ability to launch a counter offensive after having borne the brunt of a powerful pre-emptive attack will indeed carry the day. Of the three services, the Navy is the only service which can justifiably lay claim to meeting this requirement and at the same time have the capacity to wage war in all the three dimensions, viz., under water, on the surface, and in the air.

Destination Chittagong!

Day in and day out our aircraft have been taking off from the deck of VIKRANT to pound military installations in enemy-held ports of Bangla Desh. While one Sea-Hawk jet fighter is catapulted off the fighter deck, the deck crew rush forward to marshal the next aircraft into position. Interval between take-offs: 40 seconds.



Hindustan Shipyard Builds Lloyd Standard Ships.

SHIPS.

The credit for building "Rajendra" goes entirely to the Hindustan Shipyard, and industry which is a "triumph of persistence over adversity of faith over scepticism and of hope over despair". The construction of this replacement is, in a sense the beginning of a programme of diversification in our production activities because, the Yard has so far been building only liner type of ships.

The Ship yard has the unenviable pride of building ships which are second to none and carry the highest classification assigned by the Lloyd's Register of Shipping to such type of ships.

The Shipyard has many firsts to her credit. The first Naval Survey vessel "I.N.S. Darshak" specifically designed for carrying out hydrographic surveys, was built and commissioned in 1964. It has also built its own dry dock, the biggest Dry Dock in India—"Hindustan Dry Dock"—built at a cost of Rs. 4.87 crores, which is a significant mile stone in our onward march towards self-sufficiency and self-reliance.

Efforts are being made to step up the production to 80,000 D.W.T. per year. To achieve this target an integrated development programme costing about Rs. 7.66 crores has been sanctioned by the Government of India—Main feature of the development programme are : improvement in material handling facilities, modernisation of machinery, cranes, equipment and methods of work.

The Government of India have also accepted in principle the provision of a Building dock and a wet Basin at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.2 crores (and already) sanctioned Rs. 3.0 crores for the wet Basin to facilitate optimum output.

The Shipyard has so far built and delivered 55 ships aggregating 4,77,000 tons dead weight which is approximately equivalent to 3,42,320 gross registered tons. All Indian built merchant ships plying in the seven seas today are built in this shipyard.

IMPORTANCE OF VISAKHAPATNAM HARBOUR.

All this and more will make Visakhapatnam the only port between Rotterdam and Tokyo providing alongside berthing facilities to ships of 200,000 dwt and above, and will be the deepest harbour in the country when the Rs.48 crores outer harbour, for which the Prime Minister laid foundation stone on 2nd February 1972.

The outer harbour will be a multipurpose project providing facilities not only for berthing larger size ships but is also expected to provide for a fishing harbour and act as a measure against sea erosion.

The construction work on the project has already started and is scheduled to be completed by May 1974.

The main items of work in the outer harbour are dredging and reclamation, construction of breakwaters and ore berth besides improving the capacity of mechanical ore handling plant.

The outer harbour, formed by the construction of a set of breakwaters, will provide for a berth on the southern part to handle ore ships and a fishing harbour on the northern part. Besides an ore berth, there will be room for three additional general cargo berths for 60,000 dwt ships.

The ore brought from Bailadilla ore mines by trains will be automatically unloaded into five km. conveyor belt, which takes the ore directly into the ships.

The extensive site investigations and studies which were undertaken before the design was started enabled the planning of the project to take into account and make the best use of the site conditions. Thus advantage was taken of the natural valley called Lova Garden opening on the entrance channel to the exist-

ing inner port which was transformed into a highly mechanised concrete casting yard for producing the approximately 10,000, 50T, and 4,000, 30T armour blocks required. Loading facilities for the rubble and concrete armour blocks are also provided at Lova Garden. The hills surrounding the Lova Garden valley provide the quarries supplying the two million cubicmeters of rubble required for the breakwaters.

Other interesting engineering problems amongst many which had to be solved are the design of the 4.5 kilometer long steelcord conveying system, rated at 8,000 tonnes per hour, the longest single flight of which is 1.9kilometers, the design of the berth and shiploader for loading 200,000 DWT ships at 8,000 tonnes per hour, the building of the one million tonne stockpile of iron ore on very poor clay foundations requiring artificial consolidation of the soil and the design of the sophisticated electrical control system for the ore loading plant.

In the planning of the project, considerable use was made of modern operations, research techniques and the execution of the project is being closely controlled by a critical path method (CPM) network. This is particularly important as the first ore carrier has to be loaded in May 1974 and there are only three construction seasons available for completing the major marine works.

A MAJOR ENGINEERING PROJECT.

The Visakhapatnam Outer Harbour Project includes many major engineering challenges and can indeed be ranked amongst the major engineering projects currently under execution in the world. The difficult engineering problems due to the climatic and site conditions and the tight time schedule under which the project is being executed represent a more than ordinary set of problems to be overcome. It is indeed encouraging that a project of this nature is being carried out by Indian engineers with only limited expertise from abroad.

Training Ship "Rajendra"

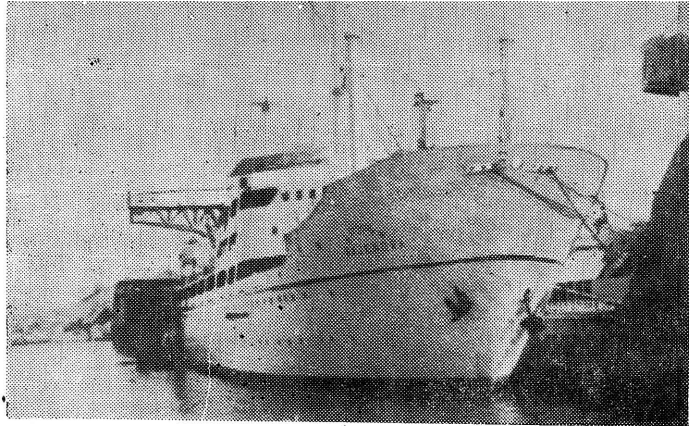
"The Training Ship "Rajendra" has replaced "Dufferin" on 2-2-72. As the ship "Rajendra" was built in India by Hindustan Shipyard—nostalgic memories of our Naval traditions under the Chola Kings, are rekindled. Ours is a glorious maritime past with traditions that go along with a once flourishing industry which suffered a serious, albeit temporary, set-back during the foreign domination. The Patriotic fervour of visionaries like V. O. Chidambaram and Seth Walchand Hirachand are largely responsible for reviving this traditional industry while for a systematic planning to train the required man-power, we owe to the late P. S. Sivaswami Iyer.

It was pursuant to a resolution moved by Thiru P. S. Sivaswami Iyer in the Indian Legislative Assembly, that the Government of India appointed the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee on 3rd February 1923, which, in turn, led to the conversion of the R. I. M. S. "DUFFERIN" a troop ship, into a Training Ship in October 1927.

On 13th October 1927 the "DUFFERIN" arrived at her moorings off Mazagon Pier and the first batch of cadets joined the Training Ship on 23rd November 1927 heralding the revival of our sea-faring traditions.

The ship is now 67 years old and has outlived its normal span of life. It has, therefore, become necessary to replace the "DUFFERIN" by a new ship built on modern lines in keeping with the latest marine technological developments.

The replacement has become all the more essential due to increased mercantile man-power requirement consequent upon the rapid expansion of our tonnage during the last decade or so. The Indian tonnage as on 28th February 1971 was 24, 57, 239 G.R.T. Going by the available indications, it may reach a



target of 3.5 to 4 million G. R. T. by 1974. It is, therefore, necessary to further augment the intake of "DUFFERIN" Cadets. To meet this additional requirement, the new ship is designed to cater to a larger annual intake of 125 cadets as against the existing annual intake of 80 cadets.

Detailed specifications and General Arrangement for the new ship were prepared by the Nautical Advisor to the Government of India, the Chief Surveyor with the Government of India and the Captain Superintendent, T.S. "DUFFERIN". This ship was designed entirely by the Hindustan Shipyard. Care was taken to introduce the latest innovations for purposes of proper training of navigating cadets.

The steel hull is built to scantlings approved by the Lloyd's Register of Shipping for Lloyd's Class 100 AI (for unrestricted service).

The vessel has accommodation for 250 cadets, 20 saloon trainees and a staff of 160.

The Wheel House and the Chart Room are equipped to modern standards of a merchant ship with the following equipment.

Standard Magnetic Compass, Gyro Compass with Repeaters, Patent Sounding Machine, Echo Sounder, Electric Log, True-Motion Radar, Direction Finder Set, Smoke

and Fire Detection System, Electro-hydraulic Steering Gear, Super-Typhoon Whistle, Walkie-Talkie, Engine Room Telegraph, Draught Indicator and Dacca Navigator, etc.

Swimming Pool too.

The galleys are fitted with oil-fired cooking ranges with all the modern appliances such as mixers, minceres, grinders, dish-washers, baking ovens, etc. The vessel is equipped with a laundry having electric washing machines, a gymnasium, a photography room and a hobby workshop. An air-conditioned auditorium-cum-cinema hall for about 300 persons, a swimming pool and a laboratory are also provided. The electric supply is from modern diesel engine generating sets, each having an output of 160 K.W., 450-V.A.C.-50 Cycles, and all ordinary lighting equipment is designed for operation at 220 Volts A.C. Supply.

The fresh water and sea water service will be on the hydrophore system. The vessel is also equipped with an up-to-date fire-extinguishing system and inter-communication and domestic broadcasting equipment and public address system.

The Replacement is mainly of indigenous material and machinery and the cost of the vessel as per contract is in the region of Rs. 2.11 crores. The foreign exchange involved is only Rs. 20 lakhs.

Housing Programme for 1.4 lakh Ordnance Workers

Residential accommodation for workers of 30 Ordnance Factories spread over six States is being given high priority. The Ministry of Defence has prepared a 10 year programme for the construction of houses for workers at a cost of Rs. 27 crores. By the end of the current financial year, 6,100 quarters of various types are expected to be completed. The States where ordnance factories are located are Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

Thirty Ordnance Factories, thirteen of which have come up since Independence, provide direct employment to 1.4 lakh industrial and non-industrial workers. Thirty-one thousand of these are employed in Maharashtra, 28,000 in West Bengal, 27,000 in Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh account for the rest. Defence factories also provide indirect work to a large number of people in these States. Several ancillary industries have grown up in these States as a result of the setting up of ordnance factories.

Relations between the labour and the management in these factories are

characterised by the utmost cordiality. Labour and other disputes are settled through mutual consultations held at various levels.

Besides receiving reasonable wage, ordnance workers are provided facilities of medical aid, education and housing. The benefit of family pension has been extended to temporary industrial employees. Formerly, only permanent industrial employees were entitled to pension. Instructions have been issued for remittance of pension by money-order up to a value of Rs. 250. Industrial and non-industrial workers on night shift are entitled to special allowance.

Each Factory has a hospital attached to it for medical facilities. Workers living away from factory estate are eligible to receive treatment from authorised medical attendants.

Ordnance factories provide the sinews of our defence. They produce a wide range of items including weapons, ammunition, vehicles, clothing, general stores and food products. A programme of rapid modernisation has been initiated.

During the recent war, the ordnance factories established an all-time record in the production of arms, ammunition, high explosives and other equipment for the Armed Forces.

A batch of houses coming up at Avadi for Ordnance Workers.



TELEPHONE FACILITIES FOR THE RURAL POPULATION GO UP.

The number of long-distance public call offices in the rural areas has risen by more than ten times over the last 20 years from 338 in 1951 to 3,823 at present. During the same period the total number of telephone connections in the country has increased from 1,68,397 to 13,34,595. The subscribers direct dialling service which was introduced between Kanpur and Lucknow in 1960 is now available on 22 routes. Four trunk automatic exchanges have been installed at Delhi, Bombay, Kanpur and Madras. A similar exchange is likely to be commissioned in Cuttack next year and at fourteen other places in the country in the near future. The turnover of the Indian Telephone Industries—a public sector Undertaking—has gone up from Rs. 3.4 crores in 1958-59 to Rs. 25.9 crores in 1970-71.

NICKEL PLANT FOR ORISSA.

A nickel extraction plant will soon be set up in Orissa. The project is being set up to speed up exploitation of country's biggest nickel ore reserves available in the Sukinda area of the State. The nickel extraction plant will have the capacity of producing 4,800 tonnes of nickel powder, 200 tonnes of cobalt powder and 17,000 tonnes of ammonium sulphate as by-product each year. According to tentative estimates, the capital cost of the project has been worked out at Rs. 32.4 crores of which Rs. 1.24 crores will be in foreign exchange. Construction of the project will take nearly four years. The plant will achieve its rated capacity in the third year from commissioning. According to an expert assessment, 69,000 tonnes of nickel ore will be mined each year from these mines. Investigations conducted by the Geological Survey of India have revealed existence of three shallow saucer-shaped nickel ore bodies around Kansa in the Sukinda Ultramafic field with rich mineral contents. Of these the Kansa East deposits will be the main feeder for the nickel extraction project.

FROM FOLK ART TO A FACULTY

When the Government Arts College for Women in North Madras conducted an exhibition of Rangoli, it was forcibly brought home to many of us that what we fondly cherished all along as a folk art has attained the status of a faculty! On the street in front of the house it is common "Kolam", on the parlour floor it is "Rangoli" and on the blackboard of the College class-room it is "Issaik-kolam" or rather symphony in symmetry. To be frank, no simpler or more ingenious floor decoration has been devised by humanity anywhere in the world than by our rangoli folk art.

Most of the rangoli patterns have not only a form and content but are symbolic of the precise mood of the house. There is a specific form for supplication to the gods in a common cause like inviting rains; as well there is a separate form for occasions like greeting guests or propitiating the various aspects of divinity. In the case of isaikkolam for instance a specific propitiatory hymn is hummed or chanted in tune with the outline of the kolam.

In the more elaborate Rangoli coloured powders are set like pictures in front of the thresholds of the home to accentuate an occasion and as a symbol of ritualis-

tic custom. This form of decoration done by women is very old and is closely bound up with ceremonial and special significance, such as occasions when supplications are made for rain, prayers for successful harvests and thanks giving, birthdays, and wedding; prayers for the welfare of the family and community and for celebration and festival time generally. Though emanating from folk origins, the art has been known and practised and continues to be practised even today in small towns and suburban city areas and also in the more sophisticated homes. In Madras and many other temple towns of Tamil Nadu, during the shivering Marghashi month (15th December to 14th January), housewives vie with each other in patiently

drawing kolam patterns of elaborate intricacy over the wide street front opposite their houses. The yellow pumpkin flowers are used like table flowers to lend added charm to the white patterns. So much for our kolam tradition. It is known as Rangoli in Gujarat and Maharashtra, Alpana in Bihar and West Bengal, and Kolam in South India. These hand-made patterns are generally done in white with multi-coloured insets, and may take the shape of stylised flowers of all kinds, fruits such as the mango and almond, animals such as the elephant, fish, birds like the parrot, peacock and swan, and some beautiful and intricate geometrical designs, with floral insets, all symbolic in form and meaning. So well done are these decorations that although drawn free-hand they look like decorative mats created by the hand of a consummate artist. Decorating the floor in this manner may not strictly come under the creative artistic endeavour but it calls for an intimate knowledge of the prototype patterns and the highly developed sequence for colour symmetry. They are prized and appreciated because they are symbolic of a picturesque embroidery done on the fabric of the earthen floor.



TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Thanjavur Circle, Thanjavur, in his office for the following works up to 3 p.m. on 8th March 1972.

Form of agreement for all works is K2. E.M.D. for each work, except item 18 is Rs. 5,000. Cost of tender documents for each work per set is Rs. 25 which is to be remitted in the treasury under the head "P.W.D. III other remittances to the credit of Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Cauvery Division, Thanjavur and Sales tax of Re. 0.88 per set of each work should be remitted into treasury under the head "XII. Sales Tax (i.e.) receipts under Sales Tax Act, General Sales Tax".

Tender documents are available for sale from 21st February 1972 for all works. Earnest money deposit for work item 18 is Rs. 1,875.

Name of work—

1. Lining of Manniar from 0.08 Km. to 1.40 Km.
2. Lining of Manniar from 1.40 Km. to 2.00 Km.
3. Lining of Manniar from 2.00 Km. to 2.60 Km.
4. Lining of Manniar from 2.60 Km. to 3.20 Km.
5. Lining of Manniar from 3.20 Km. to 3.80 Km.
6. Lining of Manniar from 3.80 Km. to 4.40 Km.
7. Lining of Manniar from 4.40 Km. to 5.00 Km.
8. Lining of Manniar from 5.00 Km. to 5.60 Km.
9. Lining of Manniar from 5.60 Km. to 6.20 Km.
10. Lining of Manniar from 6.20 Km. to 6.80 Km.
11. Lining of Manniar from 6.80 Km. to 7.40 Km.
12. Lining of Manniar from 7.40 Km. to 8.00 Km.
13. Lining of Manniar from 8.00 Km. to 8.60 Km.
14. Lining of Manniar from 8.60 Km. to 9.20 Km.
15. Lining of Manniar from 9.20 Km. to 9.80 Km.
16. Lining of Manniar from 9.80 Km. to 10.40 Km.
17. Lining of Manniar from 10.40 Km. to 11.00 Km.
18. Lining of Manniar from 11.00 Km. to 11.20 Km.

No. 19A.

*Superintending Engineer,
Thanjavur Circle, Thanjavur.*

TENDER NOTICE.

Buildings—North Arcot district—Construction of Additional Buildings for Running Parallel Medium Sections in Aringar Anna Government Arts College at Cheyyar—Earnest Money Deposit Rs. 2,900.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput North Arcot Circle, Vellore, from contractors of appropriate class of P.W.D. or other Government Department for the above works up to 3:00 p.m. 10th March 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-15 p.m. on the same day. Form of agreement is Lump-sum—Period of completion is four months.

Tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore, during office hours from 23rd February 1972 to 8th March 1972.

The cost of tender documents of Rs. 20.00 (non-refundable) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "P.W. Remittances III. Other Remittances" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Buildings Division, Kancheepuram.

The Sales tax of Rs. 0.70 can be remitted in the same chalan under the head of XII. Sales Tax B. Receipts under State Sales Tax Act. General Sales Tax. The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalan.

Earnest money deposit will be accepted only in the shape of chalans, deposit at call receipts and demand drafts of Scheduled banks. The demand drafts of Scheduled banks furnished towards, earnest money deposit drawn in favour of Executive Engineers P.W.D., Buildings Division, Kancheepuram, only be accepted. State Government securities and Madras State Electricity Board Bonds will be accepted at 5 per cent below market value. National Savings Certificates will also be accepted only with the knowledge of the post office concerned. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

Intending tenderers should have atleast three years experience in the construction of Major Buildings works.

No. 20A.

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

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Name of work—Construction of first floor over the rear block of the Government Arts College, at Thanjavur—Earnest Money Deposit Rs. 6,000.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Thanjavur Circle, Thanjavur, for the above work up to 3:00 p.m. on 15th March 1972. Form of contract is lump-sum and period of completion is eight months.

Cost of tender documents which is to be remitted into the Treasury under the head of "P.W. remittance—iii. O.R." to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Buildings Division, Tiruvavur is Rs. 30.00 and sales tax to be remitted into the Treasury under the head "XII. Sales Tax-(b) receipts under the Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax" is Rs. 1.05.

Date from which tender documents will be available for sale is 24th February 1972.

No. 21A

*Superintending Engineer,
Thanjavur Circle, Thanjavur.*

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders for the following work will be received for and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Tiruchirappalli Circle, Tiruchirappalli-1 in his office, at Tiruchirappalli on the date and time noted below:

Name of work—Buildings—Construction of Second Floor over the existing building in Periyar, E.V.R. Arts College at Tiruchirappalli.

1. Last date and time of receipt of tenders—10th March 1972—3 p.m.
2. Earnest money deposit—Rs. 9,500.
3. Form of contract—Lump-sum
4. Period of completion—Ten months.
5. Cost of tender documents—Rs. 25.00
6. Sales Tax—Rs. 0.88.
7. Date from which the tender documents will be available for sale—27th February 1972.

8. Date and time of opening of tender in the presence of the contractors who choose to be present—10th March 1972—3:30 p.m.

The cost of tender documents should be remitted into a Government Treasury under the head of account "XXXVII. Public Works—State Revenue—Miscellaneous" and the sales tax amount should also be remitted into a Government Treasury under the head of account "XII. Sales Tax—b. Receipts under the State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax" in a single chalan. The chalan should accompany the application for the supply of tender documents for the above work.

The Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Tiruchirappalli Circle, reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders received without assigning any reason therefor.

Further conditions of tender will be available in the detailed tender notice.

No. 22A.

*Superintending Engineer,
Tiruchirappalli Circle.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TAMIL NADU BOILER OPERATION ENGINEERS' EXAMINATION.

Applications are invited from the candidates possessing the following qualification and experience for admission to the Tamil Nadu Boiler Operation Engineers' competency examination, proposed to be held at Madras in the beginning of May 1972. The exact date and venue of examination will be intimated to the candidates admitted in due course.

Qualification and experience required.—

(a) Graduates in Mechanical Engineering with two years experience in Boilers.

or

(b) Mechanical Engineering Diploma holders with five years experience of which two years on boilers.

or

(c) Those who have Minimum General Educational Qualification and have successfully completed full-time apprenticeship in engineering course for five years in any recognised workshop engaged in making and or repairing of boilers or accessories and with subsequent experience of three years in Boilers, only need apply.

Age must not be less than 23 years on 1st March 1972.

Prescribed printed application form with instructions etc., can be had from the undersigned on requisition in writing along with a self-addressed envelope (9" x 4½" size) bearing adequate postal stamp for a letter weighing 35 grams.

Applications, duly filled in, should reach the undersigned *not later than 31st March 1972*. Applications received after the due date as well as applications furnished otherwise than in the prescribed form and in the prescribed manner, will receive no attention.

*Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers
and Chairman, Board of Examiners for Tamil Nadu Boiler
Operation Engineers Examination,
48/1, Royapettah High
Road, Jamm Buildings,
Mylapore, Madras-4.*

No. 9.

PALLAVA TRANSPORT CORPORATION LIMITED.

TENDER NOTICE.

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

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

The tender form, terms and conditions can be obtained from the Executive Engineer (C), Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, Madras-2 on all working days on payment of Rs. 1-04. Tender will be opened on 15th March 1972 at 3-15 p.m. The amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

No. 12-A

Managing Director.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Chairman, Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, Madras-2, sealed tenders are invited up to 3 p.m. on 15th March 1972 by Executive Engineer (C), Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, Anna Salai, Madras-2 for running a canteen shop measuring at 30' x 20' at Ashok Nagar

bus terminus of Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, Madras. The tenders will be for a period of two years. Tenders will be opened on the same day, i.e., 15th March 1972 at 3-15 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. 13-A.

Managing Director.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed scheduled tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Tiruchirappalli at his, Office at Subramaniapuram, Pudukkottai Road, Tiruchirappalli up to 3-30 p.m. (Office Clock) on 15th March 1972 (Wednesday) for the work noted below and opened at 3-35 p.m. on the same date.

Construction of an over bridge in lieu of level-crossing in goodshed road near Palakarai within Tiruchirappalli Municipal Limit. E.M.D. Rs. 24,200.

Particulars of tender conditions, prescribed forms, schedules, plans, etc., can be obtained from the Office of the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Tiruchirappalli on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 20-75 P. per set including Sales Tax (not refundable) on all working days during working hours from 1st to 14th March 1972. Alternate design proposals will not be entertained.

The earnest money deposit noted above shall be remitted in any of the Government Treasuries within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works) under "Revenue Deposit" and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender. Earnest money deposit in the shape of 12. Year National Defence Certificates, 10-Year Defence Deposit Certificates, State Government Securities, Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board Bonds, Bank Guarantees, Deposit at Call Receipts, Demand Drafts issued on Schedule Banks will also be accepted.

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

Tenders without earnest money deposit will be summarily rejected.

No. 14-A.

*Superintending Engineer (H. & W.),
Tiruchirappalli-1.*

TENDER NOTICE.

Tenders for supply of articles of clothing, equipments, food for horses, etc., required for the Madras City Police for the year 1972-73.

1. Sealed tenders are invited for the supply of articles of clothing, equipments, food for horses, etc., required for the Madras City Police from 1st April 1972 to March 1973.

2. The tenders must reach the undersigned on or before 16th March 1972 addressed by name.

3. The form of tenders and contract with schedule of articles required can be obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Police (Stores Section), Egmore, Madras-8 on payment of Rs. 2.00 (Rupees two only), with the usual Sales Tax which will not be refunded under any circumstances.

No. 31-A

*Deputy Commissioner of Police
Headquarters.*

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed scheduled tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (H), Special Circle for National Highways Works, Madras-1, at his office at Kuralagam Buildings, IVth Floor Madras-1, up to 3 p.m. on 8th March 1972 for the work noted below:—

Name of work—

(1) Reconstruction of minor bridges at K.M. 132/8 and 134/2 of National Highways 7 (Sub-section V, Mysore Border Krishnagiri-Salem Section K.M. 119-139)—E.M.D. Rs. 9,270.

(2) Reconstruction of bridges at K.M. 1/6 of Krishnagiri Bypass and at K.M. 84/8 of National Highways 7 (Sub-section III Mysore Border Krishnagiri-Salem Section K.M. 80/0 to 94/0)—E.M.D. Rs. 5,330.

The tender will be opened on the same day (i.e.), on 8th March 1972 at 3-15 p.m. by the Superintending Engineer (H), Special Circle for National Highways Works, Madras-1.

Particulars of tender conditions schedule forms and plans can be obtained from the office of the Divisional Engineer (National Highways), Special National Highways Division I, Second Floor, Kuralagam Buildings, Madras-1, from 1st March 1972 to 7th March 1972 on payment of Rs. 51.75 (including sales tax) on all working days, during office hours. This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances. No application for issue of tender documents will be entertained on the date of tender.

The earnest money deposit noted above should be remitted in any of the Government Treasuries within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (H), National Highways Division I, Madras-1, under the head of account "Revenue Deposit" on behalf of the Divisional Engineer (H), National Highways Division I, Madras-1 and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with tender. If the bank guarantee is produced towards earnest money deposit it should be in the form prescribed by the Government. The concurrence of the Reserve Bank of India to the bank guarantee should also be submitted along with the tender.

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

No. 23-A. *Superintending Engineer (H).*

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 March 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 lump sum. Approximate value of work is Rs. 1,07,000.

Name of work.—Construction of roof for the existing open air auditorium in recreation centre at Arignar Anna Nagar (Civil Works only).

Earnest Money Deposit—Rs. 1,610.

Tender Schedule, etc., can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Anna Nagar Division, Tamil Nadu Housing Board, Anna Nagar, Madras-40, between 10-00 a.m. and 12-00 noon on all working days on or after 25th February 1972 on cash payment of Rs. 10-00 plus S.T. and S.C. (non-refundable).

*Executive Engineer,
Arignar Anna Nagar Division.*

No. 10

TENDER NOTICE.

CLEARING AND BOOKING OF BOARD'S MATERIALS.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board sealed tenders are invited by the Superintending Engineer, Mettur Electricity System, up to 2-00 p.m. on 25th March 1972 for "Clearing and Booking of materials relating to Mettur Electricity System, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board at Mettur Dam for the year 1972-73".

Copies of tender conditions and schedules can be had from on payment of Rs. 5 (rupees five only) (non-refundable), either in cash or by money order to the Chief Accountant (Expenditure), Mettur Electricity System, Mettur Dam-1, mentioning clearly the specification.

The last date for the receipt of money order is 21st March 1972. The tender conditions and schedules will be sent to the applicants only by ordinary post under certificate of posting and the Board is not responsible for any loss of the same in transit by post. The tender is not transferable. The undersigned also reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders or split up the tender and award the contract to any; negotiate with any (or) all the tenders on any (or) all the rates without assigning any reasons therefor. A sum of Rs. 2,000 (two thousand only) towards earnest money deposit should be paid along with the tender. The tenders will be opened at 3-00 p.m. on 25th March 1972 in the presence of the tenderers who may be present. Tender conditions and schedules will be available for sale from 28th February 1972.

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

No. 25-A.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Special Superintending Engineer, P.W.D. Cauvery Development Works Circle, Thanjavur, for the following work up to 4-00 p.m. on 9th March 1972. Form of contract, is K-2.

Name of work—

Modernising A-16 Ponavasaal Channel of Cauvery from 0/0 to 16-145 K.M. (Main Channel)—E.M.D. Rs. 4,000.

Cost of Tender Schedule is Rs. 5-00 which is to be remitted into treasury under the head "P.W.D. III. O. R" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Modernisation Division (I), Thanjavur.

Sales tax is 0-20 Paise which is to be remitted into Treasury under the head "XII. Sales Tax-b. Receipts under States Sales Tax.—General Sales Tax".

Date from which tender documents will be available for sale is from 21st February 1972 to 7th March 1972.

Further conditions of tender will be available in the detailed tender notice.

*Special Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.,
Cauvery Development Works Circle, Thanjavur.*

No. 26-A.

NOTICE OF AUCTION SALE.

Condemned and unserviceable store articles, Hoop iron, empty drums, etc., will be sold in public auction at 11-30 a.m. on 9th March 1972 in the Government Press, Mint Buildings P.O., Madras-1.

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

No. 16-A

Director of Stationery and Printing.

TENDER NOTICE.

Name of work—

Buildings—Government Secondary and Basic Training School for Women at Gudiyatham—Construction of Additional Buildings—E.M.D. Rs. 8,100.

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

Tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore, during office hours from 28th February 1972 to 13th March 1972.

The cost of tender documents of Rs. 50-00 (non-refundable) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "P.W.D. Remittances—III. Other Remittances" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Buildings Division at Kancheepuram.

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

Earnest money deposit will be accepted only in the shape of chalans, deposit at call receipts and demand drafts of Scheduled Bank. The demand drafts of scheduled banks furnished towards Earnest money deposit drawn in favour of Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Buildings Division at Kancheepuram, only be accepted. State Government securities and Madras State Electricity Board Bonds will be accepted at 5 per cent below market value. National Savings Certificates will also be accepted only with the knowledge of the post office concerned. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

Intending tenderers should have atleast three years experience in the construction of Major Buildings Works.

No. 27-A. *Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.,
Chingleput-North Arcot Circle.*

TENDER NOTICE.

Tender for the supply of articles of clothing, equipments, food for horses, etc., required for the Madras City Police for the year 1972-73.

1. Sealed tenders are invited for the supply of articles of clothing, equipment food for horses, etc., required for the Madras City Police from 1st April 1972 to March 1973.

2. The tenders must reach the undersigned on or before 16th March 1972 addressed by name.

3. The form of tenders and contract with schedule of articles required can be obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Police (Stores Section), Egmore, Madras-8, on payment of Rs. 2-00 (Rupees two only) with the usual sales tax which will not be refunded under any circumstances.

No. 11-A *Deputy Commissioner of Police, Head quarters.*

TENDER NOTICE.

SPECIFICATION No. AEP. 83 TO 95.

1. For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, sealed tenders superscribed, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, Ennore Thermal Scheme, supply of paints, etc., AEP. 83 to 95 and the names of the tenderer will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 3-30 p.m. on the respective due dates and will be opened at 4-00 p.m. on the same date and in the presence of such of those tenderers who are present.

2. Details of the materials required corresponding specification Nos. and E.M.D. are indicated below with due dates for each of the tender as mentioned against them:—

Serial number and description.	Specification number.	Earnest Money Deposit.	Due date.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		RS.	
1 Acid, alkali, water and heat resistant black paint to I.S. 158.	AEP. 83.	1,200	3rd March 1972.
2 (a) Red oxide zinc chromate paint to I.S. 2074.	AEP. 84.	1,200	Do.
(b) Aluminium paint to I.S. 2339.			
3 Self tapping screws panhead $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long.	AEP. 85.	1,200	10th March 1972.
4 G.I. Hex. wire netting $\frac{1}{2}$ inch $\times$ 24 SWG.	AEP. 86.	1,200	24th March 1972.
5 (a) G.I. hex. wire netting $\frac{1}{2}$ inch $\times$ 24 SWG.	AEP. 87.	1,000	17th March 1972.
(b) G.I. wire mesh to I.S. 1568.			
(c) 22g. binding wire.			
(d) 12g. binding wire ..			
6 M.S. bolts and nuts 5,000 kg.	AEP. 88.	600	10th March 1972.
7 Spares for Standard 20 vehicles.	AEP. 89.	1,200	3rd March 1972.
8 Spares for Bed Ford vehicle.	AEP. 90.	1,200	10th March 1972.
9 Spares for Willys Jeep Model CJ. 33.	AEP. 91.	1,200	17th March 1972.
10 Spares for Leyland Comet vehicle.	AEP. 92.	1,200	24th March 1972.
11 Spares for Fargo Lorries.	AEP. 93.	1,200	17th March 1972.
12 Spares for Benz Lorries.	AEP. 94.	1,200	24th March 1972.
13 M.S. black tubes 40 mm. dia. light services.	AEP. 95.	750	3rd March 1972.

3. Tender set can be had from the undersigned from 14th February 1972 onwards at a cost of Rs. 5 per set of each work.

4. Tenders not submitted in the Departmental form and on due date will be rejected. The undersigned reserves the right to distribute the work among tenderers or reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reasons therefor.

5. The Electricity Board is not responsible for any loss of tender set during transit if sent by post. The tender forms are not transferable.

No. 28-A. *Superintending Engineer, Ennore Thermal Scheme, Ennore, Madras-57.*

DIRECTORATE OF GROUNDWATER.

TENDER NOTICE.

Name of Work.—Supply of plain ended, casing pipes.

- (1) 8" / 200 mm. nominal bore—500 metres.
- (2) 10" / 250 mm. nominal bore—400 metres.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu *Sealed tenders* will be received by the Director, Groundwater Directorate, Madras-17, in the above office for the above work up to 3-30 p.m. on 22nd March 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Director, Groundwater Directorate, 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. 5,000.

Cost of tender documents is Rs. 10 plus S.T. of Re. 0.40.

The work should be completed within three months. Tender documents will be available in the above office during office hours from 1st February to 20th March 1972.

The cost of tender documents (which will under no circumstances be refunded) must 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, Groundwater Division, Thanjavur-1. The sales tax should be remitted under the same chalan into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head, "XII Sales Tax (b) receipt under State Sales Tax Act, General Sales Tax".

The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalan. No other forms of payment will be accepted.

No. 67-A.

Director of Groundwater.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders will be received for the following work by the Superintending Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Coimbatore Circle at his office at 25th January 1972, Third Street, Tatabad, Coimbatore-12 up to 3-00 p.m. on 3rd April 1972, the tenders will be opened at 4-00 p.m. on the same day in the presence of such of those tenderers who choose to be present. Form of contract is lumpsum and period of completion six months.

Name of work—Pallipalayam W.S.S. II stage—Construction of Treatment works of capacity 25-50 lakhs litres in 23 hours per day—Consisting of aeration chemical house clariflocculator rapid sand filters chlorinator and water meter.

E.M.D. Rs. 4,470.

Cost of Tender documents.—Rs. 20-70 (inclusive of Sales Tax)

Period of sales of tender document.—From 28th February 1972 to 31st March 1972.

Tender documents can be had at a cost of Rs. 20-70 (inclusive of sales tax) from the Executive Engineer (Public Health), 18, Samiappa Gounder Street, Thirunagar Colony, Erode-3 by remitting the cost of tender documents either by cash or Money Order.

The earnest money deposit should be in the shape of Treasury chalan drawn in favour of Executive Engineer, Erode-3 under the Head of account (P.H.) III O.R. Credit adjusted Executive Engineer, Erode-3. The E.M.D. may also be remitted in the form of Demand Draft or Bank guarantee obtained from any nationalised banks in favour of Executive Engineer, Erode-3. Tenders received without E.M.D. are liable to be rejected.

The Superintending Engineer, P.H. Engineering circle, Coimbatore reserves right to reject any tender or all the tenders without assigning reasons thereof.

*Superintending Engineer (P.H.),
Coimbatore-12.*

No. 6.

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Madras, sealed tenders in the prescribed departmental forms will be received by the Superintending Engineers (Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board) of this department as noted below up to 3-00 p.m. on 9th March 1972 in respect of the following works. The tenders will be opened at 3-30 p.m. on the same day by the Superintending Engineers, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board Execution Circles, concerned or by any one deputed by them in the presence of tenderers present at the time of opening. Form of contract for all works is lump sum and period of completion for each work is six months.

Name of work.—1. Ramanathapuram Water-Supply Scheme, Construction of Collector well (Cap. 6'00 mld.). E.M.D. Rs. 6,000.

2. Sivaganga Water-Supply Scheme Construction of Collector well (Cap. 5'0 mld.). E.M.D. Rs. 5,000.

3. Ambur Water-Supply Scheme, Construction of Collector well (Cap. 9 mld.). E.M.D. Rs. 10,000.

4. Vaniyambadi Water-Supply Scheme, Construction of Collector well (Cap. 9 mld.). E.M.D. Rs. 10,000.

5. Tirupathur Water-Supply Scheme (North Arcot district) Construction of Collector well (Cap. 10 mld.). E.M.D. Rs. 10,000.

Cost of tender document per set of each work is Rs. 10 plus sales tax and surcharge and they can be had from Superintending Engineer, Execution Circle, Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board, Madurai-2.

The tender schedules can be had direct from the Executive Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board Division, 1/14, Edward Elliotts Road, Madras-4, from 11th February 1972 onwards by remitting the cost towards the tender schedule by cash or by money order. The cost of tender document is not refundable under any circumstances. No extension of time for the submission of tenders will be entertained.

The tender accepting authority reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders in part or full without assigning any reason therefor.

Chief Engineer,

No. 8. *Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board,
Madras-5.*

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board sealed tenders in the prescribed form will be received by the Chief Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board, at his office at Public Works Buildings, Chepauk Madras-5 up to 3 p.m. on 15th March 1972 and the tender will be opened in the presence of tenderers or their authorised representatives on the same day at 3-30 p.m. Form of contract is lump-sum.

Name of work—Supply and Delivery of various sizes of C.I. sluice valves and air valves conforming to relevant ISS/BSS specifications.—E.M.D. Rs. 10,000.

(Earnest Money Deposit is to be remitted into the Government Treasury or in the form of Demand Draft or Bank guarantee.)

Cost of Tender Documents Rs. 20.75 p. (Rupees twenty and seventy-five paise only. Inclusive of sales tax).

Tender documents can be had from the Office of the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board, Edward Elliotts Road, Madras-4, by remitting the cost of tender documents, i.e., Rs. 20.75 including sales tax.

*Chief Engineer,
Tamil Nadu Water Supply and
Drainage Board.*

No. 13.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders in the form supplied will be received from the registered contractors of Public Works Department and other Government Departments for the following work by the Special Superintending Engineer, Cauvery Development Works Circle, Thanjavur up to 4-00 p.m. on 9th March 1972. Form Contract K2.

Name of work—Construction of a tail end regulator at KM 22.4 of Valavanar river. E.M.D. Rs. 7,000.

CONDITIONS.

1. Tender schedule will be available for sale on or after 21st February 1972.
2. The E.M.D. should be deposited into the Government Treasury under the head "Revenue deposits" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Drainage Division, Thiruvavur.
3. The cost of tender schedule, viz., Rs. 10 is to be remitted into the Government Treasury under the head "P.W.D. III O.R. to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Drainage Division, Thiruvavur."
4. The sales tax, i.e. Re. 0.35 is to be remitted into the Treasury under the head XII—Sales 'b' receipts under—Sales tax General.
5. Applications for the tender schedules should reach this office on or before 7th March 1972 and the application should be addressed to the Personal Assistant to the Special Superintending Engineer, Cauvery Development Works Circle, Thanjavur and the applications received after that date will not generally be considered.

*Special Superintending Engineer,
Cauvery Development Works Circle,
Thanjavur.*

No. 1.

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, P.H. Engineering Circle, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board for the following works at his office at No. 25-1, 3rd street, Tatabad, Coimbatore-12 up to 3 p.m. on 3rd April 1972. Tenders will be opened at 4-00 p.m. on the same day in the presence of such of those tenderers who choose to be present. Form of contract is lump sum and period of completion six months.

Name of work—Sirumugai Water Supply Scheme I Stage construction and initial maintenance of water treatment plant to treat 28,60,000 litres in 20 hours per day complete with civil works.—E.M.D. Rs. 7,000.

Cost of tender documents including sales tax is Rs. 20.70 and tender documents can be had from the Executive Engineer, P.H. T.W.A.D.,—No. 11/8, Basyagaralu Road, R.S. Puram Coimbatore-2.

The earnest money deposit to be enclosed with the tender should be in the shape of Treasury chalan drawn in favour and remitted into treasury within the jurisdiction of the Executive Engineer (PHE), Coimbatore-2. Demand draft at par or Bank guarantee from any nationalised bank drawn in favour of the Executive Engineer (PHE), Division, Coimbatore-2, can also be accepted towards Earnest Money Deposit.

The Superintending Engineer (PH) reserves the rights to reject any tender or all the tenders without assigning a ny reasons therefor.

No. 2.

*Superintending Engineer,
T.W.A.D. Board, Coimbatore-12.*

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Ramanathapuram Circle at his office at Madurai-1 for the work mentioned below in separate covers up to 4-00 p.m. on 10th March 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Ramanathapuram Circle, Madurai-1 in the presence of the tenderers who choose to be present at 4-30 p.m. on the same day. Form of agreement is K2.

Name of work—S.R. to Irunjiri Tank in Aruppukkottai Taluk. E.M.D. Rs. 2,610.

The Cost of tender documents, viz., Rs. 10 for each set is payable under the head P.W. III. Other remittances on account of Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Virudhunagar Division, Virudhunagar, besides, sales tax at 3½ per cent extra which is payable under the head "XII. General Sales Tax".

The cost of tender documents non-refundable should be remitted into Treasury or Reserve Bank of India to the head of account specified above and the chalan produced after which the tender documents will be issued.

The tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Ramanathapuram Circle, Madurai-1 during office hours from 1st March 1972 onwards. The last date for receipt of application for the tender schedules is 8th March 1972 and the applications received after that date will not be generally considered.

Earnest money deposit will be accepted in the shape of chalans and other authorised mode of payment after due observations of formalities.

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

No. 18A.

Superintending Engineer in-charge.

TAMIL NADU GOVERNMENT CINCHONA DEPARTMENT.

TENDER NOTICE

On behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu tenders are called for, for the disposal of 15 items of surplus stock of plant and machineries available at Medicinal and Essential Oils Factory, Naduvattam, the Nilgiris District. The Plant and Machineries will be available for inspection on all working days between 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. at the above premises and will be disposed off on 'as is and where is' basis.

Copies of the tender notification can be had from the Director, Cinchona Department Ootacamund (The Nilgiris) on payment of Rs. 2.07 inclusive of Sales Tax per copy, which will not be refunded under any circumstances.

The last date for receipt of tenders by the Director, Cinchona Department, Ootacamund is 4 p.m. on 15th March 1972.

No. 12.

Director, Cinchona Department.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board sealed tenders with the name of work and tenderer duly super-scribed on the cover for the following work are invited from the registered contractors of Slum Clearance Board by the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board Division VI, Madras-28, up to 3-00 p.m. on 8th March 1972. Tenders received will be opened by the Executive Engineer, Division VI at 3-05 p.m. on the same day in the presence of tenderers or their authorised agents who choose to be present. Approximate value of work is Rs. 1,32,000 and form of contract is lump sum.

Name of work.—Construction of four storeyed tenements under slum improvements at Ellispuram. 1 Block of 24 in 1 adopting the type design No. 16/71.

Earnest Money Deposit.—Rs. 1,980.

The tender documents can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board Division VI on all working days, between 11-00 a.m. and 3-00 p.m. from 1st March 1972 to 7th March 1972 on production of chalan towards the cost of tender schedule plus sales tax viz., Rs. 15-54.

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

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

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

No. 32-A

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

ELECTRICAL SUPERVISORS' COMPETENCY CERTIFICATE COURSE EXAMINATION—MAY 1972.

NOTIFICATION.

Applications are invited for admission to the Electrical Supervisors' Competency Certificate Course Examination to be held in May 1972.

The prescribed form of application for admission to these examinations, copies of rules and regulations, etc., can be had from this office from 23rd February 1972 onwards on requisition with a self-addressed envelope (cover size 22 c.m. x 9½ c.m.) with 50 paise plus 5 paise Refugee Relief postage stamp affixed.

Admission qualification:

1. S.S.L.C. passed or completed with 5 years of practical experience in the Electrical Engineering field.

2. B.E. (Civil and Mechanical), L.C.E. and L.M.E. diploma holders with 2 years of practical experience in the Electrical Engineering field.

Last date for receipt of application in this office: 29th March 1972 without penal fee and 6th April 1972 with penal fee of Rs. 5.

For full details, intending candidates may refer to the detailed notification published by this department in Part III of *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette*, dated 9th February 1972, copies of which can be had from the Government Branch Press, Mount Road, Madras-2, on payment.

*Chairman,
Board of Examiners.*

No. 30-A

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water-supply and Drainage Board separate sealed tenders superscribing the name of the work on the sealed cover will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering Circle, Madurai, at his office at No. 17, P.T. Rajan Road, Madurai-2 up to 3-00 p.m. on 8th March 1972 (Wednesday) and they will be opened at 3-30 p.m. on the same day in the presence of the tenderers who choose to be present at the time. Each work is to be executed on L.S. contract within nine months.

Name of the work.—(1). Kovilpatti Water-supply Scheme II stage—Construction of an elevated RCC service Reservoir of 7-25 lakh litres capacity for District I low level zone—E.M.D. Rs. 3,840.

(2) Kovilpatti Water-supply Scheme II Stage—Construction of an elevated RCC Service Reservoir of V 7-25 lakh litres capacity for District II low level zone—E.M.D. Rs. 3,820.

Earnest Money Deposit shall be 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 (P.H.E.), Kovilpatti.

Tender documents can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, 25, Vakkil Street, Kovilpatti, on all working days up to 6th March 1972 (Monday) during working hours on payment of Rs. 10-35 towards the cost per set of each work.

Tenders received after the due date will not be considered.

No. 44-A.

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

Amendment to Chit Tender Notice TNV (R) 28/71-72.

Name of work.—Construction of quarters for 1 Sub-Inspector. 1 Head Constable and 7 Police Constables at Kulasekaram in Kanyakumari district.

The last date for receipt of tenders for the above work fixed as 10th February 1972 is extended to 3-00 p.m. on 10th March 1972. The tenders will be opened at 3-30 p.m. on the same day. Tender documents will be available for sale during office hours on all working days up to 4th March 1972. Other conditions remain unaltered.

*Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.,
Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari Circle,
Palayamkottai.*

No. 3.

CHIT TENDER EXTENSION NOTICE.

Name of work.—Construction of additional buildings in Government (Board) High School, Hullaical in Nilgiris district.

The last date for the receipt of tenders for the above work fixed as 9th February 1972 is extended to 8th March 1972 up to 3-00 p.m. The tender documents will be available for sale in the office of the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Coimbatore Division, Coimbatore, up to 6th March 1972.

The other conditions of the original tender notice remains unaltered.

*Superintending Engineer (I/C),
Coimbatore-Nilgiris Circle,
Coimbatore.*

No. 4.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited by the Forest Engineer, Tiruchirappalli for the following work on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu:—

“Formation of Sitheri-Nochikuttai road 9.04 K.M. in Harur Range of Dharmapuri Division”.—Earnest Money Deposit Rs. 2,700.

The last date of receipt and opening of tenders—6th March 1972 at 3-00 p.m. and at 3-05 p.m. respectively.

2. Tender documents can be had from the office of the “Forest Engineer, 1-A, Royal Road, Contonment, Tiruchirappalli-1” on payment of Rs. 1.04 in cash or by Money Order from 21st February 1972 to 4th March 1972 during office hours on all working days.

No. 29-A

Forest Engineer,
Tiruchirappalli.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders superscribed, “Tender for the supply of bun and tea to the technical employees of the Government Regional Press at Tiruchirappalli for the year 1972-73” will be received by the Director of Stationery and Printing, Madras, up to 3-00 p.m. on 10th March 1972. The tenders should be sent in sealed covers by registered post with acknowledgment due addressed to the Director of Stationery and Printing, Mint Buildings, Madras-1 by name and not by any other means. For further particulars please apply to the Assistant Works Manager, Government Regional Press, Tiruchirappalli-10.

No. 7.

Director.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Chairman, Pallava Transport Corporation Ltd., Madras-2, sealed Tenders are invited up to 3 p.m. on 15th March 1972, by Executive Engineer (C), Pallava Transport Corporation Ltd., Anna Salai, Madras-2 for running a canteen shop at Ambattur Depot of Pallava Transport Corporation Ltd., Madras. The Tenders will be for a period of 2 years. Tenders will be opened on the same day, i.e., 15th March 1972 at 3-15 p.m. Copies of Tender conditions can be had from the Executive Engineer (C), Pallava Transport Corporation Ltd., Madras-2, on payment of Rs. 1.04 during office hours. The amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

No. 17A.

Managing Director.

ADVERTISEMENT

STATIONERY AND PRINTING DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited by the Director of Stationery and Printing, Madras-1 from the licensed Mechanical and Electrical dealers and repairers to register themselves with the Director of Stationery and Printing, Madras for the entrustment of the following Mechanical and Electrical Works:—

I. Mechanical.—Arc and Gas Welding of different alloys Gear Pinion wheel and Rack Manufacturing of Press units and minor repair works.

II. Electrical.—Winding (rewinding) of A.C & D.C. Motors, Impression Magnetic and Break Magnetic coils, Starter coils etc., General Works in repairing of Printing, Binding and Composing Machines and other allied equipments will be entrusted to the companies for execution.

The applications of the firms should reach the office on or before 25th March 1972.

No. 45-A.

Director.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed Tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Thanjavur Circle for the following works up to 8th March 1972.

Construction of Post-Graduate Chemistry block for Government Arts College (Men), Kumbakonam.	(1)	Construction of Post-Graduate Physics block for Government Arts College (Men), Kumbakonam.	(2)	Construction of Post-Graduate Arts block for Government Arts College (Men), Kumbakonam.	(3)
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1. Form of Agreement.	Lump-sum.	Lump-sum.	Lump-sum.
2. Earnest Money Deposit (in the shape of chalan).	5,300	6,500	6,500
3. Cost of tender documents [to be remitted into Treasury under the head P.W. III. Other remittances to the credit of the Executive Engineer, (B) Division, Tiruvavur].	30.30	30.00	30.00
4. Sales Tax (to be remitted under the head XII. Sales tax receipts under Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax).	1.05	1.05	1.05
5. Period of completion	12 Months.	12 Months.	12 Months.
6. Date from which the tender documents will be available for sale.	21-2-72	21-2-72	21-2-72

No. 89-A.

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

TENDER NOTIFICATION.

Sealed tenders for the supply of drugs, surgical instruments, etc., for the period from 1st April 1972 to 30th September 1972 are invited by the undersigned till 11 a.m. on 21st March 1972.

Copies of conditions of tender, schedule of articles required and form of tender can be obtained from the undersigned on production of a chalan of the Reserve Bank of India, Madras, for Rs. 5 being the cost of tender form to be remitted under head of account XXIII-Med. (g) Miscellaneous—other receipts another chalan for Re. 0-19 to be remitted under the head of account XII Sales-tax—Receipts under the State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax towards sales-tax should also be produced. A self addressed stamped envelope the value of Rs. 1.50 is to be sent along with the requisition.

No. 40-A.

Superintendent.

TIRUNELVELI ELECTRICITY SYSTEM.

Sealed Tenders are invited by the undersigned up to 2 p.m. on 20th March 1972 for the following works for a period of one year from 1st April 1972 or from the date of award of the contract thereafter:—

Work No. 1:—Handling and transport of materials of all categories except Transformers and heavy and special equipments individually weighing more than 5 (Five) Quintals from Talaiyuthu Railway Station, Tirunelveli Junction Railway Station and various Lorry Booking Offices at Tirunelveli to Talaiyuthu Central Stores and vice versa by road through carts on lorries.

Work No. 2:—Handling and transport of Departmental Materials of all categories except heavy and special equipments individually weighing more than 2 tonnes and longthies articles measuring more than 6.5 metre between various places in Tamil Nadu more than 20 Km. apart.

Work No. 3:—Handling and transport of R.C.C. Poles (7.32 metres, 8.23 metres and 9.14 metres length poles) through private lorries or tractors from various R.C.C. yards to works spots within Tirunelveli Electricity System.

2. Copies of tender Specification form can be had from the Chief Accountant/Expenditure/Tirunelveli Electricity System/Vaanarpet, Tirunelveli-3 from 25th February to 18th March 1972, on remittance of Rs. 6 (six only) to him by cash or by money order and furnishing clear postal address. The last date for receipt of Money Orders is 16th March 1972.

3. The tender forms will be sent to the applicants by ordinary post only and the Board is not responsible for any loss during transit by post. The tender form is not transferable. The Tenders will be opened at 4 p.m. on 20th March 1972 in the presence of such of those tenderers who may desire to be present.

4. The Tenders not received within the stipulated date and time and those received without Earnest Money Deposits will summarily be rejected.

5. It is not binding on the undersigned to accept the lowest or any other tender. The undersigned also reserves the right to reject any tender without assigning any reasons therefor and to split the order between two or more tenderers.

*Superintending Engineer, Tirunelveli
Electricity System.*

No. 62-A.

TENDER FOR RUNNING NURSES COMMON MESS, ETC.

Tender for running 'Nurses Common Mess' Cycle Stand and the 'Canteen' Attached to Government Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children, Madras-5.

Tenders for running the Nurses "Common Mess" "Cycle Stand" and the "Canteen" attached to this Hospital for one year from 1st April 1972 to 31st March 1973 will be received up to 2 p.m. on Wednesday the 15th March 1972. Copies of conditions of Tenders, and tender forms can be had from this office on application. **Separate tenders should be sent for each item of tender.** The fee towards the cost of each Tender form is Rs. 5 plus Sales Tax at 3½%. The cost of each tender form and Sales Tax should be remitted into the Reserve Bank of India, Madras or any Government Treasury to the credit of the Madras Government, under the Head of Account, "XXIII—Medical-K. Miscellaneous," and in respect of Sales Tax under "XII—Sales Tax—Receipt under the Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax." The amount is not refundable under any circumstances.

Each tender must be accompanied with a Solvency Certificate, Income-tax Clearance Certificate, Sales Tax Verification Certificate and Nationality Certificate obtained on or after 1st October 1971 and signed by the Tahsildar concerned or true copy of the same attested by a Gazetted Officer.

*Superintendent, Government Kasturba
Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children,
Madras-5.*

No. 64-A.

AUCTION NOTICE.

The condemned Willy's Jeep MSZ 5048 of 1949 make belong ing to the Superintendent, Agricultural Research Station Nanjanad, The Nilgiris, will be sold in public auction on 24th April 1972 (Monday) at 11-00 a.m. at the premises of the Agricultural Research Station, Nanjanad, The Nilgiris, subject to the conditions prescribed by the Government.

Information regarding the conditions of the sale may be had from the Superintendent, Agricultural Research Station, Nanjanad, on any working day during office hours or can be had on application with stamped and self addressed envelope.

*Superintendent, Agricultural Research
Station, Nanjanad (The Nilgiris).*

No. 53-A.

KODAYAR HYDRO ELECTRIC SCHEME.

TENDER NOTICE.

Excavation for foundation laying concrete and building masonry for rear protection arrangements of Kodayar Dam-I at Kodayar Upper Camp.

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

1. Sealed tenders separately for each work superscribed with the names of the work noted below and with the name of the tenderer will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Kodayar Hydro Electric Scheme, Perumalpuram, Tirunelveli-7, Tirunelveli District up to 3-00 p.m. on the due dates noted against each work and will be opened at 4-00 p.m. on the same day in the presence of such of those tenderers on their authorised representatives as may be present.

Name of work.—Excavation for foundation laying concrete and Building masonry for rear protection arrangements of Kodayar Dam-I Reach 'A' D.S. 160' to D.S. 320' at Kodayar Upper camp.—E.M.D. Rs. 17,750 Tender Specification No. K.C. 306.

Due date.—28th March 1972.

(2) Excavation for foundation laying concrete and building masonry for rear protection arrangements of Kodayar Dam-I Reach 'B' D.S. 320 to D.S. 450 at Kodayar Upper camp.—E.M.D. Rs. 12,160. Tender specification No. K.C. 307.

Due date.—10th April 1972.

2. Copies of tender specification with schedule, etc. can be had from the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 10.35 inclusive of sales tax by money order or cash towards the cost of each set. This amount is not refundable under any circumstances.

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

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

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

6. The Board is not responsible for any loss of tender 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.

Due date for the receipt of tenders for the work (1) is 28th March 1972 and for work (2) 10th April 1972.

*Superintendent Engineer,
Kodayar, H.E. Scheme,
Perumalpuram, Tirunelveli-7.*

No. 66-A.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders will be received from I or II class registered contractors of the State/Central Government Department up to 4 p.m. on 24th March 1972 for the work "CONSTRUCTION OF A COMPOUND WALL" for the Tamilnad Cement Factory. The approximate value of work is Rs. 2.15 lakhs and E.M.D. is 2½ per cent of the tender. The nature of contract is lumpsum and the work is to be executed in four months.

Tender documents can be had from the General Manager, Tamilnad Cements, Alangulam (via) Rajapalayam on payment of Rs. 10/35 (Rupees ten and paise thirty-five only) per set non-refundable from 6th March 1972 to 22nd March 1972 on all working days between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

No. 46-A.

General Manager, Tamilnad Cements,
Alangulam.

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD.

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 p.m. on 7th March 1972. The tenders will be opened at 3.05 p.m. on the same day in the presence of tenderer who choose to be present. Approximate value of each work is Rs. 1,40,000.

1. Construction of 2 Blocks of MIG Flats as per S.D. No. 159/70 near shopping centre facing Lattice Bridge road at Indira Nagar. S5/577/72. E.M.D. Rs. 2,120—Design No. S.D. No. 159/70.

2. Construction of 2 Blocks of MIG flats over shopping centre facing Lattice Bridge road at Indira Nagar. S5/578/72—E.M.D. Rs. 2,120—Design No. S.D. No. 159/70.

Tender documents and other particulars can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer (S), T.N.H.B. 36, Mount Road, Madras-35, between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. on all working days by remitting Rs. 10 plus S.T. per set of each work.

No. 14.

Executive Engineer [South Division.

NOTIFICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, MADRAS.
Loan Assistance to Craftsmen for Encouraging Self-Employment.

Applications from ex-trainees of Industrial Training Institutes in Tamil Nadu who possess the National Trade Certificate or National Apprenticeship Certificate in any trade, are invited for the grant of interest-free loan in the form of hand tools and equipments worth about Rs. 1,000 for starting self-employment projects.

The amount of loan will be sanctioned in the form of hand tools and equipments only according to the requirements of the individual. Application and other particulars can be had from the Principals of Industrial Training Institutes and Employment Exchanges. Completed applications should be sent to the Principals of the Industrial Training Institutes. The receipt of the applications by the Principals of Industrial Training Institutes will be from 29th February 1972.

No. 47-A.

Director of Employment and Training.

BOARD OF EXAMINATIONS.

Government Technical Examinations—May 1972 in Accountancy; Commercial Practice; Banking; Commercial Geography; Shorthand (English and Tamil); Typewriting (English and Tamil); Lower and Higher Grades; Shorthand (English and Tamil); High Speed Tests; Typewriting (English and Tamil); High Speed Tests.

NOTIFICATION.

Applications are hereby invited from candidates intending to appear for the Government Technical Examinations in the above mentioned subjects to be held in May 1972. Application form for the Government Technical Examinations to be held in May 1972 onwards has been revised and the candidates should submit their applications in the revised forms only. Applications prepared in manuscript or in old form used for October 1971 examinations or in forms intended for other examinations will not be accepted. Heads of Institutes of Commerce approved for the calendar year 1972 who require the prescribed application forms in bulk quantities in respect of the candidates trained in their Institutes may obtain the forms from this office from 25th February 1972. Their attention is invited to this office Memo. No. 15386/R(3)/72, dated 11th February 1972 wherein instructions have already been issued regarding supply of revised application forms. Private candidates may also obtain the application forms from this office from 25th February 1972 on requisition with a self-addressed envelope of size 22 c.m. x 9½ c.m. with 50 P. postage stamp and 5 P. Refugee Relief stamp affixed thereto. For emergency, the candidates may obtain application forms in *Person* from the Principals of all Government and Private Polytechnics in the different districts in the State. Candidates are specifically informed that application forms will not be available for supply at the District or Taluk Treasuries. For full details intending candidates and Heads of Approved Institutes of Commerce may refer to the "Notification" to be published by this Department in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette* (Tamil Arasu) shortly. They are informed that a copy of the "Notification" has been sent to all the District Educational Officers, all Principals of Polytechnics, and Heads of all Institutes of Commerce approved for the calendar year 1972 in order to facilitate them to peruse the "Notification" appearing in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette* (Tamil Arasu). They may, therefore, approach any one of the above and refer to the detailed "Notification". The last date for receipt of filled-up applications in this office is 20th March 1972, after which date till 23rd March 1972 applications will be entertained only on payment of a penal fee of Rupee one each. It is proposed to commence the examinations on Friday, the 19th May 1972.

Candidates are informed that the qualifications for admission to the Government Technical Examinations in Commerce subjects from May 1972 have been slightly revised and they may refer to the "Notification" for details. They are specifically informed that they need not obtain prior permission from this office to appear for the Government Technical Examinations under any Category, as done in previous years.

Director of Technical Education and
Chairman, Board of Examinations, Madras-25.

No. 30.

TENDER NOTICE.

Name of Work.—Construction of Dermitary Blocks for Special Care and Rehabilitations Homes for Leprous Beggars at Mallavadi, Tiruvannamalai taluk, North Arcot district.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D. Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore from contractors of appropriate class of P.W.D. of other Government Departments for the above works up to 3.00 p.m. on 22nd March 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D. Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3.15 p.m. on the same day. The work is to be completed in six months on Lumpsum contract basis.

Tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Superintending Engineer P.W.D. Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore during office hours from 6th March to 20th 1972.

The cost of tender documents of Rs. 20.00 (which under no circumstances be refunded) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "P.W. Remittance III Other Remittances" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Tiruvannamalai Division, Tiruvannamalai.

The Sales Tax of Re. 0.70 can be remitted in the same chalan under the head of "XII. Sales Tax-B. Receipts" under State Sales Tax Act, General Sales Tax. The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalan.

Earnest Money Deposit viz. Rs. 9,700 will be accepted only in the shap of chalans, deposit at call receipts and demand drafts of scheduled Banks. The demand drafts of Scheduled Banks furnished towards earnest money deposit drawn in favour of Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Tiruvannamalai Division, Tiruvannamalai only be accepted. State Government Securities and Madras State Electricity Board Bonds will be accepted at 5 per cent below market value. National Savings Certificates will also be accepted only with the knowledge of the post office concerned. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

Intending Tenderers should have atleast three years experience in the construction of Major Buildings works.

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

No. 65-A.

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APPOINTMENT OF AUCTIONEERS.

Sealed tenders are invited by the Director, Tamil Nadu State Transport Department, Madras-2, up to 3.00 p.m. on 15th March 1972, from recognised auctioneers for appointment as Authorised Auctioneers for conducting auction of old and condemned vehicles unserviceable Stores, etc., belonging to this department in the depots like Transport House Depot in Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Salem, Coimbatore and Nagercoil during the period 1st April 1972 to 31st March 1973. Copies of the tender conditions can be had from the Chief Engineer, Tamil Nadu State Transport Department, Transport House, Madras-2, free of cost during the office hours.

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

No. 104-A.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Construction of building for Guest House for Madurai University in Madurai University Campus at Madurai. E.M.D. Rs. 3,000.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Director of Technical Education, Madras-25, in the above office from contractors of appropriate classes III and above registered for taking up works in the Technical Education Divisions, for the above work up to 3-00 p.m. on 6th March 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Director of Technical Education, Madras-25, in the above office in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-30 p.m. on the same day.

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

Tender documents will be available in the above office during office hours from 21st February 1972 to 4th March 1972.

The cost of tender documents, viz., Rs. 20 plus Sales Tax should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the Head "P.W. Remittances—III. Other Remittances" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, University Buildings Division, Madurai. The sales tax should be remitted under a separate chalan into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the Head "XII. Sales Tax—(b) Receipts under the State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax". The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalans. Tender documents will not be issued to contractors who are not registered for works in the appropriate classes in the Construction Wing of the Directorate of Technical Education, Madras.

Earnest Money Deposit will be accepted in the shape of chalans and deposit-at-call receipts of scheduled banks. Government Promissory Notes, State Electricity Board Bonds and National Savings Certificates will also be accepted towards Earnest Money Deposit at 5 per cent below the market value or at the face value whichever is less.

Bank guarantee from any of Nationalised Banks alone will also be accepted towards Earnest Money Deposit. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

Intending tenderers should have at least three years experience in the construction of major building works in the appropriate classes. The Director of Technical Education, Madras-25, reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reasons therefor.

No. 44.

*Director of Technical Education,
Madras.*

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Name of work—Item No. 1.—Construction of buildings for Laboratory and staff room for Electronics and Communication Engineering at Alagappa Chettiar College of Technology, Karaikudi.

Item No. 2.—Construction of buildings for Laboratory and staff room for Electronics and Communication Engineering at Government College of Technology, Coimbatore.

Ref.—This Office Chit Tender Notice No. CW/371/D1/72, dated 13th January 1972.

For and on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu, SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of Technical Education, Madras-25, in the above office from contractors of appropriate classes III and above registered for taking up works in the Technical Education Divisions, for the above work up to 3-00 p.m. on 6th March 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Director of Technical Education, Madras-25, in the above office in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-30 p.m. on the same day.

	<i>Item No. 1.</i>	<i>Item No. 2.</i>
1. Form of agreement	Lump-sum.	Lump-sum.
2. Earnest Money Deposit ..	Rs. 3,250.	Rs. 3,250.
3. Cost of tender documents with plans.	Rs. 20-00 plus Sales tax.	Rs. 20-00 plus Sales tax.
4. Period of completion	Six months.	Six months.
5. Date from which tender documents will be available in the above office during office hours.	28th February 1972 to 4th March 1972.	28th February 1972 to 4th March 1972.

The cost of tender documents (which will under no circumstances be refunded) 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 Executive Engineer, Regional Engineering College Division, Tiruchirappalli. The sales tax should be remitted under a separate chalan 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 after producing the chalans. The tender documents will not be issued to contractors, who are not registered for works in the appropriate classes in the Construction Wing of the Directorate of Technical Education, Madras.

Earnest Money Deposit will be accepted in the shape of chalans and deposit-at-call receipts of scheduled banks. Government Promissory Notes, State Electricity Board Bonds and National Savings Certificates will also be accepted towards Earnest Money Deposit at 5 per cent below the market value or at the face value whichever is less. Bank guarantee from any of nationalised banks alone will also be accepted towards Earnest Money Deposit. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

Intending tenderers should have at least three years experience in the construction of major building works in the appropriate classes. The Director of Technical Education, Madras-25 reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reasons therefor.

N.B.—This tender notice cancels the tender notice issued in the reference cited.

No. 34.

Director of Technical Education, Madras.

AUCTION NOTICE.

One Large Animals Ambulance Ford Van MSP 6932 will be sold in public auction at 2-00 p.m. on 15th March 1972 at the premises of the Madras Veterinary College by the Director of Veterinary Education and Research and Dean, Madras Veterinary College, Madras. The vehicle may be inspected on all working days between 10-30 a.m. and 5-00 p.m. at the Madras Veterinary College. The conditions of the sale of the vehicle can be had from the undersigned.

No. 42-A.

*Director of Veterinary Education and Research
and Dean, Madras Veterinary College,
Madras-7.*

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD.

MADRAS EAST DIVISION.

TENDER NOTICE NO. 8/71-72.

Separate sealed tenders with the name 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 p.m. on the dates mentioned against each item. The tender will be opened at 3.05 p.m. on the same day in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present.

<i>Serial number and description of work.</i>	<i>Approximate value.</i>	<i>E.M.D.</i>	<i>Cost of tender documents (excluding S.T.).</i>	<i>Date of sales of tender forms.</i>	<i>Last date for the receipt of tender.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	RS.	RS.	RS.		
1. Construction of Sewage Pumping Station for North Madras Neighbourhood Scheme near Vyasarpadi (MES/1542/71). (Postponed tender).	1,50,000	2,250	10 + S.T.	6th March 1972.	14th March 1972.
2. General filling in low lying area in North Madras Neighbourhood Scheme, Area I. (Postponed tender).	6,16,400	9,250	20 + S.T.	2nd March 1972.	6th March 1972.
3. Filling in low lying areas in North Madras Neighbourhood Scheme, Area II. (Postponed tender).	2,50,000	3,750	15 + S.T.	6th March 1972.	10th March 1972.
4. Construction of Godown-cum-Sub-divisional Office in North Madras Neighbourhood Scheme. (Postponed tender).	58,500	875	10 + S.T.	6th March 1972.	14th March 1972.
5. Construction of Storm Water Pump Rooms in North Madras Neighbourhood Scheme Area I. (Postponed tender).	12,500	190	5 + S.T.	6th March 1972.	15th March 1972.
6. Construction of Random Rubble Masonry retaining wall in Area II of North Madras Neighbourhood Scheme for Captain Cottons canal (Postponed tender).	1,22,700	1,840	10 + S.T.	3rd March 1972.	7th March 1972.
7. Construction of four L.I.G. flats (in one block) in North Madras Neighbourhood Scheme area (as per TD 152/70).	42,000	630	5 + S.T.	6th March 1972.	17th March 1972.
8. Filling in low lying areas Phase I in Burmah Repatriates Scheme near Vyasarpadi in North Madras Neighbourhood Scheme Area (Postponed tender).	1,00,000	1,500	10 + S.T.	1st March 1972.	7th March 1972.
9. Construction of office Building in Burmah Repatriates Scheme near Vyasarpadi (Postponed tender).	13,400	205	5 + S.T.	2nd March 1972.	7th March 1972.
10. Construction of M.I.G. Flats as per design 3A/68 (one block) in North Madras Neighbourhood Scheme.	75,000	1,125	10 + S.T.	2nd March 1972.	6th March 1972.
11. Construction of Tahsildars Quarters (one block of 4 flats) 3A/68 in Foreshore Estate.	72,000	1,080	10 + S.T.	6th March 1972.	15th March 1972.
12. Supply of A.C. Sheets (semi-corrugated) 450 sq. mts and Ride Sheets 25 pairs (no Schedule will be supplied) in North Madras Neighbourhood Scheme.	...	...	...	...	8th March 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 a.m. and 2 p.m. on all working days. The undersigned reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders without assigning reasons.

CAUVERY DEVELOPMENT WORKS CIRCLE,
THANJAVUR.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders, on the form supplied will be received from the registered contractors of P.W.D. or other Government Departments for the work detailed below by the Special Superintending Engineer, Cauvery Development Works Circle, Thanjavur up to 4.00 p.m. on 9th March 1972.

Improvements to Era voikkal drain—E.M.D. Rs. 2,450. Cost of tender documents is Rs. 10 plus S.T. Re. 0.35.

Conditions:—

1. Tender schedules will be available for sale after 25th February 1972.

2. The E.M.D. should be deposited into the Government Treasury to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Project Investigation Division, Tiruthuraiipoondi under Revenue Deposit, call deposits, demand drafts, fixed deposits of scheduled banks, Bank guarantee of Nationalised Banks drawn in favour of the Executive Engineer, Project Investigation Division, Tiruthuraiipoondi, N.D.C.S., N.S.C.S., Gold Bonds, State Government securities, State Electricity Board Loan Bonds, which are in the name of the tenderer and pledged to the Executive Engineer of the concerned division will also be accepted as E.M.D. Government securities and Electricity Board Loan Bonds will be accepted at 5 per cent below the market price or at the face value whichever is less.

3. The cost of tender schedule should be remitted into the Government Treasury under the head "P.W.D.—III O.R." to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Project Investigation Division, Tiruthuraiipoondi.

4. Sales-tax should be remitted into the Government Treasury under the head "XII. Sales tax—B. Receipts under the State Sales tax Act—General Sales tax".

5. Application for tender schedule should reach this office on or before 7th March 1972 and the application should be addressed to the Personal Assistant to Special Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Cauvery Development Works Circle, Thanjavur.

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

No. 87A.

TAMIL NADU FOREST DEPARTMENT.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited by the District Forest Officer, Coimbatore South Division on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu to reach him up to 4 p.m. on 9th March 1972 in this office at Pollachi for the (i) Transport of timber and poles from Tunacadvu C.F.C. VII (a) and (b) (Ulandy Block), etc., to the Government Timber Depot, Pollachi and (ii) to the Range Office compound at Anaimalai Farm if necessary from the date of execution of agreement to 31st December 1972.

Quantity to be transported 3,500 cu.m.

Rates should be quoted separately for transport of timber to each place.

2. Tenders must be in the prescribed form which can be had from the District Forest Officer, Coimbatore South Division, Pollachi or the Range Officer, Government Timber Depot, Pollachi on payment of Rupees two plus sales-tax 7 paise excluding postage. Detailed particulars can be had from the District Forest Officer, Coimbatore South Division, Pollachi or the Range Officer, Government Timber Depot, Pollachi.

*District Forest Officer,
Coimbatore South Division.*

No. 61A.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed quotations for the supply of Brake Drums and Hubs for Leyland and Tata Vehicles are invited by the undersigned up to 2 p.m. on 15th March 1972. Detailed conditions of tender and other particulars can be had free of cost from the Purchase Officer, Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, Transport House, Mount Road, Madras-2 on any working day.

No. 28.

Managing Director.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received from the registered contractors in Public Works Department or other Government Department by the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Ramanathapuram Circle, Madurai-1 for the work mentioned below up to 4.00 p.m. on 29th March 1972. Tenders will be opened by the same officer in the presence of those who choose to be present at 4.30 p.m. on the same day.

Name of work.—Construction of hostel building for Denotified Tribes students at Kadaladi in Mudukulathur taluk of Ramanathapuram—E.M.D. Rs. 2,800.

Form of contract is lump-sum and period of completion nine months. Cost of tender document with plans is Rs. 20 plus sales-tax 3½ per cent. The tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department Ramanathapuram Circle, Madurai-1 during office hours from 20th March 1972 onwards. The last date for receipt of application for the tender schedules is 27th March 1972 and the application received after the date will not be generally considered.

The cost of tender documents (non-refundable) should be remitted into the Treasury for Reserve Bank of India under the head P.W.D. III. Other Remittance to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Sivaganga Division, Sivaganga. The sales-tax should be remitted in a separate chalan under the head XII. Sales-tax 6, receipt under State Sales-tax Act—General Sales-tax. The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalans.

The tenders should be submitted only in the prescribed form supplied by the Department and should be enclosed in a sealed cover marked Tender with the name of work, chalan number date, amount and the full address of the tenderer, etc.

Earnest Money Deposit will be accepted in the shape of chalans and any other authorised mode of payment after due observation of formalities.

The successful tenderer will be required to make further security deposit of Rs. 2,800 only or as may be prescribed by the Superintending Engineer at the time of acceptance of tender and enter into an agreement for the satisfactory execution of work, as per stipulations in the tender notice.

The Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Ramanathapuram Circle, Madurai-1 reserves to himself the right to reject any or all the tenders.

No. 23-K.

Superintending Engineer in-charge.

NAGAPATTINAM MUNICIPALITY.

Sealed tenders are invited by the undersigned for the supply of stationery articles, straw, groundnut oil cakes, cotton seeds, star-balls, lime, rattan baskets, etc., required for the Municipality for the year 1972-73, for printing and binding for the year 1972-73 and also for supply of three bicycles of all brands with complete set, up to 4 p.m. on 29th February 1972.

The tenders will be opened at 4.30 p.m. on 29th February 1972. Further particulars can be had from the Municipal Office during office hours.

No. 27/1972

Commissioner.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, Madras-2, sealed scheduled tenders will be received by the Manager (Technical), Transport House, Madras-2 at his office at 'Transport House', Mount Road, Madras-2 upto 3 p.m. on 23rd March 1972 for the works noted below :

Name of work.—Construction of maintenance shed washing ramp and providing 10 feet diameter well at Vyasarpadi Depot.—E.M.D. Rs. 3,600.

Form of contract is Lump sum and the work is to be completed within eight months.

Tenders will be opened on the same day, i.e. on 23rd March 1972, at 3-15 p.m. by the Manager, Technical, Pallava Transport Corporation, Transport House, Madras-2.

Particulars of tender conditions, forms, schedules and plans can be obtained from the office of the Executive Engineer (Construction), Transport House, Madras-2 on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 15-55 P. on all working days, during office hours from 2nd to 22nd March 1972. This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

The earnest money noted above should be remitted in any of the Government Treasuries under the head 'Revenue Deposit' to the credit of the Executive Engineer (Civil), Pallava Transport Corporation, Transport House, Madras and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender.

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

No. 58-A.

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

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Chairman, Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, Madras-2, sealed Tenders are invited upto 3 p.m. on 20th March 1972 by the Executive Engineer (Civil), Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, Madras-2, for running a Botal nut shop in Stall No. 3, at Ayyanavaram Busstand. The Tenders will be for a period of 3 years. Tenders will be opened on the same day i.e. 20th March 1972 at 3-15 p.m. Copies of Tender Conditions can be had from the Executive Engineer (Civil), Pallava Transport Corporation Limited, Madras-2 on payment of Rs. 10-4 P. during office hours. The amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

No. 59-A

Managing Director.

JEEP FOR SALE.

The Jeep of Pallipet Block bearing registration No. M.D.H. 2446 IMV (Willys) will be sold in public auction by the Assistant Collector, Tiruvallur at 3 p.m. on Friday the 24th March 1972 in the Panchayat Union Office, Pallipet. The conditions of sale can be ascertained either from the office of the Assistant Collector, Tiruvallur or from the Panchayat Union office, Pallipet, Pallipet Sub-Taluk, Chingleput district.

The vehicle can be inspected at the Panchayat Office, Pallipet on all working days during office hours.

No. 60-A.

*Assistant Collector,
Tiruvallur.*

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Pallava Transport Corporation sealed scheduled tenders will be received by the Manager (T), Pallava Transport Corporation at his office at 'Transport House', Mount Road, Madras-2 upto 3-00 p.m. on 15th March 1972 for the work noted below. All works are to be carried out on lump-sum contract basis in six months period each. Cost of tender documents including sales tax of each work is Rs. 15.55.

CONSTRUCTION OF A DEPOT AT CHINGLEPUT.

Name of Work.—

1. Passengers waiting shelter and booking office—E.M.D. Rs. 2,000. F.S.D. Rs. 2,000.

2. Providing dust Proof yard E.M.D.—Rs. 3,375 and F.S.D. Rs. 3,375.

3. Construction of Maintenance shed, washing ramp, providing 10' dia. well and car washer tank—E.M.D.—Rs. 2,975 and F.S.D. Rs. 2,975.

4. Construction of time office, Lavatory, compound wall and culvert.—E.M.D. Rs. 3,450 and F.S.D. Rs. 3,450.

Tenders will be opened on 15th March 1972 at 3-15 p.m. by the Manager (T), Pallava Transport Corporation, Transport House, Madras-2.

Particulars of tender conditions forms schedules and plans can be obtained from the office of the Executive Engineer, Pallava Transport Corporation, Transport House, Madras-2 on requisition in writing on payment of cost noted against item on all working days during office hours from 28th February to 14th March 1972. This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

The Earnest money noted above should be remitted in any of the Government Treasuries under the head "Revenue Deposit" to credit of Executive Engineer (C), Pallava Transport Corporation, Madras-2 and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender.

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

No. 68-A.

Manager (Technical).

TAMIL NADU FOREST DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited by the "Forest Engineer, Tiruchy" for the following work on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu.

"Formation of Sivagiri to Sivagiri Soft wood plantation road 6.1 K.M. in Sankarankoil Range of Tirunelveli North Division".
E.M.D. Rs. 1,230.

The last date of receipt and opening of tenders 6th March 1972 at 3-00 p.m. and 3.05 p.m. respectively.

2. Tender documents can be had from the office of the "Forest Engineer, I-A, Royal Road, Contonment, Tiruchy-1" on payment of Rs. 1.04 in cash or by Money Order from 21st February to 4th March 1972, during office hours on all working days.

No. 26.

Forest Engineer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

The condemned Jeep M.D.O. 2624, LMV Willy's over head type of 1959 model will be sold in public auction on 20th March 1972 at 11-00 a.m. by the District Welfare Officer, Thanjavur, at his office.

Conditions.

1. The sale of the above vehicle is subject to confirmation by the Director of Harijan Welfare, Madras. The vehicle is available for inspection on any working day during office hours at the District Welfare Office, Thanjavur.

2. An earnest deposit of Rs. 100 (Rupees one hundred only) will be collected from intending bidders before the beginning at the auction. The earnest money will be returned to the unsuccessful bidders immediately after the sale is knocked down in favour of the successful bidder. Anyone who does not pay the earnest money will not under any circumstances be allowed to participate in the auction.

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

4. The successful bidder should remit the balance amount after communication of the orders of the Director of Harijan Welfare confirming the sale within one week from the date of receipt of the communication, along with 3 per cent Sales Tax without fail. If he fails to pay the amount, the amount already deposited by him will be forfeited to the Government and resale held. The loss resulting in such resale should also be made good by him.

5. In case the sale of vehicle is not confirmed by the Director of Harijan Welfare, Madras, the 25 per cent of the amount already deposited by the successful bidder on the date of auction will be returned to him.

No. 67-A.

*District Welfare Officer,
Thanjavur.*

POLLACHI MUNICIPAL ELECTRICAL UNDERTAKING.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited up to 4 p.m. on 15th March 1972 for the supply of Electric Lamps and Starters for Tubular lamps, etc. The tenders received will be opened at 4-30 p.m. on the same day by the Commissioner in his office. Tender condition with specification can be had from the Municipal Electrical Engineer, Pollachi, at request.

Value of articles—Rs. 5,300.

No. 25.

Commissioner.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

Amendment to tender notice Nos. E. 1526 and E. 1527.

35 Nos. 33 K.V. Indoor, 750 MVA. 630A Indoor O.M.C. Bs. and 70 Nos. 11 K.V. 250 M.V.A. 400A Indoor O.M.C. Bs.

The due date and time for receipt of tenders against the above have been extended from 12 noon on 28th February 1972 to 12 noon on 15th March 1972. The tenders will be opened at 3 p.m. on 15th March 1972.

No. 24.

*Superintending Engineer, Technical
(Electrical).*

SCHEME FOR THE TECHNICALLY QUALIFIED ENTREPRENEURS.

To assist the educated unemployed persons (i.e. who have passed atleast S.S.L.C. or equivalent examinations) setting up Small Scale Units, the State Government, under the scheme for the technically qualified entrepreneurs would be extending assistance of constitution towards margin money or Seed Capital for a portion on the loans taken by the Entrepreneurs from the approved financial institutions.

Intending Small Scale Units subject to above conditions may apply to Director of Industries and Commerce, Chepauk, Madras-5, before 10th March 1972 giving full details of their enterprise and also the quantum of assistance required.

Application forms and further details may be had from the Deputy Director (Commerce), Office of the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras-5.

Director of Industries and Commerce.

No. 19.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders will be received from the registered contractors in P.W.D. or other Government Departments by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Ramanathapuram Circle, Madurai-1, for the work mentioned below up to 4-00 p.m. on 29th March 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Ramanathapuram Circle, Madurai-1, in the presence of those who choose to be present at 4-30 p.m. on the same day.

Name of work.—Construction of hostel building for Denotified Tribes students at Pommanadai in Mudukulathur taluk of Ramanathapuram district—E.M.D. Rs. 2,800.

The work is to be completed within nine months on L.S. contract basis.

Period of completion.—Nine months.

2. The tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Ramanathapuram Circle, Madurai-1, during office hours from 20th March 1972 onwards. The last date for receipt of application for the tender schedules is 27th March 1972 and the application received after the date will not be generally considered.

3. The cost of tender documents, viz., Rs. 20 plus S.T. at 3½ per cent (non-refundable) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "P.W.D. III. Other Remittance" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Sivaganga Division, Sivaganga. The sales tax should be remitted in a separate chalan under the head "XII. Sales tax 6. Receipt under the State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax". The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalans.

4. The tenders should be submitted only in the prescribed form supplied by the Department and should be enclosed in a sealed cover marked "Tender" with the name of work, chalan number and date, amount and the full address of the tenders, etc.

5. Earnest Money Deposit will be accepted in the shape of chalans and any other authorised mode of payment after due observation of formalities.

6. The successful tenderer will be required to make a further security deposit of Rs. 2,800 (Rupees two thousand and eight hundred) only or as may be prescribed by the Superintending Engineer at the time of acceptance of tenders and enter into an agreement for the satisfactory execution of the work as per stipulations in the tender notice.

7. The Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Ramanathapuram Circle, Madurai-1, reserves to himself the right to reject any or all the tenders.

No. 23.

*Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.,
Ramanathapuram Circle (in-charge).*



**TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION LIMITED.**

(A GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU UNDERTAKING).

INVITES.

Applications for the following vacancies in the Production Department of their Continuous Steel Casting Plant at Arkonam, North Arcot District.

Name of the post—Assistant Foreman.

Number of Vacancies—6 (six).

Scale of Pay—Rs. 400—15—475—20—575—25—650.

Age—Upto 35 years, relaxable in exceptional cases.

Qualification—A Degree or Diploma in Metallurgy.

Seven years experience in Steel Plant of which atleast 3 years as Melter in Electric Arc Furnace, holding independent charge. Should have thorough knowledge of Steel Making Practice in the Electric Arc Furnace lining pit side to allied jobs. Should be able to guide the Skilled and Unskilled workers in an Electric Steel Melting Shop.

Name of the post—Furnaceman, Grade-II.

Number of vacancies—2 (Two).

Scale of Pay—Rs. 250—10—400.

Age—Upto 35 years.

Qualification—Preferably VIII Standard and above.

Must have 3 years experience in Electric Arc Furnace operation. Should have knowledge in Melting, Oxidising, Slagging, etc. of steel in Electric Arc Furnace. Should be able to take up the job of a Furnaceman, Grade-I in his absence.

Name of the post—Control Desk Operator (Furnace).

Number of vacancies—2 (Two).

Scale of Pay—Rs. 300—10—350—15—500.

Age—Upto 35 years, relaxable in exceptional cases.

Qualification—Engineering experience with minimum educational qualification of S.S.L.C.

Must have minimum 5 years experience in the operation of Electric Arc Furnace. Should have thorough knowledge in Melting, Oxidising, Slagging, Refining, Sampling and Tapping of Steel in Electric Arc Furnace. Must have the thorough knowledge of Electric Arc Furnace Panel Board.

Name of the post—Control Desk Operator (Casting).

Number of vacancies—5 (Five).

Scale of Pay—Rs. 300—10—350—15—500.

Age—Upto 35 years, relaxable in exceptional cases.

Qualification—Engineering experience with minimum educational qualification of S.S.L.C.

Must have 5 years experience in the operation of Electric Arc Furnace. Thorough knowledge in Melting, Oxidising, etc. in the Electric Arc Furnace. Furnace experience in the operation of Continuous Steel Casting Machine will be preferred.

Name of the post—Crane Operator, Grade-I.

Number of vacancies—6 (Six).

Scale of Pay—Rs. 300—10—350—15—500.

Age—Upto 35 years, relaxable in exceptional cases.

Qualification—Engineering experience.

Must have minimum 5 years experience in operating E.O.T. Cranes of higher capacity in Steel Melting Shop. Must have experience in handling liquid steel and pouring the same. Candidates with I.T.I. Certificate with the above experience preferred.

Name of the post—Metal Pourer, Grade-I.

Number of vacancies—2 (Two).

Scale of Pay—Rs. 300—10—350—15—500.

Age—Upto 35 years, relaxable in exceptional cases.

Qualification—Engineering experience.

Must have minimum 5 years experience in a Steel Foundry or steel plant as a Metal Pourer. Should have experience in Bottom Pouring and Lip Pouring methods and Stopper Making and fixing.

Name of the post—Metal Pourer, Grade II.

Number of vacancies—3 (three).

Scale of Pay—Rs. 250—10—400.

Age—Upto 35 years, relaxable in exceptional cases.

Qualification—Engineering experience.

Minimum 3 years experience in a Steel Foundry or Steel Plant as a Metal Pourer. Should have experience in Bottom Pouring and Lip Pouring methods and Stopper Making and fixing.

Name of the post—Metal Pourer, Grade III.

Number of vacancies—5 (five).

Scale of Pay—Rs. 225—5—250—10—350.

Age—Upto 35 years, relaxable in exceptional cases.

Qualification—Engineering experience.

Minimum 2 years experience as a Metal Pourer in a Steel Foundry or Steel Plant. Should have experience in Bottom Pouring and Lip Pouring methods and Stopper Making and fixing.

Application giving full particulars of age, qualifications experience, present salary, etc., should be sent *within fifteen days* from the date of publication of this advertisement to the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited, III Floor, L.L.A. Buildings, 150-A, Mount Road, Madras-2.

No. 33.

TENDER NOTICE.

Providing Comprehensive Drainage Scheme (Head Works) at Industrial Estate, Madhavaram—EMD Rs. 220.

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 10th March 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 tenderers who choose to be present at 3-10 p.m. on the same day. The work is to be executed on L.S. contract basis within eight months.

Tender Documents will be available for sale at the office of the Executive Engineer (C) North Division, Guindy, Madras-32 during office hours from 28th February 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 or Reserve Bank of India under the Head "XXIX. Industries—other Receipts" to the credit of the Executive Engineer (Construction) North Division, Guindy, Madras-32.

Earnest Money deposit will be accepted only in the shape of chalcans, 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) North Division, Department of Industries and Commerce, Guindy, Madras-32 only be accepted. State Government Securities and Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board 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 atleast three years experience in the construction of Major sanitary works.

No. 34.

Superintending Engineer, Construction branch.

TENDER FOR SUPPLY OF DRUGS, ETC.

Tenders for the supply of medicines, drugs, etc., for the period from 1st April 1972 to 31st July 1972 such other date as may be fixed for the Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram will be received by the Superintendent, Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram acting for and on behalf of and the order and direction of the Governor of Tamil Nadu up to 2 p.m. on 15th March 1972 copies of conditions of tender, schedule of articles required and tender forms can be had from the Superintendent, Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram on payment of Rs. 2 (Rupees Two only) together with sales tax of 3½% plus surcharge of 5 per cent on the sales tax which should be remitted into the Reserve Bank of India or any of the branches of the State Bank of India or any Government Treasury to the credit of the Madras Government under the head "XXIII. Medical Superintendent, Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram," "J. Miscellaneous—Other receipts" in the case of cost of tender form and in respect of Sales Tax and surcharged it should be remitted under the head, "XII.—Sales Tax Receipts under the Tax Act—General Sales Tax". In respect of remittance into Reserve Bank of India, Sales Original chalsans should be produced. In respect of remittances into Treasuries the number and date of the chalan the amount remitted and the name of the tenderer together with the name of the Bank or Treasury in which the amount has been remitted, should be furnished into the application for the supply of tender forms. The amount is not refundable under any circumstances.

Tenders should be addressed to the Medical Superintendent, Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram and submitted to him.

N.B.—Each tender must be accompanied by income-tax clearance certificate of total value of the tender exceed Rs. 10,000 and a Nationality certificate or true copies thereof attested by a Gazetted Officer and also the copies of tender conditions and the schedules of the articles duly attested by the contractor.

*Medical Superintendent, Government
Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram
Sanatorium, Madras-47.*

No. 20.

AUCTION NOTICE.

The Station Wagon MDU 4912 attached to the Civil Supplies Wing, Collector's Office, Kancheepuram will be sold in public auction at 11 a.m. on 28th March 1972, Tuesday, at Collector's Office, Kancheepuram by the undersigned. The vehicle can be seen during office hours in all working days in the Collector's Office, Kancheepuram. The sale of the vehicle is subject to the confirmation of the Transport Commissioner, Madras-5.

The persons who are willing to take Station Wagon in auction should pay an Earnest Money deposit of Rs. 100 before commencement of the auction. The E.M.D. will be returned to the unsuccessful bidders immediately after the sale is knocked down in favour of the highest bidder. Any one who has not paid this deposit will not under any circumstances be allowed to participate in the auction.

The successful or the highest bidder as the case may be in whose favour the sale is knocked down should deposit 25 per cent of the sale amount less the E.M.D. of Rs. 100 already deposited by him immediately after the sale is knocked down. If he either fails deposit the amount or backs out, the earnest money of Rs. 100 remitted by him will be forfeited to Government. The successful bidder should remit the balance amount plus sales tax within a week from the date of receipt of the order confirming the sale, failing which the amount deposited by him will be forfeited to Government and resale held. The less resulting from such resale should be made good by the successful bidder who failed to remit the balance amount of the first sale.

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

*District Supply Officer,
Kancheepuram.*

No. 17.



TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

(A GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU UNDERTAKING).

INVITES.

*Applications for the following vacancies in the Maintenance
Department of their Continuous steel casting plant at Arkonam,
North Arcot District.*

Name of the Post—Assistant Foreman (Mechanical).

Number of vacancies—4 (Four).

Scale of Pay—Rs. 400—15—475—20—575—25—650.

Age—Up to 35 years, relaxable in exceptional cases.

Qualification—A Degree or Diploma in Mechanical Engineering.

Three years experience in case of Degree holders and 5 years in case of Diploma Holders in General Mechanical Maintenance of heavy Engineering Industries. Candidates should be able to organise/ preventive maintenance. Preference will be given to candidates with experience in maintenance of are furnaces, E.O.T. Cranes' Compressors, Pumps and heavy process equipments.

Name of the Post—Fitter Grade I.

Number of vacancies—5 (Five).

Scale of Pay Rs. 300—10—350—15—500.—

Age—Up to 40 years.

Qualifications—L.M.E. or I.T.I. Certificate in Fitter Trade.

Five years experience in case of L.M.E. holders and 7 years experience in case of I.T.I. candidates in Heavy Engineering Workshop and foundry in maintenance of equipments such as Furnaces, E.O.T. Cranes, Hydraulic Equipments, etc.

Name of the Post—Fitter Grade-II.

Number of vacancies—1 (One).

Scale of Pay—Rs. 250—10—400.

Age—Up to 30 years.

Qualification—I.T.I. Certificate in Fitter Trade.

Four years experience in Heavy Engineering Workshop Foundry, in maintenance of equipments such as Furnace, E.O.T. Cranes, Hydraulic equipments, etc.

Application giving full particulars of age, qualifications experience, present salary etc. should be sent with in fifteen days from the date of publication of this advertisement to the Secretary Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited, III Floor, L.L.A. Buildings, 150-A, Mount Road, Madras-2.

No. 32.

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 24th February 1972 up to 3-00 p.m. on 15th March 1972. Tender documents for the above work will be available in this office from 8th March 1972 to 14th March 1972 on all working days. The other conditions remain unaltered.

No. 29.

*Superintending Engineer,
Madras-Chingleput Circle.*

NOTIFICATION.

Admission to the Laboratory Technician, Grade II Course of April 1972 Session.

Applications are invited by the heads of the Institutions mentioned below up to 5 p.m. on 20th March 1972, for admission to the certified Laboratory Technician, Grade II course commencing from 1st April 1972, from the candidates who have appeared for S.S.L.C. Examination and have obtained not less than 35 per cent of marks in English and Science subjects. State service candidates who have passed III Form and put in 5 years of Laboratory Experience as on 1st April 1965 are eligible for the course. Candidates should not have completed 23 years of age as on 1st April 1972. This age limit is not applicable to service candidates.

The prospectus and form of application can be had from one of the following Institutions on written requisition, enclosing a self addressed stamped (for 35 paise—5 paise-National Refugee Relief stamp) envelope and crossed Indian Postal Order to the value of Re. 1 (Rupee one only) drawn in favour of the respective heads of the Institutions (i.e. Dean or Principal) of the following Medical Colleges/Institute, where they desire to undergo the training course:—

1. Stanley Medical College, Madras.
2. Kilpauk Medical College, Madras.
3. Madurai Medical College, Madurai.
4. Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur.
5. Chingleput Medical College, Chingleput.
5. King Institute, Guindy.

A sum of Rs. 2 (rupees two only) towards Registration fee should be attached to the filled up application form. This fee should be in the form of crossed Indian Postal Order drawn in favour of the respective heads of Institutions. This registration fee once paid, will under no circumstances be refunded.

Service candidates should send their completed applications through the head of Institution where they are working.

Director of Medical Education.

No. 21.

TENDER NOTICE.

Name of work.—Construction of additional class room and workshop building for Industrial Training Institute at Tiruchendur.—E. M. D. Rs. 3,600.

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 up to 3-00 p.m. on 21st March 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 tenderers who choose to be present at 3-10 p.m. on the same day. The work is to be executed within six months on lumpsum contract basis.

Period of completion.—6 months.

Tender documents will be available for sale at the Office of the Executive Engineer (C), South division, Industrial Estate Madurai, during office hours from 4th March 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 or Reserve Bank of India under the head "XXIX. Industries—Other Receipts" to the credit of the Executive Engineer (C), South Division, Industrial Estate, Madurai.

Earnest Money Deposit will be accepted only in the shape of cheques, 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) South Division, Madurai, only be accepted State Government securities and Tamilnadu State Electricity Board Bond will be accepted at 5 per cent below market value. National Savings Certificates will also be accepted only with the knowledge of the post office concerned and bank guarantee of any Nationalised Bank will also be accepted. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

Intending tenderers should have atleast three years experience in the construction of Major building works.

Superintending Engineer (C).

No.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Group Materials Manager at the above address up to 3-00 p.m. on 6th April 1972 for the supply of about 11,000 Metric tonnes of refractories for Continuous Steel Casting Plant, Arkanam, North Arcot district, Tamil Nadu.

The tenders will be opened by the Group Materials Manager or by his authorised officer at 3-30 p.m. on the same day in the presence of those tenderers who may be present.

Tender documents can be had from the above address between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. on any working day from 6th March 1972 on payment of Rs. 20 by cash or by Money Order or Demand Draft in favour of the Chief Accounts Officer only.

Group Materials Manager.

No. 18.

TENDER EXTENSION NOTICE.

Name of work :—Construction of additional floor over the Existing Building of Arignar Anna Memorial Cancer Institute at Kancheeparam, Chingleput District.

The last date of receipt of tenders for the above work is extended up to 8th March 1972. Tenders will be received up to 3-00 p.m. on 8th March 1972 and will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore, at 3-15 p.m. on the same day at his office located at No. 8, Officers Line, Vellore.

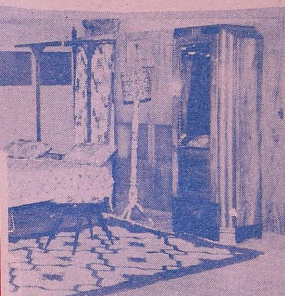
Tender documents will be available for sale in the Superintending Engineer's Office during office hours up to 6th March 1972. All other conditions remain unaltered.

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

No. 31.

All your Needs

Are Available Here



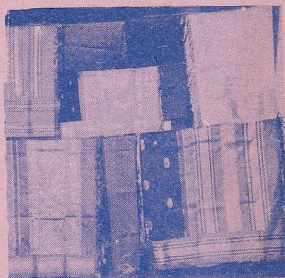
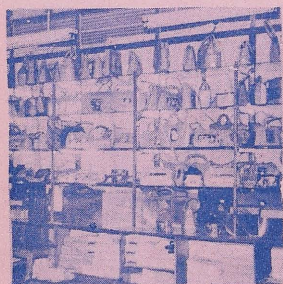
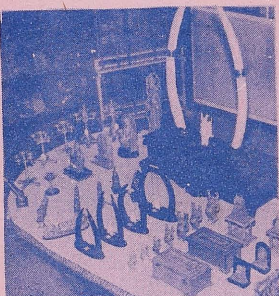
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Date of Draw: 15-3-1972

Issued by: Director of Information & Public Relations,
Government of Tamil Nadu, Madras-9.
All correspondence should be addressed only to the
Director of Raffle, Tamil Nadu, Madras-2.

