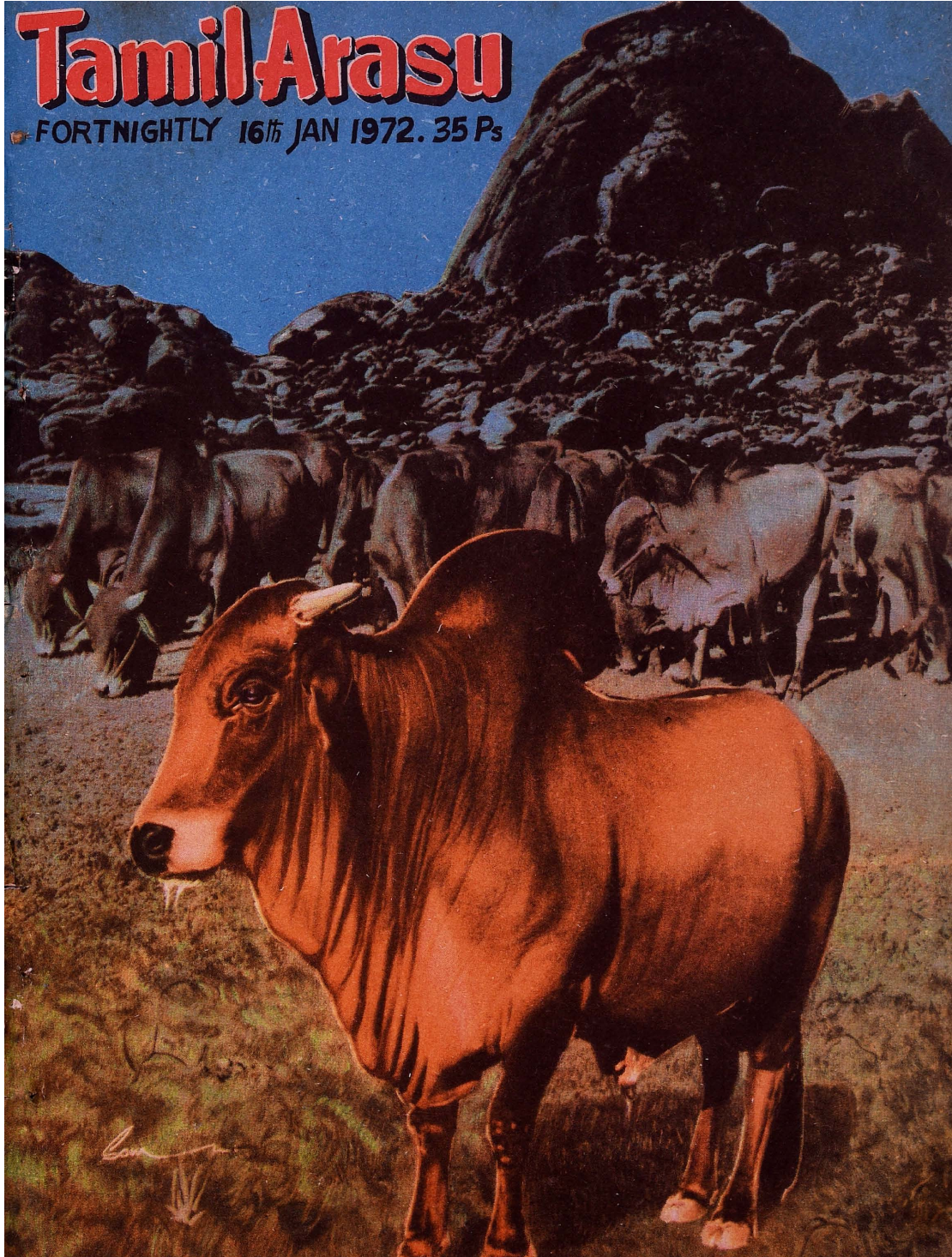


Tamil Arasu

FORTNIGHTLY 16th JAN 1972. 35 Ps



Rapid Green
Revolution



Legal
Distribution
of Land to
the Poor



Slum
Clearance



Rehabilitation
of Beggars



Welfare of
Backward
Classes

Free Education
up to P.U.C.



**CAN YOU NOT
HELP THE
STATE ?**



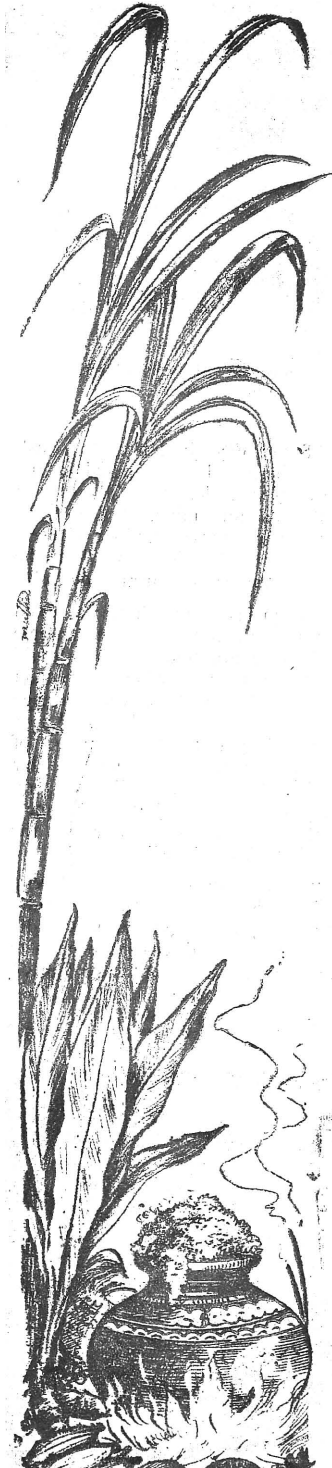
*Despite these achievements
Rising Population Raises Problems*

SURELY YOU CAN

By PLANNING YOUR FAMILY

TAMILAKASU -

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES AND FAMILY PLANNING



Tamil Arasu

Vol. 2

January 16th 1972

No. 14

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PONGAL :

A RATIONALISTIC FESTIVAL

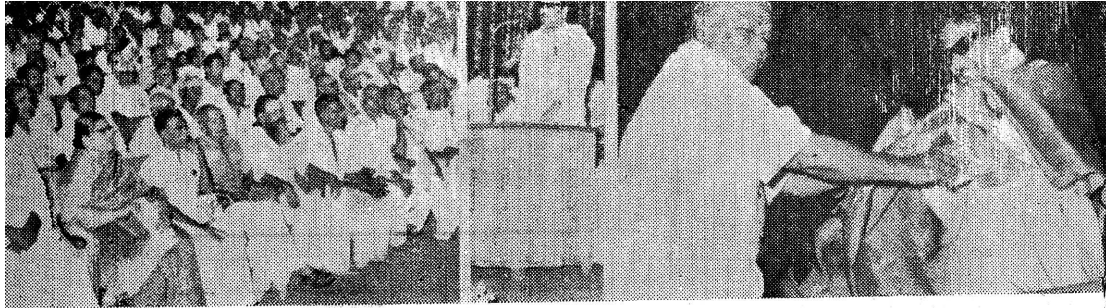
Pongal is the most popular festival celebrated zealously by the peasants, labourers and all sections of the people of Tamil Nadu. This festival is the festival of agriculture celebrated only in Tamil Nadu.

It is a harvest festival auguring prosperity to the peasants and agricultural workers. This festival has become very popular in recent years thanks to Anna and Periyar and their cultural movements. The D. M. K. and the D. K. identified Pongal as a festival of significance to the Tamils. It is free from any superstitious belief or fabricated myths. It is a pragmatism festival if such an attribute can ever be applied to a festival.

It helps the people to feel the importance of agriculture and the

livestock which help agricultural operations. Manual labours were neglected and under-esteemed. The farmers were neglected and they suffered a lot in the hands of money-lending class. The significance of Pongal as elucidated by the rationalists of D. M. K. and D. K. was felt by the enthusiastic youths and the public and the festival came to be celebrated by the educated and enlightened as well.

On the eve of Pongal houses are white-washed and are made to put up a fresh and attractive look. The used-up baskets and mats as also mud-pots are thrown out and new ones are purchased. The first cropped rice from the field is cooked in a new pot. A variety of tubers the sugar-cane, etc., are all brought together and Pongal (cooked rice) is prepared. Gifts are given to workers and customers on the Pongal day.



January 9th was observed as Freedom Fighters' Day when veterans of India's Freedom Struggle met at a conference at Kalaivanar Arangam, Madras. Thiru Somayajulu presented Ponnadai to the Chief Minister.

I ADORE YOU FOR YOUR SPIRIT OF SACRIFICE

—Chief Minister
Tells Freedom Fighters.

"I admire your spirit of sacrifice and adore each and every one of you", said Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi, addressing the Freedom Fighters who had gathered at a Conference on 9th January, 1972 at Kalaivanar Arangam, Madras.

It was an inspiring Conference convened on a date so significant in the National Movement of the country. Thiru S. N. Somayajulu, a veteran Freedom Fighter presided. The occasion was availed to present a Ponnadai to the Chief Minister for his unfailing courtesy to the Freedom Fighters. Continuing his speech, the Chief Minister emphatically declared that he

would always revere and respect the freedom Fighters. "If you happen to disregard me, I would only feel that it is on account of some defect in me and would set about rectifying the same", he said.

"This Government greatly respects the martyrs and in token of its respect, the Government has helped during the past three years 7,200 freedom fighters with pension running into more than a Crore of rupees."

"I admire yours spirit of sacrifice and adore you all."

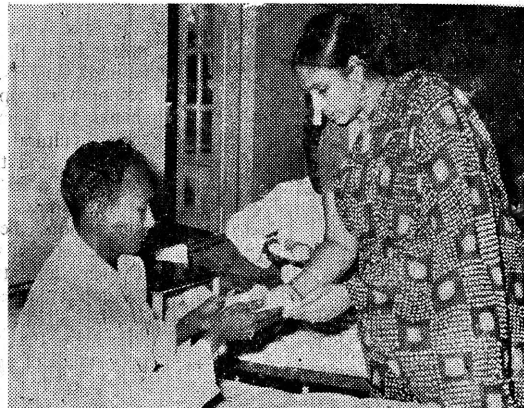
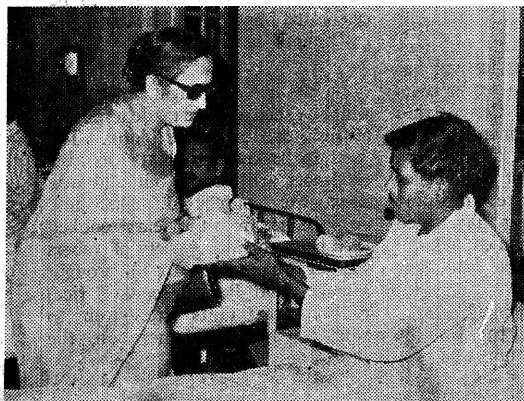
"The history of our fight does not end with the winning of independence. The fight continues. We are fighting poverty, ignorance exploitation and other economic and social evils."

"Some may be tempted to ask me whether I participated in the freedom struggle. If I did not, the fault was not mine. I was not born when these freedom fighters were born. It might have been the fault of my parents or providence".

"Even assuming that, we failed to participate in the freedom struggle and thus committed a wrong should we not be taken in when we correct ourselves? To those who indulge in such acrimonious debate I aver "we belong to the lineage of the heroic freedom fighters. Our leader Periyar E. V. Ramaswamy was the hero of the Vaikom Struggle that was the corner-stone of the freedom Movement".

"Till he came out of the congress-fold at Kancheepuram, our leader Periyar was with Mahatma Gandhi participating and co-operating with the Mahatma in all the fights".

Wounded Jawans of recent Pakistan war arrived in Madras on 6-1-72. The State Hospitality Committee Members led by Thirunathi Manubhen Shah, called on them at Military Hospital and distributed fruits and sweets.



Family Planning succeeds in Tamil Nadu largely due to local initiative. The initiative and drive of the Collector largely comes into play; sometimes it borders on ingenuity. Thanjavur for instance has built sterilisation camps in the form of health resorts in pleasing atmosphere where the sterilised males are given a period of enforced rest for recuperation with balanced food and free entertainments thrown in.

South Arcot on the other hand relies heavily on concentrated approach and increased cash benefits. But its approach is to secure national benefit by sterilising only the males upto 45 years of age and females, upto 35 years of age.

In the Thanjavur sterilisation camps each patient is shown to gain weight during his convalescence. Thanjavur was able to report 23,000 sterilisations in 2 phases.

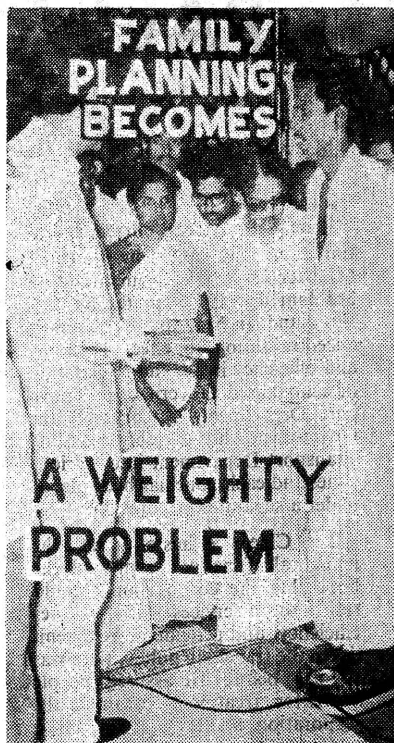
South Arcot doubled its target to 36,500 by raising the normal incentive of Rs. 30 per volunteer to Rs. 100 plus a dhoti or a saree, a towel and a raffle ticket. Almost half the volunteers out of the nearly 70,000 on the register for the operation had to be

turned back for lack of funds. The maximum age limit was also reduced from 55 to 45 to concentrate on the younger age group.

The Thanjavur district reported 23,000 sterilisations in two phases, while Tiruchi conducted 21,000 and Madurai 9,000.

Of the districts covered by the campaign so far, North Arcot, which has an area of 12,148 sq. kms., and a population of 38,37,273, has shown the best performance. It achieved the target of 15,000 sterilisations in the prescribed period. Of its 7,51,687 eligible couples accounting for about 20 per cent of the population, over 1,08,379 have been covered, since the beginning of the general family planning work. This 16 per cent coverage of the married couples raises the district's average by six per cent above the all India average. In the State itself this is the highest for a district.

The general target originally set was 8,000 but the enterprising Collector revised it to 15,000. And to help achieve the revised target, he himself headed the campaign in the initial stages. This target



A sterilisation patient is weighed after 6th day.

HEALTH RESORT WITH A DIFFERENCE



was split and distributed to the Revenue Divisions, Panchayat Unions, Primary Health Centers, etc., each of which had a quota set for it. The district consists of four Revenue Divisions 35 Panchayat Unions, and 11 Municipalities. There are 38 Primary Health Centres, 16 government hospitals and three private hospitals, including the Christian Medical College Hospital at Vellore.

The Health Minister however feels that a uniform approach is needed to be implemented in the campaign next year.

One of the 36 Health resorts in Thanjavur for male sterilisation patients.

PALLAVA TRANSPORT CORPORATION

The Pallava Transport Corporation was inaugurated by the Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi on 3rd January 1972 at the Express Bus stand in Madras. The aim is decentralisation to effect economy and efficiency in the administration of nationalised Government Transport Department. Accordingly the Government has divided the State Transport Department into various zones and each zone has been placed under a separate Corporation.

The Chief Minister at the inaugural function expressed the hope that the corporation would run road services with greater efficiency and provide more amenities to the travelling public, than was the case before. He assured people of better treatment from the corporation staff.

Strongly deprecating the tendency of agitators to damage transport

vehicles, the Chief Minister reminded them that they were public property and that any damage to it has to be repaired from taxpayer's money. He appealed to the public to help in the preservation of public property. He also said that to improve efficiency in the road services run by private persons he has taken steps to bring down the number of vehicles owned by them.

The Minister for transport Thiru S. Ramachandran, who presided, said when the services were nationalised the department incurred a loss of about Rs. 61 lakhs and the loss was brought down to about Rs. 21 lakhs during the period when the Chief Minister was in charge of the transport.

Thiru M.S. Ram, Chairman of Pallava Transport Corporation,

in his welcome address, gave assurance that the corporation would run the services efficiently. He presented a cheque for Rs. 68,081 to the Chief Minister being the Corporation's contribution to the National Defence Fund.

The Chief Minister also inaugurated a new express bus to be run between Madras and Nagercoil route.

This bus was built at a cost of Rs. 38,000 cheaper by Rs. 2,000 than the usual rate. The Chief Minister appreciated this economy very much saying that the benefit was not barely Rs. 2,000 but Rs. 4,000 because at the existing situation cost it must have been Rs. 2,000 more than the usual rate.

THE CHIEF MINISTER INAUGURATES THE NEW EXPRESS BUS.



THE ENORMOUS WORK OF THE WATER AND DRAINAGE BOARD

Broadly speaking the newly constituted autonomous Board which came into being on April 14, 1971, is mainly concerned with the problems of protected water-supply and drainage as its name indicates and a much neglected field in our country today.

Incidentally the Board has to attend to such functions as the testing of water to assess its potability, designing of plant for purification of water, conducting research relating to water-supply and maintaining farm schemes. The Board is mainly an executing agency leaving the maintenance to the local bodies concerned.

Distribution of protected water for the community is rightly compared to arteries in a human body where the underground drainage constitute the veins. To bring to shape a healthy society complete with arteries and veins is a stupendous task particularly in view of the scant attention it received in the past. Starting from 1890 to 1946 the amount spent is roughly about Rs. 300 lakhs. About 36 municipalities and 8 towns had the benefit of water-supply by that time in the composite State of Madras. The number would be much less if the Tamil Nadu area alone were taken into account. Realising the importance of water-supply that is long overdue, particularly in the rural areas, the State Government set up what is known as Kaleswara Rao Committee on 2nd June 1947. A twenty-year programme for this sector was planned but not effectively implemented.

Resources.

On an average about a crore of rupees was spent per annum for the first three Five-Year Plans. Since 1967 the financial allocation was somewhat better and the tempo of work increased. It received an added fillip when the LIC

came into the picture by giving loans from 1969-70. Now 73 municipalities and 34 towns in the State which roughly cover about 70 per cent of the urban population of this State, are provided with protected water for drinking. In terms of money from the inception of the plan up-till now, a sum of Rs. 26.34 crores have been spent. This amount includes the money spent on underground drainage also which is very meagre hardly covering ten per cent of the urban population.

Not even half a dozen localities have been sewered at the time of the commencement of the Plan.

Now there are about ten towns and municipalities that have been provided with underground drainage and an equal number having open drainage systems. But even these are only partial. In water-supply also some of our existing schemes need to be supplemented by further augmentation due to the population increase. If the per capita basis of Rs. 50 per head to give water supply to the totally uncovered areas and a per capita cost of Rs. 25 for the partially covered areas are taken for calculation then we may need about Rs. 30 crores to fulfil the needs of the urban community but with regard to drainage even an outlay of Rs. 100 crores may be a under-estimate. Establishing a drainage system is more complicated and hence projections are difficult. The lay of our Towns are haphazard, but without any plan.

In most houses the sewage get collected in the backyard and to persuade the house-holders to connect their domestic drains into the main drain in the front poses a problem. They say it is costly for them and refuse to take full advantage of the drainage system provided for them. To locate their FOL in the front they

have sentimental objection! Added to all this is the question of finance. Unlike water-supply schemes the drainage schemes are not self-supporting. Hence the local bodies with their limited resources are reluctant to advance money for these. Probably all these indicate only a lack of civic sense.

POLLUTION.

But, with the increased water supply, the drainage has become an urgent necessity. Accumulation of sullage stagnating all over the town for want of proper drainage facilities in addition to fly-breeding and odour nuisances cause pollution of the ground-water in and around the towns. In fact there is already a noticeable deterioration in environmental conditions in many urban centres in the State since the drainage has not kept pace pari-passu with the increased water-supply. Some health experts suggest that proper drainage must be a pre-requisite for any safe water-supply. Pollution from domestic waste is found to be the worst form of water pollution, they say.

Right now we are executing about nine drainage schemes. A lot more remains to be done and hurdles have to be removed. An action oriented twelve-year plan that is presently engaging the attention of the planning commission, when it gets ready, may be useful to the Board in this regard.

Indeed if it could be tackled in a twelve-year plan that would be a marvellous achievement in this field. With regard to water-supply in two to three years time it may be possible to complete the entire urban areas in the State. Presently under execution are 81 schemes and more or less an equal number under investigation.

So much for the urban areas which cover a little over one-fourth of the total population of the State as per the 1971 census. The remaining rural side present a more gloomy picture. Sample surveys reveal that nearly fifty per cent, of our rural people suffer from water-borne diseases leading to debilitation. As per the latest figure available we have 41,262 open wells for drinking, of which 4,427 are provided with overhead tanks at a total cost of Rs. 17.53 crores. Considering the number of villages in the State including the hamlets, obviously there can't be a single locality without at least one well except probably some hilly habitats. But, how many of them have assured springs? What is the percentage of wells that can cope up with the summer needs? How deep they are and the annual rate of increase in depth because of their getting deepened summer after summer, a phenomenon that of late has assumed serious proportions in Tamil Nadu?

Fortunately our State Government has woke up to this situation in time and in addition to conserving the surface water in ponds which is going in full swing they have set up a ground-water cell to assess the ground-water potential, its availability and potability throughout the State. A massive scheme for constructing 8,850 bore-wells was also initiated with the help of the UNICEF mainly in dry and endemic areas, the execution of which is entrusted to the Board. While rigs and other equipments are being supplied by the UNICEF, the financing is that of the State Government and they have allocated Rs. 271 lakhs for this. In addition to the bore-well scheme the Board is engaged in preparing comprehensive schemes, taking a number of contiguous villages

as a Unit, if they are financially sound to bear the cost. Another major project envisaged by the Board costing about Rs. 8 crores is to tackle the most acutely scarcity areas on an emergency basis. The Board has approached the L.I.C. for getting loan for this and their reply is awaited.

In spite of all these efforts it may be difficult to predict with any amount of certainty as to when the rural water problem would be solved on a permanent basis. But it is possible and that is what the Board is aiming at, namely to mitigate the hardships of the rural people at the earliest possible time. An important thing not to be forgotten is that for the Board, water-supply means only purified water and not raw water whether it is for urban or rural consumption.

And Jinnah did not know Urdu!

Sapru had to appear against Jinnah in an important case involving the affairs of a big zamindari or principality in the Hyderabad State. The documents appertaining to the case were all in Persian. Jinnah, who spoke only Gujarati, apart from English, was completely unacquainted with Persian or Urdu nor read the Persian documents during the trial; and Sapru had to act as interpreter and translator for his opponent, Jinnah!

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar.



The Chief Goldsmith, the Officer and a group of guardsmen arrive at the hall where Kovalan is waiting.

KOVALAN : Master-Goldsmith, was your mission successful ?

CHIEF GOLDSMITH : Of course, But your mission, alas, has failed.

KOVALAN [*his face has fallen*] : So the King does not need the Anklet ?

CHIEF GOLDSMITH [*flippantly*] : Why should the King want an Anklet at all ? It is the Queen who requires it !

KOVALAN [*confused*] Master-Goldsmith....

CHIEF GOLDSMITH [*interrupting*] Hand over the Anklet to him (*pointing at the Officer*).

Kovalan does so.

OFFICER [*interrogating Kovalan*] How did you come by this Anklet ?

KOVALAN : It is my wife's.

OFFICER : What is the reason for your selling it ?

KOVALAN : The buyer does not require that information.

OFFICER [*flushing*] A competent thief indeed !

KOVALAN [*shocked*] Thief !.....Master Goldsmith, what is the meaning of all this ? Is it proper to foist a baseless accusation on me ?

CHIEF GOLDSMITH : Was it proper on your part to steal the Anklet of the Queen ?

KOVALAN [*angered*] Who stole the Anklet of your Queen ? Lacking the capability to trace the culprit, should you, in your monumental inefficiency, go about searching for scapegoats ?

OFFICER : Hold your tongue, fellow. Our King is distressed beyond words to learn that one of the five deadly sins has sneaked into his land in your person.

KOVALAN : Then let me meet the King and tell him that I am no thief ; that I am not a sinner to any except my devoted wife whom I set adrift in the sea of tears when I strayed from her to liquidate all my wealth—silver and gold and gems in heaps, and, that, taking refuge here in Mathurai in order to make a fresh beginning in life, I had to stoop to the extent of selling my wife's Anklet. I am a devoted child of Tamil and my thoughts are charged with the lofty melody of Tamil ; living on others is foreign to the traditions of our family and do you feel I would ever covet another's property ? I am confident of securing justice from the renowned King Nedunchezhian and so, Sirs, please lead me to his presence now itself !

OFFICER : Do you think the King is your bodyguard to be at your beck and call ?

KOVALAN : He is Guard to the land, for he guards Justice and Righteousness, the rule of Law, and the tenets of Equity ; and above all, he guards Tamil, the language of love and beauty and truth. I have heard it said in foreign countries too, that Nedunchezhian cannot countenance an injustice of the size of an atom even. Let such a King look at my face and say whether he finds there a trace of felony ; he is an expert in physiognomy and I shall abide by his verdict. Take me to him for I cannot bear to be under a cloud, even for a moment.

OFFICER : Let me tell you, veteran thief, that our Monarch will not deign to look at the face of a sinner like you !

KOVALAN [*retorting*] : After looking at your face, I am sure that the king would only be too glad to see any other face !

CHIEF GOLDSMITH : Impertinence will take you nowhere, man. Having been caught with the goods on you, why don't you realise that

discretion lies in being humble and come out with the truth ?

KOVALAN : Master-Goldsmith, I am putting to you a straight question, "Am I a thief" ?

CHIEF GOLDSMITH : And I am giving you a straight answer, "Yes, you are!"

KOVALAN (*frantic*) : I, a thief ! Kannagi, your husband is a thief ; and that is the verdict of the Pandya land ! When you bid me leave this morning I saw tears in your eyes ; were they in presage of this blot on my character, dear ? I had hurled the harp of my life in the dust of neglect and now I am served right for my transgression And when the news of this ignominy reaches you, how shall your heart bear the lightning-shock ? When you became my wife, you must have dreamt of a future bright and placid, like an emerald-isle in the centre of the lake of contentment, where it is either sunshine or moonlight always, with not a streak of darkness in between and with not a murmur of sorrow in the air. Like a wanton boy I wrecked that dream and made your life a raging volcano ; and not stopping with that, I have secured for you the title that, you, are the wife of a thief !

O Priceless Gem of my life, even as I walked here, I planned to build our home anew, brick by brick, and when the terrace-garden touched the skies, to rest my head on your lap, with the twinkling stars alone being witness to our love in fulfilment And now I am nothing more than a creature sentenced to the depths, nothing more than a common thief, here in the streets of Mathurai You be my judge, Kannagi, and tell me, "Am I a thief ? Am I a thief ?"

Kovalan's voice rises to a crescendo. Even as his cry of anguish reverberates in the air, the Officer gives a signal to the Chief of the guardsmen who thereupon mows down Kovalan with one sweep of his sword

Madhari's hamlet. The concluding sequence in the folk-dance is a tableau on grief. Kannagi, in the front row of the audience, is lost in the eloquence of the theme.

Madhari rushes in, like a storm.

MADHARI (*crying out*): Kannagi ! Kannagi !
KANNAGI (*shocked out of her meditations*): Ah..

MADHARI (*wailing*): They have branded Kovalan a thief and killed him too, my Child
Kannagi swoons.

Madhari's dwelling. Kannagi opens her eyes and sits up, without being conscious of her own movements. Scalding tears from her eyes fall to the ground but she is not conscious of that either.

She looks around but does not recognise Madhari or Ayyai or others. She looks beyond and keeps staring at the image of the recent past, of Kovalan, taking leave of her, to go to the City with her Anklet in his hand

KOVALAN'S VOICE : Shall I start for the City, Kannagi ?

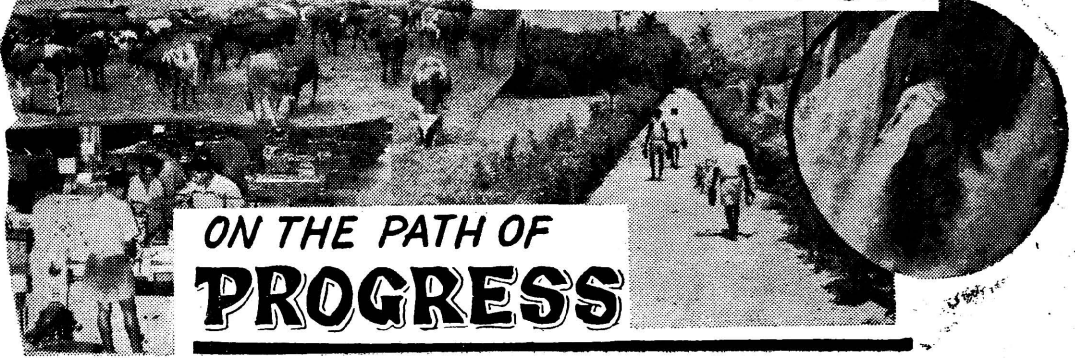
KANNAGI (*crying out*) : No, my Lord, you should not go—they will kill you there ! (*Talking to herself*) Yes, they have done him to death and that too, after calling him thief My Lord ! You, a thief ! No, No....

She runs out in a frenzy, toppling the oil-lamp as she rushes past. Madhari and others follow her. In the empty hut, the flame from the oil-lamp licks a wooden post and leaps upward. Soon the roof is ablaze. Fire spreads through the deserted hamlet and fanned by a strong wind, it races towards the City of Mathurai, as if at the bidding of Kannagi the symbol of Chastity. (to be concluded).

In honour of his Play, Poompuhar, Kalignar Dr. M. Karunanidhi, was presented a memento in the form of an Anklet on 8-1-72 by T.A.K.



PICTURESQUE DHARMAPURI



ON THE PATH OF PROGRESS

Dharmapuri has played a decisive role in the history of Tamil Nadu; it has received and absorbed the shocks of many an invading army and tempered or blunted the onslaught or at times even held the invaders at bay. Physically or rather geographically, it is so situated that the district has prevented all that is bad from reaching the interior regions of Tamil Nadu; on the positive aspect, it is Dharmapuri's terrain which tames and diverts the river Cauvery to flow so sedately through Tamil Nadu and the rain-bearing clouds to seep across our land. Yet the District is barren plateau. Bifurcated from Salem District in October 1965 the District is only receiving the attention that is due to it. Within a short time it was discovered that the district has rich potential for development and the Collector chooses to call it the "Developing District."

Dharmapuri district is in a process of massive development over a wide sphere to induce a multi-pronged growth. Firstly the infra-structure facilities like roads,

etc. are being improved with World Bank funds and guidance. Improvement of large segments of Highways passing through the district has been taken up for quick execution. Secondly, Agricultural Refinance Corporation with the assistance of the Geologist has programmed the sinking of as many as 2,000 new wells in Krishnagiri and Uthangarai Taluks; 1,500 existing wells are to be deepened in Dharmapuri and Harur taluks. Pumpsets are to be provided for 2,500 of these 3,500 wells. As regards the other two taluks of Denkanikotta and Hosur fully worked out schemes for wells await sanction of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation. The Special Rural Works Programme of Rs. 2 crores is also under implementation on a wide front to provide village level infrastructure facilities on the basis of growth centres located by an experts team. Schemes taken up under this programme include minor irrigation, soil conservation, etc. The cost of such schemes to be completed by March 1972 will

work out to as much as Rs. 1 crore. Under Village Works Programme, during the last four years link roads were provided for 515 villages at a cost of Rs. 13 lakhs, drinking water wells were provided in 345 villages at a cost of Rs. 9 lakhs and piped water supply was provided in 39 villages at a cost of Rs. 8 lakhs and school buildings were constructed in 178 villages at a cost of Rs. 7 lakhs. The Prosperity Brigade had executed the following schemes; 41 schools, 15 link roads, 72 tank desilting works and other works to the tune of Rs. 3 lakhs over the past four years. The number of villages electrified has gone up from 248 in 1967 to 511 in December 1971, the number of hamlets electrified has gone up from 594 in 1967 to 2,235 in December 1971 while the number of pumpsets energised went up from 4,450 in 1967 to 14,763 by the end of December 1971. During the last four years as many as 232 Small Scale Industries units were registered, loans were granted for 246 applicants for starting industries; 32 units were helped with important equipments.

Developmental Expenditure in Dharmapuri District.

<i>Serial number and name of the Scheme.</i>	1967-68.	1968-69.	1969-70.	1970-71	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Agriculture	3,45,890	3,42,173	3,36,865	1,44,355	11,69,283
2 Animal Husbandry	92,947	1,17,802	99,105	29,249	3,39,103
3 Fisheries	9,840	7,503	8,350	500	26,193
4 Women and Children Welfare Grant.	71,556	22,356	64,670	26,574	1,86,156
5 Construction for Women Teachers Quarters.	..	..	33,391	8,473	42,464
6 Social Education Grant ..	25,700	32,249	40,372	25,046	1,23,367
7 Installation of radio sets in villages.	..	..	36,700	6,700	43,400
8 Prosperity Brigade	51,648	58,439	56,983	6,921	1,73,991
9 Village Industries	22,268	26,615	39,061	17,031	1,04,975
10 L.I.I. & A.L.	9,99,995	12,00,000	21,00,000	5,84,700	48,84,695
11 N.W.S.S. Second instalment.	37,98,450	21,14,250	1,27,000	..	60,39,700
12 N.W.S.S. Subsidy	1,50,365	4,19,505	3,77,000	6,850	9,53,720
13 I.N.S.	15,24,835	5,47,000	5,26,122	2,65,224	19,31,189
14 Local Irrigation grant (taken over).	7,34,700	7,14,558	4,05,711	4,08,210	26,79,635
15 Local Irrigation grant (not taken over).			2,33,047	1,83,409	

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

TENDER NOTICE

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders in the proper departmental form, superscribing the name of work on the cover will be received by the Superintending Engineer (P.H.E.) at his office at No. 17, P.T. Rajan Road, Madurai-2, up to 3-00 p.m. as per h's office clock on 2nd February 1972 Wednesday and they will be opened on the same day at 3-30 p.m. in the presence of the tenderers who choose to be present at that time. The work is to be executed within nine months on Lump sum contract basis.

Earnest money deposit amount has to be deposited along with the tender, only in the shape of a treasury chalan or Demand Draft or Bank Guarantee from any nationalised Bank payable on par to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, Madurai-2.

Tender documents can be had from the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, 14, Ramamoorthi Street, Madurai-2, by remitting Rs. 10-55 (including sales tax) up to 5-00 p.m. on 31st January 1972 Monday.

**NAME OF WORK—MADURAI SEWAGE PROJECT—
NORTH OF RIVER VAIGAI I STAGE—LAYING AND
JOINTING OF 700 MM. DIA. C.I. PIPES AND SPECIAL
FOR PUMPING MACHINE—E.M.D. RS. 4,250.**

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No. 75-A

DHARMAPURI DISTRICT—

RICH IN

MINERAL WEALTH

The wealth of a country depends upon the raw material available within and to the extent to which human endeavour is able to exploit these. Among the raw materials that feed an industry, minerals constitute the chief source. It is as important as agricultural wealth and more often than not abounds where the latter is subordinate. In Tamil Nadu there are several important deposits of minerals like limestone, iron ore, magnesite, quartz, feldspar, gypsum, clay, beach sands, building stones, etc. Several of these also find a place in Dharmapuri district although varying in scale, magnitude and importance.

Topography :

Before describing the geological formations found in this district, which have a direct bearing on the occurrence of mineral deposits, a brief summary on the geomorphology of the district is dealt with below.

For the most part Dharmapuri is a hilly country having a mean elevation of about 400 metres above sea level. A number of hills rise to more than 800 metres in height and are thickly clad in vegetation. The hills represent relief features of what should have once been a notably hilly terrain. The region has undergone several periods of mountain building, all dating to the oldest time scale on earth, viz., archaean era (Ca 3,000 million years).

As a result of various structural disturbances, a number of rock types have evolved and thus a wide variety of rock formations can be met with in this district. The district forms the watershed of a number of streams, while a few important rivers like the Cauvery and Ponnaiyar flow through this rugged country.

V. GOPAL
State Geologist

Geologically all the igneous and metamorphic rock formations met with in the State are developed in this district.

The hills are made up mostly of iron ores, granites, gneisses, charnockites, syenites and dolerite dykes. In the plains are developed deposits of dunites, pegmatites, etc.

The important mineral deposits associated with these rock types are as follows :

Iron Ores :

The iron ores developed in this district are of the quartz-magnetite type analysing to about 40 per cent Fe. These rock types are notably developed in the Thirthamalai group of hills falling in Harur taluk. The deposits are part of the iron ore belt extending from Salem to North Arcot. There are a few other low grade iron ore,

deposits near Veppampatti, but these are of no consequence. The iron ore deposits in Thirthamalai has been investigated in detail and a reserve of 47 million tonnes has been estimated here. These ore deposits can be considered as additional reserves for the proposed Salem Steel Project.

Limestone :

Limestone, a carbonate of calcium, has many industrial uses notably in the iron and steel, cement, rubber, textile, lime burning industries depending upon the required specifications. In this district there are a few medium sized deposits near Samalpatti, Kanjanur, Tippampatti, etc., in Uttangarai taluk analysing to 44 to 51 per cent CaO. (a pure limestone deposit is rare to meet with and would analyse to 56 per cent CaO). There are also a few leached type of lime deposits known as Kankar which occur as cappings over other rock formations in the above area. Their quality is not high and also they are to certain extent siliceous and magnesian. The reserves of the crystalline type have been estimated at 3 lakh tonnes while for the kankary type the reserves have been estimated at 4 lakh tonnes. Although some of the limestones available here are of cement grade type, because of limited quantity and the overall lower grade of limestone and kankar, they can be best put to use only for lime burning purposes. The kankar is specially amenable to this. There are two other types of calcite bearing rock types in this district, but their importance rests in the economic minerals

contained in them and not on the limestone proper. Work is being conducted to assess the deposits. Such deposits are of larger interest as they indicate loci of mineralisation and possible mineralised zones elsewhere.

(1) **Carbonatites.**—A suite of rocks resembling carbonatites occurs near Jogipatty, Uttangari taluk and is noteworthy in that they contain some important proportions of apatite, vermiculite and wollastonite, minerals having industrial uses. This is a satellite deposit of a much larger one found near Tirupathur in the adjoining North Arcot district.

(2) The limestone occurrences, north of Hogenekkal and falling in Wodapatti, R.F. area, contain deposits of apatite mineral (a source of phosphate) in them. A preliminary investigation of the area has indicated that the deposit of limestone is 100 metres thick and about 8 kms. long. The deposit has to be further investigated to prove whether it is economical or not to win the apatite mineral. The State Geology Branch has proposed to investigate this occurrence in detail shortly.

Magnesite :

In the hills around Kanjanur situated about 12 kms. N.E. of Dasampatti, lie a dunite patch (ultrabasic rock) in which occur veins of mineral magnesite. Magnesite is a carbonate of magnesium finding use principally in refractories. Special type of cement and in preparation magnesium salts. This area seems to have been worked out in some measure before and is now an abandoned site. The thickness of veins of magnesite are around 8 cms. across. The grade of magnesite is low. The recovery of the mineral from the rock is also poor. In the circumstances the deposits are not as such of economic interest. Their utility in the manufacture of mosaic tiles may be explored. Although there is a string of other dunite deposits nearly no economic

minerals have been encountered, except that there has been a formation of kankary layer on them. The reserves of magnesite in this area are estimated at 1,000 tonnes.

Corundum :

The hills in the neighbourhood of Papparpatti, near Dharmapuri have been known to contain deposits of corundum set in the midst of syenites and these deposits have been worked for a considerable time in the past. Corundum, an oxide of aluminium, is noted for its property of abrasive quality. It appears that the entire quantity has been removed by the earlier workers and what has now been left out would be not economical to win.

Quartz and Felspar :

These form the main constituents of rock types called pegmatites. But their economic utility depends upon the composition of the individual minerals and relative freedom of occurrence. A few occurrences of quartz have been noticed east of Morappur-Dasampatti railway track, in Morappur, Kallvi, Vellakal and Pudurpungani R.Fs. In Morappur R.F. a quartz vein could be traced for a distance of about 3 K.M. A detailed investigation is on the way.

East of Dinnabellur a few occurrences of good quality quartz have been reported recently. The economic utility of this is being studied in detail.

Copper :

Dissemination of chalcopyrite and malachite (ores of copper) occur within a radius of 3.2 Kms. around Bairanayakkanpatti in Harur taluk. An average content of 1 per cent copper has been noticed in this. The result of the geochemical analysis is not promising, but the area is under study by geophysical prospecting and further sampling by the Mineral Development Project to find out if there are any other hidden reserves.

Building stones :

The many rock types listed in the beginning of this note form excellent sources for use of building stones. Of those, the linear bands of dolerite (dykes) known commonly as "black granites" are amenable to polishing and because they are dark in colour are much preferred as decorative and monumental stones. This district has some very well developed deposits of the dyke rocks, the more important locations being : (1) Guttapalli, (2) Tippanapalli, (3) Dandarahalli, (4) Sundukurichi, (5) Avadampalli, (6) Nakkalpatti ; and (7) Mookanur, etc. These rocks have formed the source for the flourishing polishing stone industries located at Kuppam north at Krishnagiri. Recently as a result of the investigation carried out in the above area, a Government Unit for polishing stones has been set up at Krishnagiri Industrial Estate.

Besides these dolerities these are other rock types known as granites and syenite which have pleasing colours and texture which are suitable for use as polished stones. Some of these occurrences have been observed near **HOSUR TOWN** and **GUMMALAPURAM**. In fact the unit at Krishnagiri is the first of its kind in the Public Sector. Considering the proximity of suitable raw material nearby this Centre provides a great opportunity of development of this polishing stone industry which finds favourable export market in the Continent and Japan. This is a field which can be further pursued.

United Nations Development Programme Survey :

Besides the above, parts of this district have been taken up for intensive aerial and ground geochemical and geophysical surveys forming a segment of a wider area (12,000 sq. kms.) comprising a composite part of North Arcot, Dharmapuri and Salem districts under a special scheme with the aid of the U.N. which is both in the form of technical assistance and equipments.

An outlay of Rs. 117 crores for the Tamil Nadu Plan for 1972-73 was agreed to at a meeting between the State Chief Minister, Dr. M. Karunanidhi, and the Planning Minister Mr. C. Subramaniam on 31st December 1971.

The meeting was attended by the Tamil Nadu Industries Minister Thiru S. Madhavan and the State Finance Secretary, Thiru Venkataramanan, besides members of the Planning Commission.

The outlay falls short of the proposal made by the State Government by Rs. 6 crores and represents an increase of Rs. 3 crores over the figure recommended by Planning Commission officials.

The annual plan contains mostly continuing schemes except in power sector in which it provides for two new schemes—Naduvattam diversion and Suralaiyar hydro-electric schemes. The State Government had proposed advance action in respect of at least 5 other schemes Kadavuparai, Paralayar Chellatipuzha, Upper Tamaraparani and Nellithura—but these have not been cleared as they involved inter-State aspects.

The Central assistants component of the outlay for 1972-73 will be Rs. 39.19 crores which is 3 per cent less than the Central assistance provided for the current year. This is in accordance with the new pattern of financing State Plans decided after the Indo-Pakistan War.

Under this policy the resources that any State could raise by market borrowings should be 10 per cent less than in 1971-72. In the case of Tamil Nadu, the amount that can be raised by market borrowing under this policy in 1972-73 will be around Rs. 20 crores.

Praise for Tamil Nadu.

During the discussions to-day, the Planning Minister is understood to have expressed satisfaction over the physical performance by Tamil Nadu which, he said, was better than most other States. In this process, however, the State had run in to heavy overdraft and by the end

of this year the overdraft is expected to reach the level to devise a method for orderly liquidation of the overdraft. In this context the State Chief Minister is reported to have suggested raising of the ceiling prescribed for ways and means advance. In his opinion this would provide some relief to State Governments.

Thiru C. Subramaniam made three suggestions to the State Government at the meeting. He further observed that the Plan prepared by Tamil Nadu might even serve as a model for a national plan.

In support of its case for a larger outlay, the State Government told the planning Commission that it had exceeded its target for resource mobilisation by Rs. 35 crores in the first three years of the plan. The approved outlay for the entire Fourth Plan for the State is Rs. 519.36 crores but the State Government has been proceeding on the basis of an outlay of Rs. 623.67 crores. Even for the current year the approved outlay is Rs. 74.5 crores. But the actual expenditure is expected to be around Rs. 113 crores.

The mid-term appraisal of the State Plan has, however, revealed that despite buoyancy in its revenues, additional resources mobilisation, larger devolution of funds from Centre and receipt of a special accommodation of Rs. 7 crores in 1969-70 there is likely to be a shortfall of Rs. 8.5 crores in State's resources for the Fourth Plan. Revision of the pay of Government employees, lesser contribution from the State Electricity and lesser share of small savings have been found to have more than offset the gains. After taking these into account and also in the light of the new scheme of financing State's plans and the new

stipulation that States running into overdrafts should repay 15 per cent of the outstanding amount as on 31st March 1972, the Planning Commission Officials recommended an outlay of Rs. 114.05 crores. Even this will require additional taxation to the tune of Rs. 4 crores next year.

But after discussions an outlay of Rs. 117 crores was agreed upon, which included provision of Rs. 19 crores for agricultural section, Rs. 39 crores for irrigation and power and Rs. 36 crores for social services including education, housing and water supply.

RAILWAYS IN TAMIL NADU

The total route length of the Railway lines falling in Tamil Nadu has, increased from 3,599.76 kilometres as at the end of March 1865 to 3,757.74 kilometres as at the end of March 1970 representing an increase of 4.4 per cent. The route kilometrage of broad gauge lines in the non-electrified section which was 862.24 at the end of March 1965 increased to 869.33 at the end of March 1969. There was no extension to the existing line during 1969-70.

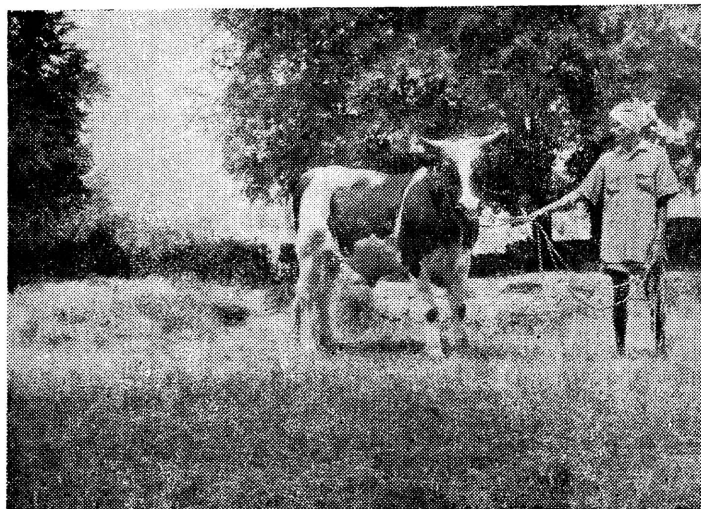
The total track length at the end of March 1970 was 6,037.92 kilometres as compared to 5,544.57 kilometres at the end of March 1965 registering an increase of 8.9 per cent the non-electrified broad gauge track recorded a significant increase of 10.7 per cent from 1,982.39 kilometres as at the end of March 1965 to 2,194.26 kilometres at the end of March 1970.

In the year 1828 the Hosur Live-stock farm was started as a Remount Depot by the British Government for the rearing of horses. To upgrade the live-stock, the farm was taken over by the Agricultural Department in 1924. During 1938, the Agricultural Department handed over the farm to the Animal Husbandry Department with the object of maintaining the purity of the breeds and conduct research in this line. The farm comprises 1,946 acres.

The area is divided into 46 paddocks. The natural beauty of the farm is enhanced by the various types of trees like sandalwood, shishum, teak and other timber trees. The Farm is now engaged in raising pure breeds, Sindhi, Jersey, Friesian in Cattle; Mandya, Bikanceri, Mecheri in sheep; white Leghorn, Rhode Island red, W.L. Australarp, W.L.M. Line, W.L. Queen Strain, Australarp in Poultry; white Yorkshire in pigs. The strength of live stock now is as follows ;—

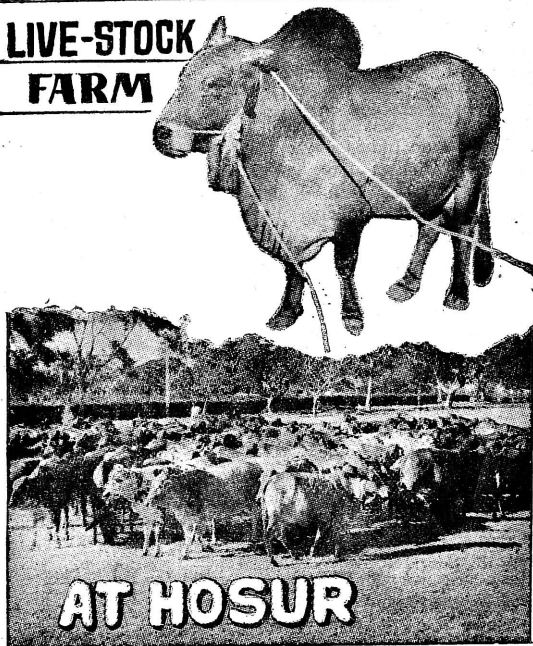
Cattle	..	..	..	969
Sheep	..	..	..	968
Poultry	..	..	..	10,648
Horses	..	..	..	10
Pigs	..	..	..	229
Total ..				12,824

The activities of the Hosur Cattle Farm have contributed immensely to the improvement of cattle wealth of Dharmapuri district. The farm is situated in Mathigiri village about four miles south of Hosur in the Hosur taluk of the Dharmapuri district.



Friesian Calf

A MULTI-PURPOSE LIVE-STOCK FARM



The farm is situated 3,000 feet above the sea-level. The area of the farm is 1,646.41 acres, consisting of irrigable land, paddocks intended for grazing and hay making buildings and roads. The climate of the farms is best suited for cattle and sheep breeding. Fodder crops and grasses are also grown in the farm under rain-fed and irrigated conditions. There are a good number of avenue and other shade trees which beautify the farm. The farm is also well served by roads generally running from north to south fitting in with the undulations of the farm.

The farm consists of different sections like Central Lines, Poultry, Pastures, Gardens, Dairy, Sheep, Veterinary Hospital, Stores and Workshop, Key Village and Artificial Insemination Centre.

Sindhi bulls bred in this farm are sold to other States. The Gir herd in this farm introduced in 1949 is found to thrive well under the climate of the farm. The Bombay

Livestock Panorama of Hosur



State is regular buyer of Gir bulls from the farm. Experts in Animal Husbandry have judged the Sindhi herd in the farm to be the best in the world. Kangayam breed of cattle is indigenous to Coimbatore. This animal is bred in the farm in order to supplement the efforts of private breeders, like the pattagar of Palayakottai. Kangayams thrive well in the farm. Some of the cows have yielded more than 4,000 lbs. in a single lactation. Friesian breed also fares well here and if this breed comes up well milk production will go up enormously.

All the milch cows and calves, below ten months in the breeds of Sindhi, Gir and Hallikar are separately maintained in the Dairy Section. The main activities of this section includes care and management of cows in advance pregnancy, attention to calving, pre and post parturient sanitation, care of the new-born, recording of milk yields and production and sale of milk and milk products.

The object of the farm is the production of good breeding stock suitable for farm replacement and distribution to other areas of the State. The calves here are reared under natural conditions of sucking and the early weaning of calves as recommended in commercial dairying is not practised. The older calves are fed on a balanced rations consisting of ragi-gruel, ground-nut-cake and minerals. They are allowed to have plenty of exercise and grazing during daytime. The general conditions prevailing in the farm have been very conducive for the healthy growth of the animals. Some of the champion cows of the farm won prizes at All India Cattle Shows. The sindhi cows of this farm have won the praise of experts both Indian and Foreign, as the best in the country.

There is a well equipped dairy farming unit attached to the Hosur Farm. The milking of the cows are done at 4 a.m. and 3 p.m. daily and once a week they are milked completely, for the purpose of recording individual yields. The surplus milk is sold to the local public. A portion of milk is separated and the cream obtained is used for making butter. The skimmed milk is utilised for feeding poultry and calves.

NIGER RESEARCH STATION, HOSUR.

Under the scheme for the improvement of safflower and Niger in Madras State which is being financed by the Indian Central Oil-Seeds Committee, the Niger Research Station commenced functioning from 4th May 1961 in a leased land near Hosur cattle farm. The scheme is being worked under the overall technical control of the Oil-Seeds Specialist, Coimbatore and under the direct control of the Assistant Oil-Seeds Specialist stationed at Koilpatti.

At present Niger is being grown in Hosur taluk largely. The introduction and intensification of the cultivation of this minor oil seed

crop in the State will help in stepping up the overall production of oil seeds.

The following items of research are contemplated under the scheme:-

- (i) Maintenance of Germ Plasm;
- (ii) Pureline selection ;
- (iii) testing for hybrid vigour ;
- (iv) hybridisation ;
- (v) testing of promising selections ; and
- (vi) agronomic investigations such as spacing and mixed cropping trials.

About Bettamugalam :

In the heart of the Melagiri plateau and enclosed between the Sanat Kumaranadi, the Anebiddahalla and

the Tirumalavadi valleys, is a small but charming village where colonel F. G. Shaw attempted to start a coffee plantation. He is said to have resided here for three years with his family. Traces of his commodious bungalow are still in existence. The lace was abandoned during the Great Famine. All round the place is a superabundance of ant-hills which rise some times from 10 to 12 feet.

Four miles north of the east of Glenshaw are found the remains of the Melagiri hill fort which is the largest in the district. To the north of this fort the ground slopes sharply to a saddle, beyond which is another fortified hill, an outlyer to the Melagiri plateau. The old peta is said to have been located on the saddle.



Hosur: the headquarters of the taluk and of the Sub-Collector's division, was formerly a place of military importance, commanding, as it does, all lines of communication between the Baramathal and Mysore. The name Hosur in Kanares means "New Town". It consists of the new peta, old peta and the fort. The new peta is situated on the sloping ground, east of the stream which carries the surplus water of the Rama Nayakkan Tank. It is congested and frequently visited by plague. The old peta lies south-west of the new town at the foot of the Pagoda Hill. It is called Chudavadi from the God Chudanathesvara who presides over the Hill. The village is now deserted. In former days the car street in the town was lined with scores of chatrams and mantapams, but they are now in ruins. Only a few houses cluster round the Teppakulam whereon once a year Siva and Parvathi are honoured with a torch light carnival. The temple on the Pagoda Hill contains a gopuram which forms a conspicuous landmark for the country around. It has a large car with elaborate carvings. The annual festival is held in March—April when a large crowd of people gather and draw the car.

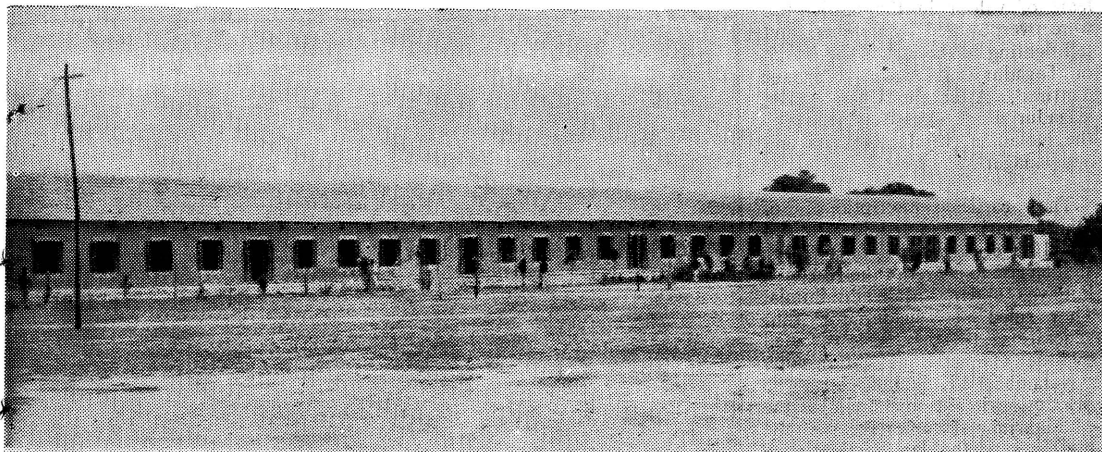
The fort, which lies west of the town and north of the Rama Nayakkan Tank, is large and well-built. Its construction is ascribed

to one Captain Hamilton of the Engineers and two other prisoners who were compelled by Tippu to assist in strengthening his forts. They were massacred on the approach of Lord Cornwallis' army in 1791. It is said that when the orders for the assassination of the prisoners were received from Tippu, the people mourned greatly over the news and accompanied the victims to the place of execution outside the town. Here, Hamilton took leave of his native friend who worked under him on the fort and giving him a pair of compasses, told him to hand them down as an heirloom in his family, which he did. The fort has long outer ramparts with a moat deep and wide and a glacis carefully levelled. The elaborate fortifications which defended the main entrance have been dismantled. The inner side of the main defence is honeycombed with bomb-proof chambers to provide a large force with granites magneines and barracks. On the southern face immediately over the moat is the historical building of "Kennilworth Castle". It was built by Mr. Brett (1861—1864), when collector of the District, of which Hosur was then the headquarters. It was once the residence of the Sub-Collector. The building is reported to be in danger of coming down and tumbling into the moat. Opposite the servants' quarters is a temple to Kottai Mariamman who is worshipped on Tuesdays and

Fridays by the villagers with the sacrifice of goats and sheep. Within the main rampart is an inner fort which once accommodated the Collector's Office. North of the main fort was an Agraharam and on each side of the gateway the remains of a temple still exist, the Vishnu temple to the west and the Siva temple to the east. The former is no longer used, but Puja is still performed in the Siva temple once a week. The buildings inside the fort were until a few years ago used for the accommodation of certain public offices. They have all been vacated and the fort, the castle and the buildings now present a desolate appearance.

Hosur is said to have been founded by Gutala Gurappa Nayani-varu, the first of the Bagalur poligars who built a fort, a palace and secular temples and planted the hamlets of Mutturayan jibi and Sunnapuralla jibi to guard the fort on the west and north, respectively. The Rama Nayakkan tank which guards the fort on the south was built by Rama, a great grandson of Gurappa and the Chandrambudi Tank by Rama's son Chandrasekhara, Chandrasekhara's son, Erri-Errappa in turn built an anicut across the Swarnamukhi river to the north of Hosur. In 1654 Hosur was taken from one "Chender Senker" by Kanitirava Narasa Raja and it remained under Mysore till war broke out with the English. In July 1768 it fell to Colonel Campbell, but was recaptured by Hyder by the end of the year. It again surrendered the Major Gowdie in 1791 and was handed back to Tippu after the treaty of 1792. There is no reference to Hosur in the campaign of 1799. In the time of Hyder it was a halting place on the road from Arni to Bangalore.

Harur : 36 miles from salem, is the headquarters of the taluk. The name is said to be derived from a certain Rishi named Hari who did penance here. To the north of the town lies the site of an old fort which must have been of considerable strength. It is of growing importance and has been considerably extended in recent year.



Government Arts Collage.

The headquarters of the district owes its importance partly to its central position on the trade routes from north to south and from east to west and partly to the large irrigation tanks which surround it. The town includes the villages of Virupakshipuram, Vellaikavundanalaiyam, Komarasanahalli, Annasagaram, Maddigonampalaiyam and old Dharmapuri. It has extended in the west and several decent looking houses have sprung up in the large plot of land adjoining the public offices in the east. It was the headquarters of Munro under Col. Read's administration. In 1808 it was made the headquarters of the district under Mr. Hargrave and continued to be so till 1820 when the Salem-Dharmapuri combined district headquarters were transferred to Salem. In 1911 it became the headquarters of a Deputy Collector, and in 1965 head-quarters of bifurcated Dharmapuri district.

It is a centre of trade in grain, gingelly oil and skins. The chief local industries are weaving and oil-pressing but the Vaniyars have also shown themselves as adepts in grain trade and money-lending.

Le Fanu has described the place as "dreary, dry and mean-looking." But it presents a brighter scene in the cultivation season. In fact Munro found the place charming and planted a fruit garden near his residence where he spent at least an hour

DHARMAPURI

A FORT

TOWN

OF

HISTORICAL

IMPORTANCE

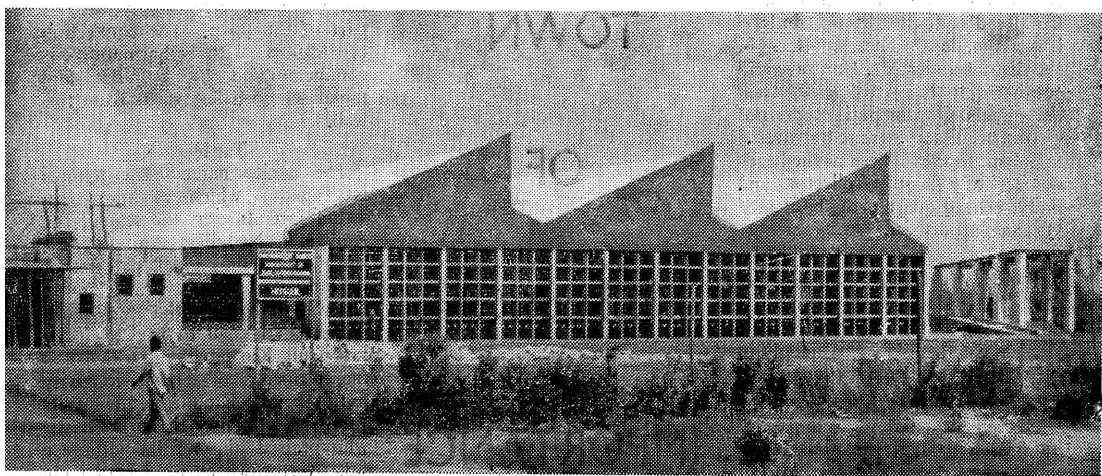
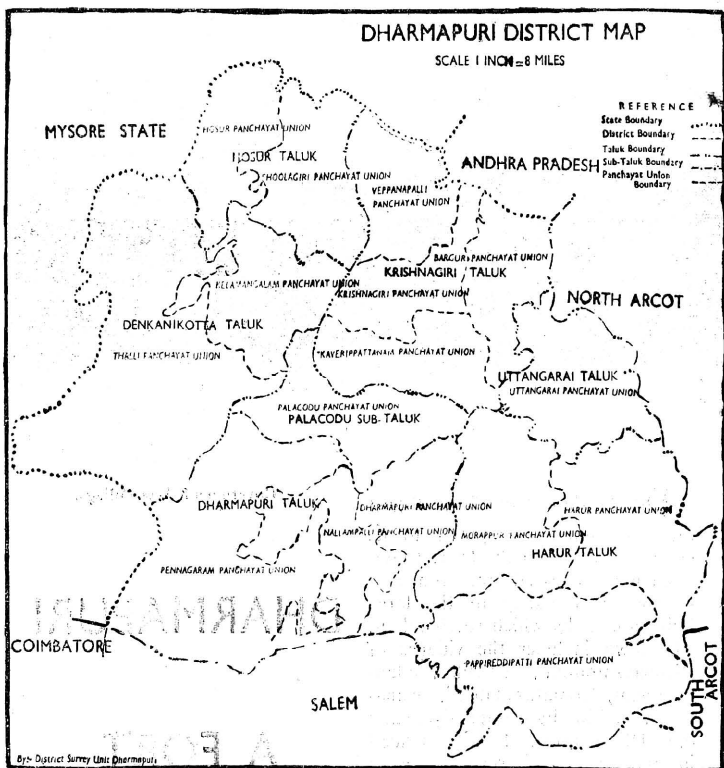
every day. He also made a tank in the garden, about a hundred feet square, lined with stone steps. The spring was so plentiful that besides watering abundantly every tree in the garden, there was always a depth of ten to twelve feet of clean water for bathing. The graden and tank are mentioned in glowing terms in a letter written by Munro to his sister on the occasion of his transfer to Malabar. The tank is now identified with Miran Sahib well near the site of his residence and traces of fruit garden are still visible on its banks. The well is the source of water-supply to this part of the town. The connection of Munro with Dharmapuri is commemorated by a pillar and tablet set up a few yards from this well.

Tagadur.

The ancient name of Dharmapuri is Tagadur which is known in Tamil Literature as the seat of the Adiyaman Neduman Anji and his son, Pohuttelini, chief patrons of the famous poetess Avvaiyar. During his wanderings on the mountains, Adiyaman is said to have found a rare fruit Karunellikani which had the property of giving longevity to those who ate it. Knowing its value he presented it to Avvaiyar who praised him for the gift. He was overthrown by the Chera King Perum Seral Irumporai, who besieged and stormed Tagadur. Elini and his lieut enants performed

feats of valour in the battle, but were overpowered by numbers and fell fighting to the last. The march on Tagadur is known as 'Tagadur Yattirai'. After the Chera epoch, Tagadur was successively ruled by the Nolamba, Chola, Hoysala and Vijayanagar Kings.

The earliest inscriptions of Dharmapuri are dated in the 9th and 10th centuries and refer to the sudden rise to power of the Nolamba Pallavas under Mahendradhiraja. They ruled at Tagadur for four generations till they were defeated by the Ganga Bona Marasimha "Nolamba Kulantaka". The inscription in the mantapam of the Mallikarjuna temple records the buildings of the Jan Basti by two brothers, Nidhiyanna and Chandiyanna and the grant of villages of Mulakkadu and Budduguru by Mahendra Nolamba and his son, Ayyappadeva respectively, for the maintenance of the Basti. But no traces of the Basti are in existence now. The inscription in the Mariamman temple in the fort refers to the grant of a tank called Marudaneri to a certain Saiva teacher and the assignment by the merchants of Tagadur, of tools on certain commodities as dedication to some



Industrial Training Institute.

temple. It is interesting to note that under the Nolambas both the Saiva and Jain faiths flourished in Dharmapuri which is described in another inscription as "are flected image of the whole earth".

Under the Chola administration Tagadur included Puramalai Nad and formed part of Ganga Nad

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Half yearly Examinations and Languages Tests for Officers of All India Services and State Services, Bank Officers and others—March 1972.

The next Half-yearly examinations and Language Tests prescribed for officers of All-India Services (I.A.S., I.P.S.) and certain classes of the State Services and officers of Banks and Companies serving in Tamil Nadu will be conducted by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission from the 17th March 1972 onwards. The last date for receipt of applications for the examinations is 4th February 1972. Application forms may be obtained on written requisition from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Government Estate, Mount Road, Madras-2. For further particulars, see notification published in Part III of the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette*, dated the 29th December 1971. No. 115

in the province of Nigarili Cholamandalam. The title of Adigaman was revived in the person of a viceroy who ruled from the Baramahal to Mysore. Evidence of the Chola rule is found in the Tamil inscriptions in the Kamakshi temple in the fort, relating to the 10th and 12th year of the reign of Kulottunga Chola III. One of them refers to the merit of Adigaman who must be either Rajaraja alias Vagan or his son Vidukadalagiya Perumal. He claimed to be a descendant of Chera and taking advantage of the weakness of his suzerain, made Dharmapuri his capital and ruled independently as far as Tirumalai and Chennam in the North Arcot district.

The Hoysala regime round Dharmapuri is proved by the inscriptions at Adamankottai. At Modur, six miles north of Dharmapuri, there is a Tamil inscription on a slab called Chamundi Amman Mundu, which refers to an officer "who possessed strength and powers of Hoysala King Vishnubardhana," and to the remission of the marriage tax in Tagadur Nad. Another inscriptions is dated in the third year of the region of Vira Chola Deva and records the grant of the village to the temple of Singaperumal attached to the Durga shrine on Chamundi Hill of Mysore. The rule of the First Vijayanagar dynasty is attested by the inscriptions of Devaraya II and Mallikarjuna Raya at Kadagattur which record the rule of Jagadeva Raya is recorded by an inscription at Kolagattur which mentions a mutual arrangement of the landholders to contribute a fixed share of their produce for strengthening the tank bunds.

Dharmapuri was never a place of military strength. In the middle of the seventeenth century it was seized by Bijapur and from Bihapur it was taken by Kantirava Narasa Raja in 1652. It seems to have been lost again. But in 1688 it was again taken by Chikka Deva Raya and remained under Mysore till 1768 when it was stormed by the British troops under Colonel Wood.

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU NOTIFICATION

The Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act Extended to Madurai City.

The Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act has been extended to the City of Madurai by a notification published in an Extraordinary issue of the Tamil Nadu Govt. Gazette, dated 22-12-1971. According to section 7-A of the Act every person owning a total extend of land exceeding one ground in the city of Madurai and liable to pay Urban Land Tax should furnish a return in respect of each such land to the Special Deputy Collector for Urban Land Tax, Madurai, within a period of one month from 22-12-1971 containing the following particulars, namely—

- (a) Name of the owner of the urban land,
- (b) the extent of the urban land owned by him in the City of Madurai, and
- (c) the name of the division or ward and of the street, Survey Number and sub-division number of the Urban land and other particulars of such urban land.

The owners of urban land in the City of Madurai are advised to contact the Special Deputy Collector for Urban Land Tax, Madurai, for further information, if any, required by them. Failure to file the return on or before 21-1-1972 will entail penal action.

**Commissioner for Urban
Land Tax, Madras-5.**

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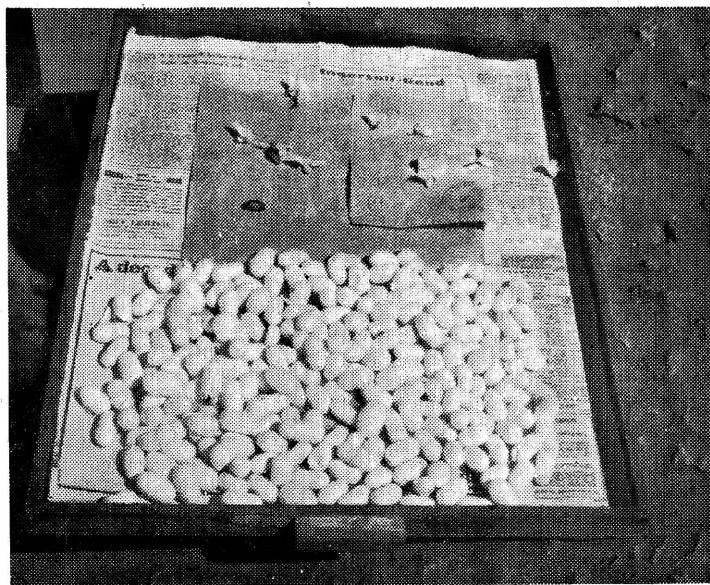
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Our Weavers
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Cocoons ready for reeling.

"Seri" means silk and the management of silk industry is "Sericulture". It is an agro-industry having for the major part, cultivation of mulberry, leaves of which are the food of silkworms. Rearing of silkworms is the cottage industry part. It is carried on as a subsidiary occupation by agriculturists, the cultivation being attended to by male members and the rearing part of it by womenfolk. Because of the climatic requirement (bordering on temperate climate) for the successful rearing of worms, the industry is localised in some places of India like the Kashmir Valley, plains of Bengal and the plateau of Mysore. In Madras and Andhra, Sericulture is practised in areas where there is extension of plateau.

Sericulture is an ancient industry in India. During the days of the East Indian Company the Chief Commodities exported from India to Europe were "spices, pepper, drugs, RAW SILK, indigo, raw cotton and Dacca muslin".

The glory to silk was given by the weavers of India by weaving even

silver thread and golden thread to get exquisite designs and to honour the votary. None of the European countries could compete successfully with India in art and beauty in the production of silk. Only from the middle of the 19th century the Indian foreign trade in silk fluctuated considerable on account of trade restrictions imposed upon Indian silk by England. The importation of silk fabrics into England gave rise to considerable opposition from the British workers and later from the silk Manufacturers. As early as 1700 an Act was passed by the British Legislature prohibiting the importation of Indian silk from India and other Asiatic countries into England.

As in many industries, sericulture had its up and downs. That the industry should be protected was felt by Central Government as far back as 1922-23 when the Tariff Board was asked to investigate its claims for protection from foreign competition. The Board came to the conclusion that the industry satisfied the condition laid down by the Fiscal Commission of 1921-23 for

rant of protection. In fact, they stated it was not a question of grant of protection to an infant industry but one of safeguarding an old established industry which was placed in great jeopardy by foreign competition.

The Tariff Board held public enquiries successively in 1938, 1948, 1951, 1953, 1958, 1963, 1966, 1969 and on each occasion they recommended protection to all the goods falling under silk category and the Government accepted the recommendations and subjected raw silk, spun yarn from waste and pure and fixed silk fabrics to varying rates of protective duties besides the usual revenue duties. The importance of this small-scale cottage industry was further recognised by the Government when on the recommendation of the Silk Panel a statutory Central Silk Board was constituted by a Special Act of 1949 with the Minister of Commerce and Industry as Chairman to begin with. This Board co-ordinated the activities of the various centres of production in the country and disbursed grants-in-aid besides helping the industry in a number of other useful ways.

India occupies the fourth place in production of silk in the World. The bulk of raw silk produced in the country is commonly the mulberry type of raw silk. About 75 per cent is hand reeled and balance is filature or basin silk. Even the best Indian filature silk is grades away from imported silk.

In 1948 the Tariff Board estimated the consumption of raw silk at about 4 million pounds. Since then it is widely believed that the demand has been gradually falling of mainly due to increased use of synthetic yarns like art silk and staple fibre yarns which are cheaper and also because of the change in the taste of people. An estimate of production of silk in 1965 is put at 2,152 tonnes and the demand as 2,200 tonnes. About 50 to 100 tonnes of silk is imported every year. It is not difficult to bridge the gap in production and demand. At the same time it should also be seen that the quality of silk is improved as it is filature quality that

is imported. Improvement of silk has to be planned from mulberry cultivation which is purely agricultural operation upto the highly technical stage of reeling raw silk.

For some years till the industry shows signs of real progress, larger sums should be set apart for research works. Production of quality silk at reasonable rates should be the goal. Unfortunately the pace for production of quality silk has not been set by the consuming public. A public thinking weightier the silk fabric, better is the quality could not create demand for fine quality silk. Those engaged in the industry will be complacent as even low quality silk is consumed. It looks as though quality consciousness would be set only when the production exceeds demand and when need for export sets in. Low grade silk cannot be exported and at least some states could concentrate on production of high grade silk for export. Madras State has an opportunity to achieve this.

Madras State occupies the seventh place in production within India. Mysore, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir and Assam top the list. It is possible for Madras State to move to the fifth place if all the cocoons produced are reeled within the State. As some cocoons in bordering areas are sold in the neighbouring States, production of silk does not reflect the position.

The progress of the industry during the five-year plans in the State would be worthwhile narrating.

During the First Five-Year Plan (1951-56) silk industry was occupying predominant position with 22,000 acres under mulberry in Kollegal taluk, and 700 acres in other areas. Gut scheme was the only Plan schemes but the expenditure of Rs. 1.50 lakhs was met from State Funds.

During the Second Five-Year Plan (1956-61), the State had to reorganise the industry with the major sericultural area (Kollegal) merging with the Mysore State and with only 1,500 acres under mulberry in Talavadi, Hosur and Coonoor. The continuance of the gut manufactur-

ing section, introduction of sericulture in Tenkasi of Tirunelveli district and establishment of a filature unit in Hosur were the three schemes taken up for implementation with a provision of Rs. 2.13 lakhs. The State, on its own, sanctioned 12 new schemes to reorganise the section for which funds were later provided with the ceiling at Rs. 12 lakhs. Due to the interest evinced by the Government and propaganda by the staff, the mulberry acreage almost doubled during the plan period (1,204 hectares).

During the Third Five-Year Plan (1961-66), the second plan schemes were continued as non-plan schemes, schemes for improvement of farms, expansion of existing units were brought under Plan schemes and additional marketing facilities were provided. Two Demonstration Farms in Krishnagiri (Dharmapuri district), K. V. Kuppam (North Arcot district) and two more in Kolli Hills (Salem district) and Shencottah (Tirunelveli district) were started. Financial assistance to silk worm breeders by way of subsidy and loan was offered to dig 25 wells and for construction of 31 rearing sheds. The plan provision was limited to Rs. 13.00 lakhs though the expenditure was Rs. 15.25 lakhs. The mulberry acreage went up by 234 hectares.

During the three annual plans (1966-67, 1967-68, 1968-69) construction programme formed one of the main activities. Establishment of two or three large scale Silk Farms was a major extent. A separate Joint Director for looking after sericulture was appointed in 1967. By 1968-69, construction works were almost completed.

The State has a sound organisation now for meeting the routine servicing needs of the industry. Units for supply of material for propagation, for supply of silk worm seed, raw silk, twisted silk are all available. It will be necessary to continue the scheme sanctioned in the three annual plans, in the Fourth Five-Year Plan besides having new features like Research Extension Work especially

on mulberry cultural side. Research extension work is long overdue. Unless the production per unit is increased, the future will be bleak. As Research activities cannot give immediate results and has to be started long before problems crop up the sooner the work is initiated the better would be the position of the industry in the State. A beginning should be made to forge a link with the weavers whose difficulties are not very much the concern of Sericulturists now, though policies on production, import and export of silk do affect them. Unless agencies are merged, conflicting interests would arise and what is achieved in the sericultural field will not be passed on to consumers.

In the Fourth Five-Year Plan the mulberry acreage is expected to increase by 2,500 acres. The production of silk would be of the order of 40,000 kgms. at the end of the plan which will be about 10 per cent of the annual consumption of the State.

The existing Sericultural Units in Dharmapuri District in Hosur and Krishnagiri taluks are :

Hosur.

Office of the Assistant Director (Sericulture), Hosur.

Government Silk Farm with Cold Store.

Government Silk Reeling Unit.

Government Cocoon Market.

Government Mulberry Nursery.

Government Chawkie Rearing Unit.

Training Unit.

Twisting Unit.

Government Basic Seed Farm-cum-Grainage for local race Denkanicottah.

Government Chawkie Farm Anchetty.

Government Cross Breed Grainage, Berigai.

Large Scale Silk Farm, Mulberry Nursery—Kolatti.

Chawkie Farm, Kalkondapalli.

Office of the Inspector of Sericulture, Kaveripattinam.

Special mention should be made of the establishment of a Large Scale Silk Farm in Kolatti. An extent of 867 acres has been taken over and plantation work has com-

menced. The plantation in the Farm would be completed in a year when the production would feed an additional 25 basins. At present the Farm is giving employment to 300 villagers and eventually the employment would be for about 800 villagers.

Fourth Five-Year Plan has been drafted at an estimated cost of Rs. 75 lakhs. The Unit started during 1966-69 would need to be continued. Great hopes are laid on private participation in the industry or which a scheme for leasing Government waste lands has been sanctioned, by the present Government in September 1967 on condition half the area would be cultivated with mulberry.

Madras State has one sixth of total number of silk weaving handlooms in India. To meet even 10 per cent of its requirements in five years' time is a task that would set pride. Though self sufficiency is not possible there is encouragement enough in the fact scope is vast. To the extent opportunities present one availed of and position stabilised, so would be the future. In this Dharmapuri District offers an unique feature as one of the only two promising areas in the State where Sericultural Industry could be developed.

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU.

Dairy Development Department

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited for and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu for the following items of work in the Dairy Development Department, Madras.

Tender No. 1 : Improvements to the flooring in processing hall, etc., in the Central Dairy at Milk Colony, Madhavaram.

Tender No. 2 : Extension of loading dock in the Central Dairy at Milk Colony, Madhavaram.

Tender No. 3 : Providing Canopy for Condensers, Spray tanks and pump sets in Central Dairy at Milk Colony.

Tender No. 4 : Expansion of unloading dock in the Eastern side of Central Dairy at Milk Colony.

Tender No. 5 : Improvements to the By-Product Room for conversion as cold store in the Central Dairy at Milk Colony.

Tender No. 6 : Special repairs to Guest Hose Road at Milk Colony, Madhavaram.

The tender documents can be had from the office of the Commissioner for Milk Production and Livestock Development, Milk Colony Post, Madhavaram, Madras-51, on all working days between 11-00 a.m. and 4-30 p.m. on payment of Rs. 2.00 (rupees two only) plus Sales Tax as the applicable for each tender. The tenders will be accepted up to 3-00 p.m. on 29-1-1972 and opened on the same date at 3-30 p.m.

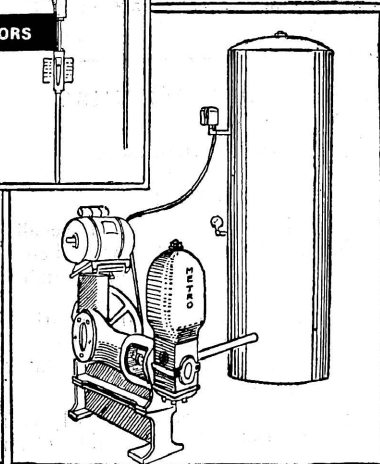
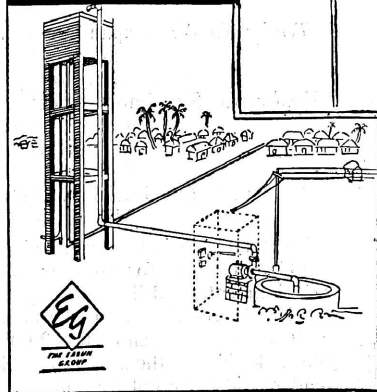
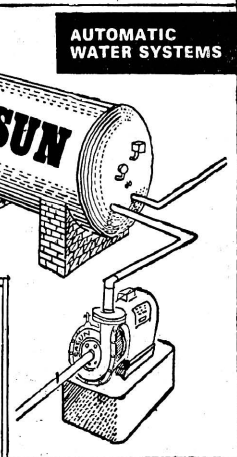
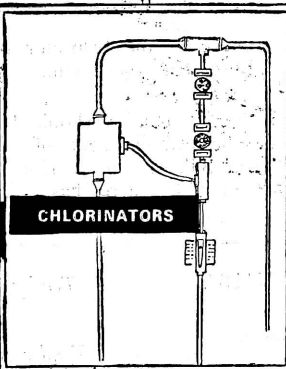
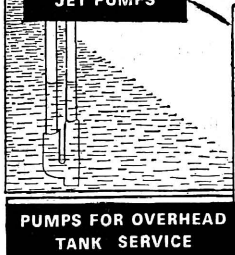
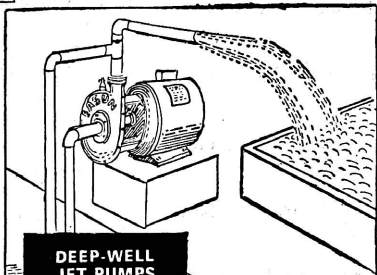
No. 31.

Commissioner for Milk Production and Livestock Development, Madras.

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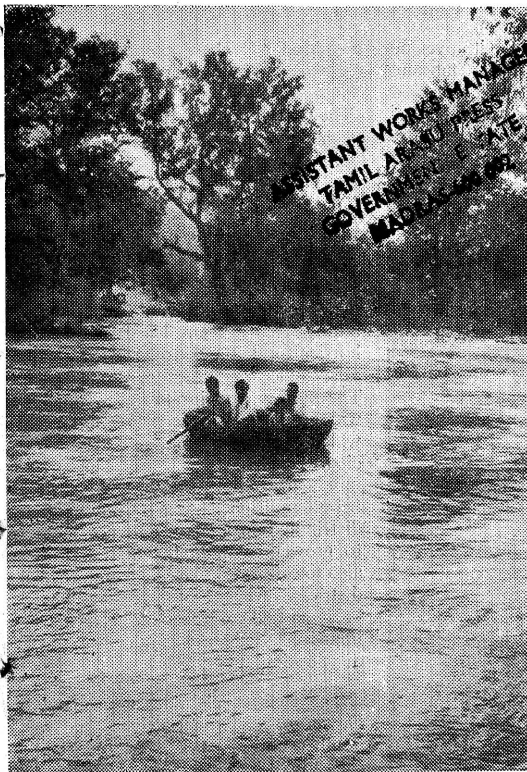
The falls of Hogenakal lie about nine miles west of Pennagaram. The Cauvery above the falls is divided into two by a large island. As the main body of water flows through the right of western bank, the channel suddenly becomes shrunk and the river plunges boldly into a deep chasm. The name Hogenakal, which in Kanarese means "Smoking Rock" is derived from the cloud of spray which eternally overhangs the chasm. The pool into which the river leaps is called the Yaga-kundam of Brahma. According to a legend a Chola King, while hunting found the Cauvery swallowed up by a vast clift and laboured for a long time to fill up the yawning gulf. Then a wise Rishi told him that the Chakra of Vishnu had entered the earth at the spot and that, unless some virtuous king would plunge

THE SMOKING ROCK HOGENAKAL

into the abyss, the hole would never close. Thereupon the King willingly gave his life and saved the waters of the Cauvery for the welfare and happiness of man. The left arm of the river splits up into two channels, one of which rushes between two walls of granite rocks so narrow that local people call it Meka-datu or goat's leap. The real goat's leap is, however, 20 miles higher up

the river. When the river is low, there are only two falls, the Brahma-kundam, or the big fall and the Gnanathirtham where a railing is provided for the use of the bathers. There is a story that a local chief Irupala Navak had a swing below an overhanging rock on the right bank and that in one of his moods he allowed a Dombara woman who exhibited her acrobatic feats from the left bank, to climb a tall bamboo and with one long swing to land on his lap. This freakish conduct in the sight of the Brahma-kundam so shocked his master, the Rajah of Mysore when he heard of it, that he immediately ordered the polihar's head to be cut off and thrown into the river.

Bathing in the Cauvery at this spot is done on new moon days of



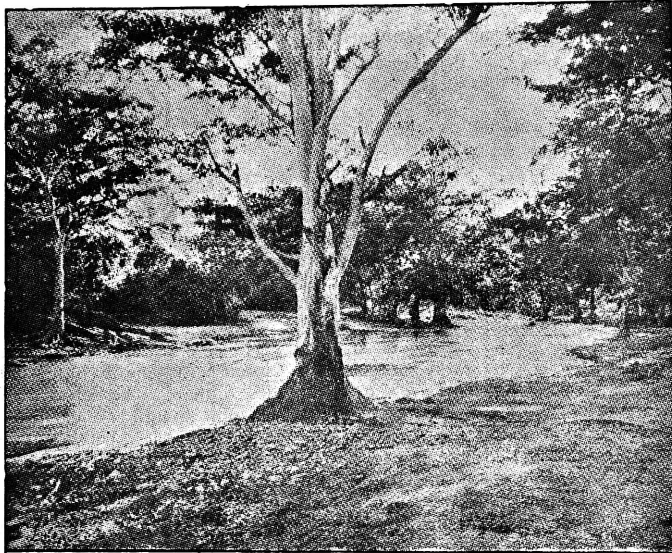
Cauvery above Hogenakal falls.



Hogenakal falls.

Tai and Adi, during the Tula festival and on the occasion of a solar or lunar eclipse. But the most important bathing festival is on the 18th day of Adi when a large crowd of people pilgrims gather to perform ablutions in the sacred stream. The advent of plague, however, has dealt a severe blow to the popularity of the festival. On the bank of the Cauvery above the bathing ghat is the temple of Desesvaraswami connected with the Sage Agastya. The locality was once a flourishing settlement, but it has long since been depopulated due to the prevalence of malaria.

There are separate Boys' and Girls' schools, a Harijan hostel, a hospital, District Munsif's Court, Deputy Collector's and Tahsildar's offices. The offices of the District Educational Officer, Salem North, Agricultural Income-Tax Officer, Life Insurance Corporation and several banks are functioning in this town which is not yet a municipality. It is also the headquarters of the panchayat union. There is a Coir Rope Makers' Co-operative Society, Women's Cottage Industries Co-operative Society, two Weavers' Co-operative Societies and a Co-op-



HOGENAKAL.

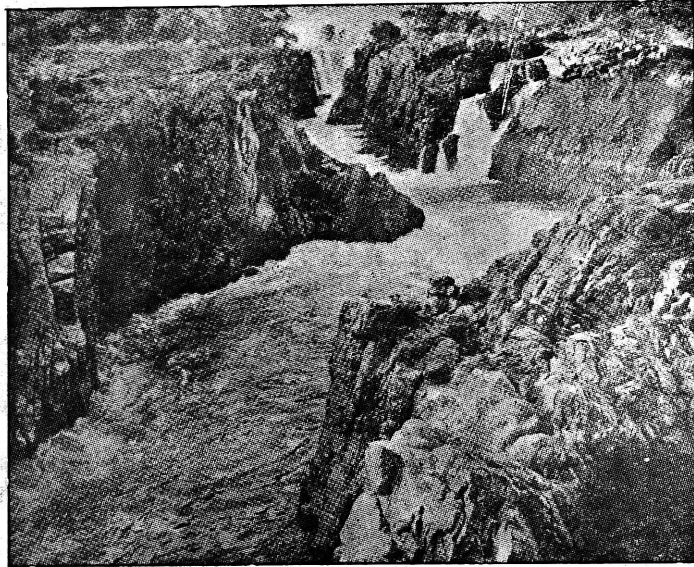
erative Weavers' Colony, with over 50 houses. There is a Ladies Club and a park. The town has protected water-supply. Tamarind and beedi are exported from this place to different places in the district.

Model Orchard-cum-Nursery, Thimmapuram.

The Dharmapuri district has a model orchard-cum-nursery situated at Thimmapuram village on the Salem-Krishnagiri road. The orchard was established in 1952 and has an extent of 23.27 acres and it is irrigated by the Krishnagiri Reservoir.

The orchard was established with the object of multiplying and distributing elite plant material of horticultural plants to growers and offer advice on cultural methods, etc. The station has in its collection a wide variety of fruit plants among which mango, grapes, sapota, citrus and guava are important to the tract and are being multiplied vegetatively and distributed on a large scale not only to growers with in the district but also to interested growers from other districts. An area of three acres has been allotted for vegetable seeds and improved seeds are multiplied for distribution.

The Centre celebrates a Farmers' Day every year which attracts a large number of growers and on this occasion their problems are also discussed.



KRISHNAGIRI-FACTS AND LEGENDS

Krishnagiri. (Krishnagiri Taluk—Population Panchayat 23,827 village 105) is the headquarter of the taluk. It was formerly a place of military importance. The old peta which lies close to the Durgam is much cramped and presents the aspect of an old Indian town. It contained many residences occupied by the officers of the Garrison of the fort, but all vestiges of these buildings have long since disappeared, except for the Travellers' Bungalow near the Chinna Eri. It was formerly the house of Captain Henry Smith, Commandant of the Garrison, who died in the explosion of 1801. It is now called "Grenes House", having been inhabited by Captain Graham, the First Assistant Collector in 1792. The building in which the District Munsif's Court is now located is also believed to have been the residence of one of the officers of the garrison. Not far from the court is a stone revetted tank which goes by the name of Graham Sahib's tank. The new peta or Daulatabad which lies about a mile south of the old peta was built in 1794 under the auspices of Captain Graham and Lakshman Rao, the founder of the Kambayanallur family. They are said to have spent much of their own money in beautifying the new town. The later is also credited with having built the Vishnu and Hanuman temples at the east and west of the agraaharam where he had his own house. This house is now in ruins and choked with prickly pear. Near the Hanuman temple is the Rayar tank constructed by him, which once supplied water to this part of the town, but it has become neglected now.

The Rock Fortress of Krishnagiri is one of the most picturesque monument in the District and figures conspicuously among the plates and engravings with which books of travel were so lavishly illustrated. Le Fanu describes the hill as "a frowning square mass of gneiss, mostly bare, and fissured in all directions by the alterations of heat and cold, huge boulders of stupendous size and weight hanging or seeming

to hang suspended on its sides, and ready at the slightest breath to thunder down for a great distance". "The summit from the south" he continues, "appears almost level, the north, south and east scarps being almost wholly composed of sheer precipices, while on the west there is a long sloping shoulder covered with large fragments of gneiss. The fortifications as well as the reservoirs water were dismantled during the panic created by the mutiny and remains of these in fair preservation may be seen principally about half way upon the north, west and north-east. On the summit are a few ruined magazines and the Kacheri of the Killedar. The latter is a curious structure. A huge rocking stone spreads out from a sort of columnar centre like an umbrella or large toad-stool, being supported partly by rocks *INSITU* and partly by masonry, thus making a sort of circular room, entered by narrow doors, and having this columnar mass in the centre. The floor has been smoothed and in some places fashioned in steps with *chunam*."

On the hill are two tombs which are regarded by the Mujammadans with much veneration. The following legend connected with the tombs is narrated. One Akbar Pasha came from the north and camping west of Krishnagiri besided the fort which was defended by Krishna Raja. The siege was prolonged for six months during which Akbar suffered heavy loss. He began to despair of success and prayed to Allah who appeared to him in a dream and told him that there were two religious men in his camp who were capable of leading a successful attack on the fort. The two fakirs, Syed Patcha and Syed Akbar, undertook the attack on the fort on a Friday, but lost their heads at an early stage of the fight. The headless trunks, however, continued the fight driving the enemy in confusion before them till they reached the summit where the mother of Krishna Raja, seeing the portent exclaimed "What Do headless bodies fight?" At this sound the trunks fell and

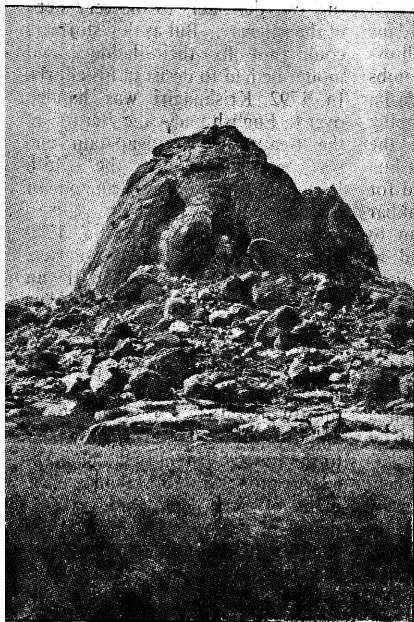
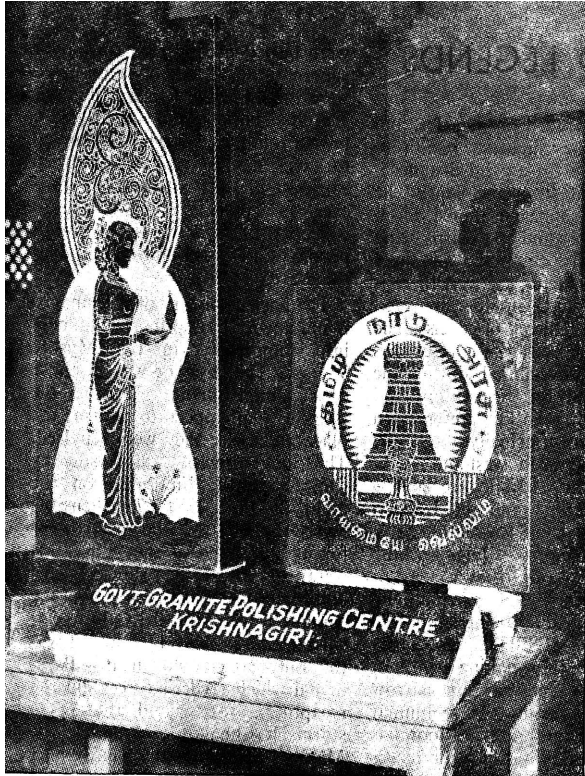
were buried in the solid rock by a supernatural agency. The heads were buried below the hill, but the grave has never been covered with a proper tomb, as all who attempted to erect monuments were warned to desist in their attempts. Whenever an epidemic breaks out, a collection of sugar is made from all people of all castes and offered over the grave.

The ancient history of Krishnagiri is unknown. It springs suddenly into importance in the Mysore Wars. The durgam was in those days impregnable. Twice the English attempted to storm the place and twice they were repulsed. The first attempt was made by Captain R. V. Fitzgerald on the night of June 2, 1767, when the men who carried the petard for forcing the gate of the upper fort were all killed by showers of detached rocks precipitated from the summit. Krishnagiri, however, surrendered in May 1768 and it was the only stronghold in the Baramahal which Hyder's forces did not recapture. The second attempt to storm Krishnagiri was made by Maxwell on the night of November 7, 1791 when he carried the lower fort by escalade and pursued the fugitive defenders to the very steps of the gateway. But as the stormers could not fix their ladders and mount he had to desist in his efforts. In 1792 Krishnagiri was handed over to English under the terms of the treaty of Seringapatam and was garrisoned by the 15th Battalion under the command of Captain Read. Under Clive's redistribution of troops in 1799 it became the military headquarters of the Baramahal. In 1801 an explosion of the Magazines blew away considerable parts of its fortifications which have never since been repaired. It was probably abandoned as a military station shortly after 1832. The glamour of military service however, still clings to the town. The old peta contains a large proportion of Mahammadan, many of them sepoys and descendants of sepoys. There are also a number of Maratha families with like traditions both in the old peta and in the hamlet south of the durgam.

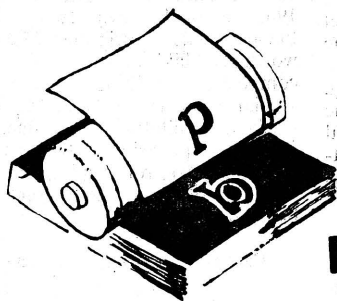
Granite Polishing Unit at Krishnagiri

This Handicraft unit is under the control of Industries Department. This is to be developed into a large-scale manufacturing unit. The total outlay of this scheme is Rs. 89,200. So far this unit has produced polished stones worth Rs. 32,829.75.

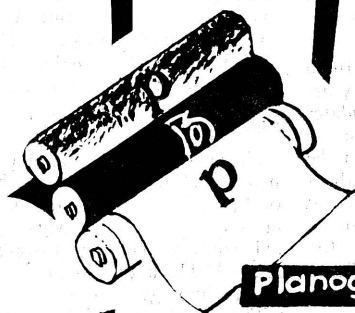
The polished stones were supplied to the Late Chief Minister's of Tamil Nadu, Arignar Anna's Memorial at Marina Sea - Shore, Madras, Government Arts College, Namakkal and other local Parties. Negotiations are in progress to secure a recurring orders worth Rs. 50,000 from a firm in Bangalore. Efforts are also being made to procure orders from foreign countries.



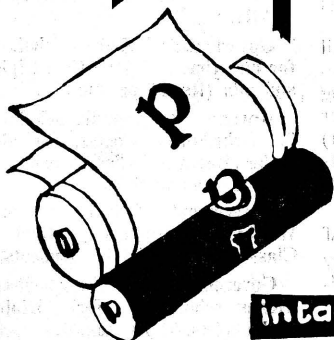
PRINTING TECHNOLOGY



relief



Planographic



intaglio

Printing is a method of making many copies of words and pictures. Printing puts knowledge within reach of everyone who can read. It presents facts and ideas in convenient, permanent and above all, attractive form. Printing skill combines in it artistic talent and technological knowledge. It cannot be a mere science alone. The matters should be presented in a book or any printed form in such a way as to attract the attention of one and all who happens to come across such material. Thus Printing technology, unlike other pure Sciences, means simultaneous development of artistic talent and technical skill.

Our lives would be much different without printing. We would have only a few books and they would be written by hand. We would have no newspapers, magazine, paper money, postage stamps, etc. Printing probably has done more to give man knowledge and to fight ignorance and superstition than any other human achievement. It may rightly be called a "Messenger" of knowledge of all human inventions and achievements in all spheres of life. It is printing that carries everything in the form of books or other printed forms of all incidences and happenings from one part to another part of the world.

There are three basic methods of printing. These are: (1) relief (2) planographic and (3) intaglio. In relief printing, ink is applied to a raised surface that does the printing. In Planographic printing, the inked surface that does the printing is flat. In intaglio printing that inked areas are cut below the printing surface. It is a noteworthy feature of the Regional Institute of Printing at Adayar that all these three methods of printing are taught there to the students.

Just opposite to the famous Cancer Institute in the outskirts of Adayar on the road to Velacheri, one can see a panorama of a group of impressive buildings divided into different and big compusses, each one housing a separate technical institute of one kind or other. It is a hub of a place of a number of technical institutions. This suburb area has now become the lodestone of Madras City. One among the technical institutions is the Regional School of Printing.

The Regional School of Printing is a pioneer institute of its kind in India. Started as a Part-time institute in 1926 at Broadway to cater to the needs of the working employees in and around Madras City in the matter of Printing Technology and visited by a handful of visiting lecturers, at the outset, now the institution has blossomed into a big institute of its kind in India having its name and fame spread not only all over India, but also throughout the length and breath of the Asian Continent with twenty-five full-time members in its staff roll. It is said that the Regional School of Printing at Adayar is one among the best in the Asian Continent. This institute, in the past, has also received encomiums from Thirumathi Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India for the high standard maintained in running the Institute.

It is a place where boys could have the right type of education. Every effort and endeavour is made to gear the student to grasp the subject in an atmosphere of curiosity and an impelling desire. In short, excellent facilities, personal care and attention combine to make this institution the India's lodestone in its kind. Further the fact that the people who had once studied in this institution now staff almost all high rank posts in Government as well as private printing presses throughout India is itself a standing and telling tribute to the worthiness of this institute.

A BRIEF HISTORY.

The origin of the Regional School of Printing, Madras, goes back to the year 1926 when a part-time certificate course of four-years duration in Printing Technology was started in the then Madras Trades School. In 1931, the Trades School became the Government School of Technology. In 1938 the four-year certificate course was upgraded into a full-fledged Diploma Course in Printing Technology of five-years part-time and a beginning was made for the award of the Diploma.

Beginning of Modernization.

In 1946, the Government School of Technology was converted into Central Polytechnic and a three-year full-time Diploma Course in Printing Technology was started in addition to the already existing part-time course of five-years duration. The staff position was improved with more full-time members. Rupees two lakhs worth of equipment was purchased. Two part-time certificate courses of two years' duration each were also started. This year marked the beginning of modernization of plant and expansion programme of the Printing Section.

With the approval of the Government of India, the first Regional School of Printing in the country was inaugurated on the 8th of August 1955 at Madras by Thiru M. Bakthavatsalam, the then Industries Minister. The inauguration of the

institution was marked by the starting of nine specialised part-time All-India Certificate Courses in addition to the two Diploma Course, full-time and part-time.

The Central and the Tamil Nadu Government has agreed to share both capital and recurring expenditure on a 50:50 basis. An Advisory Committee consisting of officials, as well as representative from the Industry is also there to meet periodically and advise on the progress and development of the institution and its working. The Institution came under the control of Director of Technical Education in 1957 when the department of Technical Education was formed that year.

First Principal.

In 1958, the Central Polytechnic shifted to its new premises at Guindy and V. K. Sriramulu, then Head of Printing Section, was appointed to take over charge as the first Principal and he still continues in the capacity.

In 1959-60, five full-time All India Certificate Courses each of 2 years duration were started for candidates with a pass in S.S.L.C. bringing the total number of courses in the curriculum to 16 with a strength of 384. The Madras Printers and Lithographer's Association offers every year five scholarship to the students of the All-India Certificate Course.

The 1960-61 "Lithographic and offset Printing" was made a full-time Diploma course of three years' duration. The Diploma Course attained the status of National Certificate Courses, by the decision of All India Council for Technical Education. The Government of India practical Training Stipendiary Scheme (of Rs. 100 per mensem for a period of one year) were given to 27 passed out students that year, which is a regular feature now.

Now the Institute has a number of machineries and instruments. They are as follows:—One Original Heidelberg Automatic Platen Machine, one Polygraph Automatic Cylinder

Machine, one Cleveland Folding Machine, one stereoplate Caster and one Hand type casting machine, one "Lithotex" all-metal process vacuum printing-down frame and one Artists re touching desk.

Modern Equipments :

The following items of modern equipment were added to the existing ones in the school during 1963; a quad crown two colour Planeta Offset Printing Machine worth Rs.2 lakhs, an Inter-type Lino composing machine with many special attachments, and a latest Prefecta Guillotine machine. A number of precision instruments to aid quality control training and for the study of photography were also brought this year.

Part-time Visiting Lecturers.

To supplement the instructions given by the full-time teaching staff (about 25) of the Institution, a few part-time visiting Lecturers have also been appointed from the Industry to teach the specialised subjects, such as Litho Plate-making Photography, Lithographic Printing, etc.

Shifting to New Premises.

The next major development in the history of the Institution is shifting of the School from its old premises at Broadway to the newly constructed modern building casting over Rs. 100 lakhs in the Central Institutes of Technology Campus at Adyar with a total area of 54,000 square feet.

SOME OF THE REGULAR SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED ARE :

Government of Madras Scholarship for Full-time and Part-time Diploma students (Rs. 20 per month).

Government of India scholarship for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and other eligible communities.

Government of Madras Harijan Welfare Scholarships for Backward Classes and eligible students.

Government of India Merit-cum-Means scholarship for Diploma students (Rs. 60 per month).

Government of Andhra Pradesh scholarships for Diploma students (Rs. 20 per month).

★ **Government of Kerala Scholarship for Diploma students** (Rs. 20 per month).

Madras Printers' and Lithographers' Association Scholarship for Certificate course students (Rs. 48 per annum).

★ **Ceates of India Limited Scholarship to Diploma Lithographic and Group First year full-time student** (Rs. 150 per annum).

Hostel.

Hostel accommodation is provided for a limited number of students of full-time courses in the Technical Institutions Hostel.

Education Tours and other Activities.

Educational tours outside the State and local visits to leading presses, newspaper offices, ink factories, paper mills, offset and gravure plants, etc., and places of cultural interest are regular annual features, which are conducted to open up new vistas on the minds of the taught in the practical line of the printing profession. Technical lectures by experts, screening films of technical, scientific and cultural interest under visual education programme are also regularly conducted to augment class-room and practical training.

Institute magazine.

“Graphic Student”, the Institute's annual magazine, is entirely designed and printed by the students guided by the staff of the institution who also contribute interesting articles. Thus the magazine not only affords an opportunity to exhibit writing talent but also creative abilities of the students in their respective branches of printing. The magazine carries technical articles of lasting interest to both students and printers.

All-India Status.

From its inception, the Madras School has attracted students from other parts of the country. Though, from 1955 it is mainly intended to

cater for the States of southern region, still candidates from other regions of India seek admission to this institution. In recent years, students from Sikkim, Bhutan, Malaysia, Ceylon, etc., have also been admitted.

Practical Training Stipendiary Scheme.

The Assistant Educational Adviser (T), Southern Regional Office, Government of India, Ministry of Education, has selected a few presses for allotment of apprentices to undergo one year's practical training, under the Government of India Practical Training Stipendiary Scheme, at Rs. 150 per month per apprentice, Diploma students of Printing Technology who come out successful in their final Board Examinations are awarded the apprenticeship, in the order of merit, subject to the number of apprenticeships available each year.

Employment Assistance.

Managements of printing presses and allied trades whenever they are in need of trained personnel for their establishments write to the Principal giving particulars of their requirements. The Employment Information is put up on the Notice Board of the Institution and given publicity through staff and students, and thus assistance is given in getting employment for passed-out students of the Institution.

Some Interesting Features.

Ample scope is provided for the exercise of individual ideas and original thinking among students. In the composing and binding sections, the students are allowed full play to test and improve their intelligence and integrity in those branches of knowledge. It was shown that a single matter has been composed in twenty-three different set-ups; all not only different from each other but each and every one is attractive and specimen of artistic talent in its own kind. They are making wonders in the binding section also using the last word on the technical side of the binding works they are making.

In short, this institute provides an excellent opportunity to those who aspires and apt to be shining star in the line of printing in the times to come besides contributing much in its own way to the need of the nation in the line of Printing at present.

RED-LETTER DAY.

IN PRINTING HISTORY.

History or printing dates back centuries. As far back as 770 A.D. the Chinese invented wood-block printing. In 1040 A.D. Pi Sheng, a Chinese, printed with clay type. It is Johannes Gutenberg who invented movable type. In 1725 A.D. William Geel, an English Goldsmith, invented stereotyping and Aloys Senefelder, a German Playwright, invented lithography in 1796 A.D. David Bruce Jr. of Philadelphia, invented typesetting machine in 1838 A.D. and 1839 A.D. Moritz H. Jacobi, a German Physicist, invented electrotyping. Richard M. Hoe, an American, introduced the idea of attaching type to a revolving press cylinder in 1845 A.D. whereas in 1865 A.D. William Bullock, a Philadelphia printer, built the first web-bed press that printed from a continuous roll of paper rather than from single sheets. Linotype was invented by Oltmar Mergenthaler, a German-born watchmaker living in New York in 1884 A.D. and Tolbert Lanston, an American, invented the monotype. In 1890, Karl Klie, a Czech artist, invented rotogravure and Eugene Porzolt, a Hungarian engineer, developed the Photo composition method of typesetting in 1894 A.D. In 1904, Ira W. Rubel, an American, discovered the offset technique for the lithographic press. Walter Morey, an American, invented the teletypesetter whereas the credit to the invention of xerography, an inkless printing process, go to Chester F. Carlson who discovered it in 1937.

YOUR PRINCIPAL + INTEREST ASSURED BY GOVT. OF TAMIL NADU



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T. R. DHARANIDHARAN,
SECRETARY

TIIC
THE FINANCIAL
INSTITUTION
WITH A HEART



Criterion TIIC 2606



A tenant and her friend in their refurbished apartment.

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFORMS A TENEMENT

This article will be of interest in the light of our Slum Board's House-an-hour speed and a similar project announced by Messrs. V. G. Panneerdas at a Press Conference on 11-1-72.

At ten O'clock one recent spring morning in New York, construction Engineer Edward Rice blew a whistle outside a squalid tenement on the city's lower east side and the first workers of a 250-man renovation crew charged into the building. Their seemingly hopeless assignment to transform the 72-years-old structure into a modern dwelling in just 48 hours. As an electronic clock ticked off the seconds in project headquarters next door, demolition men loaded debris into waiting dump trucks. Then following a carefully plotted schedule, relays of carpenters, plumbers, electricians, painters and labourers swarmed into the building to race the 48-hour deadline through day and night. "Hurry up, hurry up," the workers called to each other, finally, as the last touch was completed, Rice stopped the clock—at exactly 47 hours, 52 minutes and 24 seconds. The five-storey building and its 15 apartments stood ready to be lived in.

Called "Instant Rehabilitation", the experiment was co-sponsored by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, New York City housing authorities and a private foundation. Before the rehabilitation got started, the building's 31 occupants were moved to a nearby hotel, their belongings stored in moving vans and pets left with willing neighbours. Then the operation began.

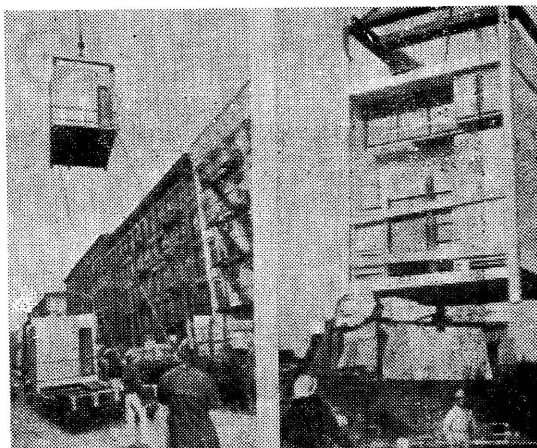
The key was prefabrication—walls, windows, floors, ceilings and complete kitchen-bathroom units. These 2,700-kilogram units had been put together at a nearby pier and trucked to the site. Then a 70-metre crane lowered them into the building through 2-4 metre-square holes that had been cut through the roof and each floor. Once in place, the units were connected to existing water and power outlets, and new floors, ceilings and trim were installed. The central kitchen-bathroom core in the new quarters neatly divides sleeping and living areas for more privacy. This has not only increased the floor space, but also made the whole apartment more livable.

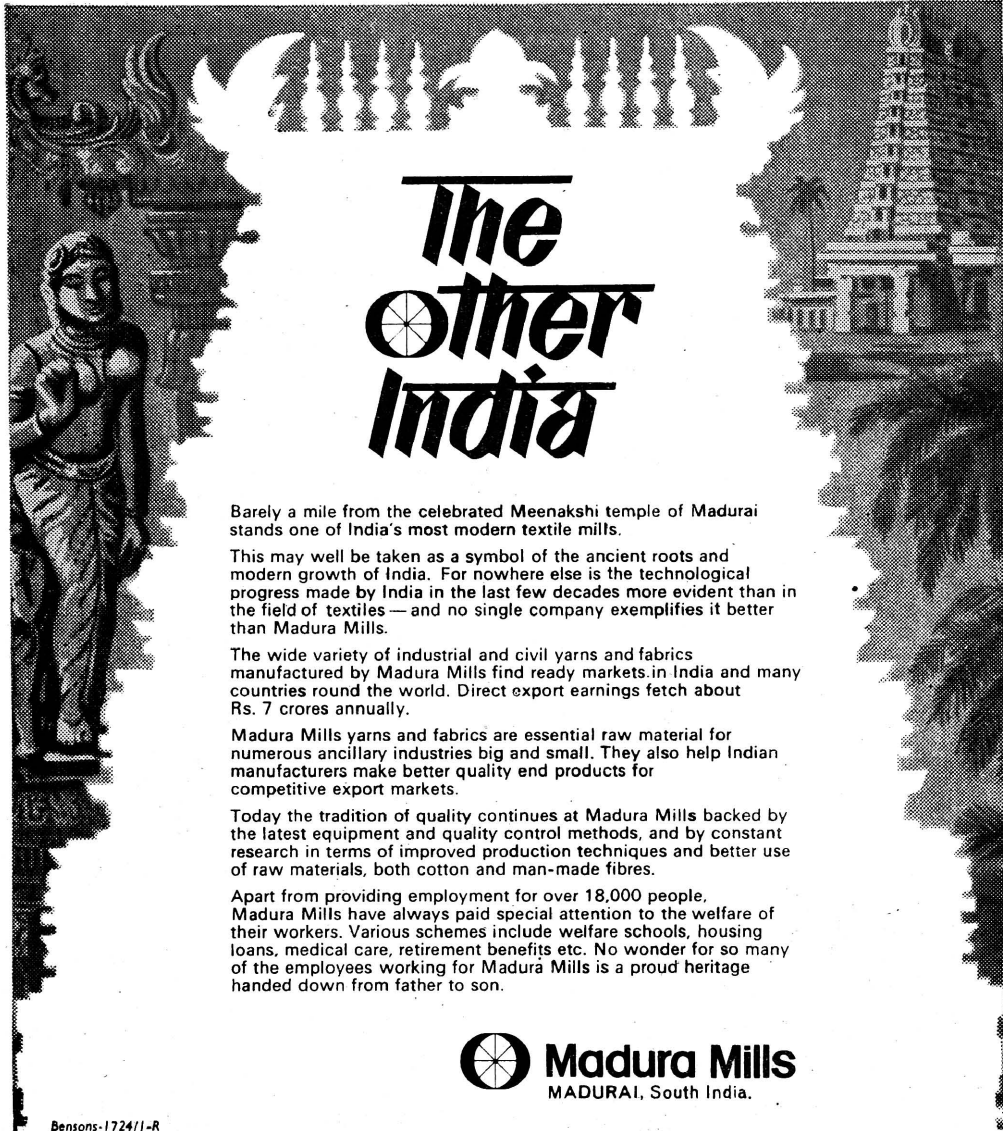
Returning only two days after the operation began, tenants at the "instant rehabilitation" project were thrilled at their shiny, newly refurbished apartments. At a brief dedication ceremony, an official of the Housing and Urban Development said "This may be the first Hole-in-the-roof ceremony in the history of construction—but it won't be the last". And New York Mayor H. John Lindsay was so impressed he urged his officials to "put this system on an operational basis for wide application in New York City".

In costs the experiment had also paid off: \$11,000 per apartment against \$13,000 for conventional renovation and \$23,000 for new housing construction. More important, the people themselves were not displaced. As the official pointed out: "It is one answer—and one we have been looking for to get moving towards saving buildings, and therefore saving neighbourhoods for the people who live in them".

Giant Mobile Lifts First of 15 Kitchen-bathroom Units to rooftop.

Carpenters engaged in Patch flooring.





The Other India

Barely a mile from the celebrated Meenakshi temple of Madurai stands one of India's most modern textile mills.

This may well be taken as a symbol of the ancient roots and modern growth of India. For nowhere else is the technological progress made by India in the last few decades more evident than in the field of textiles — and no single company exemplifies it better than Madura Mills.

The wide variety of industrial and civil yarns and fabrics manufactured by Madura Mills find ready markets in India and many countries round the world. Direct export earnings fetch about Rs. 7 crores annually.

Madura Mills yarns and fabrics are essential raw material for numerous ancillary industries big and small. They also help Indian manufacturers make better quality end products for competitive export markets.

Today the tradition of quality continues at Madura Mills backed by the latest equipment and quality control methods, and by constant research in terms of improved production techniques and better use of raw materials, both cotton and man-made fibres.

Apart from providing employment for over 18,000 people, Madura Mills have always paid special attention to the welfare of their workers. Various schemes include welfare schools, housing loans, medical care, retirement benefits etc. No wonder for so many of the employees working for Madura Mills is a proud heritage handed down from father to son.



Madura Mills

MADURAI, South India.

Bensons-1724/1-R



LIGHT FOOD FOR LITTLE ONES

When your baby is over six months old it needs foods other than breast milk. So start giving the baby supplementary foods. You can buy baby foods from the store, or you can make them yourself. Here are a few items.

These are quite cheap and can be prepared easily from the locally available food stuffs. The recipes are only slight modifications of the ordinary family food. Only spices and condiments are eliminated and simple cooking methods are used.

The recipes given for infants provide above 500 to 550 calories and =15 to 20 gms. of protein and meet about half the daily nutritional needs of the children. Breast milk supplies the rest of the nutritional needs.

CHIDWA KHEER.

Ingredients:

Rice flakes	.. 40 gms.
Bengalgram dal	50 gms.
Banana	.. 25 gms.
Jaggery	.. 50 gms.

Soak rice flakes in water for a few minutes, boil Bengalgram dal till soft and mash. Mash banana and add to the dal. Dissolve jaggery in hot water and strain. Mix the above thoroughly and serve.

MEETHIDAL.

Ingredients:

Rice	.. 30 gms.
Lentils	.. 60 gms.

Spinach .. 30 gms.

Jaggery .. 60 gms.

Roast rice and lentils separately and powder both.

Boil spinach, mash and strain through a sieve.

Dissolve jaggery in water and strain. Mix the above to a smooth batter and boil for a few minutes and serve.

SEERA.

Ingredients:

Wheat flour	60 gms.
Roasted ground-nuts.	30 gms.
Jaggery	.. 50 gms.

Roast wheat flour and cook in water. Add roasted and powdered groundnuts. Make a paste of the mixture with jaggery syrup and cook for a few minutes.

DALIA.

Ingredients:

Broken Wheat	45 gms.
Greengram dal	45 gms.
Jaggery	.. 60 gms.

Roast Broken wheat and greengram dal separately and mix.

Add sufficient water and cook till soft. Dissolve jaggery in water, strain and add to the cooked dalia.

Recipes suitable for children 1 to 3 years old.

JOWAR KHICHARI.

Ingredients:

Jowar rawa	.. 50 gms.
Jaggery	.. 50 gms.
Greengram dal.	50 gms.
Pumpkin	.. 30 gms.
Carrots	.. 30 gms.

Cook jowar rawa in water.

Grate pumpkins and carrots and cook with greengram dal.

Mix cooked jowar, dal and the vegetables and add jaggery syrup.

Warm over slow fire for a few minutes and serve.

MEETHI ROTI.

Ingredients:

Wheat flour	.. 75 gms.
Groundnut cake. flour.	30 gms.
Jaggery	.. 60 gms.

Mix wheat flour and groundnut cake flour with jaggery syrup and make it into a dough.

Roll small portions of the dough into rotis. Bake the rotis on a hot iron plate (tawa).

You can apply a little bit of oil to the rotis if you like, while baking the rotis.

Serve the roti with pieces of papaya and a glass of buttermilk.

DAHI KHICHARI.

Ingredients:

Skimmed milk powder.	.. 30 gms.
Bengalgram dal	.. 55 gms.

Bajra	55 gms.
Cumin seeds ..	a little.
Oil	10 gms.
Salt	to taste.

Make a paste of skimmed milk powder by mixing with just sufficient water to make a thick paste. Stir or heat well with spoon till blended. Add one tumbler of warm water and mix. Heat till boiling, stirring continuously as liquid skim milk flows and burns easily. Let it cool.

Cook bajra till half done.

Add dal and continue cooking will it becomes soft and semi-solid. Add salt and season with hot oil and cumin seeds.

Serve the khichari with curd.

SPROUTED BENGALGRAM PORRIDGE.

Ingredients :

Sprouted Bengalgram powder.	55 gms.
Skim milk powder..	15 gms.
or milk	110 ounce ($\frac{1}{2}$ tumbler).
Jaggery	30 gms.
Banana	1 small.
Salt	a pinch.

First prepare sprouted Bengalgram powder. Soak Bengalgram in just sufficient water for 12 hours (over-night). Afterwards tie the moist gram in a damp cloth and allow to sprout for 1 to 2 days, depending on the weather. Wash sprouted gram and dry in sunlight. When well dried, husk and powder gram and store in an airtight.

Measure out the given quantity of Bengalgram powder. Dissolve it in water. Add mashed banana and a pinch of salt. Boil till well cooked.

Prepare half tumbler reconstituted skim-milk using milk powder. Continue boiling till of a thick pairing consistency.

Remove from fire and add powdered jaggery which will dissolve easily in the hot porridge.

WHEAT BESAN CHAPATI.

Ingredients :

Wheat flour ..	30 gms.
Bengalgram Flour (besan).	30 gms.
Amul milk or ..	55 ounces.
Groundnut milk.	
Oil	$1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon.
Salt (Optional) ..	to taste.

Sift flour, prepare chapati dough with milk and salt dissolved in a little water.

Knead well, adding one teaspoon oil if you like.

Prepare chapatis and fry on a hot tawa with half teaspoon oil when done.

Serve the chapatis with dal-ghosh or liver and soup.

DAL-GHOSH.

Ingredients :

Mutton	30 gms.
Redgram dal ..	30 gms.
Green Chilli ..	1
Ginger green ..	2 slices.
Onion	$\frac{1}{4}$ medium size.
Turmeric	a pinch.
Oil	1 teaspoon.
Salt	to taste.

Cook meat and dal in $3\frac{1}{2}$ tumblers of water with addition of whole green chilli, ginger, turmeric powder and half teaspoon oil. Add salt when the meat is well boiled. Add more warm water if needed.

Fry sliced onion in half teaspoon oil and add to dal-ghosh.

Remove chilli and ginger prior to serving.

LIVER AND BONE SOUP.

Ingredients :

Liver and/or Narrow bones.	55 gms.
Potato	1 medium size.
Onion	1 small.
Ginger	2 slices.

Coriander seeds ..	1 teaspoon.
Black pepper ..	2 pinch.
Oil	$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon.
Salt	to taste.

Wash and slice liver and potato wash bones, slice onion keeping aside a quarter of the slices for seasoning Briuse coriander seeds.

Add liver, bones, onion, ginger and pepper to 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ tumblers of cold water. Bring slowly to the boil and let it boil for 20 minutes (longer for bones).

Remove liver and bones, mash residue and strain off liquid which should measure 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ tumbler. Fry $\frac{1}{4}$ sliced onion in oil, vanaspati or ghee till brown. Add strained liquid and heat till boiling. Add salt to taste.

Add the cooked liver to the soup after chopping it into small pieces and also narrow, if any.

RAGI PORRI.

GREENGRAM PAYASAM.

Ingredients :

Rice flakes	30 gms.
Greengram dal ..	60 gms.
Jaggery	60 gms.

Roast the rice flakes and greengram dal separately and powder.

Make a batter of the mixed flour.

Add strained jaggery syrup.

Cook for about 10 minutes, stirring all the time till a thick gruel results.

MASHED DAL WITH SPINACH.

Ingredients :

Rice	60 gms.
Redgram dal ..	30 gms.
Spinach	30 gms.
Salt	to taste.

Boil rice and dal and mash with a spoon.

Boil spinach, mash and strain.

Add the strained spinach juice to the rice and dal mixture.

Add a pinch of salt.

LIFE SKETCH OF MUJIBUR REHMAN

"They have all the guns.
They can kill me. But let
them know that they cannot
kill the spirit of 75 million
people of Bengal."

—MUJIBUR REHMAN.

Sheikh Mujibur Rehman, affectionately called 'Banga-Bandhu' (friend of Bengal) by his people, was born on March 17, 1920 at Tangipara in Faridpur district of East Bengal in a middle class family. He had his early schooling at Gopalganj. For higher education he went to Calcutta, where he graduated from the Islamia College (now known as Maulana Azad College) just before partition. He took his law degree while he was in jail.

The Sheikh's political career was launched even before he graduated in 1947. At the age of 17, while still at school, he was imprisoned for a week for attending a political rally. He was initiated into the Muslim League by H. S. Suhrawardy, who later became the Prime Minister of Pakistan. Even as a student of Islamia College, he had a prominent place in the League hierarchy and became its Councillor. In 1941, he actively participated in the movement launched by Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose for the removal of Holwell Monument perpetuating the myth of the 'Blackhole Tragedy' in Calcutta. But he again became active in the service of the Muslim League and campaigned for the Party in the 1946 elections to the Provincial Assembly and worked hard in

Sylhet to persuade the voters to opt for Pakistan in the 1947 referendum. But his disillusionment with the Muslim League was not long in coming.

Soon after partition, an incident took place in Dacca which opened Sheikh Mujibur Rehman's eyes. On March 21, 1948, Mohammad Ali Jinnah declared at a public meeting in Dacca that "Urdu is going to be lingua franca of this country..... Anyone who says anything else is an enemy of Pakistan". A small group of students led by Mujibur Rehman dared to protest. They were whisked away to jail. The imposition of Urdu on the people of East Bengal pushed the Sheikh to the opposite side of the fence. In the anti-Urdu agitation which engulfed the whole of East Bengal, the Sheikh was arrested and sentenced to solitary confinement for seven days. This was only the beginning, for he was to be incarcerated in Pakistani jails for about ten years. After his release he threw himself whole-heartedly into the struggle against the rulers from the Western Wing for treating the Bengalis as second class citizens and discriminating against them in the political and economic fields. He was also in the forefront of the struggle for an equitable share for East Bengal in the Central legislative bodies on the basis of population. He warned his fellow Bengalis against the diversionary tactics of Muslim League and abandoned the path of building a popular movement based on religion. The authorities sent him back to jail and kept him there for two-and-a-half years until the middle of 1952.

By now the Sheikh had become one of the leading spokesman of the people of East Bengal. While still in jail he was elected Joint Secretary of the Awami League, the Party which he had built up together with H. S. Suhrawardy. In the 1954 provincial elections, he was returned to the Assembly. A year later he was elected to the National Assembly. For a brief period in 1954, he joined Fazlul Haq's Ministry in East Bengal as Commerce Minister. Again, for a short period he was a member of the Ministry of A. A. K. Azam. In 1954 and 1957, he led a delegation of Pakistani Parliamentarians to Peking. On his return he was included in the Central Cabinet but because of differences over the allocation of portfolios, the Sheikh never joined the Ministry.

In 1956, when the new Constitution of Pakistan was proclaimed Mujibur Rehman and other Awami League leaders rejected it as 'half-way' Provincial Autonomy and continued their campaign for total autonomy as well as the ending of economic and financial discrimination between the two wings of Pakistan. On October 8, 1958, a military coup d'état under Ayub Khan took place in Pakistan, as a result of which the 1956 Constitution was abrogated, Central and Provincial Governments dissolved, National and Provincial Assemblies disbanded and political parties banned. On October 12, Mujibur Rehman was arrested under the East Pakistan Safety Ordinance and detained without trial for over a year. During the detention, the authorities launched half a dozen criminal cases against him but the charges failed and he was released in December 1959.

In 1962, he was again behind the bars for leading the agitation against the imposition of the 1962 Constitution (worked out by Ayub Khan) which like the previous Constitution, denied the basic rights to the people of East Bengal. In early 1965, he revived the Awami League in both wings of Pakistan and the party supported Miss Jinnah against the candidature of Ayub Khan in the Presidential election. In retaliation the authorities again launched a number of cases against him.

The 1965 Indo-Pakistan war gave a tremendous boost to the movement led by Mujibur Rehman for autonomy in East Bengal. During the 23 days of its duration East Bengal was completely cut off from West Pakistan. Economically, it was hit. The feelings of the Bengalis at that time were conveyed by Sheikh Mujibur Rehman who said "Our Government is fighting for a referendum in Kashmir, let it hold a referendum here. It will see that 85 per cent of the people are behind me."

Now, Rehman, after a nine-month long Prison life in Pakistan was released on 10-1-72.

In early 1966, when the Government of Pakistan lifted the restrictions on political activity in the country after a period of four years, Sheikh Mujibur Rehman announced a six-points programme for achieving full regional autonomy for East Bengal and his party started mobilizing public opinion for attainment of this goal.

The military rulers of Pakistan replied by launching a dozen cases against the Sheikh and he was arrested in April 1966. He was released on January 18, 1968

but from the jail gate he was forcibly taken to Dacca Cantonment. Later, he was falsely implicated in the notorious Agartala Conspiracy Case and charged with treason. The prosecution failed and he was released on January 19, 1969. It was primarily the agitation launched by Mujibur Rehman that toppled Gen. Ayub Khan on March 25, 1969.

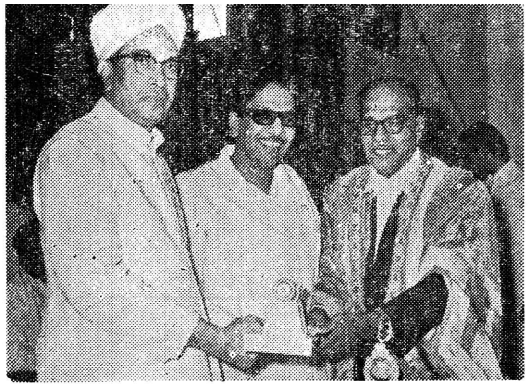
In December 1970, elections on the basis of one-man one vote, the first-ever such elections in Pakistan, were held. Fighting the elections on the six-points programme, the Awami League, led by Mujibur Rehman, secured 167 out of a total of 313 seats in the National Assembly and 288 out of the 300 seats in the Provincial Assembly of East Bengal. General Yahya Khan and his military junta, backed by two dozen families, were taken by surprise. The unexpected had come to pass.

Soon the expected events began to be unfolded. Gen. Yahya Khan arbitrarily postponed the meeting of the National Assembly which he had fixed for March 3. There were spontaneous demonstrations against the decision in Dacca, Chittagong, Sylhet and elsewhere in East Bengal. The Pakistan authorities replied with a reign of terror. The Sheikh described the postponement of the National Assembly session as a "dark conspiracy" and launched a peaceful non-co-operation movement throughout East Bengal. He said "If the conspirators still think that they can perpetuate their colonial rule, they are living in a fool's paradise." Seemingly awed by the whole

hearted support of the people of East Bengal to Sheikh Mujibur Rehman, Gen. Yahya Khan modified his stand and fixed the Assembly session for March 25 with the condition that no constitution would be acceptable to him which provided for autonomy to a province. This arbitrary decision was resented by Sheikh Mujibur Rehman and he set forth four conditions for attending the National Assembly session. These were (a) Martial Law should be lifted immediately; (b) troops should be withdrawn to the barracks; (c) enquiring be held into the killing of demonstrators and (d) the elected representatives of the people should be empowered to act on their behalf.

Gen. Yahya Khan on March 10, appointed a known hawk, Gen. Tikka Khan, as the Martial Law Administrator of East Bengal. And he himself came to Dacca on March 15 to hold the farce of negotiations with Mujibur Rehman. While the negotiations continued, troops and military hardware were inducted to tighten the noose around the neck of East Bengal. Then on March 25, Yahya Khan abruptly terminated the negotiations and returned to Karachi. On his orders Sheikh Mujibur Rehman was arrested in the early hours of March 26 and taken to West Pakistan. On the same night, Gen. Yahya Khan in a special broadcast described the Sheikh "as an enemy of Pakistan" and said "his crime will not go unpunished."

DIESEL LOCO SHED FOR TIRUCHIRAPPALLI



Thiru Hanumanthaiya with Mayor of Madurai and Chief Minister.

Tiruchirappalli is to have a Diesel Loco Shed. The Foundation stone for this Rs. 1 crore, project was laid on 25th December 1971 by Railway Minister Thiru K. Hanumanthaiya, Thiru V. R. Nedunchezian presided over the function.

The dieselisation of the train services both on metre gauge and broad gauge during the recent years marks a milestone in the modernisation and increased mobility of the railway in India. Diesel locomotives were first introduced in the Southern Railway in the year 1963 and today the Southern Railway has a total of 212 diesel locomotives, on broad and metre gauge sections.

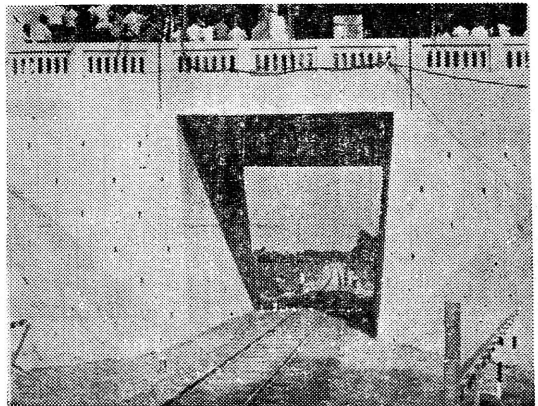
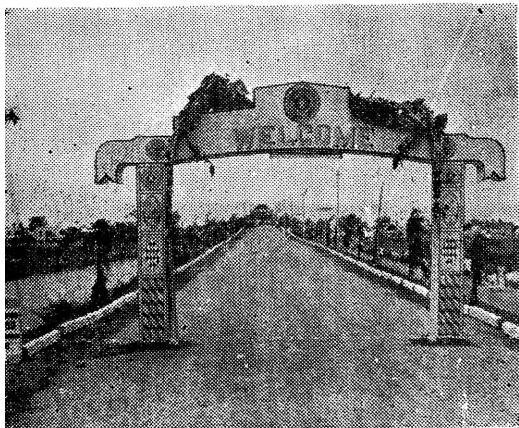
To provide for faster movement of traffic, goods trains on the trunk routes and a number of passenger carrying trains have been dieselised. Among the passenger carrying trains dieselised are Madras-New Delhi Grand Trunk Express, Madras-Howrah Mail, Madras-Bangalore Brindavan Express, Madras-Cochin Mail, Madras-Dadar Express and Madras-Shoranur West Coast Express.

To cope up with the mounting of traffic, the Southern Railway has kept place in planning and executing several works to increase the transport capacity. During the first three Five-Year Plans, 367.79 kilometres of single line track has been converted into double lines on the Madras-

Coimbatore section, Madras-Gudur section and Arkonam-Renigunta section on the portions falling within the State of Tamil Nadu. Work is in progress in doubling 29.43 kilometres of track in the Dharmapatti-Morappur and Madukkarai-Walayar sections in the Madras-Olovakot section. Further doublings of 79.70 kilometres on this section in the portions falling within the State of Tamil Nadu are proposed to be taken up in 1971-72.

To deal with the anticipated movement of 2,000 wagons daily through Jolarpettai by the end of 1973-74, a Hump yard is being constructed at Jolarpettai Junction on the Coimbatore section to a cost of Rs. 3.04 lakhs.

Railway Overbridge at Madurai opened by Railway Minister in December 1971.



Work relating to construction of Broad Gauge and Metre Gauge Marshalling yards and exchange yard facilities for the proposed Steel Plant at Salem is being taken up.

The Southern Railway has some distinguishing features which call for dieselisation. Its Metre Gauge portion is nearly 67 per cent of the total route kilometrage. The percentage of passenger traffic on the Southern Railway is much above the All-India average. It is vulnerable to competition from the well-organised and efficient road haulers. Its users, with a choice of transport before them, are very sensitive to service. These establish the need for a competitive service from the Railways to meet the exacting needs of customers.

Steam traction involves haulage of coal over long distances. As against the pit-head cost of Rs. 37 per tonne, the average expenditure on this Railway is Rs. 85 per tonne. It is estimated that cost to Southern Railway costs, at least about Rs. 10 extra per tonne as compared to other Indian Zonal Railway systems. It is likely that switching over to diesel fuel will result in a saving of about Rs. 4 crores per year to the Southern Railway.

The diesel locomotive is available for use 19 hours in a day as against about 12 hours of a steam locomotive. Its hauling capacity is 50 to 75 per cent more than the steam. It is also about 50 per cent faster than steam. Its higher horse power makes it suited for the gradient sections. It has been worked out that the Southern Railway more of gradient mileage in its tracts than any other system in India.

Having regard to these advantages, the Railway Board have decided upon progressive dieselisation on the Southern Railway. Starting with a modest number of 26 diesel locomotives in 1963, the Southern Railway now holds 159 Broad Gauge locomotives and 84 Metre Gauge locomotives. Broad Gauge locomotives are based at Erode and Gooty. Metre Gauge locomotives are housed at Guntakal. The Gooty, Erode and Guntakal sheds have locomotives for South Central Railway also.

The shed now to be constructed at Tiruchirappalli will initially have a capacity of 50 locomotives, with provision for expansion to 100 or more locomotives later on. It meets the dieselisation needs to the Southern Metre Gauge portion. Its cost is nearly a crore of rupees and it is to be completed in 18 months. About 650 tonnes of steel and 1,450 tonnes of cement will be consumed on this work. The Foreign Exchange content of the work is approximately Rs. 9 lakhs, of which about Rs. 7 lakhs is for an in-situ wheel-lathe which is not available in the country.

The shed will provide all the facilities for maintenance and repairs, including the electrical equipment of the locomotives. The nearby Golden Rock Workshop has capacity for overhauling and heavy repairs to diesel locomotives.

The location of the diesel shed at Tiruchirappalli takes into consideration the proposals for conversion of Trivandrum-Ernakulam section into Broad Gauge and for the Tuticorin-Madurai-Dindigul-Karur Broad Gauge link. There is ample water supply. Skilled labour is available locally. Facilities exist for

training. Educational and medical facilities are adequate. It is also the Headquarters of the Division and the Civil District.

It is expected that, with dieselisation, increased consumer satisfaction will be brought about. Bigger loads and faster trains result in better service to passengers, lesser inventory costs, lesser damage and greater consumer satisfaction for the freight users. Dieselisation, in its wake is bound to bring in additional industrialisation and prosperity to the South.

The Southern Railway with a route kilometrage of nearly 7,500 serves the whole of Tamil Nadu, Kerala Union territory of Pondicherry and most parts of Mysore and a portion of Andhra Pradesh. It serves among others, the ports of Madras and Tuticorin as also several minor ports as Cuddalore and Nagapattinam. The Southern Railway thus play a major role in the Agricultural, Industrial and economic development of Tamil Nadu. In addition to movement of imported and exported commodities, the Railways transport rice and other produce to consuming points in the State. The Railways serve a number of industries; in particular the Ambattur complex and the Madras Refineries for the substantial movement of petroleum products.

In 1969-70 the Southern Railways carried 221 million passengers, 89 million of them are on the suburban lines. The net tonne-kilometres moved over the Railway during the same period was 8,361 million. To handle the increasing traffic and to maintain the tempo of economic and industrial growth the line capacity has been extended considerably.

Adamankottai. — is situated four and half miles from Dharmapuri at the junction of the trunk roads from Nangalore to Madras, Commanding, as it does, the Toppur Pass and the lines of communication between the Baramahal and the Deccan and between the east and west coasts the village must have been a place of considerable importance in olden days. Its name is connected with the Adigaman or Adaiyaman, the title adopted by the chiefs who reigned at Tagadur. The fort was roughly oval in shape. The outline of its wall and its ditch can still be traced. A fraction of the fort area is now occupied by the village, but the position of a town, the principal temple rampart indicates the former extend of the town. The principal temple is that of Someswara which contains some old paintings representing scenes from the puranas. The Vishnu temple is dedicated to Chendraya. The ayacut of the tank near the village is the temple of Soleswara. Besides these, there are also temples to Bhairavar, Ankalamman and Kaliyamman. The annual festival are interesting from their carvings and the inscriptions they bear. There are also Jain sculptures in the village one of which stands facing the road west of the Bhairavar temple.

In the Someswara temple there are two inscriptions of Kulotunga Chola III, dated 1196 and 1203. But the most interesting inscription are those of the Hoyasala Kings, Narasimha II, Someswara Deva and Ramanatha Deva. The inscription of Narasimha II refers to the dedication of a temple to Parameswara Udaiyar by one Paramaya Sahani, a minister of Madhava Dandanayaka who held the office of **MAHAPRADANI PARAMAVISAVASI** under Narasimha. This temple is now identified with the Bhairavar temple. The inscriptions of Someswara Deva and Ramanatha Deva record gifts of land to the temple of Mayindiswaram Udaiyar which is identified with the Someswara temple standing near the Bairavar temple.

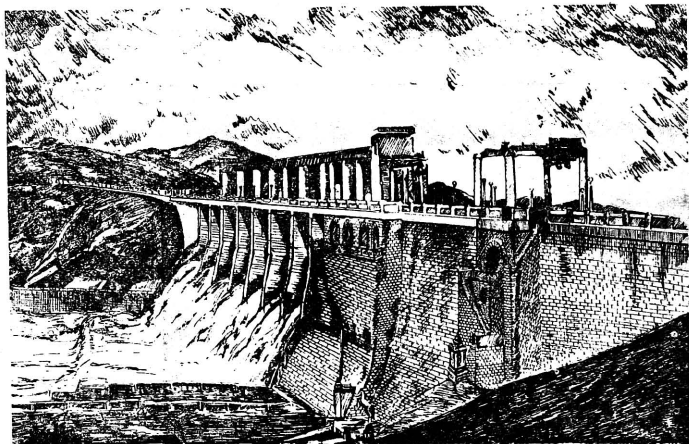
PLACES OF INTEREST IN DHARMAPURI DISTRICT

There is also a reference on the Inscriptions to Somaya Dandabataka who was the Prime Minister of Someswara Deva. Another inscription found in Ankalamman temple, which is, dated 1530 in the reign of Achyuta Raya, record that one Kamiyappa Nayaka revived near the Bhairavar temple was a market which had become extinct and levied a small fee for the benefit of the temple. The inscriptions reveal that Adamankottai was originally called Mahendramangalam, derived probably from the Nolamba King Mahendra.

Cholappadi : (Dharmapuri taluk) is a small village situated at the confluence of the Cauvery and the Toppur river. Cholappadi is said to mark the spot where Cauvery turned her course southward.

The main village is called Kovil cholappadi where the pilgrims attending the festival of the 18th of Adi congregate for supplementary ablutions after performing their rites at Hogenakal. Outside the fort are the remains of two kilns used in the manufacture of charcoal by the Porto Novo Iron Company to supply their work at Pulampatti with fuel for smelting. Another part of the village is called Sandai Cholappadi which is a convenient trade centre for the surplus produce of the hill tract between the Toppur river and Pennagaram. It is otherwise known as Pachamuttampatti.

Gaganagiri : (the "Sky Hill") (Krishnagiri taluk) about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Velampatti on the Kavi-patnam-Kakanagarai road, is a remarkable hill (3,436 feet altitude) more commonly known as Perinamalai. The ascent is made by a flat saddle either from Baleguli on the south-west or from Kottapalli on the east. The hill top is a remarkable specimen of engineering skill. It is protected by a formidable rampart and gateway faces the steepest portion of the approach. Within the rampart traces of substantial buildings are still in existence. The ground is littered with posherds, tiles and bricks. On the southern extremity is the temple of Venkataramana perched on huge boulder that overhangs a precipice. Below the temple



KRISHNAGIRI DAM.

is a small square tank blasted in the side of the hill on the very brow of the precipice. At one time a flight of stems led from market place to the fort gate.

Gummalapuram : Hosur Taluk—(The City of the Lotus) 5 miles north of Tali, on the Anckal road, was once the site of a large town stated to have been adorned with 101 temples, caves and tanks. Even now several ruined temples are found over an area of two to three square miles round the village. Among them is the one dedicated to "Chenu Mariamman" which is reported to have been at one time in the heart of the town. Near this temple is a curious slab carved with the representation of a boar-hunt with dogs. Close to this a new temple has been erected to "Plague Mariamman". Near this are two fine stambhams said to have been the part of a sacred swing. At a short distance to the west are the temples of Narasimha and Devagirisvara. The caves are about a mile away. They were perhaps the abode of Lingayat Rishis of whom not less than 770 are said to have lived here. The place is famous for the Gaurma Jatra held in September, which attracts a large crowd. The temple is a small one without an image. On the festival day, an image is made of mud from the tank and after the expiry of a month, the image is thrown back into the tank.

Hanumatirtam : (Krishnagiri taluk) lying 6 miles south of Uttangarai on the north bank of the Pennaiyar, derives its name from a spring on the bed of the river. The origin of the spring is ascribed to one legend to a vessel of Ganges water, which Hanuman flung into the bed of the Pennaiyar and, by another to drops of sweet that fell from his body. The spring is enclosed by a structure of brick and chunam about 5 feet high and the water bubbles out over the top of the structure, from which it may be inferred that the spring is derived from an elevated rock strata.

Kariamangalam—fourteen miles from Dharmapuri, derives its name from Kari, the famous king of Tirukoyilur, who fought against Ori, Chieftain of Kollimalais and restored the hills to the Cheras. It contains a group of hills surmounted by the temple of Aruneswara. The topmost peak is crowned with a temple dedicated to Chendrayaswami. On the plains is the shrine of Kollamman which is patronised by the ryots of fourteen neighbouring village. Those who worship at this shrine are said to be immune from scorpion sting. In the heart of the town is the Vishnu temple of Lakshmi Narayana built in the Chalukyan style of architecture. There is also a temple dedicated to Virabhadra which contains an

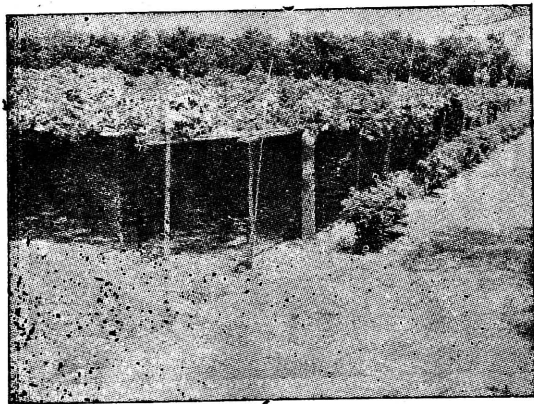
inscription relating to the reign of Sadasiva Raya of Vijayanagar. It mentions Aliya Ramaraja, Sadasiva's minister as Mahamandaleswara. The village was used as a base by General Harris in the Fourth Mysore War.

Kaveripatnam.—Krishnagiri taluk on the right bank of the Pennaiyar, 7½ miles south of Krishnagiri, played an important part in the Mysore Wars, as it is situated within the easy reach of the passes of Palakkodu, Budikota and Chengam and is abundantly supplied with food and water. In the First Mysore War it was strongly fortified by Hyder, but was abandoned by his garrison in 1768 at the approach of Colonel Smith. In Third Mysore War it was again occupied by Colonel Maxwell in 1790.

The present village is outside the site of the old fort, only the Kottai Venkataramanaswami temple lying within it. Traces of the fort wall are still visible, but are thickly overgrown with prickly pear. Old Pottery stone vessels and brick work have been unearthed while digging within the limits of the old fort which lies to the east of the Dharmapuri road.

Kelamangalam.—Hosur taluk—12 miles from Hosur, is the most important trade

The Krishnagiri area is full of fruit orchards. The pictures here show guava cultivation in Thimmavaram.



centre of the taluk, and the chief emporium for the exchange of the products of the Baramahal and Talaghat. The most important item of trade is cattle which are said to come from villages within 15 or 20 miles or Kelamangalam especially from Anekal and Denkanikota sides. The name of the village appears to be derived from "Kile" or "Kaleh" meaning a fort. It contains a temple to the village goddess of Pattalamma after whom the large tank to the west of the town is named. Puja is offered to the goddess on Tuesdays and Fridays with the sacrifices of goats and sheep. South-east of the village is the Nayakkan Eri built by a member of the Nagalur Major family. There is an old banyan tree near the village, where Major Glover, a gallant veteran of the Nurmesse War, lived the last few years of his life. But no traces of his bungalow are in existence.

Kelamangalam was valued by Hyder and Tippu as a military position for it offered great facilities for the concentration and victualling of a large force. The latter relieved of its protection of the hill forts of Hude Durgam, Ratnagiri, Anchettidurgam and Nilgiri, which he garrisoned in the Third and Fourth Mysore Wars. It assumed strategic importance only on two occasions. The first occasion was that of Makhdum Ali's march to the relief of Hyder in 1799 on the eve of Tippu's final overthrow.

About four miles south-vest of the village is the Dadda Belur anicut which was constructed by Kumara Raja Dalavoy in 1673 in the reign of Chikka Deva Raya of Mysore.

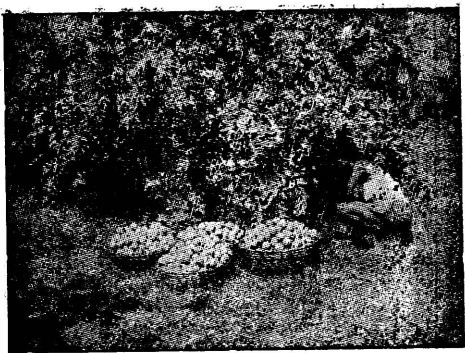
Kambayanallur.—(Harur taluk) eight miles north-west of Morappur Railway Station, lies on the southern bank of the river which takes its name. It was made the Kasba of a taluk in 1796 and remained so till 1803. Munro used to visit this place often and spend "the day between walking, swimming and fishing in a basket boat" with Captain Irton. Traces of Captain Irton's bungalow can still be seen on the opposite bank

of the river. South of the river lies an old fort with its wall dismantled. It appears to have been once densely populated but the site is now deserted. The only building standing on the site is the temple of Dasinatheswara dating from the 12th century. The temple bears a Tamil inscription of Kulottunga III which contains a reference to the chieftain, Vidugadalagiya Perumal, ruler of Tagadur Nad. There are also inscriptions in the temple relating to the period of the Hoysala King, Viswanthadev, and of the Vijayanagar King, Bukka II. One of them records gift to the temple by Uttamachola Gangadirayan. The village is mentioned in this inscription as Nagaiyanpail which was also called Kalingarayachaturvedi-mangalam.

About 2 miles north-east of the village, at the confluence of the Kambayanallur river with the Pennaiyar, are traces of an old abandoned fort called Shevarayan fort. It is said that Shevaraya, the lord of this fort was besieged by his father-in-law, the lord of Adaman-kottai on account of a quarrel and that, when he was betrayed by his wife, he beheaded her and mounting on a horse, dashed into the river and fled away to the Shevaroy Hills. The marks of his horse's hoofs are still found on a rock in the bed of the Pennaiyar and every year, in Purattasi and Kartigai lamps are lit on this spot in memory of the frantic deed.

Kambayanallur mitta was one of the 12 mittas purchased by Lakshmana Rao, when the permanent settlement was introduced in the Salem District. He entered the Company's service under Colonel Read and became the factotum of Sir Thoms Maunro.

Hude Durgam : (Hosur taluk) (3,185 altitude) 2½ miles south of the Kelamangalam-Rayakotta road,



Guava cultivation in Thimmavaram.

is one of the hill forts which guarded the approach to Kelamangalam from the plains below the ghats. It is easily accessible from the village of Puram. The site of the peta is deserted and its position is indicated by the usual fragments of pottery, bricks and tiles, by three big wells and by the remains of a gateway and wall. The fortifications on the durgam are of inferior quality. Traces is a shrine to Hanuman. The highest peak is crowned with a gopuram under which is a thick short lingam in a square yoni.

Hude Durgam was garrisoned by Tippu at the outset of the Third Mysore War and surrendered to a detachment of Lord Cornwallis' advance guard in 1791. It was re-occupied by Tippu after the peace, but again fell to the English troops under Lt. Colonel Oliver in 1799.

Irumattur : (Harur taluk) on the left bank of the Pennaiyar, was before the advent of the railway, an important halting place, and is mentioned as such by Colonel Welsh who caped in 1824 "in a dirty mud hovel which was not cleaned and fitted up with tent walls, etc." It originally belonged to the Kambayanallur mitta. The name is supposed to mean "Second Mattur", to distinguish it from "Mattur" in Krishnagiri taluk. Some say that the correct form is Era-Mattur or Erra Mattur (i.e., Red Mattur) from its ferruginous soil.

THREE CHEERS TO THE NAVY



THE HEROES OF INS VIKRANT

The unique honour of being the first to welcome the victorious and valiant heroes of the INS VIKRANT after their marvellous and magnificent exploits in the Bay of Bengal in the 14 days war with the treacherous Pakistani naval forces; fell on the people of Tamil Nadu. A tumultuous reception was accorded to the commanding officers and his men by thousands of people who had thronged the dockside when the aircraft carrier accompanied by an escort vessel docked at the Madras Harbour on 31—12—1971. And then the officers and the crews were profuse by garlanded by the State Ministers Thiru Anbil Dharmalingam and Thirumathi Sathyavani Muthu followed by the men of importance in the city. The music of Nathaswaram added lustre to the function.

The soft spoken but proud captain S. Prakash, in reply to the welcome address, said that they had achieved their twin objectives of destroying enemy military installations in East Bengal and effecting

a navel blockade of the Chittagong Coast. Thirumathi Clubwalla Jadhav proposed a vote of thanks.

It was indeed a happy victorious New Year Day for the officers and men of INS VIKRANT and INS KAMOTRA, who were done the honour of a Civic reception at My Lady's Garden on January 1st.

Mayor Thirumathi Kamatchi Jayaraman, in her welcome speech, congratulated the brave sailers and officers of the two combat ships. She further observed that "Valour in the battle filed is in the tradition of the people of Tamil Nadu. It is, therefore, in the fitness of things that the Corporation of Madras has got the opportunity for the first time to welcome the victorious men of the two ships after their recent exploits in the Bay of Bengal".

A shield was presented to the Captain Prakash with the insignia of the Corporation and

a drawing of the air craft carrier etched in silver. Replying to the felicitations, Captain Prakash said that Indian sailors were second to none in the world and that they were masters of the most complicated and sophisticated machinery that was VIKRANT. He further observed that "VIKRANT'S" visit to Madras was like home-coming. In fact, Madras City has a great maritime tradition and was a prosperous port. It was in the fitness of things that VIKRANT should be operated from here and visit the city every year.

He also thanked the Mayor and City Fathers for organising the colourful and touching reception.

The award-winning officer Lt. Commander Gupta of the INS VIKRANT, who has been awarded the Maha Vir Chakra and eleven other officer who have been awarded the Vir Chakra for gallantry during the recent Indo-Pakistan hostilities were introduced to the gathering by Captain Prakash.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

ANNUAL MAINTENANCE OF GOVERNMENT ROADS FOR THE YEAR 1972-73—ERODE (HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS) DIVISION.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders for the maintenance works for Government roads in Erode (H.R.&W) Division for 1972-73 on percentage basis in the prescribed form will be received by the Divisional Engineer (H.R.&W.) at his office at Erode upto 2-00 p.m. (as per division office clock) on 2nd February 1972, and will be opened at 2-15 p.m. on the same day.

Tender documents can be had from the Manager, Division Office (H.R.&W.), Erode, on payment of Rs. 3-11 per set (including sales tax, not refundable) on working days during office hours from 24th January to 1st February 1972 (both days inclusive). Tender documents will not be issued on the date of tender. The earnest money deposit should be in the form of chalan in token of having remitted the money into the Government Treasury to the head of "REVENUE DEPOSIT" in favour of the Divisional Engineer (H. & R.W). Erode and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender. Crossed bank draft on State Bank or other scheduled banks can also be enclosed with the tender towards E.M.D.

The bank guarantee if produced towards E.M.D. the concurrence of the Reserve Bank of India to the bank guarantee should also be submitted along with the tender.

Tenders received without chalan (or) Bank drafts towards E.M.D. will be summarily rejected. Income tax and sales-tax clearance certificate should be enclosed along with the tender, if they have not already produced, else the tenders are liable for rejection.

Details of works, condition of contract, earnest money deposit to be remitted in respect of each work, etc., can be had from the detailed tender notice available in the Division, subdivision, and section Offices of this Division.

No. 49-A.

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

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed scheduled tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, special circle for N.H. Works, Madras-1 at his office at Kuralagam Buildings, Fourth-Floor, Madras-1 upto 3-00 p.m. on 9th February 1972 for the work noted below :—

NAME OF WORK—WIDENING AND STRENGTHENING THE PAVEMENT FROM KM. 206.75 to 252.20 IN N.H. 7 (SALEM-DINDIGUL SECTION) SALEM DIVISION. E.M.D. Rs. 1,06,620.

The tender will be opened on the same day (i.e.) on 9th February 1972 at 3-15 p.m. by the Superintending Engineer, (N.H.), Special Circle for N.H., Works, Madras-1.

Particulars of tender conditions, schedules, forms and plans can be obtained from the Office of the Divisional Engineer (N.H.), Special Division for N.H. Works, Salem, from 10th January to 8th February 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.

The E.M.D. noted above should be remitted in any of the Government Treasuries within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (N.H.) for N.H. Works, Salem and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with tender.

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

No. 74A.

Superintending Engineer.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, sealed tenders are invited by the undersigned with the Specification No. and due date supercribed on the cover for the supply of the following materials. Due date is 12-00 noon on 24th February 1972. Specification No. is P-21 (Re-issue).

50 Tonne Tractors and Trailers.—E.M.D. Rs.5,000.

The tenders will be opened in the presence of such of those tenderers who may be present at 3-00 p.m. on the due date tenders received after due date will not be considered. Copies of the specification can be obtained by remitting Rs. 25 either by cash or by Money Order, the amount noted above to the Accounts Officer, Madras Electricity System (Distribution), 157, Anna Salai, Madras-2 noting the specification No. and sending the cash receipt or money order receipt as the case may be to the undersigned with a requisition furnishing complete postal address. The Board reserves the right not to accept the lowest or any tender. The Board also reserves the right to split the tenders, revise the quantity and place orders for supply covered by the specification on one or more tenderers.

A demand draft in favour of the Accounts Officer, Madras Electricity System (Distribution) for the amount specified towards Earnest Money Deposit shall be sent to Accounts Officer, Madras Electricity System (Distribution), 157, Anna Salai, Madras-2, and the cash receipt enclosed with the tender.

Tenders received without earnest money deposit and those received after the due date will be summarily rejected.

No. 14

Superintending Engineer, Purchase and Stores.

AMENDMENT TO TENDER NOTICE AGAINST SPECIFICATION No. THC-1 FOR SUPPLY OF GAS CYLINDERS FOR ENNORE THERMAL POWER STATION.

The quantity of Hydrogen Cylinders under item 4 of tender Notice THC-1 is revised from 200 to 400 Nos.

The last date for receipt of tenders is extended from 7th to 24th January 1972. The tenders will be received upto 12 noon and opened at 3 p.m. on 24th January 1972.

No. 18.

Superintending Engineer, Thermal Cell.

TENDER NOTICE.

I acting for and on behalf of and by the order and direction of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board invite sealed tenders complete with all particulars and other details superscribed with the Specification No. 46, the due date and the name of the Tenderer on the cover upto 1-00 p.m. on 1st February 1972 for "Fabrication and supply of M.S. Runners for I.D. Fan for B.&W. Boilers at Basin Bridge Power House".

Copies of tender sets can be had on payment of Rs. 10 (Non-refundable) either in cash at the office of the undersigned or by money order addressed to the Deputy Chief Accountant (Generation), Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, Basin Bridge Power House, Madras-12, mentioning clearly the Specification No. 46. The tender set will be sent only by ordinary post under certificate of posting. The Board will not be responsible for loss of tender document in transit or for delay, non-delivery, etc. The tender form is not transferable. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reasons therefor.

A sum of Rs. 250 towards Earnest Money Deposits should be remitted by the tenderer in cash at the office of the undersigned and cash receipt enclosed along with the tender. Tenders not accompanied by the cash receipt and those not submitted in the departmental form or before the due date and time will be rejected. The tenders will be opened at 4-00 p.m. on 1st February 1972 in the presence of the tenderers who may be present.

*Superintending Engineer,
M.E.S. (Generation),
Basin Bridge Power House,
Madras-12.*

No. 25.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed scheduled tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (National Highways), Madurai at his office at No. 11, Avvaiyar Street, Narimedu, Madurai-2 up to 3-30 p.m. (Office Clock), on 29th January 1972 (Saturday) for the works noted below and opened at 3-35 p.m. on the same date.

Serial number and name of work.

Availability of tender schedule.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Widening and strengthening the pavement from KM. 157-170 of Madurai-Kanyakumari section of N.H. 7—E.M.D. Rs. 28,900. | Divisional Engineer (National Highways), Madurai-2. |
| 2 Improvements to Geometrics in KM. 273-6 to 345/2 of National Highways 7 of Salem-Dindigul, Section-MD 7—E.M.D. Rs. 44,650. | Divisional Engineer, Tiruchi-II Division, Tiruchi-1. |
| 3 Widening and strengthening the pavement from KM. 355 to 475 of Salem-Dindigul Section of N.H. 7—E.M.D. Rs. 48,000 | Do. |

Particulars of tender conditions, prescribed forms, schedules, plans, etc., can be obtained from the Office of the Divisional Engineer (National Highways), Madurai-2, Tiruchi-II Division, Tiruchi-1 on requisition in writing and on payment of Rs. 20-70 per set including Sales-tax (not refundable) on all working days during working hours from 21st January to 28th January 1972.

Alternative 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, National Highways, Madurai-2, Tiruchi-II Division, Tiruchi-1 under "Revenue Deposit on the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender.

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

Tenders without earnest Money Deposit will be summarily rejected.

No. 80-A.

*Superintending Engineer (National Highways),
Madurai-2.*

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders in the proper departmental forms superscribing the name of work on the cover will be received by the Superintending Engineer (PHE) at his office at No. 17, P.T. Rajan Road, Madurai-2 upto 3-00 p.m. as per his office clock on 25th January 1972 and they will be opened on the same day at 3-30 p.m. Form of Contract is Lump sum and period of competition of work is eight months. Cost of tender documents is Rs. 20-74, including sales tax).

NAME OF WORK—SIVAGANGA WATER SUPPLY SCHEME—III STAGE HEAD WORKS SUPPLY DELIVERY AND ERECTION OF PUMPSETS AND ACCESSORIES—E.M.D. Rs. 500.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF PORTABLE DIESEL WELDING PLANT—TWO NUMBERS.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu *Sealed Tenders* will be received by the Director of Ground-water, Madras-17, in the above office for the above work up to 3-0 p.m. on 25th January, 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Director of Ground-water in the above office in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-30 p.m. on the same day.

Earnest Money Deposit is Rs. 2,500 and cost of tender documents Rs. 5 plus sales-tax of Re. 0-20. The work should be completed in two months. Tender documents are available for sale at the above office from 25th December 1971 to 22nd January 1972.

The cost of tender documents (Not-refundable) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "Public Works remittances III Other remittances" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Ground-water Division, Madras-17. 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) receipts under State Sales Tax Act, General Sales Tax". The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalan.

No. 40-A

Director of Ground-water-Madras-17.

TENDER NOTICE.

NAME OF WORK—CONSTRUCTION OF A PRO-STRESSED CONCRETE BRIDGE TO CARRY THE PRE-STRESSED CONCRETE PIPELINE ACROSS RIVER ADYAR IN MADRAS CITY.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board sealed tenders for the above work in the prescribed form will be received from registered contractors of Public Works Department or other Government Organisation and firms of repute, by the Special Chief Engineer, Veeranam Water Supply Scheme and Coum Improvement Project, Madras-5, in his office up to 3-00 p.m. on 2nd February 1972 and will be opened at 3-30 p.m. on the same day.

Form of contract is Lump-sum. Earnest Money Deposit is Rs. 10,000 and cost of tender documents Rs. 10 plus Sales-tax of Re. 0-37, the work is to be executed in eight months.

The cost of tender schedule which will under no circumstances be refunded shall be remitted into Government Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "III Suspende G. Remittance (iii) Other remittances TWAD Board Funds" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Veeranam Project Division, Madras. The tender schedule can be obtained from the Office of the Special Chief Engineer, Veeranam Water Supply Scheme Madras-5 on production of the chalan of payment from 17th January to 21st February 1972.

No. 51-A

Special Chief Engineer TWAD, Board,

Earnest money deposit amount has to be deposited along with the tender only in the shape of a treasury chalan or Demand Draft or Bank Guarantee from any nationalised Bank payable on par to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, 48, College Road, Subramaniapuram, Karaikudi.

Tender documents can be had from the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, 48, College Road, Subramaniapuram, Karaikudi (up to 5-00 p.m. on 21st January 1972).

No. 53-A

*Superintending Engineer (P.H.E.)
Madurai-2.*

**NAME OF WORK.—POLUR WATER SUPPLY SCHEME—
III STAGE—CONSTRUCTION OF A ELEVATED R.C.C.
SERVICE RESERVOIR OF 8-00 LAKHS LITRES
CAPACITY INCLUDING NECESSARY PIPE CONNEX-
TIONS VALVE PITS AND SUMP, ETC.—COMPLETE.**

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board sealed tenders in the proper departmental form will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.H. Engineering Circle, Madras at his Office at No. 52, Gengu Reddy Road, Egmore, Madras, for the above work up to 3-00 p.m. on 4th February 1972 from the Registered Contractors of appropriate class of this Departmental and/or similar Government organisations. The Tender will be opened after 3-30 p.m. on the same day by the Superintending Engineer, P.H. Engineering Circle, Madras, in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present at the time of opening.

Form of contract is Lumpsum, Earnest money deposit is Rs. 5,000 and cost of tender document is Rs. 10-35 including sales tax. The work is to be executed in eight months.

Earnest money deposit is to be in the form of Treasury chalan/ or in any one of the acceptable forms of deposits as prescribed in the Tender Schedule and the cost towards the tender documents is to be remitted to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.H. Engineering Division, Vaniyambadi—P.W. III O.R. and for Sales Tax XII Sales D. Miscellaneous I—General Sales Tax in separate chalans.

Tender documents can be had from Executive Engineer (P.H.E.) P.H. Engineering Division, No. 301, Jamath Road Vaniyambadi on application with the cost of Tender Documents sent by cash or by Money Order.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,

No. 27 *Public Health Engineering Circle, TWAD Board,
Madras-8.*

AUCTION NOTICE.

Undermentioned, condemned Land Rover belonging to Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board will be sold in Public Auction as it is where it is on 14th February 1972, at Office of the Assistant Engineer, Public Health Engineering Sub-Division, No. 6, Kalyanaraman Street, Kumbakonam by the Assistant Engineer, Public Health Engineering Sub-division, Kumbakonam.

(1) Land Rover MSY 1649, 1953 [Model—Petrol Engine ; Rover and Company make.

The vehicle can be inspected on any working day where it is stationed at Kumbakonam. Any further details regarding Earnest Money Deposit to be remitted etc. may be obtained from the Assistant Engineer (P.H.E.), Kumbakonam.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,

No. 84A *Public Health Engineering Circle,
TWAD, Board, Egmore, Madras-8.*

CHIT TENDER EXTENSION NOTICE.

NAME OF WORK.—MELVISHARAM WATER SUPPLY PROJECT—II STAGE—PART II—CONSTRUCTION OF R.C.C. GROUND LEVEL SERVICE RESERVOIRS OF 2-50 AND 6-00 LAKHS LITRES CAPACITY RESPECTIVELY FOR ZONE I AND II OF THE MELVISHARAM TOWN.

The last date for the receipt of Tenders for the above TWO WORKS is extended up to 3-00 p.m. on 28th January 1972.

The other conditions of the original Tender Notice remain unaltered.

No. 16 *Superintending Engineer,
Public Health Engineering.*

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders in the proper departmental form, superscribing the name of work on the cover will be received by the Superintending Engineer (P.H.E.) at his office at No. 17, P.T. Rajan Road, Madurai-2, up to 3-00 p.m. as per his office clock on 4th February 1972 Friday, and they will be opened on the same day at 3-30 p.m. The work is to be executed within six months on lumpsum contract basis.

NAME OF WORK.—SANKARANKOIL—PULIANGUDI COMPOSITE WATER SUPPLY SCHEME—SUPPLY, DELIVERY AND ERECTION OF PUMPSETS FOR BOOSTER STATION V STAGE—PART I (HLZ)—EARNEST MONEY DEPOSIT RS. 1,500.

Earnest money deposit amount has to be deposited along with the tender, only in the shape of a treasury chalan or Demand Draft or Bank Guarantee from any nationalised Bank payable on par to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, 15/2, Prasanna Vinayagar Koil Street, Tirunelveli-2.

Cost of tender documents—Rs. 15-56 (Rupees fifteen and paise fifty six only) (inclusive of Sales Tax and not refundable).

Tender documents can be had from the Executive Engineer, P.H. Engineering Division, 15/2, Prasanna Vinayagar Koil Street, Tirunelveli-2, by remitting Rs. 15-56 (including sales tax) up to 5-00 p.m. on 31st January 1972.

*Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering
Madurai-2.*

No. 85A

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, sealed tenders in the proper departmental forms, superscribing the name of the work on the cover will be received by the Superintending Engineer (PHE) at his office at No. 17, P.T. Rajan Road, Madurai-2, up to 3-00 p.m. on 28th January 1972, Friday, and they will be opened on the same day at 3-30 p.m. in the presence of the tenderers who choose to be present at that time. All works are to be executed on lumpsum contract basis. The works 1 and 3 are to be completed in six months each and work (2) in nine months.

(1) Pallapatty Water Supply Scheme—III-Stage-Construction of an elevated R.C.C. Service Reservoir of 1 Lakh Litres Capacity for Zone I—Earnest money deposit Rs. 750 Lumpsum.

(2) Pallapatty W.S. Scheme—III Stage—Construction of an elevated R.C.C. Service Reservoir of 4 Lakhs Litre Capacity for Zone II Earnest money deposit Rs. 2,500 Lumpsum.

(3) Pallapatty W.S.S.—III Stage—Construction of an elevated R.C.C. Service Reservoir of 1 Lakh Litres Capacity for Zone III—Earnest money deposit Rs. 750 Lumpsum.

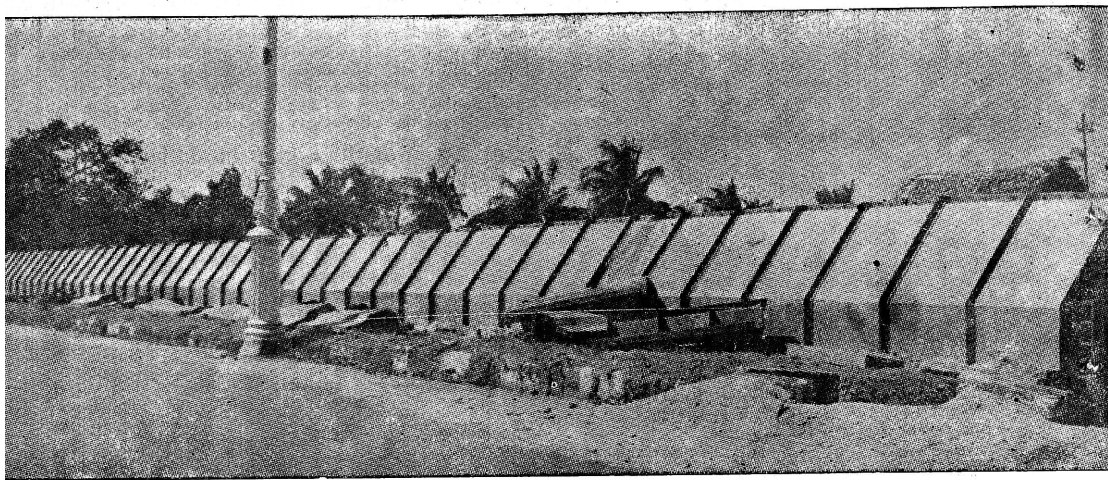
The Earnest Money for the work should be deposited along with the tender, in the shape of a treasury chalan, or Demand Draft, or Bank Guarantee from any Nationalised Bank payable at par to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.H. Engineering Division, Tiruchirappalli.

Tender documents can be had from the Executive Engineer, P.H. Engineering Division, B-15, Thillainagar Main Road Tiruchy-3, up to 5-00 p.m. on 25th January 1972, Tuesday by remitting Rs. 10-35 per set of each work.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,

No. 83A *Public Health Engineering Circle, Madurai-2.*

NEW METHODS FOR BUILDING BRIDGES FAST



The Highways Research Station, Guindy, has evolved a new technique of steam curing in the construction of pre-stressed concrete bridges. The new technique is being adopted for the first time in the widening and reconstruction of the Wellington and Wallajah Bridges in the City. It is said that concrete structures take only 24 hours as against 28 days under normal system to attain maximum strength. Further, the new method, besides many other advantages, reduces the period of construction. The Highways Department has also adopted a system known as the Gifford—Udali system in the rebuilding of the two bridges. The system involving a pre-tensioning of steel components before the beams are cast is also aimed at speeding up construction. Picture above shows the fabricated tin lids enabling steam curing of long concrete slabs.



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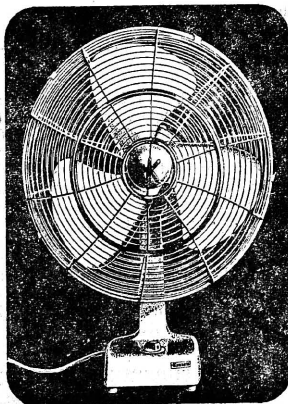
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CE/5738

AUCTION SALE NOTICE.

A Public auction of the right to collect tolls in the submersible bridge at 16/5, Tharuvaikulam—Sooranguadi road near Vaippar Village for the period from 1st April 1972 to 31st March 1973 will be held at 3-00 p.m. on 23rd February 1972 at the office of the Tahsildar, Vilathikulam. Conditions and the particulars of rates of levy, etc., can be had at the Taluk Office, Vilathikulam and Revenue Divisional Officer's Office, Kovilpatti.

No. 82-A

Revenue Divisional Officer, Kovilpatti.

AUCTION SALE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Articles will be sold in Public Auction at my Office at 10-30 a.m. on Saturday, the 29th January 1972. The list of articles, that will be sold can be perused in my office during working hours on Thursday 27th January 1972 and Friday on 28th January 1972.

No. 43-A

Commissioner of Police.

AUCTION NOTICE.

Two lorries MDH 2974 and MDH 2990, 1960 Model of Tamil Nadu Special Police IV Battalion will be sold in public auction at 11-00 hours on February 2nd, 1972 at Tamil Nadu Special Police, Camp at Tiruchirappalli.

2. Further particulars can be had from the undersigned on application with a stamped and self-addressed envelope.

No. 45-A

*Commandant, Tamil Nadu Special Police,
IV Battalion, Avadi, Madras-54.*

AUCTION NOTICE.

Jeep No. MSS 5637 (Model 1965) of the Public (I. & P.R.) Department will be sold in Public auction in the Central Workshop premises, Nandanam, Madras-34 at 11-00 a.m. on January 29th, 1972.

Intending bidders may inspect the vehicle with the permission of Assistant Secretary to Government, Public (I. & P.R.) Department and obtain information regarding the conditions of sale from him during office hours.

No. 54-A *Director of Information and Public Relations and
Ex-Officio Deputy Secretary to Government.*

AUCTION NOTICE.

Jeep MSS 5639 of the Public (I. & P.R.) Department will be sold in Public auction in the Secretariat, Fort St. George, Madras-9 at 12-00 noon on 24th January 1972.

Intending bidders may inspect the vehicle with the permission of Assistant Secretary to Government, Public (I. & P.R.) Department and obtain information regarding conditions of sale from him during office hours.

No. 76-A *Director of Information and Public Relations and
Ex-Officio Deputy Secretary to Government.*

NOTICE AUCTION SALE.

One unserviceable Lorry MSX 5183 petrol driven "Dodge 1958 model" on as it is where it is basis will be sold in Public auction at the Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras-1 on 25th January 1972.

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

No. 29.

*Director,
Stationery and Printing.*

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited for appointment of transport contractors for handling and transport of Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Metals to be received at and despatched from the Servicing Corporation, Guindy, Madras-32, Raw Material Depot, Podanur (Coimbatore) and Raw Material Depot, Madurai.

The tenders will be received upto 2 p.m. on 7th February 1972 and will be opened on the same day at 4 p.m. Details of the contract proposed to be entrusted and the conditions of the contract can be had from the office of this Corporation on payment of Rs. 5-25 (Non-refundable) inclusive of Sales Tax. Payment may be made either by cash or by Money Order.

No. 6

*General Manager, Tamil Nadu Small Industries
Development Corporation Limited, Madras-8.*

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders for lease for running the Canteen inside the Medical College premises will be received upto 3 p.m. on 20th January 1972 by the Dean, Madurai Medical College, Madurai.

Period of lease will be from 1st April 1972 or from a date to be specified by the authorities to 31st March 1973.

Detailed particulars of lease and the Tender forms (cost Rs. 5-00 plus 3 per cent Sales Tax 0-18) can be had from the Office of the Dean, during working hours on all working days.

No. 7

Dean.

TENDER NOTIFICATION.

Sealed tenders for the supply of animal food and Agmark 'B' grade eggs for the period from 1st April 1972 to 31st March 1973 or such other date as may be fixed will be received by the undersigned up to 3 p.m. on 25th January 1972 on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu. Copies of conditions of the tender, schedule of articles required and tender form can be had from the Centre on payment of Rs. 5 (Rupees five only) exclusive of sales tax 34 per cent and a surcharge of 5 per cent on sales tax which should be remitted into the Reserve Bank of India, Madras or any of the branches of the State Bank of India or any Government Treasury to the credit of the Tamil Nadu Government under the head "XXIII. Medical—Miscellaneous", in the case of cost of tender forms and in respect of sales tax and surcharge, it should be remitted under the head "XII Sales Tax—Receipts under the Sales Tax Act—General sales tax." In respect of remittance into the Reserve Bank of India, the original chalan should be produced. In respect of remittance into treasuries the number and date of the chalan, the amount remitted and the name of the tenderer together with the name of the Treasury in which the amount has been remitted should be furnished in the application for the supply of tender forms. The amount is not refundable under any circumstances.

Tenders should be addressed to the Director, Tuberculosis Chemotherapy Centre, Chetput, Madras-31.

No. 19

Director.

TENDER NOTICE.

The last date for receipt of sealed tenders for the lease item No. (1) Canteen including the Kitchen portion and land portion east, west, and southern side excepting two shops and the staircase portion in the ground floor of the canteen-cum-retiring room building at the Express bus stand of the Tamil Nadu State Transport Department at Madurai and item No. 3 viz., Shop No. (2) in the northern side of the above building on the ground floor has been extended from 24th December 1971 and posted to 3-00 p.m. on 24th January 1972.

The sealed tenders received will be opened at 3-30 p.m. on 24th January 1972.

All other conditions of the tender notice No. C2-8996-71, dated 3rd December 1971 remain the same.

No. 24.

Joint Director.

DIRECTORATE OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Sealed tenders are invited upto 4 p.m. on 20th January 1972 for the supply of Medical Equipments for the Post-Diploma course in Medical Equipment Technology to the Central Polytechnic, Madras-20. The tender documents and other particulars can be had from the Director of Technical Education, Madras-25 on production of 2 separate receipted Treasury chalangans one for Rs. 10 (Rupees ten only) towards the cost of tender documents credited to the Tamil Nadu Government Account under "XXII Education-E. Technical Education a. fees and other charges" and other for Rs. 0-30 P. (Rupees Nil and Paise thirty only) towards the Sales tax under "XII. Other taxes-M.G.S.T." The cost of tender documents will not be refunded under any circumstances. No other form of payment towards the cost of tender documents will be accepted.

Director of Technical Education.

No. 12

TENDER

Sealed tenders are invited upto 4 p.m. on 31st January 1972 for the supply of equipments and machineries required for the Institute of Leather Technology, Madras-20 and other Government Technical High Schools in Tamil Nadu. The tender documents and other particulars can be had from the office of the Director of Technical Education, Madras-25 on production of two separate Treasury chalangans one for Rs. 10 (Rupees ten only) towards the cost of tender documents credited to the Madras Government account under "XXII. Education E. Technical Education—A. Fees and other charges" and other for Rs. 0-30 (thirty paise only) towards sales tax under the head "XII. other taxes and duties."

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

No. 10-A

Director of Technical Education.

TENDER NOTICE.

The last date for receipt of sealed tenders for the case item No. (1) Canteen including the Kitchen portion and land portion east, west, and southern side excepting two shops and the staircase portion in the groundfloor of the canteen-cum-retiring room building at the Express bus stand of the Tamil Nadu State Transport Department at Madurai and item No. 3, viz., Shop No. (2) in the northern side of the above building on the groundfloor has been extended from 24th December 1971 and posted to 3-00 p.m. on 24th January 1972.

The sealed tenders received will be opened at 3-30 p.m. on 24th January 1972.

All other conditions of the tender notice No. C2-8996-71, dated 3rd December 1971 remain the same.

No. 9

Joint Director.

TENDER NOTIFICATION.

Sealed tenders for the supply of drugs, Medicines., Surgical Instruments, X-ray Chemicals, etc., for the period from 1st April 1972 to 30th September 1972 are invited by the Dean, Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai till 2-00 p.m., 14th February, 1972.

Copies of condition of tenders, schedule of articles required and forms of tender can be obtained from the Dean, Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai on requisition, on payment of Rs. 5-20 (Rupees five and paise twenty only) towards the cost of form of tender and sales tax, surcharge therefor. The cost of the form is required to be sent to the Dean, Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai by Money Order or to be paid in cash in the office of the Dean, Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai.

A self-addressed oblong envelope and stamped to the value of Rs. 3-00 is also to be sent along with requisition, for sending the tender form and schedules.

No. 77-A

*Dean, Government Erskine Hospital,
Madurai-20.*

SALE OF BRAND NEW TYRES AND TUBES.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board separate sealed tenders superscribed with the specification number and the due date on the cover are invited by the undersigned up to 3 p.m. on the dates noted against each at his office at Kundah Bridge for the purchase of the following surplus materials and condemned vehicles "on as is where is basis". Tenders will be opened at 4-00 p.m. on the due dates in the presence of such of those tenderers who are present.

<i>Serial number and Tender Specification.</i>	<i>Name of materials.</i>
(1)	(2)
1 KGC XXXI/71-72 Rs. 1,500.	EMD. Heavy size tyres and tubes —Due date 16th February 1972.
2. KGC. XXXII/71-72 Rs. 500.	EMD. Condemned Vans and Jeep —Due date 17th February 1972.
3 KGC. XXXIII/71-72 Rs. 200.	E.M.D. Oil Tanks—Due date 18th February 1972.
4 KGC. XXXIV/71-72 Rs. 1,000.	E.M.D. Locomotives—Due date 18th February 1972.

Tender form for required specification can be had on remittance of Rs. 2 for each set on or after 25th January 1972 to Chief Accountant/Generation/Kundah either in cash or by money order. This amount is not refundable.

The tender forms will be sent only by ordinary post. The Electricity Board is not responsible if the tender forms are not delivered properly.

The tender specifications are not transferable. The tenders not submitted before the due date and time will be rejected. The sale of materials will be governed by the conditions detailed in the specifications.

The Earnest Money Deposit fixed for each tender specification must be furnished while submitting the tenders. The tenders received without Earnest Money Deposit will not be considered and will be rejected.

*Superintending Engineer,
Generation/Hydro Stations/Kundah.*

No. 71-A

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, Sealed Tenders will be received by the Director of Agriculture, Chepauk, Madras-5 for supplying the undermentioned Stores upto 4-30 p.m. on 24th January 1972.

Sprinkler Irrigation equipments with a suitable Electric Motor Pumpset with all accessories ready for installation and operation to irrigate an area of about six acres by each unit, to be supplied to the Project Officers, Integrated Dryland Agricultural Development Project, Kovilpatti, Tirunelveli District and Pudukottai, Tiruchirappalli District.

Detailed Specifications and tender forms can be had from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5 plus 3 per cent Sales Tax plus 5 per cent Surcharge on Sale Tax in cash, up to 3 p.m. on 22nd January 1972.

*Director of Agriculture,
Chepauk, Madras-5.*

No. 22

TENDER NOTICE. TUTICORIN MUNICIPALITY.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Personal Assistant to Commissioner, Tuticorin Municipality up to 4:00 p.m. on 24th January 1972 for the supply of following pipes and specials for laying the water-supply main at N.G.O. colony, Tuticorin. Tenders should be accompanied by an earnest money deposit of Rs. 500 remitted in the Municipal treasury. Further particulars will be had from the Municipal Engineer at office hours in working days.

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1 4" C.I. pipes S and S ends "B" class 12' length. | 190 Nos. |
| 2 5" x 5 1/2" A.C. Tee "B" Class | 2 Nos. |
| 3 4" x 90° G.I. Bend "B" Class | 2 Nos. |
| 4 99 per cent pure Pig lead for jointing purpose. | 432 K gm. |

No. 4.

Commissioner, Tuticorin Municipality.

TENDER NOTICE.

Name of work.—Construction of a workshop building for the expansion of Decoration section of Tansi Ceramis, Vridhachalam.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamilnadu, 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 work up to 3:00 p.m. on 25th January 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, Construction Branch Industries department, 35/2, Woods road, Madras-2, in presence of those tenders who choose to be present at 3:10 p.m. on the same day.

The form of contract is lumpsum and the work is to be executed within six months.

Tender documents will be available for sale at the office of the Executive Engineer (C), North Division, Industrial Estate, Guindy Madras-32, during office hours from 11th January 1972.

The cost of tender documents including sales tax on cost of tender documents of Rs. 10-40 (not 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), North Division Industrial Estate, Guindy, Madras-32.

Earnest money deposit of Rs. 1,600 will be accepted only in the shape of chalanis, 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, 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 be accepted. 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 tenders should have atleast three years experience in the construction of major building works.

No. 10 *Superintending Engineer (C), Construction Branch.*

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited for the supply of stationery articles for an approximate sum of Rs. one lakh for the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore-3. Tenders will be received by the Registrar, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore-3, up to 1 p.m. on 20th January 1972 and will be opened on 21st January 1972 at 3 p.m. Representatives of the tenders can be present at the time of opening of the tenders. Tender documents will be supplied on payment of Rs. 2-07 to be sent by demand draft drawn in favour of Comptroller, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore, on State Bank of India, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University Sub-Office, Coimbatore-3. The cost of tender documents is not refundable.

Registrar.

No. 3.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited for the supply of one *Garage Air Compressor* to the Tractor Workshop at Madurai in the form prescribed to reach the undermentioned officer for and on behalf of Government of Tamil Nadu before 5 p.m. on 5th February 1972.

The tender forms with conditions stipulated shall be supplied on receipt of Money Order for the cost of form and sales tax being Re. 0-50 and 0-03 paise respectively.

The sealed tenders received on or before 5 p.m. on 5th February 1972 will be opened in the presence of the tenderers who may be present at 11 a.m. on 7th February 1972 at the office of the Tractor Workshop, Agricultural College Post, Madurai, by the General Superintendent, Tractor Workshop, Madurai or by any other person authorised by him.

Successful tenderers shall be required to deposit 10 per cent value of machinery as security deposit for faithful discharge of the tender.

The General Superintendent, Tractor Workshop, Madurai reserves the right to accept or reject any tender without assigning any reasons thereof.

General Superintendent.

No. 72-A.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited for and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu up to 3:00 p.m. on 18th February 1972 for the supply of timber items to the Manufacture Sections of the following institutions from 1st April 1972 to 31st March 1973. Rates should be quoted only in *Metric Unite*.

Central Jails at Madras, Vellore, Cuddalore, Palayamcottai Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Salem and Coimbatore, Borsal School at Pudukkottai and After-care Home for Males, Pallavaram, Madras-43.

Tenders should be sent in sealed covers only by Registered Post Acknowledgment due, superscribed "Tender for the supply of timber to the....." (here mention name of the institution to which the tender relates) to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Madras-1, by name.

Tender forms, tender conditions, specifications of articles, etc. can be had direct from the Superintendents of the Institutions concerned on payment of the prescribed fee. The cost of the tender form is not refundable.

Tenders received will be opened by the Inspector-General of Prisons at 10:30 hours on 19th February 1972 in his office at Kuralagam Buildings, Madras-1.

No. 14-A

Madras-1,

22nd December 1971

*Inspector-General of Prisons,
"Kuralagam", 5th Floor, Madras-1.*

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders are invited to reach the Executive Engineer (C), Tamil Nadu State Transport department, Madras-2, not later than 3 p.m. on 20th January 1972 for the following stall, for a period of 3 years.

Stall No. 2 in the Tamil Nadu State Transport Department Bus stand, Mandavalli.—For using for General Merchants other than Canteen and Dry Cleaning business.

The terms and conditions can be obtained from the Executive Engineer (C) T.S.T.D., Madras-2, on all working days on payment of Rs. 1-04. Tenders will be opened on the same day, i.e. 20th January 1972 at 3:15 p.m. The amount will not be refunded under any circumstances.

No. 55-A

*Director,
Tamil Nadu State Transport.*

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD—VEERANAM PROJECT.

Name of work—Construction of a pre-stressed concrete bridge to carry the pre-stressed concrete pipeline across river Vellar in South Arcot district.

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board sealed tenders for the above work in the prescribed form will be received from registered contractors of Public Works Department, or other Government Departments and firms of repute by the Special Chief Engineer, Veeranam Water Supply Scheme and Coom Improvements Project, Chepauk, Madras-5, in his office up to 3-00 p.m. on 19th January 1972 and will be opened at 3-30 p.m. on the same day.

The form of agreement is lumpsum and the work should be completed within 10 months. E.M.D. is Rs. 10,000 and cost of tender documents Rs. 10 plus sales tax of Re. 0-37.

The cost of tender schedule which will under no circumstances be refunded shall be remitted into Government Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "III. Suspense—G. Remittance—(iii) Other Remittances—Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board Funds" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Veeranam Project Division, Vadakuthu. The tender schedule can be obtained from the Office of the Special Chief Engineer, Veeranam Water Supply Scheme, Madras-5 on production of the chalan of payment from 3rd January 1972 to 17th January 1972.

No. 37A.

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

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 work up to 3 p.m. on 9th February 1972. Form of contract is lump-sum and the work should be completed within six months.

Name of work—Construction of two godowns for Seed Processing Unit at Sakkottai—E.M.D. Rs. 6,500.

Cost of tender documents to be remitted into treasury under the head "P.W. III. Other Remittances" to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Buildings Division, Tiruvarur is Rs. 30-00 and sales tax to be Remitted under the head "XII. Sales Tax—e. Receipt under State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax" is Rs. 1-05. Date from which tender documents will be available for sale is 17th January 1972 onwards.

No. 29-A.

**Superintending Engineer,
Thanjavur Circle, Thanjavur.**

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

1. For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari Circle, Palayamkottai, for the work mentioned below up to 3-00 p.m. on 28th January 1972. The tenders will be opened at 4-00 p.m. on the same day.

Name of work—Constructing an anicut across Vaippar near Athankarai village—E.M.D. Rs. 17,500.

Form of contract is lumpsum and cost of tender documents is Rs. 20 and sales tax Rs. 0-70. The work should be completed within 18 months.

2. The cost of tender documents (which will not be refunded under any circumstances) is to be remitted in any treasury under the head "P.W. III OR Receipt on account of Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Tuticorin Division, Tuticorin" and the sales tax under the head "XII. S.T. (b) Receipt under the State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax".

3. Tender schedules and other documents can be had either by post or in person from the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari Circle, Tirunelveli-2, during office hours on all working days from 10th January 1972 to 23rd January 1972 on application to the Manager with the receipted chalan towards the cost of tender documents and sales tax. Applications received after that date will not generally be considered.

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

No. 41A.

Superintending Engineer,

TENDER EXTENSION NOTICE.

Name of work—Construction of Buildings for New Government Hospital at Chengam, North Arcot District.

The last date of receipt of tenders for the above work is extended up to 29th January 1972. Tenders will be received up to 3-00 p.m. on 29th January 1972 and will be opened at 3-15 p.m. on the same day.

Tender documents will be available for sale, during office hours from 12th January 1972 to 28th January 1972. All other conditions remain unaltered.

No. 12A.

**Superintending Engineer,
Chingleput-North Arcot Circle.**

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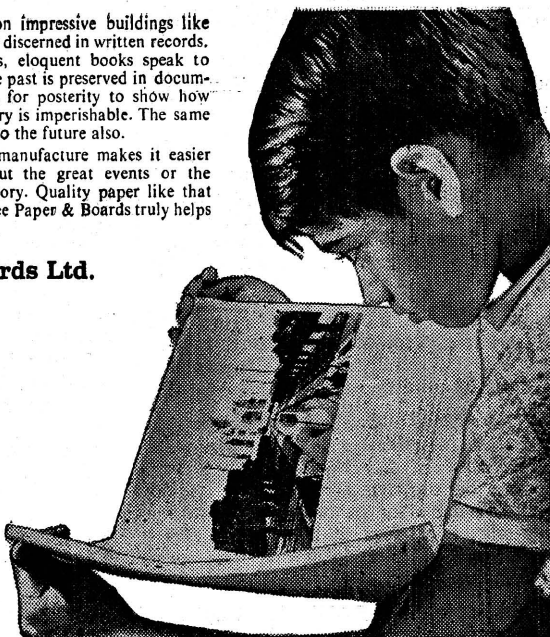
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TAMIL NADU HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, Sealed Tenders will be received by the Divisional Engineer (H. & R. W.), Tirunelveli South at his office up to 2-00 p.m. (as per Office clock) on 28th January 1972 (Friday) for the works of Annual maintenance to the Government Road in his Division for the year 1972-73. Tenders will be opened by the Divisional Engineer (H. & R. W.), Tirunelveli South on the same day at 2-15 p.m. in the presence of the tenderers or their authorised agents.

One tender for each work should be in one cover. Name of work and address as Divisional Engineer (H. & R. W.), Tirunelveli South at Palayamkottai should be furnished on every cover.

Particulars of tenders, tender forms, conditions, etc., can be had from the Manager of the Office of the Divisional Engineer (H. & R. W.), Tirunelveli South on application and on payment of Rs. 5.81 including sales tax (not refundable) for each work on all working days during office hours from 29th December 1971 to 27th January 1972. Tender documents will not be sold on tender date.

Tenders received without E.M.D., late tenders and tenders with bonds not transferred to the name of the Divisional Engineer (H. & R. W.), Tirunelveli South will be summarily rejected.

The E.M.D. noted for each work shall be remitted in any of the Government treasuries within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (H. & R. W.), Tirunelveli South under "Revenue Deposit" and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender.

In case of Bank guarantee is enclosed for E.M.D. along with tenders, concurrence of the Reserve Bank of India to the Bank Guarantee should also be produced along with tenders. Tenders without such concurrence will also be rejected.

No. 90.

Divisional Engineer
(H. & R. W.), Tirunelveli South.

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD VELLORE NEIGHBOURHOOD SCHEME.

Applications are invited for allotment of plots in Vellore Neighbourhood Scheme of Tamil Nadu Housing Board. Those who are interested are requested to apply in the prescribed form, which can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Vellore Division, Tamil Nadu Housing Board, Fort Round Road, Vellore on payment of Rs. 3 each. Application will be available for sale at the above office at Vellore from 15th January 1972. Last date for receipt of applications is 15th February 1972. Allotment will be made in the following order of priority.

(a) Full payment, (b) 75 per cent initial payment and balance in 3 years on instalment, (c) 50 per cent initial payment and balance in 3 years on instalment basis and (d) 25 per cent initial payment and balance in years on instalment basis.

*Executive Engineer, Korattur Division,
Tamil Nadu Housing Board.*

No. 20.

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Annual maintenance for Government Roads for the year 1972-73—Coimbatore.

Sealed Tenders for the maintenance works for Government Roads in Coimbatore (H. & R. W.) Division for 1972-73 on percentage basis in the prescribed form will be received for and on behalf of Governor of Tamil Nadu by the Divisional Engineer (H. & R. W.) at his office at Tiruchy Road, Coimbatore up to 3-00 p.m. (as per Division Office Clock), on 21st January 1972 and will be opened at 3-15 p.m. on the same day.

Tender documents can be had from the Manager, Division Office (H. & R. W.), Coimbatore, on payment of Rs. 3.11 per set (including Sales Tax, not refundable) on working days during Office hours from 10th to 20th January 1972 (both days inclusive). Tender documents will not be sold on the tender date. The Earnest Money Deposit should be in the form of chalan in token of having remitted the money into the Government Treasury to the head "Revenue Deposits" and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with the tender. Crossed bank draft on State Bank or other scheduled banks can be enclosed with the tender.

If bank guarantee is produced towards E.M.D. the concurrence of the Reserve Bank of India to the Bank guarantee should also be submitted along with the tender.

Tender received without chalan or Bank Draft towards Earnest Money Deposit will be summarily rejected. Income-tax verification and Sales Tax Clearance Certificate should be enclosed along with the tender, if they have not been already produced, else the tenders are liable for rejection.

Details of works, condition of contract, Earnest Money Deposit to be remitted in respect of each work, etc., can be had from the detailed tender notice available in the Division, Sub-Division and Section Offices of this Division.

No. 53.

**Divisional Engineer (H. & R.W.),
Coimbatore.**

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed Tender with the name of the Work and the Tenderers duly superscribed are invited so as to reach the undersigned not later than 3-00 p.m. On 20th January 1972 for the supply of 20 mm. Water meter, for House service connection for water supply at Korattur Phase I Scheme. The approximate Value and Work being Rs. 67,900 and the Earnest Money Deposit payable is Rs. 680.

The Tender document can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Korattur Division, Tamil Nadu Housing Board, A. A. Nagar, Madras-40. On payment of Rs. 10 + S.T. + S.C. (Non-refundable) per set of the above tender document specified by Chalan from 5th January 1972. The tender received will be opened at 3-05 p.m. on 20th January 1972 in the presence of tenderers who choose to be present.

No. 8. *Executive Engineer, Korattur Division.*

TAMIL NADU TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

EMPLOYMENT NOTIFICATION.

Post.—Managers, Tourist Bungalows.

Job Requirements—The applicant must be able to run the Tourist Bungalows with capacity for Man management. Evolve proposals for running efficient catering services, house keeping, general maintenance, etc., of the Tourist Bungalows and Restaurants.

Qualification (Essential).—Diploma in H. M. C. T. from a recognised Institute of Catering Technology.

Or.

Other equivalent professional Qualification from India or abroad.

Age.—Below 30 years.

Experience.—Must have worked in a Reputed Hotel or a Catering establishment or Guest House for a period of two years. Must be well-versed in Hotel/Tourist Bungalow/Restaurant management. Must also be fully conversant with modern methods of catering technology, Man management, etc. The Corporation is looking for really dynamic and result oriented persons with proven ability.

Salary.—In the pay scale of Rs. 350—15—500—20—600 (plus allowances and other perquisites as admissible under the Government of Tamil Nadu). Higher Salary and age relaxation will be considered in exceptional cases.

Other things being equal preferences will be given to applicants belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

Applicants giving full particulars of educational qualifications, experience, date of birth, etc., with a Pass-port size photograph accompanied by a crossed Postal Order for Rs. 10 and in the case of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Rs. 2-50 P. payable to the Managing Director of the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation, should be sent on or before 31st January 1972.

No. 17 *The Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation Limited, V. S. T. Motor Buildings, 34, Mount Road, Madras-2.*

NOTIFICATION.

DIPLOMA IN PHARMACY PRELIMINARY AND FINAL EXAMINATION, MARCH 1972.

Applications are invited from the candidates who have undergone the Diploma in Pharmacy Course in Madras Medical College, Madras, Christian Medical College, Vellore and Madurai Medical College, Madurai for admission to the Diploma in Pharmacy Preliminary and Final Examinations, commencing 20th March 1972 in the above College.

The examination fees should be remitted into the Government Treasury or Reserve Bank of India of its agencies or in the Office of the above Medical Colleges under the Head "XXIII Medical J. Miscellaneous—Receipts". The prescribed application forms can be had from the Principal, Madras Medical College, Madras on requisition with self addressed sufficiently stamped envelope. The filled in applications together with the chalangos for the remittance of examination fees should be sent to this office on or before 19th January 1972 through proper channel.

No. 28

*Deputy Chairman, Board (Eng.)
of Examiners, Principal, Madras Medical College, Madras.*

TENDER.

PURCHASE AND REMOVAL OF USED X-RAY FILMS AND WASTE HYPOSOLUTION IN THE GOVERNMENT MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN MADRAS CITY AND THE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM, TAMBARAM DURING 1972-73.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tender for the purchase and removal of used X-ray films and waste hyposolution in the Government Medical Institutions in Madras City and Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram for the period from 1st April 1972 or a later date to 31st March 1972 will be received by the Chief Accounts Officer, office of the Director of Medical Education up to 2 p.m. on 26th February 1972.

2. A copy of each of the conditions of tender and the schedule of articles and tender forms can be had on application at the Office of the Director of Medical Education, Madras-5. The fee towards cost of tender form is Rs. 5/- (Rupees five only) exclusive of Sales Tax at 3 per cent which should be remitted into 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—J. Miscellaneous—Director of Medical Education in the case of cost of Tender Forms and in respect of Sales Tax it should be remitted under the head "XII Sales Tax—b. Receipts under the State Sales Act General Sales Tax". In respect of the remittances into Reserve Bank of India, original chalangos should be produced. In respect of remittances into Treasuries the number and date of chalan, the amount remitted and the name of the tenderer, together with the name of the Bank or Treasury in which amount has been remitted, should be furnished in the application for the supply of tender form along with the chalan. The amount is not refundable under any circumstances.

3. A Solvency and a Nationality Certificate obtained or after the 1st October 1971 and signed by a Tahsildar and Income Tax Verification Certificate if the total value of the Tender exceeds Rs. 10,000 and a Sales Tax Clearance Certificate if the value of the tender exceeds Rs. 1,000 or true copies thereof attested by a State Gazetted Officer should be sent along with the tender.

No. 78-A

*Chief Accounts Officer,
Office of the Director of Medical Education, Madras-5.*

TENDER NOTIFICATION.

Sealed tenders for the supply of Drugs, Medicines, Surgical Instruments, X-ray Chemicals, etc., for the period from 1st April 1972 to 30th September 1972 are invited by the Dean, Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai till 2 p.m. 14th February 1972.

Copies of condition of tender, schedule of articles required and forms of tender can be obtained from the Dean, Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai on requisition, on payment of Rs. 5-20 (Rupees five and paise twenty only) towards the cost of form of tender and Sales tax, surcharge therefor. The cost of the form is required to be sent to the Dean, Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai by Money Order or to be paid in cash in the office of the Dean, Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai.

A self-addressed oblong envelope and stamped to the value of Rs. 3 is also to be sent along with requisition, for sending the tender form and schedules.

No. 77-A

*Dean,
Government Erskine Hospital,
Madurai-20.*

APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING UNDER THE APPRENTICES ACT, 1961.

One hundred and ninety-five industries—Engineering, chemical textiles, printing, catering, etc.,—have been brought under the purview of the Apprentices Act, 1961 and fifty-six trades have so far been designated for the purpose of apprenticeship training. The establishments having facilities to implement the apprenticeship training programme have to recruit and train the number of apprentices assigned by the State Apprenticeship Adviser under Section 8 (3) of the Apprentices Act. The period of apprenticeship training in most of the trades is three years. During the period of apprenticeship training, the trainees will be paid stipends not below the minimum specified in the Apprenticeship rules. Persons who have passed National Trade Certificate examination from Industrial Training Institutions will be given credit for the period of training undergone in the Industrial Training Institute towards apprenticeship training to the extent admissible. The minimum educational qualification prescribed for most of the trades is study up to two standards below Matriculation examination or its equivalent examination and the minimum age is 14 years but there is no upper age limit. Freshers should also satisfy the physical standards as laid down in the Apprenticeship rules.

The next admission session is February/March 1972. The ex-Industrial Training Institute trainees with National Trade Certificate qualification and others who possess the requisite qualifications are hereby advised to contact the District Employment Officer or the Principal of the Industrial Training Institute as the case may be, so that they may sponsor them for apprenticeship training to the establishments where vacancies exist or in which vacancies may arise.

No. 70-A

*Director of Employment and Training
and State Apprenticeship Adviser.*

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board Sealed tenders with the name of work and tenderer duly superscribed on the cover for the following work are invited from the registered contractors of Slum Clearance Board by the Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board, Division VI, Madras-28, upto 3:00 p.m. on 28th January 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. Form of contract is Lump-sum.

1. Construction of slum tenemental Blocks (Multi-storeyed)—30 in 1, 2 Blocks in Selvarajapuram Fore Shore Estate. E.M.D. Rs. 5,400. Approximate value of work Rs. 3.60 lakhs.

2. Construction of slum tenemental Blocks (Multi-storeyed)—12 in 1, 3 Blocks in Selvarajapuram Fore Shore Estate. E.M.D. Rs. 3,240. Approximate value of work Rs. 2.16 lakhs.

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. to 3:00 p.m. from 20th January 1972 to 27th January 1972 on production of chalan towards the cost of tender schedule plus sales tax. Viz. Rs. 15-54 per set of each work.

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

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

No. 47-A

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

City and Guilds of London Institute Examination, 1972.

Examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute in Textile subjects will be conducted at Tamilnad Polytechnic, Madurai during May-June 1972. Application form from the candidates in the prescribed form together with the requisite fee should reach the Principal, Tamilnad Polytechnic, Madurai-11 on or before 25th January 1972. Belated applications will be received upto and inclusive of 29th January 1972 on payment of a penal fee of Rs. 5 (Rupees five only) per candidate. Applications received after 29th January 1972 will not be considered. Requisition for application forms and prospectus should be made to the Principal by designation only by enclosing a self-addressed envelope (size 10" x 4½") to the value of 0.50 paise.

No. 15 *Director of Technical Education, Madras-25.*

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited up to 3:00 p.m. on 1st March 1972 for the supply of ration articles etc., to the Maintenance Sections of the following institutions during the year 1972-73.

Central Jails at Madras, Vellore, Cuddalore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Palayamcottai, Coimbatore, Salem and Borstal School, Pudukkottai and After-Care Home for Males, at Pallavaram.

Rates should be quoted only in *Metric Units*. Tenders should be sent in a sealed cover to the Inspector-General of Prisons by name superscribed "Tender for the supply of ration articles, etc., to the" (Here mention the institution to which the tender relates), by Registered Post Acknowledgment Due.

Tender forms, tender conditions and schedules can be had only from the Superintendent of the Jail/Borstal School/After-Care Home on Payment of the prescribed fee. The cost of the tender form is not refundable.

The tenders received will be opened by the Inspector-General at 10:30 hours on 2nd March 1972 at his office at "Kuralagam" Buildings, Madras-1.

No. 15-A *Inspector-General of Prisons, "Kuralagam",
5th Floor, Madras-1.*

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited up to 3:00 p.m. on 16th February 1972 for the supply of raw materials etc., to the Manufactory Sections of the following institutions during the year 1972-73.

Central Jails at Madras, Vellore, Cuddalore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Palayamcottai, Coimbatore, Salem, Borstal School, Pudukkottai and After-Care Home for Males, Madras.

Rates should be quoted only in *Metric Units*. Tenders should be sent in sealed cover to the Inspector-General of Prisons by name superscribed "Tender for the supply of Raw Materials etc., to the" (Here mention the institution to which the tender relates) by Registered Post Acknowledgment due.

Tender forms, tender conditions and schedules can be had from the Superintendent of the Jail/After-care Home, Pallavaram, Madras-43 on payment of the prescribed fee. The cost of the tender forms is not refundable.

The tenders received will be opened by the Inspector-General of Prisons at 10:30 hours on 17th February 1972 at his office at "Kuralagam" Buildings, Madras-1.

No. 13-A

*Inspector-General of Prisons, "Kuralagam",
5th Floor, Madras-1.*

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Name of Work.—SUPPLY OF DIESEL—TRACTOR—2 No.
E.M.D. Rs. 3,500.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Director of Groundwater, Madras-17, in the above office for the above work up to 3-00 p.m. on 28th January 1972. The tenders will be opened in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-30 p.m. on the same day. Tender documents are available for sale up to 23rd January 1972 at the above office.

The cost of tender documents, viz., Rs. 5 (non-refundable) should be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head "Public Works remittance III Other remittances", to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Groundwater Division, Madras-17. The sales tax of Rs. 0-20 should be remitted under the same chalan under the Head "XII. Sales Tax (b) receipts under State Sales Tax Act, General Sales Tax". The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalan. The work is to be completed within two months.

No. 18-A

Director of Groundwater, Madras-17.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR SALE AND RECEIPT OF TENDERS.

Name of work.—MANUFACTURE AND SUPPLY OF 36" INTERNAL DIAMETER PRESTRESSED CONCRETE PIPES AND SPECIALS AND CONVEYING THEM TO SITE LAYING, FIXING AND JOINING TO THE PROPER ALIGNMENT AND GRADIENT WITH RUBBER RING JOINTS, ETC.

The last date of the receipt of sealed tenders in the above office for the above work is extended up to 3-00 p.m. on 21st February 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Director of Groundwater in the above office in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-30 p.m. on 21st February 1972 instead of 20th December 1971.

Tender documents will be available in the above office during office hours up to 18th February 1972. Other conditions remain unchanged.

No. 27-A

Director of Groundwater, Madras-17.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

Name of work.—SUPPLY OF "PIGLEAD" FOR USE IN JOINTING OF C.I. PIPES FOR THE GROUND WATER DIVISION, MADRAS.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu Sealed Tenders will be received by the Director of Groundwater Madras-17, in the above office for the above work up to 3-00 p.m. on 17th February 1972. The Tenders will be opened by the Director of Groundwater in the above office in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at 3-30 p.m. on the same day and tender documents are available for sale from the above office up to 14th February 1972.

1. Form of Agreement—K2.
2. Earnest Money Deposit.—Rs. 5,900.
3. Cost of Tender Documents—Cost Rs. 10 S.T.; Re. 0-40.
4. Period of completion—3 months.

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 Groundwater Division, Madras-17. 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) receipts under State Sales Tax/General Sales Tax". The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalan.

No. 28A

Director of Groundwater.

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board sealed tenders with the name of work and tender duly superscribed on the cover 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 28th January 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. Form of contact is L.S.

1. Construction of five storeyed tenements under slum improvements at Ellispuram in Nehru Nagar Division-1 Block of 40 in 1 and 1 Block of 20 in 1—E.M.D. Rs. 4,950. Approximate value of work—Rs. 3-30 lakhs.

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. to 3-00 p.m. From 20th to 27th January 1972 on production of chalan towards the cost of tender schedule plus sales tax and S.C. 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.

No. 48 A

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

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Slum Clearance Board sealed tenders with the name of work and tenders duly superscribed on the cover are invited from reputed contractors by the undersigned up to 3-00 p.m. on 20th January 1972 for the following work at Thirumangalam (Koyambedu) west of Anna Nagar. The tenders will be opened by the undersigned at 3-15 p.m. on the same day in the presence of the tenderers who choose to be present.

1. Construction of tenemental Blocks at Thirumangalam Group III (24 in 1) Blocks B3, B9, B10 (above basement). E.M.D. Rs. 4,500. Approximate value of work Rs. 3,00,000.

2. Group V 24 in 1 Blocks B-14 and B-15 (Full). E.M.D. Rs. 3,450. Approximate value of work Rs. 2,30,000.

Tender documents and other details can be had from the office of the undersigned in all working days from 10th to 19th January 1972 by remitting Rs. 15 plus S.T. per set. Right is reserved by the Executive Engineer to reject any or all tenders without assigning any reason therefor.

No. 81-A

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

TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED TENDER.

Sealed Tenders are invited for the supply of Vertical Pipe Press for Stoneware Salt and Glazed Pipes to this Corporation up to 2 p.m. on 16th February 1972 and will be opened at 3 p.m. on the same day.

Detailed specifications and conditions of tender can be had from the Deputy Manager (Purchase) of this Corporation on payment of Rs. 10-50 (non-refundable) inclusive of Sales tax, only by cash or Money Order in favour of the Senior Accounts Officer (Cash) of this Corporation.

No. 13

Managing Director.

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders with the name of the work and the tenderers duly superscribed on the covers are invited for the following works at Kalaingar Karunanithi Nagar so as to reach the undersigned not later than 3-00 p.m. on 20th January 1972. The tenders will be opened on the same day at 3-05 p.m. in the presence of the tenderers who choose to be present. All works are to be executed on lumpsum contract basis.

1. Construction of 3 M.I.G. Blocks as per T. D. 124A/70 including all amenities under Batch D—E.M.D. Rs. 3,345. Approximate Value—Rs. 2,22,922.

2. Construction of 3 M.I.G. Blocks as per T.D. 124A/70 including all amenities under Batch E—E.M.D. Rs. 3,345. Approximate Value—Rs. 2,22,922.

3. Construction of 2 M.I.G. Blocks as per T.D. 124A/70 including all amenities under Batch F—E.M.D. Rs. 2,230. Approximate Value—Rs. 1,48,615.

Cost of tender documents Rs. 15 plus S.T. for each work of Nos. (1 & 2) and for the third Rs. 10 plus S.T.

The tender schedules, etc., can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer (Central Division) Tamil Nadu Housing Board between 11-00 a.m. and 2-00 p.m. on all working days on or after 5th January 1972 on the production of receipted chalan towards the cost of tender documents plus sales tax.

No. 79-A. *Executive Engineer (Central Division).*

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

NAME OF WORK.—CONSTRUCTION OF QUARTERS FOR POLICE PERSONNEL AT ERUMAIPATTI IN NAMAKKAL TALUK OF SALEM DISTRICT.

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF GOVERNOR OF TAMIL NADU sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Salem-Dharmapuri Circle, Salem-4, for the above work upto 3-00 p.m. on 31st January 1972 and tenders will be opened at 3-15 p.m. on the same day in the presence of those who choose to be present at the time of opening of the tender. The work is to be done on L.S. Contract basis within six months. Tender documents will be available for sale at the above office from 13th January 1972 to 28th January 1972.

Earnest Money Deposit, viz., Rs. 2,900 will be accepted in the shape of chalan or National Savings Certificates or Deposit at Call Receipts of Schedule Banks or Demand Drafts of Scheduled Bank on State Government Securities or by Madras State Electricity Board Bonds and the cost of tender documents, i.e., Rs. 15 is to be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India, under the Head "F.W. Remittances—III. Other remittances to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Salem Division, Salem" and Sales tax of Re. 0-53 under the head "XII. Sales tax—(d) Miscellaneous."

(State Government securities and Madras State Electricity Board bonds will be accepted at 25 per cent below face value.)

No. 1. *Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Salem-Dharmapuri Circle, Salem-4.*

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNOR OF TAMILNADU "SEALED TENDERS" will be received for the supply of the following Electrical materials by the Electrical Engineer, P.W.D., Tiruchirappalli in his office upto 3 p.m. on 26th January 1972.

The tenders will be opened on the same day at 4 p.m. Cost of tender documents per set is Rs. 2-07.

1. 5 amps. MAX single phase KWH meter as per T.S.S.
2. L.T. Panel board with 400 amps O.C.B.
3. PVC LT UG armoured cable with aluminium conductor (in various size).
4. A.C. motors with pumpsets (5 H.P.) 7-5 H.P. and 12-5 H.P.

No. 5. *Electrical Engineer, P.W.D., Tiruchirappalli.*

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

NAME OF WORK.—CONSTRUCTION OF ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS FOR ARIGNAR ANNA GOVERNMENT ARTS COLLEGE, FOR MEN AT NAMAKKAL.

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF GOVERNOR OF TAMIL NADU, sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Salem-Dharmapuri Circle, Salem-4 for the above work upto 3-00 p.m. on 31st January 1972 and tenders will be opened at 3-15 p.m. on the same day in the presence of those tenderers who choose to be present at the time of opening of the tender. The work is to be executed in ten months on lumpsum contract basis. Tender documents are available for sale at the above office up to 27th January 1972.

Earnest Money Deposit, viz., Rs. 10,000 will be accepted in the shape of chalan or National Savings Certificates or Deposit at Call Receipts of Schedule Banks or Demand Drafts of scheduled banks or State Government securities or by Madras State Electricity Board Bonds and the cost of tender documents, i.e., Rs. 20 is to 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, Buildings, Division. Sales-tax of Re. 0-70 under the head "XII. Sales Tax (d) Miscellaneous".

(State Government securities and Madras State Electricity Board Bonds will be accepted at 25 percent below face value.)

Deposits at Call Receipts and Fixed Deposit receipt will be accepted as Earnest Money Deposit subject to realisation before deciding the tenders).

No. 2. *Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Salem-Dharmapuri Circle, Salem-4.*

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

NAME OF WORK.—RESTORATION OF NADUVALLUR TANK SUPPLY CHANNEL AND GANGAVALLI ANICUT IN ATTUR TALUK OF SALEM DISTRICT.

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF GOVERNOR OF TAMIL NADU sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Salem-Dharmapuri Circle, Salem-4, for the above work upto 3 p.m. on 31st January 1972.

Tenders will be opened at 3-15 p.m. on the same day in the presence of those who choose to be present at the time of opening of the tender. Form of contract is K-2 and the tender forms will be available for sale at the same office from 13th January 1972 to 28th January 1972.

Earnest Money Deposit, viz., Rs. 3,000 will be accepted in the shape of chalan or National Savings Certificates or Deposit at Call Receipts of Scheduled Banks or Demand Drafts of Scheduled Banks or State Government Securities or by Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board Bonds.

Cost of tender documents' viz., Rs. 15 is to be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India, under the head "P.W. remittance—III. Other Remittances to the Credit of Executive Engineer, Salem Division, Salem-7" and Sales Tax of Re. 0-53 is to be remitted under the head "XI. Sales Tax (d) Miscellaneous".

(State Government Securities and Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board Bonds will be accepted at 25 per cent below face value. Deposits at Call Receipts and Fixed Deposit receipts will be accepted as Earnest Money Deposit subject to realisation before deciding the tenders.)

No. 21. *Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.*

TENDER NOTICE.

Separate sealed tenders with specification No. and due date superscribed on the covers are invited for supply of the following materials by the undersigned up to 1 p.m. on the due dates noted against each :—

Tender No. TRP.	Description of materials.	Place of delivery.	Approximate quantity required.	Due date.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	G.I.			
30/71-72 ..	Forged L.T. pins	Karur	2,000 doz. ..	20th January 1972.
31/71-72 ..	Do.	Trichy	Do.	Do.
32/71-72 ..	Do.	Pudukottai ..	Do.	Do.
33/71-72 ..	Do.	Ariyalur	Do.	Do.
34/71-72 ..	Do.	Thuraiyur ..	Do.	Do.
35/71-72 ..	Do.	Perambalur ..	Do.	Do.
36/71-72 ..	11 KV G.I. Pins	Trichy	10,000 Nos. ..	21st January 1972.
37/71-72 ..	Do.	Karur	Do.	Do.
38/71-72 ..	Do.	Pudukottai ..	5,000 Nos. ..	Do.
39/71-72 ..	Do.	Ariyalur	Do.	Do.
40/71-72 ..	Do.	Manaparai ..	Do.	Do.
41/71-72 ..	Domestic service connection pipe ..	Karur	3,000 Nos. ..	22nd January 1972.
42/71-72 ..	Do.	Ariyalur	Do.	Do.
43/71-72 ..	Do.	Pudukottai ..	Do.	Do.
44/71-72 ..	Agricultural service connection pipe ..	Karur	Do.	Do.
45/71-72 ..	Do.	Ariyalur	Do.	Do.
46/71-72 ..	E.S.C. Bulbs 40 W 250 V	Karur	20,000 Nos. ..	24th January 1972.
47/71-72 ..	Do.	Pudukottai ..	Do.	Do.
48/71-72 ..	Do.	Manaparai ..	10,000 Nos. ..	Do.
49/71-72 ..	Do.	Trichy	20,000 Nos. ..	Do.
50/71-72 ..	M.S. Back clamp (Ordinary) for 24' RCC Pole ..	Trichy	10,000 Nos. ..	25th January 1972.
51/71-72 ..	Do.	Karur	5,000 Nos. ..	Do.
52/71-72 ..	Do.	Perambalur ..	Do.	Do.
53/71-72 ..	Do.	Ariyalur	Do.	Do.
54/71-72 ..	Do.	Thuraiyur ..	Do.	Do.
55/71-72 ..	Do.	Pudukottai ..	Do.	Do.
56/71-72 ..	Do.	Manaparai ..	Do.	Do.
57/71-72 ..	M.S. Back clamp (Special) for 24' RCC Poles ..	Trichy	10,000 Nos. ..	27th January 1972.
58/71-72 ..	Do.	Ariyalur	Do.	Do.
59/71-72 ..	Do.	Manaparai ..	5,000 Nos. ..	Do.
60/71-72 ..	Do.	Thuraiyur ..	Do.	Do.
61/71-72 ..	Do.	Karur	Do.	Do.
62/71-72 ..	Do.	Pudukottai ..	Do.	Do.
63/71-72 ..	Do.	Perambalur ..	Do.	Do.
64/71-72 ..	M.S. Back clamps (Ordinary) for 27' RCC. Pole ..	Trichy	10,000 Nos. ..	28th January 1972.
65/71-72 ..	Do.	Ariyalur	Do.	Do.
66/71-72 ..	Do.	Pudukottai ..	5,000 Nos. ..	Do.
67/71-72 ..	Do.	Karur	Do.	Do.
68/71-72 ..	Do.	Thuraiyur ..	Do.	Do.
69/71-72 ..	Do.	Manaparai ..	Do.	Do.
70/71-72 ..	Do.	Perambalur ..	Do.	Do.

**ASSISTANT WORKS MANAGER
TAMIL ARASU PRESS
GOVERNMENT ESTATE
MADRAS-600 002**

<i>ender No. TTRP</i>	<i>Description of materials.</i>	<i>Place of delivery.</i>	<i>Approximate quantity required.</i>	<i>Due date.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
71/71-72 ..	M.S. Back clamps (Special) for 27' RCC. Pole ..	Trichy ..	10,000 Nos. ..	29th January 1972.
72/71-72 ..	Do. ..	Ariyalur ..	Do. ..	Do.
73/71-72 ..	Do. ..	Pudukottai ..	5,000 Nos. ..	Do.
74/71-72 ..	Do. ..	Karur ..	Do. ..	Do.
75/71-72 ..	Do. ..	Thuraiyur ..	Do. ..	Do.
76/71-72 ..	Do. ..	Manaparai ..	Do. ..	Do.
77/71-72 ..	Do. ..	Perambalur ..	Do. ..	Do.
78/71-72 ..	M.S. Back clamp (Ordinary) for 30' RCC. Pole ..	Trichy ..	8,000 Nos. ..	31st January 1972.
79/71-72 ..	Do. ..	Karur ..	5,000 Nos. ..	Do.
80/71-72 ..	Do. ..	Ariyalur ..	Do. ..	Do.
81/71-72 ..	M.S. Back clamp (Special) for 30' RCC. Pole ..	Trichy ..	Do. ..	Do.
82/71-72 ..	Do. ..	Ariyalur ..	Do. ..	Do.
83/71-72 ..	Do. ..	Karur ..	Do. ..	Do.
84/71-72 ..	M.S. Guy clamp (Ordinary) for 24' RCC. Pole ..	Ariyalur ..	10,000 pairs ..	1st February 1972.
85/71-72 ..	Do. ..	Manaparai ..	Do. ..	Do.
86/71-72 ..	Do. ..	Karur ..	Do. ..	Do.
87/71-72 ..	Do. ..	Pudukottai ..	5,000 pairs. ..	Do.
88/71-72 ..	Do. ..	Perambalur ..	Do. ..	Do.
89/71-72 ..	Do. ..	Thuraiyur ..	Do. ..	Do.
90/71-72 ..	M.S. Guy clamp (Ordinary) for 27' RCC. Pole ..	Ariyalur ..	10,000 pairs ..	Do.
91/71-72 ..	Do. ..	Manaparai ..	Do. ..	Do.
92/71-72 ..	Do. ..	Karur ..	Do. ..	Do.
93/71-72 ..	Do. ..	Pudukottai ..	5,000 pairs ..	Do.
94/71-72 ..	Do. ..	Perambalur ..	Do. ..	Do.
95/71-72 ..	Do. ..	Thuraiyur ..	Do. ..	Do.
96/71-72 ..	M.S. Guy clamp (Special) for 24' RCC. Pole ..	Ariyalur ..	Do. ..	2nd February 1972.
97/71-72 ..	Do. ..	Karur ..	Do. ..	Do.
98/71-72 ..	Do. ..	Manaparai ..	Do. ..	Do.
99/71-72 ..	Do. ..	Pudukottai ..	Do. ..	Do.
100/71-72 ..	Do. ..	Perambalur ..	Do. ..	Do.
101/71-72 ..	Do. ..	Thuraiyur ..	Do. ..	Do.
102/71-72 ..	Do. ..	Trichy ..	10,000 pairs ..	Do.
103/71-72 ..	M.S. Guy clamps (Special) for 27' RCC. Pole ..	Trichy ..	Do. ..	3rd February 1972.
104/71-72 ..	Do. ..	Ariyalur ..	5,000 pairs ..	Do.
105/71-72 ..	Do. ..	Karur ..	Do. ..	Do.
106/71-72 ..	Do. ..	Manaparai ..	Do. ..	Do.
107/71-72 ..	Do. ..	Perambalur ..	Do. ..	Do.
108/71-72 ..	Do. ..	Pudukottai ..	Do. ..	Do.
109/71-72 ..	Do. ..	Thuraiyur ..	Do. ..	Do.
110/71-72 ..	M.S. Form boxes for casting 24' RCC. Pole ..	Trichy ..	50 Nos. ..	4th February 1972.
111/71-72 ..	M.S. Form boxes for casting 27' RCC. Pole ..	Trichy ..	40 Nos. ..	Do.

Copy of tender specifications can be had on payment of Rs. 5 (rupees five only) (not refundable) for each specification either by cash or money order to Chief Accountant/Expenditure/Trichy Electricity System/Tiruchirappalli-1, mentioning clearly specification required in the money order coupon. The money sent without any mention of the tender specification required will not be accepted. The Board is not responsible for any loss in transit. Requisition for specification should be sent at least four days in advance before the due date.

The tenders will be opened at 3 p.m. on the due dates mentioned against each item in the presence of such of those tenderers who may be present. Tenders received after the due date will not be considered. The undersigned reserves the right to split the tenders and place order for supply of the above materials on one or more tenderers and not to accept the lowest on any tender.

TENDER NOTICE.

Construction of an Anicut across River Varattar in Bondai Village of Chengam Taluk of North Arcot District.

For and behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore from the Registered Contractors of appropriate class of P.W.D. or other Government Departments and ayacutdars under the source for the above work up to 3 p.m. on 28th January 1972. The tenders will be opened by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore-1 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 executed within twelve months on K-2 P.W.D. New Form IV-27 contract basis.

Intending tenderers will on application in writing to the address of the Personal Assistant to the Superintending Engineer P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore of the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore be supplied with a detailed Notice and Schedule specification, etc., relating to the work on a payment of fee of Rs. 20 paid into any Government Treasury under 'P.W. Remittances-III-O.R.' to the credit of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Tiruvannamalai Division, Tiruvannamalai. Sales Tax of Re. 0.70 can be remitted in the same chalan under the head "XII. S.T.R. Receipts under State Sales Tax Act—General Sales Tax". The amount will not be refunded on any account. The tender documents will be issued only after producing the chalan.

Applications for the supply of the above tender documents should reach the office of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-North Arcot Circle, Vellore on or before 25th January 1972 and those received after that date will not generally be considered. The 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 12th to 25th January 1972.

Tenders shall be submitted only in the prescribed forms supplied by the Department and should be enclosed in sealed cover marked "Tenders for the work of construction of an anicut across River Varattar in Bondai village of Chengam

taluk of North Arcot district" also noting down the number and date of chalan and amount of E.M.D. remitted.

An earnest money of Rs. 3,150 shall be deposited by the intending Tenderer as stipulated in the detailed tender. Notice and the chalan therefor should invariably accompany the tender. Earnest Money Deposit will be accepted only in the shape of chalans, fixed deposit receipt, deposit call receipts and demand draft of Schedule Banks. The demand drafts of Scheduled Bank furnished towards Earnest Money Deposit drawn in favour of the 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.

Tenderers should enclose Income-tax verification and Sales-tax clearance certificates.

Ayacutdars tendering for the work should enclose solvency certificate obtained from the Revenue Officials not below the rank of Deputy Tahsildar and a certificate to the effect that they are ayacutdars under the source being benefited by the scheme for which tenders are called for.

Tenders will be entertained only from the registered contractors and ayacutdars under the source being benefited by the scheme and registered contractors of other Divisions should enclose a copy of the enlistment order to establishment that they are registered contractors. Tenders not complying with clauses 6 to 10 above will be rejected.

The successful tenderer will be requested to make further Security Deposit as may be required by the undersigned and enter into an agreement for the satisfactory execution of the work as per stipulations in the detailed tender notice.

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

No. 56-A *Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Chingleput-
North Arcot Circle, Vellore-1.*

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 3.00 p.m. on 25-2-1972. Form of contract is L. S. Each work is to be executed in ten months. Tender documents will be available for sale from 9-2-1972.

<i>Name of work.</i>	<i>Cost of tender documents.</i>	<i>Sales-tax.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Construction of Government building for District Registrar's office at Nagapattinam EMD—Rs. 4,000.	Rs. 30-00 (Rupees thirty only) to be remitted into the Treasury under the head of "P.W. remittances iii. O.R." to the credit of the Executive Engineer, Vennar Dn., Thanjavur.	Rs. 1-05 (Rupees one and paise five only) to be remitted into the Treasury under the head XII sales tax (b) receipts under the Sales tax Act-General Sales tax.
2 Construction of buildings for Government hostel for college Boys, Thanjavur. EMD.—Rs. 4,000.	Rs. 30-00 (Rupees thirty only) to be remitted into the treasury under the head of "P.W. remittances III-O. R." to credit of the E.E.G.A. Canal Division, Thanjavur.	Rs. 1-05 (Rupees one and paise five only) to be remitted into the Treasury under the head XII Sales tax (h) receipts under the Sales tax Act—General Sales tax.

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed schedule tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (H) Special Circle for N.H. Works, Madras-1 at his office at Kuralagam Buildings, Fourth Floor, Madras-1 up to 3.00 p.m. on 25th January 1972 for the works noted below and the tenders will be opened at 3.15 p.m. on the same day at the same office by the same officer.

CONSTRUCTING A MINOR BRIDGE AT KM. 0/2 OF SRIPERUMBUDUR BYE-PASS ROAD IN NH. 4—E.M.D. Rs. 2,840.

Particulars of tender conditions schedule forms and plans can be obtained from the Office of the Divisional Engineer (NH) Special N.H. Division-I, Second Floor, Kuralagam Buildings, Madras-1, from 17th January 1972 to 24th January 1972 on payment of Rs. 25-88 (including sales tax) on all working days during office hours. This amount will not be refunded under any circumstances. No application for issue of tender documents will be entertained on the date of tender.

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

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

No. 41A. *Superintending Engineer (H).*

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed schedule tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer (H) Special Circle for N.H. Works, Madras-1, at his Office at Kuralagam Buildings, Fourth Floor, Madras-1 up to 3.00 p.m. on 25th January 1972 for the works noted below:—

RECONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES (1) AT KM. 152/8 AND (2) AT KM. 159/2 MYSORE BORDER BORDER SALEM-KRISHAGIRI SECTIONS OF NH-7.—E.M.D. Rs. 3,650.

The tender will be opened on the same day (i.e.) on 25th January 1972 at 3.15 p.m. by the Superintending Engineer (H), special Circle for N.H. Works, Madras-1.

Particulars of tender conditions schedule forms and plans can be obtained from the Office of the Divisional Engineer, (N.H.) Special N.H. Division-I, Second Floor, Kuralagam Buildings, Madras-1, from 17th January 1972 to 24th January 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 E.M.D. noted above should be remitted in any of the Government Treasuries within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineer (H) N.H. Division-I, Madras-1 under the head of account "Revenue Deposit" on behalf of the Divisional Engineer, (H) N.H. Division-I, Madras-1 and the receipted chalan should be enclosed with tender. If the bank guarantee is produced towards E.M.D. it should be in the form prescribed by the Government. The concurrence of Reserve Bank of India to the Bank Guarantee should also be submitted along with the tender.

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

No. 46A *Superintending Engineer (H).*

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu sealed tenders in the forms supplied, will be received from Registered contractors of P.W.D. or other Government of Departments by the Special Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Cauvery Development Works Circle, Thanjavur for the work noted below up to 4.00 p.m. on 29-1-1972.

Excavating a new drain parallel to Kodivinyanagallur channel—E.M.D. Rs. 2,150.

Form of contract is K2, cost of tender documents is Rs. 10.00 plus sale tax of Rs. 0.35.

Conditions—

1 Tender schedules will be available for sale after 10—1—72.

2 The E.M.D. should be deposited into the Government treasury under the head "Revenue Deposits" to the credit of Executive Engineer, Project Investigation Division, Thiruthurai pundi.

3 The cost of tender schedules is to 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, Thiruthurai pundi.

4 The sales tax is to be remitted into the treasury under the head "XII Sales tax b. receipts—under State Sales Tax Act—General Tax".

5 Application for tender schedules should reach this office on or before 27—1—72 and the application should be addressed to the Personal Assistant to Spl. Superintending Engineer, Cauvery Development Works Circle, Thanjavur.

No. 39A.

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

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer P.W.D., Madurai Circle, Madurai-2 for the following works up to 3 p.m. on 2—2—72, and opened at 4 p.m. on the same day. The tender documents will be available for sale from 24—1—72 to 31—1—72.

Buildings—Non-plan scheme—Police construction of quarters for 1 H.C. and 5 Police Constables at Kombai Uthamapalayam Taluk, Madurai District—E.M.D. Rs. 1,600.

Form of contract is L.S. and the work should be completed in six months. The cost of tender schedules for each item will be Rupees twenty (Rs. 20 non-refundable) and the same should be remitted under "P.W. III. O.R." to the credit of Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Periakulam Division, Periakulam and Sales Tax together with surcharge (Re. 0.75) 75 paise is to be remitted in the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India under the head of "XII-Sales Tax (d) Miscellaneous". The application for the tender schedule should be accompanied, with the above chalans in original.

The earnest money deposit will be accepted in the shape of chalan deposit at call receipt or demand Drafts of Scheduled Banks, Government Securities, Bank Guarantees of 14 Nationalised Banks, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Bonds and National Savings Certificate will also be accepted at 5% below market value. No other mode of payment will be accepted.

No. 50A.

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

TENDER EXTENSION NOTICE.

Name of work—Buildings—North Arcot District—Construction of Additional Buildings for Arignar Anna Government Arts College for Women at Wallajahpet.

The last date of receipt of tenders for the above work is extended up to 28—1—1972. Tenders will be received up to 3.00 p.m. on 28—1—1972 and will be opened at 3.15 p.m. on the same day.

Tender documents will be available for sale during office hours from 12—1—1972 to 24—1—1972. All other conditions remain unaltered.

*Superintending Engineer,
No. 52A. P.W.D., Chingleput, North Arcot Circle, Vellore.*

TENDER NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF HYDROCHLORIC ACID FOR ENNORE THERMAL POWER STATION.

Sealed tenders (in triplicate) complete with technical particulars and other details with the Specification number and due date superscribed on the cover will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on 15th February 1971 for supply of:—

Serial number and description.	Quantity.
1 Hydrochloric Acid—Commercial Grade 30 per cent Strength : as per IS 265 : 1965 (Revised) in tankers near the plant at Ennore Thermal Power House. E.M.D. Rs. 1,000.	1,000 tonnes to be supplied at 100 tons per month from April 1972.

The following conditions should be complied with and the tenderers should specifically mention their compliance of these conditions.

1. Acid should be supplied in Tanker for unloading near the plant. Necessary unloading operation will be done by the Board free of cost.

2. Supply in carbuoy or in glass jar will not be accepted unless or otherwise specified in special emergency cases.

3. The tenderer should supply the required acid which will be about 30 Tonnes at a time within 3 days from the day of intimation.

Firm price shall be quoted for delivery at Ennore Power House inclusive of insurance charges, loading, etc., but exclusive of excise duty, sales tax and other statutory levies.

Price ex-works shall also be furnished.

The prices quoted shall be kept firm for the duration of the contract. Tenders will be opened at 3 p.m. on 15th February 1972 in the presence of such of those tenderers as may desire to be present.

There is no separate specification or tender form.

Earnest money deposit of Rs. 1,000 should be sent in the form of demand draft in favour of Accounts Officer, Madras Electricity System (Distribution) 1-155, Anna Salai, Madras-2, along with the tenders failing which the tenders will be rejected summarily. Cheques or Bank Guarantee will not be accepted.

Tenders received after the due date will not be considered.

The tenders shall be valid for acceptance for a period of 90 days from the date of opening of tenders.

All standard terms and conditions of the Board regarding payment, etc., shall apply to this specification.

The Board reserves the right not to accept the lowest or any tender as also to revise the quantity and split and place orders on one or more tenderers.

No. 23.

*Superintending Engineer,
Thermal Cell.*

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD

AMENDMENT TO TENDER NOTICE No. E-1493, SUPPLY, DELIVERY AND ERECTING OF SEA COOLING WATER PUMP SETS FOR ENNORE THERMAL POWER STATION.

The last date for receipt of tenders against the above specification No. E-1493 have been extended from 12 noon on 28th December 1971 to 12 noon on 31st January 1972. The tenders will be opened at 3 p.m. on 31st January 1972.

No. 11.

*Superintending Engineer,
Thermal Cell.*

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited by the undersigned up to 1-00 p.m. on 28th January 1972 for supply of Diesel driven Portable Concrete Mixer tilting type 10/7 cap.—10 nos.

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

No. 42-A.

*General Superintendent,
Public Works Workshops and Stores,
Madras-1.*

TENDER NOTICE.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu "SEALED TENDERS" will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Coimbatore-Nilgiris Circle, Coimbatore, at his office up to 3-00 p.m. on 9th February 1972 for the work detailed below:

Name of work.—Construction of additional buildings in Government (Board) High School, Hulical in Nilgiris District—E.M.D. Rs. 3,000.

Form of contract is Lump-sum.

Cost of tender documents is Rs. 10-35. The work should be executed in six months.

The tender documents can be obtained from the Manager, Office of the Executive Engineer, Coimbatore Division, Coimbatore, on requisition in writing and on payment of the fee indicated above which is not refundable, in all working days during office hours from 20th January 1972.

No. 73-A.

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

TENDER POSTPONEMENT NOTICE.

1 Construction of Quarters for 1 S.I., 2 H.C., and 9 P.Cs. at Velacheri, Saidapet taluk.

2 Construction of Quarters for 1 S.I., 1 H.C., and 13 P.Cs. at Thiruvanniyur, Saidapet Taluk.

The last date for the receipt of tenders for the above works stand postponed from 28-12-71 to 25-1-72. Tender documents for the above works will be available in this office from 17-1-72 to 24-1-72.

All other conditions remain unaltered.

No.44A.

*Superintending Engineer, Madras-
Chingleput Circle.*

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

NAME OF WORK:—CONSTRUCTION OF THIRD FLOOR OVER THE FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY BUILDING AT MARINA, MADRAS.

For and on behalf of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, sealed tenders for the abovementioned work will be received by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Madras-Chingleput Circle, at his office at Chepauk, Madras-5, up to 3-00 p.m. on 28th January 1972. The work is to be executed within six months on lump-sum contract basis.—E.M.D. is Rs. 6,800.

2. Cost of tender documents, viz., Rs. 20 to be remitted into the Treasury or Reserve Bank of India, Madras under the head "Public Works Remittance III other remittances" to then credit of the Executive Engineer, Buildings, Division No. I Madras-5, and the sales tax i.e., Re. 0-70 to be remitted in the same chalsans under the head "XII Sales Tax-5. receipts under State Sales tax Act—General Sales Tax."

3. Sale of tender document is from 20th January 1972 to 27th January 1972 during office hours.

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

*Superintending Engineer,
Madras-Chingleput Circle.*

No. 12-A.



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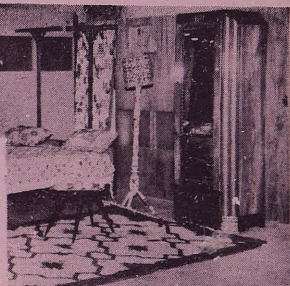
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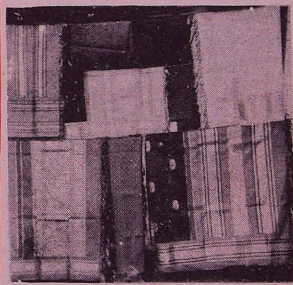
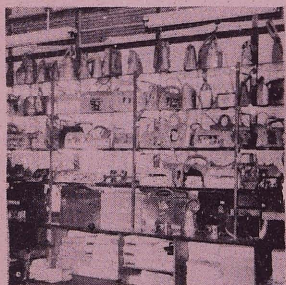
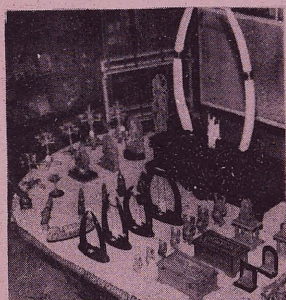
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* Subject to issue of 4 series.