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அகில இந்திய கட்டுநர் சங்க தமிழ்நாடு
மற்றும் புதுச்சேரி மாநிலத்தின் சார்பில்
தமிழக முதல்வர் அவர்களிடம்
கொரோனா நிவாரண நிதிக்கான காசோலை
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திருத்தம்

மே மாத இதழ் பக்கம் 24ல் Quality and Effective Concrete என்ற தலைப்பில் உரையாற்றிய முனைவர் சீனிவாச நரசிம்மன் அவர்களுக்கு நினைவுப்பரிசு வழங்கப்பட்டது, தவறுதலாக திரு. A.N. பரமேஸ்வரன் என அச்சுப்பிழை ஏற்பட்டதற்கு வருந்துகிறோம்.

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அன்புடையீர் வணக்கம்,

அனைவராலும் கி.ரா என்று அன்போடு அழைக்கப்பட்ட கரிசல் மண்ணின் மைந்தன் கி. ராஜாராயணன் ஒருங்கிணைந்த திருநெல்வேலி மாவட்டம் இடைச்செவல் கிராமத்தில் 1923ம் ஆண்டு பிறந்தவர்.



கரிசல் மண்ணின் மைந்தனான இவர் கதைசொல்லி நாட்டுப்புற மக்களின் வாழ்வியலை தொகுத்து வழங்கி தமிழ் இலக்கியத்திற்கு ஒரு புதிய வழித்தடத்தை அமைத்துக்கொடுத்தார். பேச்சு நடைக்கும், எழுத்து நடைக்கும் இடையே அவருடைய படைப்புகள் பாலமாக அமைந்தன என்பது அதன் தனித்துவம் ஆகும். அவர் எழுதிய சிறு கதைகள் நாற்காலி, கதவு, வேட்டி, கனிவு, மின்னல், கரிசல்காட்டு கடுதாசி ஆகிய நூல்கள் மூலம் கரிசல் மண்ணையும் அங்கு வாழும் மக்களின் வாழ்க்கை முறையினையும் தொகுத்து வழங்கி உலகறிய செய்தவர்.



பெண்களின் அறிவையும், அனுபவத்தையும் பல இடங்களில் போற்றி எழுதியுள்ளார் கி.ரா. பாட்டி வைத்தியம் என்றுதான் உண்டு, தாத்தா வைத்தியம் என்றும் எங்கும் கிடையாது என்று பெண்களின் அறிவு, அனுபவம், வலிமை, தியாகம், உழைப்பு ஆகியவற்றையும், விவசாயிகளின் உழைப்பு மற்றும் உரிமை ஆகியவற்றையும் தன்னுடைய எழுத்தில் அழுத்தமாக பதிவு செய்திருக்கிறார்

கரிசல் பூமி மக்களின் வாழ்க்கை, துன்பங்கள், நம்பிக்கைகள், ஏமாற்றங்களை சிறுகதை, குறுநாவல், கிராமியக் கலை என்று தமிழ் இலக்கியத்தின் பல்வேறு தளங்களில் முத்திரை பதித்தார். கி.ரா தனது படைப்புகளுக்கு பல விருதுகளைப் பெற்றார். இவர் எழுதிய கோபல்லபுரத்து மக்கள் என்ற நாவலுக்கு சாகித்ய அகாடமி விருது கிடைத்தது குறிப்பிடத்தக்கது.

ஏழாம் வகுப்பு வரை படித்திருந்தாலும் தனது எழுத்தின் ஆளுமையால் புதுச்சேரி அரசின் பல்கலைக்கழகத்தில் சிறப்பு பேராசியராக பணியமர்த்தப்பட்டார். இறுதிகாலம் வரை தளராமல் எழுதிக்கொண்டே இருந்த கி.ரா அவர்களுக்கு தமிழே அவரின் மூச்சாக இருந்தது.

தனது 99வது வயதில் (1923-2021) நிறை வாழ்வை முடித்து விடைபெற்ற கி.ராவிற்கு அரசு மரியாதையுடன் வழி அனுப்பி வைத்தது புதுச்சேரி அரசு. தமிழ்நாடு அரசு கி.ராவின் உடல் அடக்கத்தினை அரசு மரியாதையுடன் நடத்தியது. அது மட்டுமல்லாமல் கி.ராவின் நினைவாக தமிழ்நாடு அரசு சார்பில் உருவச் சிலை அமைக்கப்படும் என்று மாண்புமிகு முதல்வர் அவர்கள் அறிவித்திருப்பது தமிழ் எழுத்தாளுமைக்கு ஆகச் சிறந்த புகழஞ்சலி ஆகும்.

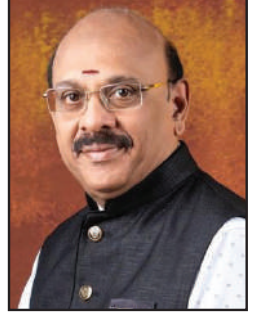
ஒன்றா உலகத்து உயர்ந்த புகழல்லால்

பொன்றாது நிற்பதொன்று இல்

- திருக்குறள்

என்றும் அன்புடன்

S. அய்யநாதன்



அன்பார்ந்த வணக்கம்,

மாண்புமிகு முதலமைச்சர் அவர்களின் கொரோனா நிவாரண நிதிக்காக நமது மய்யத்தின் சார்பில் ரூ. 21.00 இலட்சத்துடன் மாநில கட்டுநர் சங்கத்தின் மூலம் திரட்டப்பட்ட தொகையினையும் சேர்த்து ரூ. 77,77,777/- மாநிலத்தலைவர் திரு. R. சிவக்குமார் அவர்களின் தலைமையில் 20.06.2021 அன்று மாண்புமிகு முதலமைச்சர் அவர்களிடம் நேரில் வழங்கப்பட்டது நிதி உதவி செய்த உறுப்பினர்களுக்கு மனமார்ந்த நன்றியைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

09.06.2021 அன்று காணொலி வாயிலாக The New Rent law in Tamil Nadu and GST Uses in Joint Development Agreement என்ற தலைப்பில் நடைபெற்ற கலந்தாய்வுக் கூட்டத்தில் சென்னை உயர்நிதி மன்ற வழக்குறையுடனும், சட்ட நிபுணருமான திரு. B.P. பாலாஜி அவர்கள் விளக்கமாக உரையாற்றினார்.

17.06.2021 அன்று இதய ஆரோக்கியம் குறித்து ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டிருந்த மய்ய உறுப்பினர்களுக்கான விழிப்புணர்வு கூட்டத்தில் பிரபல இதய நோய் நிபுணர் டாக்டர் சிவகடாட்சம் அவர்கள் உரையாற்றிய காணொலி கலந்தாய்வுக் கூட்டம் நடத்தப்பட்டது. விரிவான அவரது உரையை கேட்டு தெளிவடைந்த உறுப்பினர்கள் தங்களுக்கு இருந்த சந்தேகங்களையும் தீர்த்துக் கொண்டனர்.

சவிதா பல் மருத்துவ பல்கலைக்கழகத்துடன் புரிந்துணர்வு ஒப்பந்தம் 11.06.2021 அன்று கையொப்பம் இடப்பட்டது. அதில் மாதம் இருமுறை இலவசமாக கட்டுமானத் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு அவர்களது பணியிடத்திலேயே பல் மற்றும் வாய்ப்புற்று சம்மந்தமான பரிசோதனை செய்து மருத்துவம் செய்ய வழி வகை செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது.

25.06.2021 அன்று சர்.பிட்டி தியாகராயர் அரங்கத்தில் வணிகவரித்துறையினால் ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டிருந்த வணிக நிறுவனத்தினருடனான கலந்தாய்வுக் கூட்டத்தில் நானும், மாநில நிர்வாகிகளும் கலந்துகொண்டோம். அப்போது வணிக வரி மற்றும் பதிவுத்துறை அமைச்சர் மாண்புமிகு திரு. P. மூர்த்தி அவர்களிடம், நமது துறை சந்தித்து வரும் இடர்பாடுகளை நேரில் விளக்கியதோடு GST சம்மந்தமாக நமது கோரிக்கைகளையும் சேர்த்து மனுவாக சமர்ப்பித்துள்ளோம். மேலும் நமது நீண்டநாள் கோரிக்கையான மிக அதிகமாக உள்ள பதிவுக் கட்டணத்தை மகாராஷ்டிரா மற்றும் கர்நாடகா மாநிலங்களில் உள்ளதுபோல் 5% ஆக குறைக்கவும் கோரிக்கை வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. நமது கோரிக்கைகள் அனைத்தையும் கவனமாக கேட்டுக்கொண்ட மாண்புமிகு அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் உடனடியாக பரிசீலனை செய்து தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பதாக உறுதியளித்தார்கள்.

தற்போது அரசும், அமைச்சர் பெருமக்களும் அதிகாரிகளும் நமது கோரிக்கைகளை கவனமாக கேட்டுக் கொண்டு உரிய நடவடிக்கை மேற்கொள்வது ஒரு சிறந்த முன்னேற்றத்திற்கும், கட்டுமானத் துறையின் வளர்ச்சிக்கும் வழிவகை செய்யும் என நம்புவோம்.

என்றும் அன்புடன்
L. சாந்தகுமார்

RECOMMENDED TESTS ON CONCRETE FOR REHABILITATION

A.R.Santhakumar

Former Emeritus Professor,
Department of Civil
Engineering IIT Madras



Tests suggested are to be conducted to determine the following properties of the existing concrete in the in an as found condition. The properties relate to i. Mechanical ii Chemical makeup iii Physical condition and iv External manifestation of defects.

1. Mechanical Properties : Compressive Strength and Quality of Concrete

By Core test (1)

UPV (2)

2. Chemical Makeup: Electro Chemical Activity

By Half cell Potential (3)

Carbonation (4)

Chloride content(5a)

Cement Content (5b)

3.Physical condition: Uniformity and Air void system

By Petro- graphic analysis(6)

Water absorption (7)

RCPT (8)

Cover to Rebar (9)

4. External Manifestation : Cracks Spall and/or Bulge Visual observation, photos, drones etc.(10)

1. CORE SAMPLING AND TESTING

(A) Objective:

To cut core samples for conducting various tests and to have more direct assessment of strength of concrete.

(B) Scope of work:

Deciding the location by using "Rebar Locator/Cover Meter" and Preparing the structural members as directed to expose the concrete, cleaning the area with blower / wire brush and taking out the concrete core samples of minimum 75 mm diameter and 150 mm length (approx.) at select locations from RCC members of the structures covered under the study and evaluating the properties in the laboratory from the core samples selected as directed by the NLC/NLC's Consultant.

(C) Procedure:

Cores shall be cut by means of rotary cutting tool with diamond bits.

❖ The cylindrical core samples shall be visually described and photographed, giving specific attention to compaction, distribution of aggregate, presence of steel, etc.,.

❖ The core shall then be soaked in water, capped with molten sulphur to make its ends plane, parallel at right angle and then tested in compression in a

moist condition as per IS 456:2000; IS516:1959, IS 1199:2002; ASTM C-42, BS 1881 : Part 4: 1970 and ASTM C 42-77,etc.,

The core sample shall be used for carrying out following tests:

a. Depth of carbonation test

b. Chloride penetration test as specified in IS 456

c. Density and

d. Compressive strength of concrete.

(D) Inference:

Following are the factors, which affect the compressive strength of extracted concrete cores:

❖ **Size of Stone Aggregate:** If the ratio of dia of core to maximum size of stone aggregate is less than 3, a reduction in strength is reported. For concrete with 20 mm size aggregate, 50 mm dia core has been tested to give 10% lower results than with 100 mm dia cores.

❖ **Presence of transverse reinforcing Steel:** It is reported that the presence of transverse steel causes a 5 to 15% reduction in compressive strength of core. The effect of embedded steel is higher on stronger concrete and as its location moves away from ends i.e. towards the middle. However, presence of steel parallel to the axis of the core is not desirable.

❖ **Age of Concrete:** No age allowance is recommended by the Concrete Society as some evidence is reported to suggest that in-situ concrete gains little strength after 28 days. Whereas others suggest that under average conditions, the increase over 28 days' strength is 10% after 3 months and 15% after 6 months. Hence it is not easy to deal the effect of age on core strength.

❖ **Strength of Concrete:** The effect in reducing the core strength appears to be higher in stronger concretes and reduction has been reported as 15% for 40 MPa concrete. However, a reduction of 5 to 7 % is considered reasonable.

❖ **Drilling Operations:** The strength of cores is generally less than that of standard cylinders, partly as a consequence of disturbance due to vibrations during drilling operations. Whatever best precautions are taken during drilling, there is always a risk of slight damage.

❖ **Site Conditions vis a vis Standard Specimens:** Because site curing is invariably inferior to curing prescribed for standard specimens, the in-situ core



strength is invariably lower than the standard specimen taken and tested during concreting operations.

2. UPV (ULTRASONIC PULSE VELOCITY) TEST

(A) Objective:

Ultrasonic scanning is non-destructive evaluation test to qualitatively assess the homogeneity and integrity of concrete. With this technique, following can be assessed.

- 1) Qualitative assessment of strength of concrete, its gradation in different locations of structural members and plotting the same
- 2) Any discontinuity in cross section like cracks, cover concrete delamination etc.,
- 3) Depth of surface cracks.

(B) Scope of work:

Preparing the surface of RCC structural members by chipping the plastered surface/finishing/cladding to expose the concrete, smoothening the area using carborandum stone all as per IS 13311-1992(Part 1) or as directed by NLC/NLC's Consultant.

(C) Procedure:

Measurement of pulse velocities at points on a regular grid on the surface of a concrete structure provides a reliable method of assessing the homogeneity of the concrete. The size of the grid chosen will depend on the size of the structure and the amount of variability encountered.

- 1) In this test method, the ultrasonic pulse is produced by the transducer which is held in contact with one surface of the concrete member under test. After traversing a known path length L in the concrete, the pulse of vibrations is converted into an electrical signal by the second transducer held in contact with the other surface of the concrete member and an electronic timing circuit enables the transit time (T) of the pulse to be measured. The pulse velocity (V) is given by: $V = L/T$
- 2) Once the ultrasonic pulse impinges on the surface of the material, the maximum energy is propagated at right angles to the face of the transmitting transducer and best results are, therefore, obtained when the receiving transducer is placed on the opposite face of the concrete member (direct transmission or cross probing). However, in many situations two opposite faces of the structural member may not be accessible for measurements. In such cases, the receiving transducer is also placed on the same face of the concrete members (surface probing). Surface probing is not so efficient as cross probing, because the signal produced at the receiving transducer has an amplitude of only 2 to 3 percent of that produced by cross probing and the test results are greatly influenced by the surface layers of concrete which may have different properties from that of concrete inside

the structural member. The indirect velocity is invariably lower than the direct velocity on the same concrete element. This difference may vary from 5 to 20 percent depending largely on the quality of the concrete under test. For good quality concrete, a difference of about 0.5 km/sec may generally be encountered.

- 3) To ensure that the ultrasonic pulses generated at the transmitting transducer pass into the concrete and are then detected by the receiving transducer, it is essential that there be adequate acoustical coupling between the concrete and the face of each transducer. Typical couplants are petroleum jelly, grease, liquid soap and kaolin glycerol paste. If there is very rough concrete surface, it is required to smoothen and level an area of the surface where the transducer is to be placed. If it is necessary to work on concrete surfaces formed by other means, -for example trowelling, it is desirable to measure pulse velocity over a longer path length than would normally be used. A minimum path length of 150 mm is recommended for the direct transmission method involving one unmoulded surface and a minimum of 400 mm for the surface probing method along an unmoulded surface.

- 4) The natural frequency of transducers should preferably be within the range of 20 to 150 kHz. Generally, high frequency transducers are preferable for short path lengths and low frequency transducers for long path lengths. Transducers with a frequency of 50 to 60 kHz are useful for most all-round applications.

- 5) Since size of aggregates influences the pulse velocity measurement, it is recommended that the minimum path length should be 100 mm for concrete in which the nominal maximum size of aggregate is 20 mm or less and 150 mm for concrete in which the nominal maximum size of aggregate is between 20 to 40 mm.

- 6) In view of the inherent variability in the test results, sufficient number of readings are taken by dividing the entire structure in suitable grid markings of 30 x 30 cm or even smaller. Each junction point of the grid becomes a point of observation.

- 7) Transducers are held on corresponding points of observation on opposite faces of a structural element to measure the ultrasonic pulse velocity by direct transmission, i.e., cross probing. If one of the faces is not- accessible, ultrasonic pulse velocity is measured on one face of the structural member by surface probing.

- 8) Surface, probing in general gives lower pulse velocity than in case of cross probing and depending on number of parameters, the difference could be of the order of about 1 km/sec.

The following shall be assessed by performing UPV test

as per IS 13311 (Part-I)-1992- (Reaffirmed 2004), ASTM C597, etc.,

Assessment of quality of concrete with respect to pulse velocity as per ASTM Standards.

Observations with respect to possible discontinuity.

Depth of surface cracks

(D) Inference:

General guidelines for concrete quality based on UPV values are as furnished below:

Pulse Velocity	Concrete quality
> 4.0 km/s	Very good to excellent
3.5-4.0 km/s	Good to very good, slight porosity may exist.
3.0- 3.5 km/s	Satisfactory but loss of integrity is suspected
<3.0 km/s	Poor and loss of integrity exist

Detection of defects:

When an ultrasonic pulse traveling through concrete meets a concrete-air-interface, there is a negligible transmission of energy across this interface so that any air-filled crack or void lying directly between the transducers will obstruct the direct beam of ultrasound when the void has a projected area larger than the area of transducer faces. The first pulse to arrive at the receiving transducer will have been diffracted around the periphery of the defect and the time will be longer than in similar concrete with no defect.

Estimating the depth of cracks.

An estimate of the depth of a crack visible at the surface can be obtained by measuring the transit times across the crack for two different arrangements of the transducers placed on the surface. One suitable arrangement is one in which the transmitting and receiving transducers are placed on opposite sides of the crack and distant from it. Two values of 'x' are chosen, one being twice that of the other, and the transmit times corresponding to these are measured. An equation may be derived by assuming that the plane of the crack is perpendicular to the concrete surface and that the concrete in the vicinity of the crack is of reasonably uniform quality. It is important that the distance 'x' be measured accurately and that very good coupling is developed between the transducers and the concrete surface. The method is valid provided the crack is not filled with water.

3. HALF CELL POTENTIAL TESTS

(A) Objective:

Half-cell potential measurement method is used for finding out the status of corrosion activeness in the embedded steel.

(B) Scope of work:

Preparing the structural members as directed to expose the reinforcement steel, cleaning the area with blower/

wire brush and carrying out half- cell potentiometer test for measuring the level of corrosion of reinforcement steel in the RCC member as directed by NLC/NLC's Consultant.

(C) Procedure:

i. The measurement consists of giving an electrical connection to the rebar and observing the Voltage difference between the bar and a reference electrode in contact with concrete surface.

❖ Half-cell potential survey on well-defined grid points shall provide information on the presence or probability of corrosion activity. Same grid points used for UPV test could be used for carrying out half cell potential survey.

❖ The spacing between measurements is generally chosen such that adjacent readings are less than 150 mV with the minimum spacing so that there is at least 100 mV between readings. An area with greater than 150 mV indicates an area of high corrosion activity.

ii. A direct electrical connection is made to the reinforcing steel with a compression clamp or by brazing or welding a protruding rod. The bar is connected to the positive terminal of the voltmeter. One end of the lead wire is connected to the half-cell and the other end to the negative terminal of the voltmeter.

❖ To get a low electrical resistance connection, the rod should be scraped or brushed before connecting it to the reinforcing bar. It may be necessary to drill into the concrete to expose a reinforcing bar.

❖ Under some circumstances the concrete surface has to be pre-wetted with a wetting agent. This is necessary if the half-cell reading fluctuates with time when it is placed in contact with the concrete. If fluctuation occurs either the whole concrete surface is made wet with the wetting agent or only the spots where the half-cell is to be placed.

iii. The electrical half-cell potentials are recorded to the nearest 0.01 V correcting for temperature if the temperature is outside the range 22.2 ± 5.5 degree Centigrade.

iv. Measurements shall be presented with an equipotential contour map which provides a graphical delineation of areas in the member where corrosion activity may be occurring. The maximum contour interval should be 0.10 V. Analysis of potential contour will generally consist of identifying the locations with accumulated potential lines indicating to the corroding areas beneath.

(D) Inference:

Generally, the voltage potential becomes more and more negative as the corrosion becomes more and more active. However, less negative potential values may also indicate the presence of corrosion activity, if the pH values of concrete are less.

The general guidelines for identifying the probability of corrosion based on half-cell potential values as suggested in ASTM C 876 are given below in Tabular form: Probability of corrosion being active Half Cell Potential Reading Range.

Probability of corrosion being active	Half Cell Potential Reading Range	
	Cu-CuSo ₄ Electrode (CSE)	Silver-Silver Chloride Electrode (SSE)
> 95%	More negative than - 350 mV	More negative than - 350 mV
50%	- 200 to - 350 mV	- 500 to - 700 mV
< 5%	More positive than - 200 mV	More positive than - 500 mV

4. CARBONATION TEST/ PHENOLPHTHALEIN TEST

(A) Objective:

This test is carried out to determine the depth of concrete affected due to combined attack of atmospheric carbon dioxide and moisture causing a reduction in level of alkalinity of concrete. Depth of carbonation, used to determine whether moisture has reached the depth of the reinforcing bars and hence corrosion may be occurring.

(B) Scope of work:

Preparing the surface of RCC structural member by chipping the plastered surface/finishing/cladding to expose the concrete, cutting etc., as per relevant code and conducting carbonation test at various depth as directed by NLC/NLC's Consultant using phenolphthalein of specified concentration to assess depth of carbonation.

(C) Procedure:

The test is conducted by drilling a hole on the concrete surface to different depths up to cover concrete thickness, removing dust by air blowing, spraying 0.2% phenolphthalein solution with physician's injection syringe and needle on such freshly drilled/ broken concrete and observing the colour change.

Based on the test following details are to be evaluated:

- The depth of carbonation - Estimated based on the change in colour profile.
- The pH value - By analysing samples of mortar collected by drilling from the site, dissolving the same in distilled water and thereby titration in laboratory.

(D) Inference:

A spray of 0.2% solution of phenolphthalein is used as pH indicator of concrete. The change of colour of concrete to pink indicates that the concrete is in the good health, where no change in colour takes place, it is suggestive of carbonation-affected concrete.

Based on the chemical analysis, corrosion-prone locations can be identified as per the

Guidelines given below:

SL.No.	Test Results	Interpretations
1.	High pH values greater than 11.5 and very low chloride content	No corrosion
2.	High pH values and high chloride content greater than threshold values (0.15 percent by weight of cement)	Corrosion prone
3.	Low pH values and high chloride content (greater corrosion prone than threshold values of chloride 0.15 percent by weight of cement)	increased risk of corrosion

5a. CHLORIDE CONTENT TEST

(A)Objective

This test is carried out to determine the chloride content of concrete affected due to combined attack of atmospheric (external) chloride and that might have gone in during construction.. Presence of chloride can cause severe corrosion.

(B) Scope of work:

Collecting the concrete sample in the form of fine dust from the structure. This may be taken from cores. Chloride can originate from both internal and external sources.

Internal: At the time of casting

External: Air borne Coastal environment

(C) Procedure:

The test is conducted by crushing extracted concrete to fine dust and extracting chloride with hot dilute nitric acid and then adding silver nitrate solution to precipitate chloride present. The test should be done as per IS 14959-2(2001) Determination of water soluble and acid soluble chloride in mortar and concrete- Method of test

(D)Inference:

The maximum acid soluble chloride content as per IS 456:2000 should not exceed 3 kg/cub.m

5b. CEMENT CONTENT TEST

(A)Objective

The cement content will decide the type of crack. If the cement content is too low concrete will be weak and will be porous. On the other hand if too high heat of hydration will cause thermal cracking and the risk of shrinkage increases

(B) Scope of work:

Collecting the concrete sample in the form of fine dust from the structure. This may be taken from cores. Finding the cement content by lab test

(C) Procedure:

Crushed concrete is extracted with dilute acid and alkali solution to remove cement

Extract is then analysed for soluble silica and CaO being two major components of cement. Thus cement content is found. .

(D)Inference:

The cement content should be compared with that required as per IS 456:2000 Table 5.

6. PETROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

(A) Objective

The test should reveal formation and composition of concrete. To answer why did concrete spall under the present condition

(B) Scope of work:

Collecting the concrete sample in the form of disc. To study the sample under SEM

(C) Procedure:

The specimen has to be polished and studied under microscope..

(D)Inference:

Mineral aggregates to be identified. Paste aggregate interface identified. Integrity of bond established. Check made on ITZ. The following are to be identified

1. Aggregate durability
2. Effects of carbonation
3. Presence of splitting of concrete due to corrosion

7. WATER ABSORPTION

(A)Objective

To test moisture ingress into concrete due to voids in concrete

(B) Scope of work:

Collecting the concrete sample in the form of disc. To study the sample under water ingress due to lab generated conditions of atmospheric pressure.

(C) Procedure:

Method of determination of water absorption is codified under ASTM C1585-20 and BS 1881-122:2011. The concrete is to be kept in a submerged condition. The weight gain of the sample indicates the water that has been absorbed.

(D)Inference:

ASTM C 642 lays out the procedure of testing as well as correlation between weight gain and permeability which is to be reported.

8. RAPID CHLORIDE PENETRATION TEST

(A)Objective

To establish the RCPT value for concrete which signifies the resistance of concrete to chloride ion ingress.

(B) Scope of work:

Collecting the concrete sample in the form of disc. To conduct an RCPT test as codified in AASHTO T 277.

(C) Procedure:

Conduct the test as recommended by the code using 2 cell apparatus and obtain Chloride conductivity value. (Ref: Concrete Technology By A.R.Santhakumar Published by Oxford University Press. Page 256 to 258)

(D)Inference:

Compare the Sample results with allowable maximum Chloride conductivity values for coastal environment given in page 258 of the reference cited above.

9. COVER TO REINFORCEMENT TEST

(A)Objective

To establish the the correct cover adopted in construction and locating the reinforcement in X and Y direction.

(B) Scope of work:

Cover meter to be used to locate the reinforcement in concrete. Knowing the size of bar actual cover adopted is to be established.

(C) Procedure:

The available devices work well to measure cover depth upto 80 mm. It can also be used to locate the bars in meridian and circumferential directions. This will enable test cores to be taken without cutting the rebars.

(D)Inference:

Compare the cover provided with that specified. Also with the recommendations of IS 456:2000

10. VISUAL OBSERVATION

(A)Objective

Any thorough investigation starts with Visual review.

(B) Scope of work:

Visual examination, mapping the location of the problem on paper and reviewing these with as built drawings are with in the scope.

(C) Procedure:

The key indicators to be noted are

1. Cracking
2. surface distress
- 3 water leakage or staining'
- 4 Relative movement
5. Corrosion stains
6. Embedment deterioration
7. Miscellaneous- discoloration, dislocation

(D)Inference:

Photographic recording helps to survey both the progress of deterioration as well as repair work. Drone survey may also be taken up for accessing remote heights.



Part –I GST

Notifications implementing 43rd GST Council Meeting Decisions

Various notifications have been issued by the CBIC today to give effect to the recommendations of the 43rd GST Council meeting. Synopsis of the same is as follows:

Notification	Particulars
Notification No. 16/2021 – Central Tax: Dated 01/06/2021	Section 112 of the Finance Act providing for retrospective amendment in Section 50 of the CGST Act related to levy of interest has been notified w.e.f. 01.06.2021.
Notification No. 17/2021 – Central Tax: Dated 01/06/2021	The due date for furnishing details of outward supplies in Form GSTR-1 for the month of May-2021 has been extended from 11th June, 2021 to 26th June, 2021.
Notification No. 18/2021 – Central Tax Dated 01/06/2021, Notification No. 02/2021-Integrated Tax Dated 01/06/2021, Notification No. 02/2021-Union Territory Tax Dated 01/06/2021	Seeks to provide relief by lowering of interest rate for late filing of monthly/quarterly returns in Form GSTR-3B or PMT-06 challans as well as for late filing of statement in Form CMP-08 by the composition tax payers.
Notification No. 19/2021 – Central Tax: Dated 01/06/2021	Seeks to provide relief by waiving late fees for filing of Form GSTR-3B for the months of March, April & May 2021 Amnesty Scheme has been provided to taxpayers for non-furnishing of returns in FORM GSTR-3B for the tax periods from July, 2017 to April, 2021. Late fees have been capped to Rs 500 per return in case of taxpayers having NIL tax liability while in case of others, it has been capped to Rs 1000 per return. Said benefit is available only if the returns are furnished between 01.06.2021 to 31.08.2021. Rationalisation of late fees leviable under Section 47 for delay in furnishing of return in FORM GSTR-3B has been done from the tax period June 2021 onwards.
Notification No. 20/2021 – Central Tax: Dated 01/06/2021	Rationalisation of late fees leviable under Section 47 for delay in furnishing of return in FORM GSTR-1 has been done from the tax period June 2021 onwards.

Example explaining Applicability of TDS and TCS

Turnover of Seller (in crore)	Turnover of Buyer (in crore)	Amt. recd. or paid for sale of Goods in prev. year (in lakhs)	Taxable Amount	Whether PAN is available	TDS or TCS	Liabe person	Applicable Section	Explanation
11	9	55	5	Buyers PAN available	TCS @ 0.1%	Seller	206C(1H)	Buyer Turnover Less than 10 Cr.
11	9	55	5	Buyers PAN not available	TCS @ 5%	Seller	206C(1H)	Buyer Turnover Less than 10 Cr.
9	11	55	5	Seller PAN available	TDS @ 0.1%	Buyer	194Q	Seller Turnover Less than 10 Cr.
9	11	55	5	Seller PAN not available	TDS @ 5%	Buyer	194Q & 206AA	Seller Turnover Less than 10 Cr. And PAN not available
11	11	55	5	Seller PAN available	TDS @ 0.1%	Buyer	194Q	Exclusion provided under Sec 206C(1H)
11	11	55	5	Seller PAN not available	TDS @ 5%	Buyer	194Q & 206AA	Exclusion provided under Sec 206C(1H)
9	9	55	5	Seller and Buyer PAN available	NA	NA	NA	Seller and Buyer Turnover less than 10 Cr.
11	11	45	NIL	Seller PAN Available	NA	NA	NA	Transac - tion Amount not Exceeds 50 Lakhs

GSTR 3B Due dates for all Registered Persons having Aggregate turnover > 5 Crores in preceding F.Y:

Tax Period	Late Fees	Interest	
	No Late Fees if filed till	Interest @ 9% if filed till	Interest @ 18% if filed after
Mar-21	5 th May, 2021	5 th May, 2021	5 th May, 2021
Apr-21	4 th June, 2021	4 th June, 2021	4 th June, 2021
May-21	5 th July, 2021	5 th July, 2021	5 th July, 2021

GSTR 3B Due dates for all Registered Persons having Aggregate turnover < 5 Crores in preceding F.Y and filing monthly returns:

Tax Period	Late Fees	Interest		
	No Late Fees if filed till	NIL Interest if filed till	Interest @ 9% if filed till	Interest @ 18% if filed after
Mar-21	19 th June, 2021	5 th May, 2021	19 th June, 2021	19 th June, 2021
Apr-21	4 th July, 2021	4 th June, 2021	4 th July, 2021	4 th July, 2021
May-21	20 th July, 2021	5 th July, 2021	20 th July, 2021	20 th July, 2021

GSTR 3B Due dates for all Registered Persons under QRMP Scheme:

Tax Period	Late Fees	Interest		
	No Late Fees if filed till	NIL Interest if filed till	Interest @ 9% if filed till	Interest @ 18% if filed after
Mar-21	21 st / 23 rd June, 2021	7 th / 9 th May, 2021	21 st / 23 rd June, 2021	21 st / 23 rd June, 2021
Apr-21	Not Applicable	9 th June, 2021	9 th July, 2021	9 th July, 2021
May-21	Not Applicable	10 th July, 2021	25 th July, 2021	25 th July, 2021

CMP-08 Due date for Composition taxable persons:

Tax Period	Interest		
	NIL Interest if filed till	Interest @ 9% if filed till	Interest @ 18% if filed after
Jan-Mar 2021	3 rd May 2021	17 th June, 2021	17 th June, 2021

GST Amnesty Scheme for GSTR-3B returns if filed between 01.06.2021 to 31.08.2021:

Tax Period	Category of Taxpayers	
	Taxpayers having NIL tax liability	Other Taxpayers
July 2017 to April 2021	Max late fees of Rs 500 (Rs 250 CGST + Rs 250 SGST) per return	Max late fees of Rs 1000 (Rs 500 CGST + Rs 500 SGST) per return

Rationalization of late fees leviable on account of delay in furnishing return in FORM GSTR-3B & FORM GSTR-1 from June 2021 onwards:

Category of Taxpayers	Maximum amount of late fees
Taxpayers having NIL tax liability or having NIL outward supplies	Max late fees of Rs 500 (Rs 250 CGST + Rs 250 SGST) per return
Other taxpayers having aggregate turnover in preceding financial year up to Rs 1.5 crores	Max late fees of Rs 2000 (Rs 1000 CGST + Rs 1000 SGST) per return
Other taxpayers having aggregate turnover in preceding financial year between Rs 1.5 crores to Rs 5 crores	Max late fees of Rs 5000 (Rs 2500 CGST + Rs 2500 SGST) per return
Other taxpayers having aggregate turnover in preceding financial year above Rs 5 crores	Max late fees of Rs 10000 (Rs 5000 CGST + Rs 5000 SGST) per return
Notification No. 21/2021 – Central Tax: Dated 01/06/2021	Rationalisation of late fees leviable under Section 47 for delay in furnishing of return in FORM GSTR-4 has been done from the tax period 2021-22 onwards.

Rationalization of late fees leviable on account of delay in furnishing return in FORM GSTR-4 by composition taxpayers from FY 2021-22 onwards:

Category of Taxpayers	Maximum amount of late fees
Taxpayers having NIL tax liability	Max late fees of Rs 500 (Rs 250 CGST + Rs 250 SGST) per return
Other taxpayers	Max late fees of Rs 2000 (Rs 1000 CGST + Rs 1000 SGST) per return
Notification No. 22/2021 – Central Tax: Dated 01/06/2021	Rationalisation of late fees leviable under Section 47 for delay in furnishing of return in FORM GSTR-7 has been done from the tax period June 2021 onwards. The late fees payable has been reduced to Rs 50 per day per return subject to a maximum of Rs 2000 per return.

Notification No. 23/2021 – Central Tax: Dated 01/06/2021	Notification No. 13/2020 – CT has been amended to exempt government departments and local authorities from the mandatory requirement of generating e-invoices.
Notification No. 24/2021 – Central Tax: Dated 01/06/2021	<p>Where, any time limit for completion or compliance of any action, by any authority or by any person, has been specified in, or prescribed or notified under the said Act, which falls during the period from the 15th day of April, 2021 to the 29th day of June, 2021, and where completion or compliance of such action has not been made within such time, then, the time limit for completion or compliance of such action, shall be extended up to the 30th day of June, 2021, including for the purposes of—</p> <p>(a) completion of any proceeding or passing of any order or issuance of any notice, intimation, notification, sanction or approval or such other action, by whatever name called; or</p> <p>(b) filing of any appeal, reply or application or furnishing of any report, document, return, statement or such other record, by whatever name called.</p> <p>However, following are the exceptions to this general extension:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter IV of CGST Act related to time and place of supply; • Sub-section (3) of Section 10 related to composition levy; • Sections 25 – Procedure for registration; • Section 27 – Special provisions relating to CTP & NRTP; • Section 31 – Tax Invoice; • Section 37 – Furnishing details of outward supplies; • Section 47 – Levy of late fee; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 50 – Interest on delayed payment of tax; • Section 69 – Power to arrest; • Section 90 – Liability of partners of firm to pay tax; • Section 122 – Penalty for certain offences; • Section 129 – Detention, seizure and release of goods and conveyance in transit; • Section 39, except sub-section (3), (4) and (5) related to TDS deductors, ISD and NRTPs;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 68 related to inspection of goods in movement, in so far as e-way bill is concerned; and • rules made under the provisions specified above. <p>Also, the time limit for completion of any action by any authority or by any person as per Rule 9 of the CGST Rules related to verification and approval of registration application, falling during the period from 1st May, 2021 to 30th June, 2021 shall be extended to 15th July, 2021.</p>
Notification No. 25/2021 – Central Tax:	The due date for furnishing return in Form GSTR-4 for the financial year ending 31 st March, 2021 has been extended from 30 th April, 2021 to 31 st July, 2021. (Earlier extended till 31 st May, 2021).
Notification No. 26/2021 – Central Tax:	The due date for furnishing the declaration in FORM GST ITC-04, in respect of goods dispatched to a job worker or received from a job worker, during the period from 1 st January, 2021 to 31 st March, 2021 has been extended from 25 th April, 2021 to 30 th June, 2021. (Earlier extended till 31 st May, 2021).
Notification No. 27/2021 – Central Tax:	<p>Central Goods and Services Tax (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 2021 have been notified. Following are the key changes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A registered person registered under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 shall, during the period from the 27th day of April, 2021 to the 31st day of May, 2021, 31st day of August, 2021 also be allowed to furnish the return in FORM GSTR-3B and the details of outward supplies in FORM GSTR-1 or using IFF, verified through electronic verification code (EVC). • Rule 36(4) shall apply cumulatively for the period April, May & June 2021 and the return in FORM GSTR-3B for the tax period June, 2021 or quarter ending June, 2021 shall be furnished with the cumulative adjustment of input tax credit for the said months. • The details using IFF for the month of May 2021 can be furnished from 1st June, 2021 till 28th June, 2021.

Part –II INCOME TAX

CIRCULAR NO.13 OF 2021 OF CBD T SATED 30TH JUNE, 2021- GUIDELINE U/S 194Q OF IT ACT, 1961-BRIEF NOTE:

1. From 1st July, 2021 any buyer who is responsible for paying any sum to any resident seller for purchase of any goods of the value or aggregate of value exceeding Rs.50.00 lakhs in any previous year.
2. The buyer is required to deduct an amount equal **to 0.1%** of such sum exceeding Rs.50.00 lakhs as income tax.
3. **BUYER:** A person whose total sales or gross receipts or turnover from the business carried on by him exceeds Rs.10.00 crores during the financial year immediately preceding the financial year in which the purchase of good is carried out.

4. GUIDELINES:

- I. In order to remove difficulties, it is provided that the provision of section 194Q of the Act shall not be applicable in relation to:-
- II. Transactions in securities and commodities traded through recognized stock exchanges or recognized Clearing Corporation in International Financial Service Centre.

5. CALCULATION OF THRESHOLD FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2021-2022.

- I. The provision of this sub-section shall not apply on any sum credited or paid before 1st July, 2021.
- II. Since the threshold limit of Rs.50.00 lakhs is with respect to previous year, TDS is applicable on or after 1st July, 2021.

6. ADJUSTMENT FOR GST, PURCHASE RETURNS:

- I. That no adjustment on account of GST is required to be made for collection of tax under sub-section (IH) of section 206C of the Act since the collection is made with reference to receipt of amount of sale consideration.
- II. Wherever in terms of the agreement or contract between the payer and payee, the component of 'GST on services' comprised in the amount payable to a resident is indicated separately, tax to be deducted on the amount paid or payable without including such GST on services component.
- III. Accordingly with respect to TDS under section 194Q of the Act, that when tax is deducted at the time of credit, the component of GST comprised in the amount payable to the seller is indicated separately, tax shall be deducted on the amount credited without including such GST. However the tax is deducted on the payment basis the payment is earlier than the credit, the tax would be deducted on the whole amount as the GST component of the amount to be invoiced in future.

IV. **With respect to purchase return**, the tax is required to be deducted at the time of payment or credit, whichever is earlier. Hence, the already deducted tax can be adjusted in the next purchase against the same seller. No adjustment is required in the case of purchase return is replaced by goods.

Whether non-resident can be buyer u/s 194Q of the Act?

The provisions of the section shall not apply to a non-resident whose purchase of goods from seller resident in India is not effectively connected with the permanent establishment of such non-resident in India.

Whether tax is to be deducted when the seller is a person whose income is exempt:

TDS shall not apply on purchase of goods from a person, being seller, is exempt from income tax under the Act and not applicable for part exemption.

Whether Tax is to be deducted on Advance Payment?

YES.

Whether the provision is applicable to the buyer in the year of incorporation?:

The provisions of the Act shall not apply in the year of incorporation.

Whether the provisions shall apply to buyer if the turnover from business is 10.00 crores or less?

A buyer is required to have total sales or gross receipts or turnover from the business carried out by him exceeding **rupees ten crores** during the financial year immediately preceding the financial year in which the purchase of goods is carried out. Hence the provisions will not apply. The turnover or receipts from non-business activity is not to be counted for this purpose.

Cross application of section 194-0, sub-section (IH) of section 206C and section 194Q of the Act.

If the section 194-0, sub-section (IH) of section 206C and Section 194Q of the Act, a transaction of which tax is already deducted u/sub-section (3) of section 194-0, shall not be liable to tax deduction at source under any other provisions of chapter XVII of the Act.

i. If tax has been deducted by the e-commerce operator on a transaction under section 194-0 of the Act, that transaction shall not be subject to tax deduction under section 194Q.

- ii. That exemption from TCS if the buyer has deducted tax at source on goods purchased by him, it is clarified that this exemption would also cover a situation where instead of the buyer the e-commerce operator has deducted tax at source on the transaction of sale of goods by seller to buyer through e-commerce operator.
- iii. If a transaction is both within a purview of section 194-0 of the Act as well as section 194Q, tax is required to be deducted under section 194-0 and not under section n 194Q.
- iv. It is clarified that the primary responsibility is on e-commerce operator to deduct the tax u/2 194-0 of the Act and the responsibility cannot be condoned if the seller has collected the tax 8nder sub-section (IH) of section 206C. This is for the reason that the rate of TDS under section 194-0 is higher than rate of TCS under sub-section (IH) of section 206C of the Act.
- v. If the transaction is both within the purview of section 194Q of the Act as well as sub-section (IH) of section 206C, the tax is required to be deducted under section 194Q of the Act. The transaction will come out of the purview of the sub-section (IH) of section 206 of the Act after the tax has been deducted by the buyer on that transaction. Once the buyer has deducted the tax on a transaction, the seller is not required to collect the tax under sub-section (IH) of section 206C on the same transaction. However, if, for any reason, tax has been collected by the seller under sub-section (IH) of section 206C before the buyer could deduct tax under section 194Q on the same transaction; such transaction would not be subject to tax deduction again by the buyer.

இரங்கல் செய்தி



08.06.2021 அன்று

கும்பகோண மய்யத்தலைவர்

திரு. R. சீனிவாசன் அவர்கள்

இறைவனடி சேர்ந்தார். அன்னாரது மறைவிற்கு
ஆழ்ந்த இரங்கலைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறோம்.

அகில இந்திய கட்டுநர் சங்க தமிழ்நாடு புதுச்சேரி மாநிலத்தின் சார்பில்
கொரோனா நிவாரண நிதி வழங்கியோரின் விவரம்

CM COVID RELIEF FUND CONTRIBUTORS LIST SOUTHERN CENTRE

CM COVID RELIEF FUND CONTRIBUTORS LIST		
Southern Centre		
S.NO	NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR	AMOUNT
1	L.VENKAT ESAN	75000
2	R.NIMRODE	50000
3	G. DIWAKAR	50000
4	R.BALASUBRAMANIAN	25000
5	T.M.S.SHIVAKUMAR	100000
6	K.VENKATESAN	100000
7	D. KUMAR	10000
8	D.KUMAR & SONS	90000
9	R. SIVAKUMAR	100000
10	THE SOUTHERN CONSTRUCTION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICE SOCIETY	100000
11	Dr. Arjun A Raja	100000
12	S. SUBRAHMANYAN PUBLICCHARITABLE TRUST	100000
13	K. GOPINATHAN	75000
14	MU. MOHAN	50000
15	S. AYYANATHAN	50000
16	SANTHAKUMAR LOKIAH RAJU	50000
17	S. RAMAPRABHU	25000
18	A. MAHESH KUMAR	25000
19	M. JAISHANKAR	50000
20	B. DHANASEKARAN	50000
21	NIRMAL CHAND CHALLANI.J	50000
22	J.MOHAN (AFFILIATED ASSN.)	50000
23	K.RAMANUJAM	50000
24	M/s Precision interrex	25001
25	T.V CHANDRASEKARAN	25000
26	S.D. KANNAN	25000
27	K.R. PARTHASARATHY	25000
28	NETHRA ENGINEERING Bishma R. RADHAKRISHNAN	25000
29	M. KANNAN	25000
30	V.S. RAMAKRISHNAN	25000
31	M.N.BALASUNDARAM	25000
32	Y. SRINIVASAN	25000
33	M. SEKAR	25000
34	R.R.SHRIDHAR	25000
35	A.N. BALAJI	25000

36	N.G. LOKANATHAN	25000
37	B.RAMESH	10000
38	A. KALAIARASAN	15000
39	R.RAMALINGAM	10000
40	P.K.P. Narayana Murthy	10000
41	G. Yoganandan	10000
42	G.THILAGAR	10000
43	S.GANAPATHI	10000
44	P.RAMKUMAR	10000
45	A. UDAYA SANKAR	10000
46	R.RAMESH	10000
47	K.K. CHOUDHRY	20000
48	R. RAJENDRAN	10000
49	K.ANNAMALAI	10000
50	M. SENTHIL KUMAR	10000
51	PRAVEEN PALLETI	10000
52	A. SATHYANARAYANA	10000
53	J. TAJUDDIN	10000
54	M. PASUPATHY	10000
55	J.R.SETHURAMALINGAM	10000
56	A. VIJAYAKUMAR	10000
57	M.V.HARI KUMAR	10000
58	O.K. SELVARAJ	10000
59	D.ANBZHAGAN	10000
60	S.JEYARAMAN	10000
61	M.G. MATHIVANAN	10000
62	SRIVARU CLASSIC DEVELOPERS	10000
63	M/s Sheetal Foundations	10000
64	Mr. R.Ethirajan	10000
65	Mr. A. Jayaseelan	10000
66	V & J CONSTRUCTIONSS	5000
67	M/s Rajarathnam Construction Pvt Ltd.	25000
68	Southern Centre	15000
		2100000

அகில இந்திய கட்டுநர் சங்க தமிழ்நாடு புதுச்சேரி மாநிலத்தின் சார்பில்
கொரோனா நிவாரண நிதி வழங்கிய மய்யங்களின் விவரம்

S.NO	NAME OF CENTRES	AMOUNT
1	Southern Centre	2100000
2	Avadi	25000
3	Coimbatore	600000
4	Chengai	100000
5	Dindigul	100000
6	Erode	1575000
7	Kanyakumari	100000
8	Kalpakkam	35000
9	Kanchipuram	107500
10	Kodaikanal	25000
11	Kumbakonam	200000
12	Madurai	136000
13	Maduranthagam	50000
14	Myladuthurai	25000
15	Nagapattinam	25000
16	Namakkal	485000
17	Nilgiri	10000
18	Perambalur	100000
19	Ponneri	64277
20	Poonamallee	100000
21	Pudukottai	200000
22	Ramnad	25000
23	Salem	650000
24	Tambaram	115000
25	Thanjavur	50000
26	Theni	200000
27	Tiruchirappalli	200000
28	Tirunelveli	150000
29	Tirupur	100000
30	Tuticorn	100000
31	Vizhupuram	25000
		7777777

25.06.2021 அன்று வணிகவரி மற்றும் பத்திரப்பதிவுத் துறை அமைச்சர் அவர்களிடம் மய்யத்தலைவர் திரு. L. சாந்தகுமார், MSME குழுத்தலைவர் திரு. L. வெங்கடேசன், மற்றும் தென்மண்டல செயலாளர் திரு. K. வெங்கடேசன், மற்றும் Taxation குழுத்தலைவர் திரு. S.D. கண்ணன் ஆகியோர் சந்தித்து கோரிக்கை மனு சமர்ப்பித்தனர்.



17.06.2021 அன்று காணொலி வாயிலாக இதய ஆரோக்கியம் குறித்து உரையாற்றிய இதய நோய் நிபுனர் டாக்டர் சிவகடாட்சம் அவர்களுக்கு மய்யத்தலைவர் திரு. L. சாந்தகுமார் அவர்கள் நினைவுப்பரிசு வழங்கி கவுரவித்தார்.

09.06.2021 அன்று The New rent law என்ற பொருளில் காணொலி வாயிலாக உரையாற்றிய திரு. P.S. பாலாஜி, Advocate, Madras High Court அவர்களை மய்யத்தலைவர் திரு. L. சாந்தகுமார் அவர்கள் நினைவுப் பரிசு வழங்கி கவுரவித்தார்.



19.06.2021 அன்று நடைபெற்ற பொதுப்பணித்துறை ஒப்பந்ததாரர்கள் பிரச்சனைகள் குறித்த கூட்டத்தில் தலைமையேற்ற பொதுப்பணித்துறை மற்றும் நெடுஞ்சாலைத்துறை அமைச்சர் மாண்புமிகு திரு. E.V. வேலு அவர்களின் தலைமையில் நடைபெற்ற கூட்டத்தில் மாநிலத்தலைவர் திரு. R. சிவக்குமார், உடனடி முன்னாள் அகில இந்தியத்தலைவர் திரு. Mu. மோகன், முன்னாள் அகில இந்திய துணைத்தலைவர் திரு. M. திருசங்கு, முன்னாள் மாநிலத்தலைவர் திரு. R. முத்துகுமார் ஆகியோர் கலந்து கொண்டனர்.



30.06.2021 அன்று நெடுஞ்சாலைத்துறை மற்றும் பொதுப்பணித்துறை அமைச்சர் மாண்புமிகு திரு. E.V. வேலு அவர்களை மாநிலத்தலைவர் திரு. R. சிவக்குமார், மற்றும் நெடுஞ்சாலைத்துறை துணைக்குழுத்தலைவர் திரு. M. அய்யப்பன் ஆகியோர் சந்தித்து நினைவுப்பரிசு வழங்கி கோரிக்கை மனுவினை அளித்தனர்.



30.06.2021 அன்று நெடுஞ்சாலைத்துறை மற்றும் பொதுப்பணித்துறை அமைச்சர் மாண்புமிகு திரு. E.V. வேலு அவர்களை மாநிலத்தலைவர் திரு. R. சிவக்குமார், மற்றும் நெடுஞ்சாலைத்துறை துணைக்குழுத்தலைவர் திரு. M. அய்யப்பன் ஆகியோர் சந்தித்து நினைவுப்பரிசு வழங்கி கோரிக்கை மனுவினை அளித்தனர்.



28.06.2021 அன்று நடைபெற்ற நமது பொதுக்குழு உறுப்பினர் திரு. T.M.S. சிவக்குமார் அவர்களின் இல்லத்திருமண விழா





AHMED BIN ALI STADIUM, A DEFINING SPORTS LANDMARK!

Drawing on their experience and expertise of having built several standout sports infrastructure, Larsen & Toubro, the US \$21 billion conglomerate, has created another impressive sports stadium – the spectacular Ahmad Bin Ali Stadium (Al Rayyan Stadium) which will be one of the venues for the 2022 FIFA World Cup at Qatar.

The 40,000–seater air-cooled open stadium incorporates symbols of Qatari culture in its spectacular undulating façade known as Naqish patterns that characterise different aspects of the country, the importance of family, the beauty of the desert, the native flora and fauna and local and international trade. The fifth shape that of a shield brings together the strength and unity of the city of Al Rayyan. These patterns are like the geometric shapes often found in Islamic architecture and their impressive intricacy reflect the exquisite handicrafts produced in Qatar. The stadium is FIFA compliant with the complete field of play and spectator bowl areas air conditioned through under seat diffusers. The roof is designed with only peripheral columns to provide an obstruction free view for the spectators. The roof system houses state-of-the-art LED pitch and spectator lighting.

The concept combines a simple, nearly rectangular bowl with exciting outer cladding adding dynamism to the building. Utilising traditional Arabic

patterns, the outer webbing allows sunlight to stream into the stadium. The stadium is built with GSAS (Global Sustainability) rating of 4, with every part of the stadium designed with sustainability in mind.

The stadium has been constructed at the same site after demolishing the former Ahmed Bin Ali Stadium and using 0 recycled and most of the materials from the demolished stadium. The project achieved a landfill rate of 90%, with L&T keeping construction and demolition waste to a minimum. It is also 20% more energy-efficient compared to other venues and uses 20% less water, thanks to these sustainable measures.



L&T has constructed the external Precinct and a dedicated district cooling plant. The precinct has soft & hardscaping, internal roads leading to stadium, a running track, cycle tracks, horse tracks, car parks and houses 6 training pitches, one of which has athletic tracks around pitch. The intent of the precinct is to serve as a park with access to common public. The whole complex is incorporated into the metropolitan transport network to allow easy access for all.

Another unique aspect of the stadium is that after the FIFA World Cup, almost half of the stadium's 40,000 modular seats will be dismantled and given to football development projects in other countries.

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53-S Grade	IS : 269 - 2015
42.5N	Sri Lanka Standards 107 : 2015 (Part 1)
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ABSTRACT

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Department – Announcement of the Hon'ble Minister of Tamil Nadu – Clearances / Approval/ Licenses – renewal of licences – exempting the manufacturing, trading and service establishments – by Boards, Corporations and Local Bodies - extending the period of approved licenses in operation up to 31.12.2021 – which are due to expire on 01.05.2021 and 30.09.2021 - Orders – Issued.

MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (F) DEPARTMENT

G.O. (Ms) No.33

Dated.01.06.2021

பிலவவருடம், வைகாசி 18,
திருவள்ளூர் ஆண்டு 2052

Read:

1. Press release No.036, dated.11.05.2021 released by the Department of Information and Public Relations.
2. From the Industries Commissioner and Director of Industries and Commerce Letter Rc No 14943/DIC3/2021, dated 12.05.2021.

ORDER:-

In the press release first read above, the Department of Information and Public relations has published the outcome of the meeting held on 11.05.2021 chaired by the Hon'ble Chief Minister to review the demands of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Associations in the COVID situation. Accepting the demands of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Association, the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has announced that “மே 2021 முதல் செப்டம்பர் 2021 வரை காலாவதியாகவுள்ள மாசு கட்டுப்பாட்டு வாரியம், தீயணைப்புத் துறை, தொழிலாளர் துறை, தொழில் பாதுகாப்புத் துறை, வணிக உரிமம் உள்ளிட்ட அனைத்து சட்டப்பூர்வமான உரிமங்கள் டிசம்பர் 2021 வரை நீட்டிக்கப்படுகின்றன”.

2. In the letter 2nd read above the Industries Commissioner and Director of Industries and Commerce has stated that for starting and running an enterprise and to do a business, the entrepreneur or the investor has to apply for and to get the approvals / clearances / licenses and their renewals by the statutory Government Departments and Agencies at pre-establishment, Pre-operation and Renewal stage as per Business Facilitation Act, 2018. As per the announcement made by the Hon'ble Chief Minister the Industries Commissioner and Director of Industries and Commerce has requested to issue necessary orders exempting the manufacturing, trading and service establishments from going through the process of renewal of statutory licenses required for their functioning and issued by the Departments, Boards, Corporations and Local bodies under the administrative control of the

Government of Tamil Nadu and also extending the period of their approved licenses in operation up to 31.12.2021 if they are due to expire on 1.5.2021 and 30.9.2021 as follows:-

S.No.	Description of the license	Statutory Authority for renewal
1	Renewal of consent to operate from Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board (TNPCB) under section 25 of The Water (Prevention and Control of pollution) Act, 1974 and under section 21 of the Air (Prevention and Control of pollution) Act, 1981	Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board (TNPCB) (Environment and Forest Department)
2	Renewal of authorization for handling hazardous wastes from TNPCB under rule 6 of the Hazardous and other wastes (Management and Transboundary movement) Rules, 2016	Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board (TNPCB) (Environment and Forest Department)
3	Renewal of certificate authorizing the use of boilers from Directorate of Boilers under section 8 of the Boilers Act, 1923. <i>(The validity of the Boiler licenses is extended subject to the condition that the owner of the Boiler to run and maintain it as per the provision of the Boilers Act 1923 and regulation and rules framed under the Act and owner shall also be responsible for any violation of the provisions.)</i>	Directorate of Boilers (Public Works Department)
4.	Renewal of approval for Boiler Manufacturer from the Directorate of Boilers under section 48 of the TamilNadu Boilers Rules, 1972 <i>(The validity of the Boiler licenses is extended subject to the condition that the owner of the Boiler to run and maintain it as per the provision of the Boilers Act 1923 and regulation and rules framed under the Act and owner shall also be responsible for any violation of the provisions.)</i>	Directorate of Boilers (Public Works Department)

5	<p>Renewal of approval for Boiler Erector from the Directorate of Boilers under section 48 of the TamilNadu Boilers Rules, 1972.</p> <p><i>(The validity of the Boiler licenses is extended subject to the condition that the owner of the Boiler to run and maintain it as per the provision of the Boilers Act 1923 and regulation and rules framed under the Act and owner shall also be responsible for any violation of the provisions.)</i></p>	<p>Directorate of Boilers. (Public Works Department)</p>
6	<p>Renewal of Factories License from the Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health under rule 7 of TamilNadu Factories Rules, 1950.</p>	<p>Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health. (Labour and Employment Department)</p>
7	<p>Renewal of License for Contractor for employing contractual workmen from Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health under rule 29 of the TamilNadu Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Rules, 1975.</p>	<p>Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health. (Labour and Employment Department)</p>
8	<p>Renewal of License for Contractor for employing Inter-State migration workmen from Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health under rule 14 (1) of the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of employment and conditions of service) Central Rules, 1980.</p>	<p>Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health. (Labour and Employment Department)</p>
9	<p>Renewal of License for Manufacturer/ Repairer / Dealer of weights or Measures from Labour Department under rule 11 (2) of the TamilNadu Legal Metrology (Enforcement) Rules, 2011.</p>	<p>Labour Department. (Labour and Employment Department)</p>
10	<p>Renewal of Fire and Rescue services License under rule 13 of the Tamil Nadu Fire Service Rules, 1990.</p>	<p>Fire and Rescue Services. (Home, Prohibition and Excise Department)</p>

11	Renewal of License to sell, stock or exhibit or offer for sale or distribute drugs from Food safety and Drug administration Department under section 18 of the Drugs and cosmetics Act, 1940.	Food safety and Drugs administration Department (Health and Family Welfare Department)
12	Renewal of license / loan license to manufacture / repack for sale or for distribution of drugs from Food safety and Drug administration Department under section 18 of the Drugs and cosmetics Act, 1940.	Food safety and Drugs administration Department (Health and Family Welfare Department)
13	Renewal of Trade licenses by Greater Chennai Corporation under section 279,287,288,299 (1),304 and 309 of the Chennai Municipal Corporation Act, 1919.	Greater Chennai Corporation (Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department)
14	Renewal of Trade License by municipalities under section 249 of the TamilNadu District Municipalities Act, 1920.	Urban local bodies (Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department)
15	Renewal of Trade license by village panchayats under section 148 of the TamilNadu Panchayats Act, 1994.	Village Panchayats (Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department)

3. After careful examination of the proposal of the Industries Commissioner and Director of Industries and Commerce, the Government hereby issue orders exempting the manufacturing, trading and service establishments from going through the process of renewal of statutory licenses required for their functioning and issued by the Departments, Boards, Corporations and Local bodies under the administrative control of the Government of Tamil Nadu and also extending the period of their approved licenses in operation up to 31.12.2021 if they are due to expire between May 2021 to September 2021 as detailed in the table on para 2 above.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

**V.ARUN ROY
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT**



ABSTRACT

Labour –Tamil Nadu Construction Workers Welfare Board – Nomination of Chairman and Members under sub section (3) and (5) of the section 6 of the Tamil Nadu Manual Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Work) Act, 1982 – Orders – Issued.

LABOUR WELFARE AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT (I2) DEPARTMENT

G.O.(Ms.) No.90

Dated: 28.06.2021

பிலவ வருடம், ஆனி-14
திருவள்ளூர் ஆண்டு 2052

Read:

1. G.O.(Ms.) No.236, Labour and Employment Department, Dated: 30.11.1994.
2. G.O.(Ms.) No.21, Labour and Employment (I2) Department, Dated:19.02.2014.
3. G.O.(Ms.) No.120, Labour and Employment (I2) Department, Dated: 20.05.2016.
4. From the Commissioner of Labour, Chennai-600 006 Letter No.W2/24619/2016, dated 25.06.2021.

ORDER:

In the Government Order first read above, the Government established Tamil Nadu Construction Workers Welfare Board. In the Government Order second read above, the Tamil Nadu Construction Workers Welfare Board was lastly reconstituted. In the Government Order third read above, additionally two members were nominated to Tamil Nadu Construction Workers Welfare Board. The term of non-official members of the said Board expired on 18.02.2016.

2. The Commissioner of Labour, Chennai in his letter fourth read above, has sent proposals for nominating the Chairman and Members to the said Tamil Nadu Construction Workers Welfare Board.

3. After careful consideration, the Government have decided to accept the proposal of the Commissioner of Labour and accordingly, nominates the representatives of the Government, representatives of the employer and

representatives of the manual workers as shown in the appendix to this order. The Government also order that Thiru.Ponkumar nominated as Government representative shall be appointed as Chairman of the said board:

4. The appended Notification will be published in the extraordinary issue of Tamil Nadu Government Gazette both in English and Tamil. The Works Manager, Government Central Press, Chennai is requested to send 20 copies of the Gazette to the Government and 20 copies to the Commissioner of Labour, Chennai-600 006.

5. The Director, Tamil Development and Information (Translations) Department will furnish the Tamil version of the Notification to the Works Manager, Government Central Press, Chennai for publication in the Gazette.

6. The term of non-official members of the Board shall be as per sub-rule (2) of rule 19 of the Tamil Nadu Manual Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Work) Rules, 1986.

7. The Board shall be treated as a First Class Committee for the purpose of Travelling Allowance and Daily Allowance. The Secretary, Tamil Nadu Construction Workers Welfare Board is authorised to countersign the T.A. Bills of non-official members of the Board.

8. This order does not require the concurrence of Finance Department vide G.O.(Ms.) No.519, Finance Department, dated: 29.9.1997.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

**R. KIRLOSH KUMAR,
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.**

APPENDIX.
NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (3) and (5) of section 6 of the Tamil Nadu Manual Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Work) Act, 1982 (Tamil Nadu Act 33 of 1982), the Governor of Tamil Nadu hereby nominates the following members, to the Tamil Nadu Construction Workers Welfare Board, namely:-

A. Representatives of the Government:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Thiru.Ponkumar | - Chairman. |
| 2. Commissioner of Labour, Chennai-600 006. | - Member. |
| 3. Additional Chief Secretary to Government,
Municipal Administration and Water Supply
Department, Chennai-600 009. | - Member. |

4. Additional Chief Secretary to Government,
Finance Department,
Chennai-600 009. - Member.
5. Principal Secretary to Government,
Housing and Urban Development Department,
Chennai-600 009. - Member.
6. Additional Chief Secretary to Government,
Public Works Department,
Chennai-600 009. - Member.
7. Principal Secretary to Government,
Highways and Minor Ports Department,
Chennai-600 009. - Member.
8. Director,
Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health,
Chennai-600 032. - Member.
9. Regional Labour Commissioner (Central Government),
Shastri Bhavan, Nungambakkam,
Chennai-600 006. - Member.

B. Representatives of Employers:

1. Chief Engineer,
Tamil Nadu Housing Board,
Chennai-600 035. - Member.
2. Chief Engineer,
Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board,
Chennai-600 005. - Member.
3. Chief Engineer,
Highways Department,
Chennai-600 005. - Member.
4. Chief Engineer,
Public Works Department, Chepauk,
Chennai-600 005. - Member.
5. **Thiru. R. Sivakumar** - **Member.**
State Chairman
Builders Association of India
No.14/1, V.O.C. Nagar, 2nd Street,
Anna Nagar East, Chennai – 600 102.
6. **Thiru. L. Santhakumar** - **Member.**
Chairman, Southern Centre
Builders Association of India
No.3C, 3rd Street, Dr.B.N. Road,
T.Nagar, Chennai - 600 017.

C. Representatives of Manual workers:

1. Thiru.J.Palani,
Thozhilalar Munnetra Sanga Peravai (LPF),
Government Hospital via,
Harur Post, Harur Taluk,
Dharmapuri District. - Member.
2. Tmt.S.Tamilselvi,
Thozhilalar Munnetra Sanga Peravai (LPF),
Mahalakshmi Complex, First Floor,
opposite to Collector Office,
Namakkal – 637 003. - Member.
3. Thiru.P.C.Ethiraj,
Thozhilalar Munnetra Sanga Peravai (LPF),
No.13/14A, Nabigal Nayagam Street,
Pudhpalayam, Cuddalore – 607 001. - Member.
4. Thiru.K.Ravi,
Deputy General Secretary,
All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC),
No.2/1, Kovur Vaidhiyanathan Street,
Chintadripet, Chennai – 600 002. - Member.
5. Thiru.D.Kumar,
Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU),
Executive Committee Member,
No.6, Shasthiri Nagar, 3rd Street,
North Kumarananthapuram,
Tiruppur – 641 602. - Member.
6. Thiru.K.Venkatesan,
State Secretary,
Marumalarchi Labour Front (MLF),
No.386/1, 6th Street,
Sakthi Nagar, Chengalpet. - Member.

**R. KIRLOSH KUMAR,
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.**

//TRUE COPY//

SECTION OFFICER

TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY

DR. Colonel.
P Nallathambi
Ph.D (Structural Engg),
ME, MBA, FIE, FIV)



Introduction.

Today technology leads the lifestyle of the people but the environment is getting overloaded. Throughout history, whenever new technologies have emerged it tends to transform society. The rapid technological developments since the past century in biotechnology & medicine, communication technology, computer & information technology, nanotechnology, automobile and artificial intelligence have made a greater impact on the lifestyle of a human being. According to this technological change, our political institutions, legal system, human rights, banking system and education system have been oriented. The world economy now mainly depends on technological advancement.

Nature. It consists of: 1. Earth: Geology - Geological evolution and Historical perspective. 2. Atmosphere, Climate, and Weather. 3. Water on the Earth: Oceans, Lakes, Ponds, Rivers and Streams. 4. Ecosystems-Wilderness. 5. Life: Evolution, Microbes and Plants and Animals. 6. Human interrelationship: Human impact, Aesthetics and beauty. 7. Matter and Energy. 8. Beyond Earth- Universe and Planets. We need to protect nature and natural resources. "It seems the most logical thing in the world to believe that the natural resources of the Earth, upon which the race depends for food, clothing and shelter, should be owned collectively by the race instead of being the private property of a few social parasites." ~ Ralph Chaplin.

The rapid development of technology all over the world, fast exploration of limited natural resources which are not getting enough time for replenishment and the people or society is getting trapped in-between these two factors. Therefore, it is essential to manage the fast-changing technology by preserving nature and regulating society which is the major challenges for our future generation to live safely and comfortably on this earth.

Engineering is the art of directing the great source of power in nature for the comfort and convenience of human life. Engineering has been an aspect of life since the beginning of human existence. Engineers solve problems that others didn't know or don't understand. Civil Engineering is arguably one of the world oldest professions in helping the advancement of society and causes more impact on the environment.

Now, India's population is about 135 crores, the second most populated country in the world and expected to be the first in 2022. The world population is 752 cores and the total population of China, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia and Srilanka put together is 340 Crores (45% of the world population). The land area of India is 33 Lakhs Sqkm (1/3 of China area) with a population density of 409 persons per Sqkm. Comparing the population density, China is 145, US is 34 and Russia is 9. Our neighbour Bangladesh has a population density is 1,117, Srilanka is 325 and Pakistan is 248, whose problems are the same as ours. Therefore, the models and ideas working in other countries will not guarantee to work in our country due to the huge population density and the mindset of the people. The countries like Singapore, Hong Kong are thickly populated but they are managing well by imposing strict laws and discipline on their people. As India has a high-density population, many countries like China, US, Japan and Europe are interested to invest on the cell phone, automobile and IT industries in India for their business promotion.

The capabilities of human being got enhanced many folds due to technological advancement. A man was digging the earth with his own hand, and then he had used crowbars and shovels. Now he can do the job in many folds with the latest machinery such as bore well rigs, JCB, hydraulic auger and many earth moving machines. But the Earth is the same for the past 450 crores of years (4.54 billion years). Nature needs some time to recover its losses of resources. High population, enhanced power of human and increase of human needs are making the environment difficult to recover from the loss of resource and getting degraded fast from its original ability.

For nature to manage its resources, human beings have to handle them judiciously with care. Overuse of natural resources now will have a serious impact on our future generations. Poverty, competitiveness,

greediness, insecurity, selfishness and narrow-minded thinking are preventing to think about tomorrow and not having concern about our future children life. We need to leave the natural resources for our next generations to live comfortably on this earth but the present public is not in a mood to accept and act. For that, society has to be educated and created awareness in this regard. Ethics, morality, honesty and integrity will reflect the society's behaviour and leads to protect the natural resources.

Cutting of trees, emission of CO₂, depleting natural resources are causing a serious environmental impact on nature. Temperature rising, less rainfall, air and water pollution will lead to a world unfit for human habitation. Hence, sustainable technological developments, disciplined society can only preserve the limited natural resources for many coming centuries so that our future generation can also enjoy the natural resource. Few quotes on earth follow.

Quotes On Earth:

“Earth provides enough to satisfy every man's needs, but not every man's greed.” - Mahatma Gandhi.

“Treat the earth well: it was not given to you by your parents, it was loaned to you by your children.

“What you take from the earth, you must give back. That's nature's way.” - Chris d'Lacey.

We do not inherit the Earth from our Ancestors; we borrow it from our Children.” - Ancient American Indian Proverb

Industrialization coupled with technological advancement has continued to affect the environment in a negative way. Industrial benefits resulting from technological adaptation in major activities has indirectly contributed towards higher living standards though bad part on technology manifest more.

Environmental degradation is a growing concern as continued industrialization is being witnessed mostly in developed countries. There are three major negative impacts of technology on the environment. First, environmental pollution resulting from waste output is a resultant factor of technology. Contribution to global warming is the second effect of the growing technology. Lastly, the depletion of natural resources and ecological imbalances experienced today result from technology.

Environmental pollution occurs as a result of technology mismanagement and lack of control measures. Technological improvement in recent years has seen the production of more machines, weapons and automobiles. Increased consumption of improved facilities triggers demand which in turn influences the supply of required quality of products that are major effectors of industrialization using improved technology. The importance of technology in such cases is attributed to satisfaction of human wants. Though adverse pollution of the environment due to increased production in the manufacturing and processing industries, weapons testing and high usage of automobiles such as cars has taken place in the world. Air pollution, water and noise pollution, deforestation are the key components of an environment that have been continuously polluted as a result of technology. The emission of a large quantity of gases such as CO₂ in the air by large industries causes air pollution which in turn has degraded the environment immensely. Again, disposal of waste into the rivers and water systems by industries and other institutions is an environmental hazard through water pollution. Similarly, a lot of noise pollution from weapons testing and usage, industries in their routine production processes and automobiles is causative of environmental dilapidation.

Technology contributes to the depletion of resources. Development and usage of technology are contributing to increase industrial activity that requires raw material from natural resources such as coal, timber and wild animals. As well, extensive agricultural activities are beneficial in terms of productivity but depletion of natural resources such as forest cover, water and soil fertility and its organisms composition is a likely event. Farming activities such as burning of bushes, deforestation and usage of chemicals to enhance soil fertility is environmental exploitive. As well extensive mining of gold, diamond and other minerals is an activity that is contributing towards depletion of resources at an alarming rate. Overexploitation of fossil fuel and other resources ceases to be beneficial and becomes an environmental threat.

Ecological systems imbalances and disruptions result from technological advancements in the modern world. The collapse of ecological life and extinction of organisms from their natural habitats is a direct probable result of technology. Wildlife extinction from their natural habitat to create more space for farming activities

and home for the increasing population is evidence of how technology causes ecological imbalances. Availability of improved technology causes people to devise convenient ways of satisfying their basic needs and increased productivity requirement. Human embarks of activities such as deforestation, extensive farming activities, environmental pollution which lead to changes in the natural lifecycles that maintain the ecosystem. Though ecosystems can rebound from these negative effects, continued environmental degradation through destructive human activities affected by technology will eventually lead to collapse.

Current issues on global warming are the negative effects of technology and environmental factors. Unchecked technology advancement and utilization specifically in areas causing air and water pollution lead to atmospheric gases imbalances. The emission of harmful gases such as CO₂ in large amounts forms greenhouse effects that are the major components of global warming. Greenhouse gases result from activities such as poor farming methods, transport systems, manufacturing processes and renewable power generation activities especially using coal. Fossil fuel extraction through burning and clearing of farming lands through burning concentrates harmful gases hence affecting climate.

Effect of Technology on the Environment. There is damage in the form of global warming, extinction of birds, plants and also greater propensity for diseases. The summers are getting super hot while the winters are getting very chill. But this will be detrimental to the animals, plants and climate as a whole. These changes are due to an increase in pollution, heat generation, inactive life habits, excess reliance on gadgets.

Effects of technology in the environment are: Increase of Travel: Travel by motorcycle, bus, car, train and Airplane contribute to air pollution directly. But current technology is so advanced that we travel from one part of the world to another in a short time. This is great but has a greater risk for human life and the environment. The pollution generated from these travels is huge. It is in the form of air, water and even noise pollution types. These pollutions pose health hazards. Excess power consumption: Power consumption is high due to technology. We use technology in education, the workplace, at home and even in remote places. We are addicted to television, Smartphone and other gadgets. Generation of more waste: People contribute a large amount of toxic waste in the name of technological up-gradation and non-degradable waste such as e-waste. There are highly toxic due to the presence of heavy metals like mercury, lead in them. This can cause serious life-threatening health issue. People generate much technological waste which is harmful to the environment. Excess use of gadgets: Now a day people on the roads, trains and even parks busy on their mobiles or tablets. This is more of an addiction to gadgets and the apps inside. This leads to the need for WiFi and other wireless connectivity. Due to this wireless technology, radiation exposure is high leading to silent health problems. Even it is believed that some birds also get extinct in the region of these wifi-enabled areas. Excess Deforestation: In the name of development, comfort etc. there is widespread deforestation. This is possible due to the larger capacity of machinery technology.

Impact of Technology on Society.

Technology has been developed over two centuries for meeting the basic needs of the human being (Food, Shelter and clothes) and to provide safe and secured life. Currently, many technologies are developed beyond the basic needs of the people, induce sensational feeling and make them live at an elevated level. The trend is growing very fast and make the people for the addict to the technology effect (mainly targeted the youngsters) and they cannot come down in future. It is as bad as getting addicted to alcohol or any other drugs.

People of the digital age are struggling to discover who they are and how they fit into an increasingly confusing new world of previously unimagined technology. There are many ways in which technology is effectively changing us, resulting in humans that are distinctly different from the humans of just a few generations ago.

Multitasking is Rewiring Our Brains. The brain is a mysterious organism that responds quite strongly to the immediacy of technology and the Internet. According to the New York Times, all the incoming stimuli of phone calls, texts, emails and constantly changing websites causes sweet, sweet dopamine squirts to excite our brains; without this stimulation, people get bored, making them actually addicted to technology.

Physical Contact with Others. Communications Analytics Company tells that adults make eye contact 30 to 60 percent of the time during the average conversation -but human should be doing this more like 60 to 70 percent of the time to make an emotional connection. Since Smartphone affords us 24/7 access to the Internet, apps, email, games and more, it can be tough to give someone your full attention; however, next time it makes us unstoppable urge to look at your phone during a conversation, try dropping it and start awkwardly but sincerely looking people in the eyes.

More Friends but More Isolation. Having more connections is great, as long as you are actually connected with those connections. A research study found that despite the rise of social networks, people are now able to interact with those, not in their local area, so they tend to ignore their neighbours more than they used to do earlier.

Endless Ways to Adjourn. Adjourn leads to less productivity. Over 30 percent of people were postponing or missed their activity when working due to the distraction of email or social media. 26 percent of respondents said they lost more than an hour of productivity each day.

Sleep Getting Affected. Seeing the glowing screens at night is really bad for your natural sleep cycle. According to the National Sleep Foundation, even small electronic devices emit enough light to trick our brains into thinking it's time to be awake.

No Longer Manageable Relation. According to Oxford evolutionary psychologist Robin Dunbar, 150 is the maximum number of "meaningful" relationships that the human brain can handle- any more than that, and there's no sense of community. Unfortunately for those with 500 Facebook friends and 1,800 Twitter followers, this means that the majority of those connections are not stable; our brains are not capable of keeping up with that many people.

Internet Taking over of Real Life. Much like the way the Internet is sucking away your precious sleep and work time, it's also affecting your downtime. The same study that found people are wasting time at work on the Internet also found that 10 minutes of online time resulted in 2.9 fewer minutes of offline leisure time, including socializing, "relaxing and thinking," going to cultural events and going to parties.

Reduction of Memorizing Power. It's not just phone numbers; it's everything. World's worth of information available at the touch of a button or click of a mouse, it's easy to rely on Google rather than our brains to retain information. The instantaneous nature of search engines also makes people less likely to ask thoughtful questions and seek out thoughtful answers; it's all about effort, and our desire to expend effort on things is shrinking.

Addiction to Technology. Devices like Google Glass allow the user to be as connected as they want to be, which can lead to serious addiction. While being treated for technopolis, which requires patients to abandon all electronic devices, according to the Guardian, Technology has begun haunting your dreams, and there's no way to stop it except for a detox program.

Scandals and Theft. Personal information is available for the taking; hacking scandals seem to hit major companies every week; nude photo leaks appear to be the new normal. Not only is it disturbing how little security there really is in our fragile digital world, but it also raises the issue of desensitization -that is, when these things become commonplace, people become immune to concerns about security, making hacking all the more commonplace because no one expects their information to be safe.

Knowing too Much About People is Bad. Things that were once relatively private, such as baby pictures, bank account numbers, naked pictures and political opinions are now all out there, while relationships have to be announced and unannounced on social media. Oversharing is a major symptom of the digital age; this makes our lives weirdly public, and also has the unintended side effect of making us sadder and less satisfied

Information is More Tenuous Than Ever. Information is more freely available and instantly accessible; that's good. It's also increasingly inaccurate; that's bad. A 2009 study shows that only 29 percent of people at the time thought the press generally got its facts straight, while 63% thought it was consistently inaccurate.

Future Shock

The working and living environment of our society is getting changed every decade. The type of jobs and the working atmosphere is not the same as of three decades before. A Book written by Alvin Toffler on '**Future Shock**' in 1970 says the future is going to show us that '**change is the only permanent thing in life?**'

As it is the PCO, STD booth, FAX machine, telegraph office has gone. Even the landlines and old mobile phones may go in the near future. Desktop and Laptop computers will be replaced by Smartphone with virtual screen. For doing any business you may just need an idea and Information Technology. No money or manpower; like, our rent a car companies. There may be no offices at all. People may be asked to work from home, saving a lot of money, time and energy. One small office space may be shared by hundreds of companies.

Children may be able to finish schooling/college staying at home. All the latest lectures will be available on YouTube. All the tests and exams will be online and result announced immediately online.

You may be able to get into any supermarket through your computer and shop from home and get all the items delivered to your doorstep. Paper money may vanish and plastic money may replace it totally. All the meetings may be on facilities like Skype. No travel or hotel stay. Post offices may look for different business.

Kodak Company was successfully running their business for more than a century. At one point in time with 1,70,000 employees was forced to shut their office due to the change of technology of digital camera and colour printing.

A company even without a car owns a very big firm called Uber and is successfully running all over the world. The same concept has been percolated into auto-rickshaw, minivans and trucks. You may look for any services such as dry washing of cloths, skilled labour such as mason, carpenter, plumber and electrician through your mobile app. All these employees are registered with one agency that operates from his place even no knowing their face.

The situation is the same even for Lawyers, auditors, doctors and brokers as of today. The computer may take care of 80% of small day to day issues. Only **Subject Matter Experts** can survive in this world. The insurance sector may go off and some form of social security system will ensure the safety of the people. Soon an App called **Moodies** will be available soon to scan your face and give your mind to whether you are lying or not. There will not be any scope for cheating others.

Tricorder X app loaded on your mobile can scan your eyes and give your blood details and other diseases in your body without going to the doctor or laboratory. The average lives of human go up further.

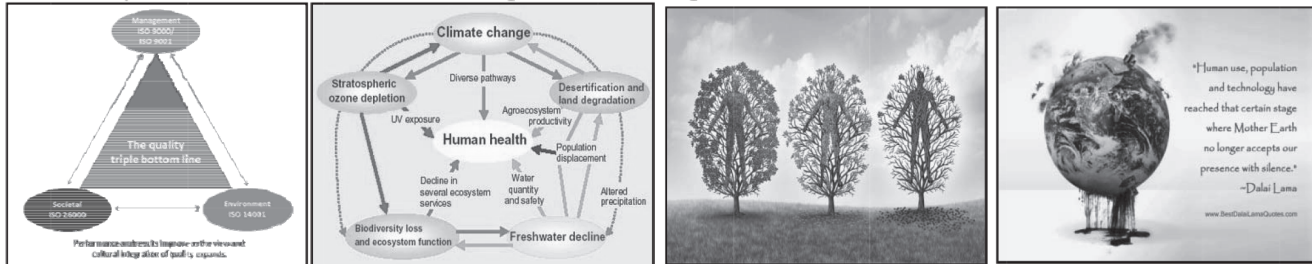
Agriculture may go into commune activity of 1000 acres or more and not any more individual activity. BSc Agri and BSc graduates may have to go to rural areas to survive. Exports/Agri exports may be a very big, safe and profitable business online.

Today every active 80-90 % of jobs and profession may vanish in few years and new requirements will arise. Many people may lose their job and the situation may be critical. We all have to be prepared to accept the change and ready to face the world.

The 21st Century human may be forced to have new sets of Dos and Don'ts? Electricity, smartphone and Information Technology may rule the roost. We need to change and equipped to manage the changes differently.

Social Responsibilities.

Social responsibility is a means of achieving sustainability. Adopting key social responsibility principles, such as accountability and transparency, can help ensure the long-term viability and success of any organization or system. Society should respect the environment, making rational use of natural resources and taking steps to prevent pollution from the different processes involved in our industrial operations. Promote the sustainable use of raw materials and natural resources. As per (ISO 26000), Societal responsibility is defined as “translating the decisions and activities of the organization towards society and the environment by adopting transparent and ethical behaviour that contributes to sustainable development (including health and welfare in society) takes into account the expectations. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) towards the natural environment is a concept of conducting business activities-according to which the companies, in strict compliance with the law, and while still making profits-voluntarily take into consideration the impacts of their operations on the environment in their business.



Society to be motivated to Reduce, reuse, and recycle. Volunteer for cleanups and create water bodies. conserve water, use the energy-efficient electrical appliance and plant trees, etc. Lions Club, Rotary club, many social service organisations are voluntarily working towards reducing environmental degradation. Government policies and supporting social organisations, strict implementation of rules can make changes on environmental impact for long term sustainability.

We should adapt to fit into this dynamic situation to live happily. Make worth of ourselves by acquiring practical aspects of life than passing exams and acquiring a degree. One has always to believe in himself and acquire special talent to survive in this world. **"A bird sitting on a tree is never afraid of the branch breaking because her trust is not on the branch but on its own wings. Always believe in yourself"**.

“Your beliefs become your thoughts, Your thoughts become your words, Your words become your actions, Your actions become your habits, Your habits become your values, Your values become your destiny.”
~ **Mahatma Gandhi.**

Conclusion.

A higher percentage of environmental problems is a direct result of technology mismanagement by innovators and users. A small portion of environmental issues related to economic, social and natural changes resulting from human activities. Environmental pollution, ecological systems disturbances, depletion of natural resources and climatic changes resulting from global warming are technological influence. Technology is significant in the development and increases productivity to satisfy the human need, but uncontrolled technology impacts on environment negatively.

Having a car worth crores of rupees cannot be used effectively unless good roads are available and public obey all traffic rules, otherwise, all junctions will have traffic jam and accidents. Similarly, the effect of advanced technologies is useful if the environment is capable of adopting and absorbing the technological effects and the society behaves in a disciplined manner. Nowadays, advanced technologies are getting developed easily all over the world but protecting the local environment, educating and creating a good citizen of a country becomes more and more challenging. In coming years, the current situation is going to reverse soon and technology will be given less importance but protecting the environment and developing disciplined public will be given more importance to have peaceful and happy living on this earth. **"Human use, Population and Technology have reached that certain stage where Mother Earth no longer accept our presence with silence". ~ Dalai Lama.**



Estd : 1941

BUILDERS' ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

(All India Association of Engineering Construction Contractors)

Southern Centre Estd : 1950

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION FORM

To
The Secretary,
BAI - Head Office
G-1/G-20, 7th Floor, Commerce Centre
J. Dadajee Road, Tardeo
MUMBAI - 400 034
Ph : 022-2352 0507 / 2351 4802
Website : www.baionline.in

Through
The Honorary Secretary,
BAI - Southern Centre
Plot No.A1, 1st Main Road, (Opp. to AIEMA)
Industrial Estate, Ambattur, Chennai - 600 058
Ph : 044-2625 2006
Web : www.baisouthern.com
E.mail : baisouthern1950@gmail.com /
baisouthern@yahoo.com

Dear Sir,

Please enroll my/our name (s) as PATRON / RENEWAL Member of Builders' Association of India. I/We am/are connected with the Building Profession / Trade / Construction industry as (please tick relevant box/s)

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Construction Contractors | <input type="checkbox"/> Real Estate Developer / Promoter | Registered With |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Electrical | <input type="checkbox"/> Architect/Engineer | <input type="checkbox"/> Central PWD |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plumbing | <input type="checkbox"/> Transporter | <input type="checkbox"/> State PWD |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fabrication | <input type="checkbox"/> Demolition | <input type="checkbox"/> MES |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Roads | <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturers /Suppliers | <input type="checkbox"/> Railways |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Water Proofing | <input type="checkbox"/> Dealers/Hirers | <input type="checkbox"/> Other State/Central Govt.Dept.(specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Interior decorator | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering College/Polytechnics | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Repairs/Maintenance | <input type="checkbox"/> any other (specify) | _____ |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> any other (specify) |

I /we specialise in _____

I/We have read the Rules and Regulations of your Association and agree to abide by the same. Please find herewith sum of

Rs. _____/- (Rupees _____)

_____ by Cash/Cheque/Demand Draft No _____ Dated

_____ drawn on _____ in favour of "BUILDERS ASSOCIATION OF INDIA"

towards the membership subscription.

Yours faithfully,
(For & On Behalf of)

Date :

(To be signed by Proprietor / Partner / Director of Attorney / Authorised Signatory)

(PTO)



Fill below in Block letters:

I. Full Name and Address.....

.....

.....

.....

Tel : Office : Res Mobile:

E.mail: GSTIN :

2.Give names in case of partnership firm/
Ltd Company /Institution and indicate
against each whether Partner / Director /
Executive attorney

a)

b)

c)

d)

Name of the Person
who will attend and vote at the meeting with residence
address and contact numbers

a)

b)

c)

d)

Res / Address. & Tele. No.

.....

.....

PROPOSED BY

SECONDED BY

APPLICATION IN ORDER : FEES RECEIVED Rs. _____ Receipt No. _____

_____ Date _____ Accepted by the Managing Committee at its meeting held on _____

at _____

SECRETARY'S NOTING

SECRETARY

The Membership fees

The Patron Membership fee. Rs.50,000/- (i.e. Rs.29,700/- Membership fee
inclusive of GST@ 18% and Centre's Corpus Fund donation Rs.20,300/-)

Renewal Membership fee. Rs.3627/- (inclusive of GST@ 18%)

Annual Membership fee. Rs.3745/- (inclusive of GST@ 18%)

Cheque may drawn in favour of BUILDERS ASSOCIATION OF INDIA.

**Please enclose Recent Passport Size Photographs -
2 Nos, Photo ID and Address Proof.**

Through RTGS / NEFT

Acct. Name : Builders Association of India

Bank Name : Indian Bank

Branch : Padi, Chennai

Account No. : 455121461

IFSC : IDIB000P001



SOUTHERN CENTRE ACTIVITIES

09.06.2021

அன்று தென்னக மய்யம் சார்பில் காணொலி வாயிலாக The New Rent law in Tamil Nadu and GST uses in Joint Development Agreement என்ற தலைப்பில் கலந்தாய்வுக் கூட்டம் நடைபெற்றது. இதில் முன்னணி சட்ட நிபுனர் திரு. P. B. பாலாஜி, Advocate, Madras High Court அவர்கள் புதிய வாடகைச் சட்டத்தை பற்றியும் உரிமையாளர்கள் மற்றும் வாடகைதாரர்களின் உரிமைகளையும், பொறுப்புகளையும் பற்றி விளக்கி அவர்களுக்குள் ஏற்படும் பிரச்சனைகள் பற்றியும் குறுகிய காலத்தில் சட்டப்பூர்வமான தீர்வு காண்பது பற்றியும் விளக்கினார்.

11.06.2021

அன்று சவிதா பல் மருத்துவ பல்கலைக்கழகத்துடன் புரிந்துணர்வு ஒப்பந்தம் செய்யப்பட்டது. அதில் மாதம் இருமுறை இலவசமாக கட்டுமான தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு அவர்களது பணி இடத்திலேயே பல் மற்றும் வாய்ப்புற்று சம்மந்தமான பரிசோதனை மற்றும் மருத்துவம் செய்யத்தக்க வகையில் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்ட இந்த ஒப்பந்தத்தில் மய்யத்தலைவர் திரு. L.சாந்தகுமார் அவர்களும் சவிதா மருத்துவ பல்கலைக்கழக மருத்துவம் மற்றும் தொழில்நுட்ப அறிவியல் கல்வித்துறை இயக்குநர் டாக்டர். தீபக் நல்லசாமி அவர்களும் கையெழுத்திட்டனர்.

17.06.2021

அன்று தென்னக மய்யம் சார்பாக இதய ஆரோக்கியம் குறித்து பிரபல இதய நோய் நிபுனர் டாக்டர் சிவகடாட்சம் அவர்கள் காணொலி வாயிலாக உரையாற்றினார். அப்போது இதய நோய் தாக்குதல் இந்தியாவில்தான் அதிகம் உள்ளது என்றும் அதிலும் சிறு வயதிலேயே தாக்குதலுக்கு உள்ளாவதைப்பற்றி கூறிய அவர் இதற்கான காரணத்தை ஆண்கள் மற்றும் பெண்களுக்காக தனித்தனியாக விவரித்து அதிலிருந்து பாதுகாத்து கொண்டு ஆரோக்கியமாக வாழ்வது குறித்தும் விளக்கினார். மேலும் உறுப்பினர்களின் கேள்விகளுக்கு பதிலளித்தார்.

25.06.2021

அன்று சர்.பிட்டி தியாகராயர் அரங்கத்தில் வணிகவரித்துறையினால் ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டிருந்த வணிக நிறுவனத்தினருடனான கலந்தாய்வுக் கூட்டத்தில் மய்யத்தலைவர் திரு. L. சாந்தகுமார் அவர்கள் தலைமையில் தென் மண்டலம் IIன் செயலாளர் திரு. K. வெங்கடேசன், MSME குழுத்துணைத்தலைவர் திரு. L. வெங்கடேசன், மய்யத்துணைத்தலைவர் திரு. R.R. ஸ்ரீதர் மற்றும் Taxation Committee குழுத்தலைவர் திரு. S.D. கண்ணன் ஆகியோர் கலந்து கொண்டு வணிக வரித்துறை மற்றும் பதிவுத்துறை அமைச்சர் அவர்களை சந்தித்து கட்டுமானத்துறையினரின் GST சம்மந்தமான கோரிக்கை மனுவினை சமர்ப்பித்தனர். மேலும் மிக அதிகமாகவுள்ள தமிழக பத்திரப்பதிவு கட்டணத்தை மகாராஷ்டிரா மற்றும் கர்நாடக மாநிலங்களில் உள்ளபடி 5% ஆக குறைக்கவும் கோரிக்கை வைத்தனர்.

28.06.2021

மாண்புமிகு முதலமைச்சர் அவர்கள் திருத்தியமைக்கப்பட்ட கட்டுமான தொழிலாளர் நல வாரியத்தின் தலைவராக திரு. பொன் குமார் அவர்களை நியமித்துள்ளார். பல்வேறு அரசுத் துறைகளைச் சார்ந்த செயலாளர்களும் இவ்வாரியத்தின் உறுப்பினர்களாக நியமிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளனர். இந்த வாரியத்தில் அகில இந்திய கட்டுநர் வல்லுநர் சங்கம் சார்பாக மாநிலத்தலைவர் திரு. R. சிவக்குமார் தமிழ்நாடு, புதுச்சேரி மற்றும் அந்தமான் நிக்கோபர் மற்றும் தென்னக மய்யத்தலைவர் திரு. L. சாந்தகுமார் ஆகியோரும் உறுப்பினர்களாக நியமிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளனர்.



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