

Southern Builder



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15.09.2022 RERA பற்றிய கருத்தரங்கு TNRERA வின் <mark>தலைவர் திரு. K. ஞானதேசிகன், IAS அவர்கள்</mark> தலைமையில் நடைபெற்றது



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September 2022

Builders' Association of India Southern Centre

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OFFICE BEARERS - 2022-2023

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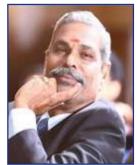
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அன்புடையீர் வணக்கம்,

இந்தியாவின் கட்டமைப்புகள், நீர் மேலாண்மை பாலங்கள், குறிப்பிடத்தக்க கட்டுமானங்களை மிகச் சிறந்த முறையில் உருவாக்கிய இந்தியாவின் உள்கட்டமைப்பு சிற்பியான டாக்டர். திரு மோகஷகுண்டம் விஸ்வேஸ்வரய்யா 1860 ஆம் ஆண்டு பிறந்து 1962 ஆம் ஆண்டு தன்னுடைய 101வது வயதில் இயற்கை எய்தினார். 1955ம் ஆண்டு அவருக்கு பாரத ரத்னா விருது அளிக்கப்பட்டு கவுரவிக்கப்பட்டார். அவரது பிறந்த நாளை செப்டம்பர் 15ஆம் தேதி ஆண்டுதோறும் தேசிய பொறியாளர் தினமாக கொண்டாடுவது குறிப்பிடத்தக்கது.



இங்கிலாந்து மகாராணி இரண்டாம் எலிசபெத் அல்க்சாண்ட்ரா மேரி 70 ஆண்டு காலம் அரசியாக இருந்து ஆட்சி புரிந்தவர். அவர் யுனைடட் கிங்டம் மற்றும் பிற காமன் வெல்த் நாடுகளின் அரசியாக பெருமையுடன் திகழ்ந்தார். உலக வரலாற்றில் 70 ஆண்டு காலம் அரசியாக இருந்த இங்கிலாந்து மகாராணி இரண்டாம் எலிசபெத் 2022 செப்டம்பர் 8ம் தேதி மண்ணுலக ஆட்சியைத் துறந்து விண்ணுலகம் சென்றடைந்தார்.

அவரின் நற்குணத்தினால் நட்பின் அடையாளமாய் பல நாடுகளுக்கும் விஜயம் செய்து பல நாட்டு தலைவர்களை சந்தித்து அனைவரின் அன்பையும் பாராட்டுகளையும் பெற்றவர். அவரின் ஆட்சி காலத்தில் பகைமை இல்லாமல் அன்பையும், நட்பையும் அனைத்து நாடுகளுக்கும் அளித்து வந்தார். இந்தியாவிற்கு அவர் வருகை தந்த போது நம் தமிழ் நாட்டின் அப்போதைய முதலமைச்சராக இருந்த கலைஞர் கருணாநிதியை சந்தித்த தருணம் குறிப்பிடத்தக்கது. அவ்வருகையின் போது தமிழ் திரைப்படமான மருதநாயகம் என்ற திரைப்படத்தின் துவக்க விழாவில் கலந்து கொண்டு சிறப்பித்தார்.

அகில இந்திய கட்டுநர் வல்லுநர் சங்க மேலாண்மை மற்றும் பொதுக்குழுவின் இரண்டாவது கூட்டம் செப்டம்பர் 24ஆம் தேதி திருவனந்தபுரத்தில் நடைபெற்றது. அதனைத் தொடர்ந்து நடத்தப்பட்ட வருடாந்திர பொதுக்குழு கூட்டத்தில் (AGM) 2021-22 ஆம் ஆண்டிற்கான கட்டுநர் வல்லுநர் சங்க விருதுகள் அறிவிக்கப்பட்டது. பல்வேறு பிரிவுகளில் விருதுகள் பெற்ற மய்யங்கள் மற்றும் குழுத்தலைவர்கள் அனைவருக்கும் வாழ்த்துக்கள்.

தென்னக மய்யம் தொடர்ந்து பதிமூன்றாவது முறையாக சிறந்த மய்யம் விருதினை(Best Centre Award) பெற்றுள்ளது. சிறந்த கட்டுநர் சங்க மாத "சதர்ன் பில்டர்" இதழாக தேர்வாகியுள்ளது. அகில எட்டாவது முறையாக சிறந்த இந்திய மாநாட்டு குழுத் R. இராதாகிருஷ்ணன் அவர்கள், ஒருங்கிணைப்புக்குழுத்தலைவராக தலைவராக பீஷ்மா திரு. Mu.மோகன் அவர்கள், சிறந்த மாநிலத்தலைவராக திரு. R. சிவக்குமார்அவர்கள், சிறந்த அகில இந்திய துணைத்தலைரவாக திரு.S. அய்யநாதன் ஆகியோர் தேர்வு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளதாக அறிவிக்கப்பட்டது.

அனைத்து வகையிலும் சிறந்த மய்யமாகத் திகழ்ந்து கொண்டிருக்கும் தென்னக மய்யம் கட்டுநர்களுக்கு மேலும் சிறந்த முறையில் சேவையாற்றி எந்நாளும் சிறந்த முன்னோடி மய்யமாக திகழும் என்பதில் ஒருபோதும் ஐயம் இல்லை என்பது திண்ணம்.

04

என்றும் அன்புடன் S. அய்யநாதன்

•Southern Builder •

மய்யத்தலைவர் மடல் 🌢

அன்புடையீர் வணக்கம்,

சென்னை முகப்பேரில் உள்ள Fireball Badminton Academy–ல் 04.09.2022 அன்று ஆண்களுக்கான ஒற்றையர் மற்றும் இரட்டையர்களுக்கான பேட்மிட்டன் போட்டி நடத்தப்பட்டது. இப்போட்டியினை நமது Image Building மற்றும் Sports Committee தலைவர் திரு. G. யோகானந்தன் அவர்களால் வெகு சிறப்பாக ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டிருந்தது. அதிக அளவிலான உறுப்பினர்கள் ஆர்வத்தோடு கலந்து கொண்ட இப்போட்டியில் வென்றவர்களுக்கு கோப்பைகள் வழங்கப்பட்டன.



CREDAI மற்றும் Flat Promoters சங்க பிரதிநதிகளுடன் நமது அலுவலகத்தில் 06.09.2022 அன்று ஆலோசனைக் கூட்டம் நடைபெற்றது. வந்திருந்த பிரதிநிதிகளோடு Real Estate தொழில் எதிர்கொள்ளும் பிரச்சனைகள் குறித்து விரிவாக விவாதிக்கப்பட்டு ஒருங்கிணைந்த கோரிக்கையினை அரசுக்கு சமர்ப்பிக்க முடிவெடுக்கப்பட்டது.

தொழில்துறை பாதுகாப்பு மற்றும் சுகாதார இயக்குநரகம் தனது அலுவலக வளாகத்தில் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கான பணியிட பாதுகாப்பு அமைப்புகளை மேம்படுத்துவது குறித்த ஆலோசனை கூட்டம் ஒன்றுக்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்திருந்தது. மாண்புமிகு தொழிலாளர் நலத்துறை அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் தலைமையில் நடைபெற் ஆலோசனை கூட்டத்தில் அரசின் கூடுதல் தலைமை செயலாளர் அவர்கள் கலந்து கொண்டார். இக்கூட்டத்தில் நமது மய்ய கவுரவச் செயலாளர் திரு. N.G. லோகநாதன் அவர்கள் கலந்து கொண்டார்.

தென் மண்டலம் II ன் வீட்டு வசதி மற்றும் RERA குழுவின் தேசியத் தலைவர் திரு. L. சாந்தகுமார் அவர்களால் ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டிருந்த ரியல் எஸ்டேட் ஒழுங்குமுறை ஆணையச் சட்டம் பற்றிய கருத்தரங்கு மய்ய அலுவலகத்தில் உள்ள கூட்ட அரங்கில் நடைபெற்றது. TNRERA தலைவர் திரு. K. ஞானதேசிகள், IAS அவர்கள் தலைமை விருந்தினராக கலந்து கொண்டு சிறப்பித்தார். உறுப்பினர்களின் சந்தேகங்களுக்கு கூடுதல் இயக்குநர் திரு. S. செல்வகுமார் அவர்கள் தெளிவான விளக்கம் அளித்தார். அகில இந்திய முன்னாள் தலைவரும் காப்பாளருமான பீஷ்மா திரு. R. இராதாகிருஷ்ணன் அவர்கள் தனது முக்கிய குறிப்புரையை வழங்கினார். காப்பாளரும் முன்னாள் அகில இந்திய தலைவர் திரு. Mu. மோகன் அவர்கள் கவுரவ விருந்தினராக கலந்து கொண்டு சிறப்பித்தார். இக்கூட்டத்தில் 150க்கும் மேற்பட்ட உறுப்பினர்கள் நேரிலும் அகில இந்திய அளவில் ஏராளமான உறுப்பினர்கள் On Line லும் கலந்து கொண்டு பயனடைந்தனர்.

அகில இந்திய கட்டுநர் சங்கத்தின் இரண்டாவது MC/GC கூட்டம் செப்டம்பர் 23 மற்றும் 24 தேதிகளில் கோவளத்தில் நடைபெற்றது. தொடர்ந்து நடந்த AGMல் சென்ற ஆண்டிற்கான விருதுகள் குறித்து அறிவிக்கப்பட்டது. அதில் நமது மய்யத்திற்கு தொடர்ந்து 13வது முறையாக சிறந்த மய்யத்திற்கான விருது அறிவிக்கப்பட்டது. நமது சதர்ன் பில்டர் மாத இதழுக்கு தொடர்ந்து எட்டாவது முறையாக சிறந்த மாத இதழ் விருது அறிவிக்கப்பட்டது. மேலும் அகில இந்திய மாநாட்டிற்கான குழுத்தலைவர் பீஷ்மா R. இராதாகிருட்டிணன் அவர்களுக்கும், சிறந்த ஒருங்கிணைப்பாளர் திரு. Mu. மோகன் அவர்களுக்கும், சிறந்த மாநிலத்தலைவருக்கான விருது திரு.R.சிவக்குமார் அவர்களுக்கும், சிறந்த அகில இந்திய துணைவருக்கும் தென்னக விருது திரு. S. அய்யநாதன் அவர்களுக்கும் அறிவிக்கப்பட்டது. விருது பெற்ற அனைவருக்கும் தென்னக மய்யம் தனது வாழ்த்துக்களை தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறது.

இப்படிக்கு, என்றும் அன்புடன் R.R. **ஸ்ரீத**ர்

GAD



GST NOTIFICATIONS WEF 01.10.2022

Please see below

Notification No: 18/2022 –CT, dated: 28-09-2022 Notification No: 19/2022 –CT, dated: 28-09-2022 Notification No: 20/2022 –CT, dated: 28-09-2022 (with Corrigendum)

A detailed analysis will make us comprehend the following very important changes to be carefully abided.

Analysis of 10 Important key changes in GST notified with effect from 1st October 2022

S.No	DESCRIPTIO	DETAILS			
1	N New restrictions on the claim of Input Tax Credit	From 01 st October 2022 Government can restrict the Taxpayer's ITC if his vendor has:			
	input fuit creak	 Defaulted in paying tax for such a period or Short paid taxes by a certain percentage Availed excess ITC by such limit or Utilized ITC to pay taxes in excess of the maximum allowable limit Taken registration within such period Other cases as may be prescribed 			
		The period, limit and percentage of such restriction are yet to be finalized & fixed and may be done in due course of time. Thus availment of ITC now needs an extra caution. Safeguard to choose a vendor with proper established credentials alone will help in enjoying the facility of ITC without litigations.			
2	Extension of Time Limit to avail ITC	This is a path breaking relaxation as it gives and additional elbow room for Taxpayers to avail their genuine ITC with additional time. For any particular financial year, the following can be done up to 30th November of the succeeding financial year:			
		1. Avail ITC for any invoice/debit note of a financial year			
		2. Issuance of credit notes for supplies made in a financial year			
		3. Rectification of errors in respect of GSTR 1, GSTR 3B and GSTR 8			
		The Central Government now has notified what ws proposed under Section 100 of Finance Act 2022 effective from 1.10.2022. Section 100 of the Finance Act 2022 amends Section 16 of the CGST Act 2017 as follows:			
		The due date for taking input tax credit for a Financial Year shall be 30th November of following Financial Year or date of filing Annual Returns, whichever is earlier. Generally, the Annual Returns are to be filed by 31s ^t December of the succeeding Financial Year. The time limit to issue credit note is also extended to 30th November of next Financial Year. The mute question now is Whether these change is applicable for FY 2021-22 as it is made			

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		effective only from 1.10.2022 and the benefit of extended time lines upto 30 th November can be availed for 2021-22
		Let us understand that as per the legal precedents and principles of interpretation, the new clause effectively substitutes the existing clause. In general, any amendment in time limit is considered as procedural only. Earlier in case of debit note amendment also, CBIC clarified that it would apply for DNs issued for earlier periods also. Similar situation should prevail here in this amendment also. Hence, there should not be any difficulty for the Financial Year 2021-22. However, for the sake of better understanding, if a clarificatory circular is issued, by which several in fructuous litigations leading us nowhere can be avoided. So to sum up, one can conclude that, the extension of time limit would apply for ITC and credit notes attributable to Financial Year2021-22 also
2	Canaellation of	though the changes have come into force w.e.f. 01-10.2022.
3	Cancellation of GST	On notified situations the Tax officers have been vested with powers to suo moto cancel registration if
	Registration for non-filing of Return	1. A composite taxpayer didn't file return for a financial year beyond three months from the due date
		2. A Regular Taxpayers didn't file return for such a continuous tax period as may be prescribed.
		Please note that as it stands, Rule 21 says that if monthly return filler does not file return for a continuous period of 6 months or if quarterly return filler does not file return for a continuous period of two tax periods then registration can be cancelled.
		The current change will ensure disciplined compliance as so many facilities including ITC availability are now linked to filing of returns.
4	Changes in Statement of Outward Supply – GSTR 1	It is now compulsory that the Statement of outward supply (known as GSTR- 1 Return) must be filed in chronological order. This means sequencing of returns is mandatory. Unless the earlier return is not filed current month return cannot be filed. Further Government can prescribe conditions/restrictions in filling of details of outward supply and subsequent communication to recipient.
5	Other Changes	Similarly all returns are now sequenced like,
	in GST Returns	1. Restricts filling of GSTR 3B of current period if GSTR 1 of previous period is not filled.
		2. Due date for filling of GSTR 5 and GSTR 5A is now 13th of next month
		3. Late fee for delay in filling of TCS Return has being introduced.
6	Claiming Input Tax Credit on Self-Assessment basis	Every Taxpayer's self-assessed ITC will be credited to GST PMT-02 i.e., the electronic credit ledger. The concept of Provisional ITC which has been creating a lot of confusions has been omitted now. Further if one's supplier didn't pay taxes to the Government then ITC shall be reversed along with Interest. This makes all the more reason to ensure that the procurements are
		made only from suppliers of established integrity.

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7	Refund GST more facilities	As a further facility in refund process,
		1. Refund application is to be filled if you want to claim a refund of excess balance in GST-PMT-03 i.e., Electronic Cash Ledger.
		2. For supplies to SEZ Developer/SEZ Units, refund is to be filled within 2 years from the due date on which GSTR 3B is filed or ought to have been filed. There were lots of confusions on this matter especially with reference to the relevant date. Now the situation has been clarified and things are clear.
		A specialised agency of the UNO, Consulate, Embassy etc. can claim a refund of tax on inward supply within 2 years. Earlier, at the time of introduction of GST it was Six months which was extended to 18 months and now it is further made as 2 years from the last day of the quarter in which the supply was made in line with other refunds.
8	Consequences of not paying the vendor in time under GST	The Taxpayer need to pay tax along with interest from now on, if one have availed ITC but failed to pay the supplier within 180 days from Invoice date. Earlier there were recommendations to impose interest for delayed payment beyond 180 days by the buyer to the vendor if ITC has been availed. But it was not notified. Now with new changes in place, the interest liability also accrues. This means that though the buyer can reclaim the credit after making the payments, the interest would become a cost.
9	Two way communication and matching concepts are omitted	As made very clear, during the presentation of budget and that the forms GSTR-2 and GSTR-3 have never been notified, the matching concept and the two-way communication process in return filing etc. is now omitted. However, newly inserted provisions under Section 16(2) will take care of self-policing mechanism for genuine ITC availments.
10	9. QRMP dealers	QRMP optees can now pay taxes on a self-assessment basis or in an alternate way that the government will prescribe later.

To Conclude....

There are 36 changes in GST in the last week of September 2022 and more than 1000 notifications and circulars, from the day one 01.07.2017. Though BAI and all trade bodies have been representing to the finance ministry to simplify the taxation laws & procedures, but no use...

They must (GST Dept.) freeze GST laws for 5 years so that we can imagine the ease of during business

GST is no more a "Good and Simple Tax" But, GROWING STRINGENT TAX. Very very difficult to comply with confidence.

Circular No. 12/2022 LW/12/3040383 /2022 Office of the Principal Secretary/ Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Chepauk, Chennai -5.

Dated 26.09.2022.

<u>Circular</u>

Sub:	Commercial Taxes Department – Assessment / Adjudication proceedings – Under TNGST Act, 2017 and other legacy Acts – Adherence of the Principles of Natural Justice - Circular Instructions issued – Regarding.
Ref:	1. The Circular No-7 / 2014 dated 03.02.2014. 2. The Circular No-32 / 2015 dated 17.08.2015 3. The Circular No-5 / 2016 dated 04.05.2016.

It has come to notice that, in many cases the Assessment/ Adjudication orders are passed by the Proper Officer without properly following the principles of Natural Justice, in letter and spirit, which results in the challenging the proceedings by the assessees, by way of filing writ petition before the Hon'ble High Court under Article 226 of the Constitution of India. In such cases the Hon'ble High Court has set aside the proceedings and directed to redo the assessment process de-novo.

2. It is imperative to mention that the Natural Justice is the essence of any fair adjudication and it is fundamental for the Adjudication Process. The main purpose of following the principles of Natural Justice is to protect the rights of the assessee against any arbitrary assessment and thereby, ensure fair and equitable administration of justice.

3. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case Canara Bank v. Sri Debasis Das, reported in (2003) 4 SCC 557, had analysed, in-depth, the Principles of Natural Justice. The observation in the said Judgment is summarized as below:

"Natural Justice is another name of common-sense Justice. Rules of natural Justice are not codified canons. But they are principles ingrained into the conscience of man. Natural Justice is the administration of Justice in a common sense liberal way. Justice is based substantially on natural ideals and human values. The administration of Justice is to be freed from

the narrow and restricted considerations which are usually associated with a formulated law involving linguistic technicalities and grammatical niceties. It is the substance of Justice which has to determine its form. Principles of natural justice are those rules which have been laid down by the courts as being the minimum protection of the rights of the individual against the arbitrary procedure that may be adopted by a judicial, quasiiudicial and administrative authority while making an order affecting those rights. These rules are intended to prevent such authority from doing injustice. The adherence to principles of Natural Justice as recognized by all civilized States is of Supreme importance when a quasi-judicial body embarks on determining disputes between the parties, or any administrative action involving civil consequences is in issue. Precise and unambiguous notice is the first limb of the principle of Audi Alteram Notice should apprise the party the case he has to meet. Partem. Adequate time should be given to make his representation."

4. The two basic rules associated with Natural Justice are:

(i) "No man can be judge in his own cause" (Nemo debet essc judex in propria causa) and it is popularly known as "doctrine of bias";

(ii) "No one should be condemned unheard" (Audi alterem partem). The third rule which has evolved recently is the Rule of Speaking Order.

5. The provisions of the TNGST Act, 2017 as well as the provisions of TNVAT Act, 2006, provides for the issue of notices and also opportunity of being heard, before fastening any liability on the assessee. Section 75 of the TNGST Act, 2017, which deals with **"General provisions relating to determination of tax"** provides for opportunity of hearing, where a request is received or where any adverse decision is contemplated, grant of sufficient time, that no demand shall be confirmed on the grounds other than the grounds specified in the notice and the order shall set out the relevant facts and the basis for the decision.

6. It is utmost important to adhere to the principles of Natural Justice for the reason that "justice must not only be done it must also appear to be done as well". The Adjudication / Assessment process should necessarily include the following, in order to comply with principles of Natural Justice.

a) Proper Service of Notice:

The show-cause notice shall be properly served on the assessee by following the procedure prescribed in the Act and Rules. The notice shall

be drafted clearly, indicating the prima facie lapses / evasion of tax, etc. The use of abbreviation in the show cause notice as well as in the order should be avoided. The notice shall indicate the provision, under which the proposed action is being initiated.

The revision process shall be initiated within the time limit provided as per the provisions of the Act. In the cases where the show cause notice has been issued under Section 74 of the TNGST Act, 2017, wherein extended time limit has been provided for revision, the reason such as fraud or wilful mis-statement or suppression of facts to evade tax, which is a sine qua non for the revision, shall be justified in the notice.

b) Grant of Reasonable Time to file Reply and dealing with Adjournments:

The person to whom show-cause notice is issued should be given sufficient and reasonable time, to prepare their reply. What is reasonable time depend on the facts and circumstances of the each case, however giving too short time for compliance of a notice will amount to a denial of reasonable opportunity. Therefore, the show cause notice shall be issued granting a minimum of 15 days time or such time, as prescribed in the provisions of the Act, to file reply.

Further extension of time/ adjournment shall be granted by the Assessing / Adjudicating officer, on case to case basis, according to the facts and circumstances of the case and duly recording the reasons thereof. Where the Assessing / Adjudicating Authorities refuses any adjournment, such decision shall be exercised with sound reason and not in an arbitrary or capricious manner. Further, the communication of granting time or refusal to grant time shall also be sent to the assesse.

c) Grant copies of documents relied upon for assessment :

Any incriminating records recovered from the assessee or obtained from third party or from other department or from any other source and proposed to be used against the assessee shall be provided to the assessee or atleast shown to him / examined in his presence. The whole idea behind this is to provide an effective opportunity to the assessee to rebut the proposed assessment. Reliance of any document or material without furnishing to the assessee, would render the ultimate decision bad on the principles of Natural Justice. Therefore, the copies of the records shall be provided to the assessee, on his request and at his cost.

d) Grant of Personal Hearing:

Apart from making the written representation, the assessee shall be provided with an opportunity of personal hearing. Such opportunity shall be provided, as per the provisions of the Acts and also, wherever the same was sought for by the assessee. The notice of personal hearing shall specify the date, time and venue and shall be sent well in advance, to the assessee, so as to enable to attend the hearing. A fair, reasonable and patient hearing shall be granted and the proceedings of the personal hearing shall be recorded. If the day fixed for hearing falls on holiday or when a particular time of the day was fixed for hearing and the authority was not available, the assessee is entitled to assume adjournment and fresh notice fixing date and time of next hearing shall be communicated to the assessee.

e) Personal Hearing and Decision by the same officer:

The requirement of fair hearing involves decision being taken by the officer, who heard the case. If after hearing a case that particular officer is transferred, normal rule would be that the successor must hear the arguments afresh and pass orders, as per due procedure.

f) Cross Examination:

The right to fair hearing includes the right of the affected party to cross-examine the third parties such as any other dealer / person whose records or statement are relied upon, for assessment. The Courts have time and again held that, denial of cross examination of witnesses, whose statements were relied upon, amounts to violation of principles of Natural Justice. Further, enquiry and verification made behind the back of the assessee and not providing reasonable opportunity to rebut the evidence is again a violation of Principle of Natural Justice.

The refusal of cross examination may be resorted to, only in exceptional cases, for justifiable reasons or where statute denies such right. However, the reasons for denial should be clearly detailed in the order passed.

g). Issuance of Speaking Orders or Reasoned Decision:-

Another most important aspect of Natural Justice is passing Speaking Orders or reasoned decisions. It has been held by the Hon'ble

Supreme Court of India in the case of Shri Swamiji of Shri Admar Mutt and Others v. The Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Dept. and Ors., reported in (1979) 4 SCC 642 that

"Reason is the soul of the Law, and when the reason of any particular law ceases, so does the Law itself"

After a fair hearing and judicial consideration of the representation, evidence and materials furnished by the assessee, the Assessing/ Adjudicating Authority shall pass a reasoned order and such order shall meet out each and every objections raised and supportive evidence filed by the assessee, in a cogent, clear and succinct manner. The Assessing / Adjudicating Authority shall act independently, applying their mind in exercise of their quasi-judicial powers with utmost adherence to the concept of the Natural Justice.

A pretence of reasons cannot be equated with a valid decision making process. When the order passed is an appealable order or whenever Appellate or Revisionary Authority affirms the order of the lower authority, such orders shall be based on sound and justifiable reasons. Recording of reasons also operates as a valid restraint on any possible arbitrary exercise of judicial and quasi-judicial or even administrative powers. From time to time, Court has held that, the face of an order passed by a quasi-judicial authority or even an administrative authority, affecting the rights of parties, must speak. It must not be like the "inscrutable face of a sphinx".

The Assessing / Adjudicating Authorities shall verify the objections received through post / courier, etc and wait till the end of the office working hours of the day fixed for filing objections and proceed to pass orders only on the next day.

7. It should also further be borne in mind that the Rules of Natural Justice do not supplant the law of the land but only supplement it. Further the Hon'ble Supreme Court in State Bank of Patiala v. S.K. Sharma, (1996) 3 SCC 364 has held that

"The principles of natural justice cannot put in strait- jacket and their applicability depends on the facts and circumstances of each case."

8. In a nut shell, all Assessing / Adjudicating Authorities shall scrupulously follow the principles of Natural Justice in all the quasi-judicial

proceedings, without any flaw and always pass Speaking Orders, which can withstand the judicial scrutiny

9. The receipt of this circular shall be acknowledged by the Joint Commissioners, immediately, who in turn shall take acknowledgement from each and every Assessing / Adjudicating Authority, under their control. Further, this circular instructions shall be kept in the stock file. Any wilful disregard / disobedience in adherence to the principles of Natural Justice brought to notice would be dealt with severely.

> Sd/-Dheeraj Kumar Principal Secretary/ Commissioner of Commercial Taxes

சொசைட்டி மூலமாக இந்த ஆண்டு கீழ்காணும் அரசு ITI –மாணவர்களுக்கு வரைவாளர் (Draughtsman) துறையில் AutoCAD மற்றும் Architectural Draughtsman Revit in Three Dimension Software Practical Training வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ளது

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மேற்கண்ட தகுதியுடைய பணியாளர்கள் தேவைப்படுவோர் கீழ் கண்ட கைபேசி எண்ணை தொடர்பு கொள்ள வேண்டுகிறோம்.

K. ANNAMALAI - 97911 58641

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e-Invoice

Some basic points to be noted with regard to e-invoice

Applicable to Taxpayers whose aggregate turnover (based on PAN) in a financial year > Rs.10 crore

Applicable for All **B2B Taxable Supply** of Goods or Services or both (Not applicable for 82C supply)

Documents Covered (Invoices, Credit Notes, Debit Notes)

Sectors exempted: SEZ Units, Insurance, Banking (including NBFCs), Goods Transport Agency [transporting goods by road in goods carriage], Passenger Transport Services, and Multilplex Cinema Admissions

Invoice is **Valid** only if it is with **QR Code** containing inter alia, Invoice Reference Number (**IRN** is a unique 64-character hash/string)

Invoice issued by the notified person in any other manner shall not be treated as an invoice. (Rule 48(5))

Where e-invoicing is applicable, issuing of invoice in duplicate/triplicate is not required (Rule 48(6)), 'e-invoice' is not about invoice being in soft copy like PDF etc

An invoice/document number which was reported and obtained IRN, can't be used again

'e-invoicing' doesn't mean generation of Invoice by a Government portal

Process:

(**B**A)

-Taxpayers will continue to create their GST invoices on their own Accounting/ Billing/ERP Systems -These invoices will now be reported to 'Invoice Registration Portal (IRP)' -On reporting, IRP returns signed e-invoice with unique 'Invoice Reference Number (IRNY and a QR Code. Then, the invoice can be issued to receiver (with QR Code) -A GST invoice will be valid only with a valid IRN

With e-invoice **simultaneous generation of e-way Bill** is also possible, where required. While transporting goods, wherever the e-way bill is needed, the requirement continues to be mandatory.

IRN can be **cancelled within 24 hours** (from the time of generation of IRN) However, if the connected e-waybill is active or verified by officer during transit, cancellation of IRN will not be permitted.

Amendments are not possible on IRP. Any changes in the invoice details reported to IRP can be carried out on GST portal (while filing GSTR-1). However, these changes will be flagged to proper officer for information.

The QR code which comes as part of signed EON from IRP, shall be extracted and placed on the invoice. However, printing of QR code on separate paper not allowed

Important aspects In the design and construction of signature bridge at new delhi

Introduction.

The Signature Bridge is a cantilever spar cable-stayed bridge which spans the Yamuna river at the Tarun Goyat section, connecting Wazirabad to East Delhi. It is India's first asymmetrical cable-stayed bridge. The pylon of the Signature Bridge is the tallest structure in Delhi and is double the height of Qutub Minar with its 154-metre high viewing box, which acts as a selfie point for visitors. The bridge reduce the time between northeast areas and inner city from 45 minutes to just 10 minutes, saving the pollution and fuel.

Background and History. In 1997, 28 school students died in an accident on the narrow Wazirabad bridge when their bus plunged into the river. Since then, the Delhi government had plans to build another parallel wide bridge nearby to alleviate traffic congestion. By the end of 1998, the Delhi government finalised the draft plan for this bridge. However, construction of the bridge was delayed due to multiple reasons, mainly lack manpower and financial difficulties. The Delhi government was financially restricted and it was very difficult for it to fund the extra rising budget. Work finally started in 2010, a fresh deadline of end 2016 was set in 2013. The bridge was finally completed in 2018 at a cost of about Rs 1517Crore, and it was inaugurated to the public on 4 November 2018 by the then Chief Minister of Delhi Arvind Kejriwal after several delays.



Bridge Location



Old Bridge View



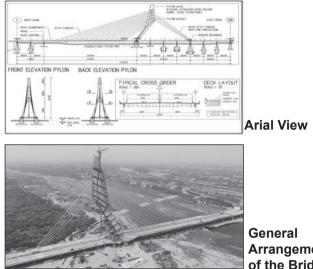
Components of the bridge

Night view

The bridge was primarily constructed to reduce the travel time and depicting the gesture representing reverence and respect. of the culture of India through its "Namaste"(folded hands) shape. Open and well foundations were provided for the piers of the bridge.

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





Arrangement of the Bridge

The Signature Bridge crosses the river Yamuna at Wazirabad, New Delhi. The main span of the bridge is 251 m and the overall length of the bridge is 575 m. The bridge deck is a composite of steel and concrete, the deck consists of a dual carriageway with four lanes of each having a total width of 14 m. Its dramatic inclined steel pylon with a height of 154 m, and elegant stayed cable design make it an attractive and imposing addition to the Delhi skyline. The bridge pylon consists of stairs and lifts for access to the top of the pylon for maintenance and sightseeing purposes. It is also equipped with a sophisticated structural health monitoring system, which monitors the weather loading (temperature, storms), earthquake, and structural response of the bridge. With a 250 mm thick precast concrete panel, the bridge is one of the most contemporary landmarks in the city. The bridge boasts 127 strands of back-stay cables, spherical bearings of 17,300-tonvertical capacity, pendulum bearing to resist uplift of 6,300 tons, and transportation and handling of a 460 ton pylon base segment. It will have a 154 meter high glass viewing box, which will give a panoramic view of the city. The bridge will have four elevators, with an overall capacity of carrying 50 people. It will give a bird's-eye view of the city to visitors.

Conceptual Design. The Bridge is one of the many infrastructure projects that are being built in New Delhi. The area around the bridge has been developed based on the concept of the architect Ratan J. Batliboi into a park and the Yamuna River had widened to lake-like dimensions. Therefore, the client had asked for a long-span but lightweight bridge and a design which could become one of the area's attractions. Based on this context, during various design sessions, numerous alternatives for the future bridge were drafted and evaluated. At the same time, the design evolved from wellproven structural solutions such as a slender composite deck which was used for the first time for the Vidyasagar Setu in Kolkata. The most striking feature of the bridge is the inclined

pylon. The top of the pylon is formed by a steel-glass structure which houses an inspection platform. This glass pylon head can be illuminated, maintaining the long-distance effect of the bridge even at night. The layout of the upper part of the pylon allows for large-scale artistic design, which is not possible with pylons of conventional cable-stayed bridges. A typical Indian ornamental graphic was envisaged to further enhance the uniqueness of the pylon. Due to its inclination, the pylon weight can compensate for a significant part of the dead load of the main span. This cable-supported part of the deck spans 251m crossing the area of the future lake without supports to the ground. Towards the approaches, the same deck section continues with piers supporting it at 36m intervals. The pylon is located towards the eastern shore, forming a symbolic gate connecting the Wazirabad area with New Delhi. The result of the conceptual design process for the Yamuna Bridge was a structure which tries to combine robustness and structural sanity with the expectations that come with a Signature Bridge.



Signature Bridge's Birds Eye View.

Details of Signature Bridge. (a) Technical Coordinates. 28.7053°N77.2340°E. (b) Crosses. Yamuna river. (c) Location. Delhi, India. (d) Maintained by Delhi Tourism and Transportation Development Corporation. (DTTDC). (e) Design- Cantilever span cable-stayed bridge. (f) Material-Steel and Concrete. (g) Architect- Ratan J. Batliboi - Architects Pvt Ltd, Mumbai. (h) Structural Design Firm: Schleich Bergermann Partner, Tensa India, Construma Consultancy (Structural Design) Wacker Neuson (Wind Tunnel Study) IIT Roorkee (Seismic Design).(i) Contractor. A joint venture of Gammon India. Tensa India & Construtora Cidade (http:// www.tensaindia.com/). (j) Main span: 251 m. (k) Height of pylon: 165 m above ground. (l) Total length of an infrastructure project: 6 km (approx.). (m) Lanes: 2 x 4. (n) Deck surface: 25,000 m2. (o) Total length of bridge: 675 m (including 100 m west extension). (p) Width- 35.2 metres. (q) Height- 165 metres. (r) Longest span- 251 metres. (s) Side spans: 36 m. (t) Structural steel pylon: 5800 tons. (u) Structural steel deck: 7400 tons. (v) Open foundation: 6 nos. (w) Closed foundation: 16 nos.

Geometry of the Bridge. The bridge is a cantilever spar cable-stayed bridge in which cables are in a combination of radial and semi-harp arrangement; cables are spaced apart on the pylon, like the harp design, but connected to one point or several closely spaced points on the deck. The dynamically shaped pylon consists of 2 inclined columns, which are rigidly connected to the driving lanes and bend mid-way. The upper portion of the pylon anchors the back-stay cables, as well as the main-span cables and the self-weight of the pylon, balances out the self-weight of the superstructure through the eccentric location of its center of gravity concerning the pivot point of the pylon footing, reducing the load on back-stay cables which are fewer in number converged from the main-span cables. The bridge is 675 meters long and 35.2 meters wide.

Materials Used in Construction. (a) The structural steel of grade S355J2 (hot rolled steel) for thickness up to 80 mm and steel of grade S355NL for thickness above 80 mm were used for the construction. (b) A total of 6500 tons of steel for the pylon and 7000 tons of steel for the deck were used. (c) To improve the deformation properties of a highly stressed zone line of pylon and pylon base, steel of grade S460 NL was used. (d) Concrete grades of M40 to M60 were used for foundation and deck construction.

Construction of Superstructure. The two main components of the Signature Bridge are the pylon and the deck. A pylon is a complicated three-dimensional structure inclined at all planes. It is composed of irregular panels bonded with different steel plates of various grades. The deck of the bridge is a composite of steel and concrete. The asymmetric cable-stayed bridge has a main span of 251m and a total length of 675m. It is a single-masted cable-stayed crossing with a sharply bent, 151m high, inclined steel pylon. The composite deck of the bridge carries 8 traffic lanes (4 lanes in each direction). It is about 35m wide and is supported by lateral cables spaced at 13.5m intervals.

Components of Signature bridge. Deck Slab Details.

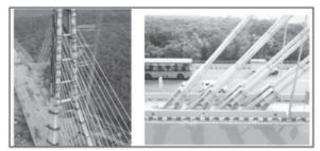
Two carriageways separated by a concrete crash barrier as well as two lateral emergency pathways form the deck. The deck is formed of outer I-shaped longitudinal main girders with a height of 2m and I-shaped cross girders at 4.5m intervals. To provide sufficient space for eight lanes, the two outer main girders, supported by cables, are spaced 32m apart from each other. The emergency footpath has been placed on 1.5m long cantilevers outside of the cable planes. All structural steel is grade S355 (or the Indian equivalent). The pre-cast deck slabs of concrete grade M50 with a span of 4.5m. Their thickness of 25cm was increased up to 70cm at the main tower and in the area of the backstay anchorage. All main and cross girders are welded. To save material, the cross girders have a variable depth with a maximum value of 2m in the centre and 1.4m at the connection to the outer main girders were used. The steel components were not riveted together as in the Vidyasagar Setu times but instead are connected using high-strength, frictiongrip bolts at splice plate and end plate joints.



View of the Bridge Deck



Deck with cable



Span Supported by Back-stay anchored

The concrete carriageway slab acts like a strut to resist the horizontal force components from the cables. The equilibrium of forces in the structural system is maintained and the usual complex arrangements for transferring the horizontal forces into the foundations are not necessary. The deck is located relatively low above water which is shallow outside of the monsoon period. Therefore, it was possible to erect the entire deck on temporary trestles and to install the cables only afterwards.

Thus, full composite action also for dead load could be achieved, so that the concrete slab is transmitting even more compression force than in other construction methods. This is reflected in the distribution of the concrete slab thickness. Outside of the cable-stayed section, the precast reinforced concrete panels have a thickness of 250mm which gradually increases to 350mm thick panels towards the pylon and ends in a 700mm thick in-situ portion around the pylon legs. The precast deck panels are made of grade M50 concrete (similar to C40/50 in terms of Eurocode) with a size of 4.5m by 8m to minimize the number of transverse joints. For the areas outside of the cable-stayed section, with axial tension due to the composite action, the joint detail was further developed to allow for a central layer of reinforcement between the top and the bottom reinforcement. The rigid connection between the concrete slab and the steel girders was achieved by shear studs with different diameters for the main and cross girders. To transmit out-of-plane shear forces, the end faces of the panels have been treated in such a way that the cementitious grout was removed, and the coarse aggregate became visible. Furthermore, pockets have been foreseen in the end faces of the panels to transmit the significant in-plane forces safely. A state-of-the-art stay cable system with 15.7mm diameter strands made of steel grade 1860 has been used.

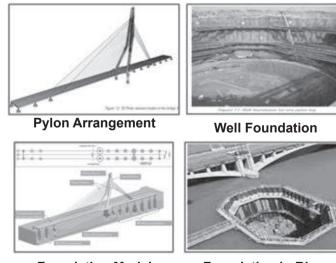
Cables Used in Bridge. The deck is supported by two cable planes. The cables are directly anchored to the webs of the outer main girders at 13.5m centres with their dead ends and are stressed within the stressing chambers at the top of the pylon. The cables are made of bundles of parallel 15.7mm strands of grade 1860. Depending on the location, the number of strands per cable varies from 55 to 123 Nos. at the main span and is 127 Nos. for each of the backstays. Corrosion protection was provided by hot-dip galvanized wires and individually coated strands encased in an outer Polyethylene (PE) pipe. In the backstay area, the lower part of the cables is covered with steel tubes as fire protection.

Pylon Support to the Bridge.

The dynamically shaped pylon consists of two inclined legs, which are connected to the deck girders and bend mid-way.

The upper portion of the pylon anchors the backstay cables as well as the main-span cables, arranged in a harp-like manner. The tip of the pylon is created by a 30m high steel-glass structure, which is illuminated to create a beacon visible from afar at night. The two pylon legs, which are each supported on a spherical bearing, are fabricated out of rectangular box cross sections stiffened with ribs and merge halfway up the pylon. Above this height, the pylon cross-section is V-shaped, with the V opening in the direction of the main span. The pylon is monolithically connected to the deck. It introduces horizontal forces in the longitudinal direction into the concrete of the deck. The horizontal forces in the transverse direction are taken by a strong steel cross girder that connects the two legs at the level of the cross girders. Below the deck, the pylon legs are supported on large pot bearings to prevent generating bending into the substructure. Each bearing must transmit vertical forces of 170,000 kN.

The inclined pylon relieves the load on the back-stay cables. Because the pylon's centre of gravity is on one side of the pylon foot, it counteracts some of the weight of the superstructure on the other side. This three-dimensional consideration of the stabilizing moment of the pivot point at the pylon foot leads to an efficient structural system. The pylon legs stand eccentrically on the bearings under the bridge deck so that the bending moment created by the bend in the pylon greatly reduces the moment in the opposite direction at the pylon foot. A major part of the steel for the pylon is of grade S355. In very highly stressed zones, such as the area where the pylon is bent, grade S460 steel was used. Above the top-most cable anchorage, the pylon rises further by about 30m forming the pylon head, a glass-covered steel structure that houses the illumination system and the platform. Also, the upper tower is designed as a hollow box section, made of a load-bearing skin stiffened by internal stiffeners and bracings. Here, for the first time, a graphic drawing is displayed on a bridge structure. The pattern of a delicate peacock feather chosen for the pylon reflects the Indian culture and at the same time symbolizes elegance and lightness. The four back-stay cables and twin 15-cable, harpshaped fans are attached to the upper part of the pylon, which was fabricated in large segments.



Foundation Model

Foundation in River

Fabrication Work. (a) In a preliminary study, it was decided to use the segments of the pylon of 6.5 m x 6.5 m x 15 m size. The weight of these segments was varying from 60 to 560 tons. (b) Later, it was realized that the transportation of such oversized and bulky segments from the fabrication shop to the site was almost impossible. Also, setting up a sophisticated fabrication workshop at the site was not feasible due to time constraints. (c) To overcome the restrictions on transportation, the pylon was divided into sub-panels of transportable sizes by introducing additional splices. (d) Sub-panels of the pylon were fabricated in established workshops and transported to the site. At the site, these sub-panels were reassembled to make segments of the required size. (e) For maintaining the quality of products, a variety of Non-Destructive Testing (NDT) techniques- dye penetration test, ultrasonic test, etc, were conducted.

Pylon and Deck Erection Work. As the Signature Bridge is an asymmetrical cable-stayed bridge, the structure was unstable throughout the erection process due to its asymmetry. Therefore, special supports were created for supporting the structure and maintaining the correct geometry. A unique tiedown set-up at the base of the pylon was installed to support the preliminary stage of pylon erection. Further, the pylon was supported by a specially designed temporary strut and after the construction of the pylon, permanent cables were installed. A crawler crane of 1250 tons capacity was used for the erection of the pylon. The construction of the deck girder was achieved with the help of a Goliath gantry installed over a temporary open braced framework of a horizontal beam, which was further supported by two pairs of sloping legs.

Foundations Details. The maximum scour level for the design flood is at about +178m and for a normal flood, considered for the seismic case, about +182m. The rock levels vary between +193m and +173m. Six foundations are made as open foundations with spread footings and 16 foundations are well foundations. Out of 16 well foundations, 8 are founded on alluvial soil and the rest on an undulated rock, not only in the longitudinal but also in a lateral direction. The profile of the rock bed below the bridge keeps varying drastically, due to which the design of the foundation was quite complex. Open and well foundations were provided for the piers of the bridge. The primary foundations over which the bridge pylon is supported are comprised of two big circular open foundations. The diameter of each circular foundation is 23 m. Specifically designed sheet pile cofferdams supported with toe pinning and bracing arrangement were used to excavate the foundation level. Well foundation was built using jack down approach for fast and speedy sinking.

Finite Element Analysis. The pylon was also modelled with 3D shell elements. Second-order effects were considered by geometrically non-linear algorithms applied to the predeformed system. It should be noted, however, that even today it is not possible yet to realistically model all details of such a complex structure by computer. The results of the extensive seismic analysis show that seismic forces from the equivalent static method with a uniform lateral load of 10 percent of gravity are on the safe side. In the wind tunnel section, model tests proved that flutter is no issue. Of importance was the modelling of the pylon to get realistic assumptions for the wind

(AA)

loads to be applied. The average transverse wind load that was applied to the pylon, is in the order of 1.7 kN/m2. Local peak loads for the glass design at the pylon head are up to 4.2 kN/m2.

Time Delays and Cost Overrun. The initial estimation of expenses for the construction of the bridge was Rs 464 Crores in 2005. In 2006, it was authorized for the financing of Rs 459 Crores. Later on, the design of the bridge was altered from a simple one to a landmark bridge. The quote was modified to Rs 1131 Crores in 2010 and further to Rs 1575 Crores in 2015. For phase 1, the tender was initiated in the year 2007. It was decided to complete the work before the 2010 Commonwealth Games. However, the changing designs and dimensions of the project increased the cost of the project. After that, the work was again granted in 2010. This time, it was decided to complete the project before December 2013. However, it missed out on the due date again because of a contractual issue. Finally, the construction of the Signature Bridge was completed in 2018at a cost of about Rs 1517 Crores, and it was opened to the public on 4 November 2018.

Major Concerns During Construction. (a) The Pile foundation was adopted at the beginning of the project. However, after a detailed soil investigation, it was discovered that varying rock strata exist below the location of the piers. This led to a change in the foundation design. The integrated pile foundation was changed to well foundation. Therefore, the change in the design of the foundation led to a delay in the construction of the project. This was due to the failure in holding a detailed geotechnical survey of the area before the execution phase. (b) A big crane was needed to be set up for the massively unbalanced steel pylons. However, there were problems in establishing the crane as the bearing capacity of Yamuna bank soil was low and the crane had to carry heavy loads. (c) For lifting and transporting the precast segments, a gantry crane was used. However, due to a massive storm in June 2016, the working of the gantry crane got badly affected and had to be redesigned and re-fabricated. Therefore, the work was impacted until December 2016 and this caused a delay in the positioning of girder pieces. (d) The construction of the bridge was delayed for over ten years due to several factors, such as contractual issues, environmental clearances, etc. These factors are discussed in detail in the subsequent section.

Contractual Concerns. The agreement for the approach of the bridge was granted to Gammon India in 2008. After a series of delays, the tender for the bridge was granted to the Gammon-Construtora Cidade-Tensacciai in 2010. Out of the three partners, Gammon is an Indian company, and the other two are Italian and Brazilian, respectively. However, Gammon India was also involved in other projects at that time, like the construction of the Delhi metro. During the time, a major accident of a pier failure of Delhi metro occurred, which led to questioning of the credibility of Gammon India as an indepth examination had revealed the company to be primarily accountable for pier failure during the metro construction. This incident further led to the cancellation of the contract with Gammon India and therefore caused a delay in the construction of the Signature Bridge.

Environmental Clearances. Delhi government initially applied for environmental clearance from the ministry of environment and forests (MOEF) in 2007. MOEF notified the Delhi government that such jobs did not need an environmental impact assessment (EIA) as bridges are not categorized under the EIA Notification- 2006. However, in 2014, the National Green Tribunal (NGT) filed a petition stating that the bridge could not be a standalone project and that such projects are part of highway projects. Moreover, the Signature Bridge has an overall construction area of more than the permissible limit of 1,50,000 m2, and it falls under the area redevelopment category of EIA Notification-2006. Thus, NGT directed the state government environmental assessment committee to conduct the EIA of the project. This led to a further delay in the construction of the bridge. Later on, the state government environmental assessment committee gave the environment clearance in 2017 with a series of limitations on certain activities.

Legal and Social Issues. Due to several delays in the project, an activist from Delhi filed litigation in the Delhi high court against the delay in the completion of the project. This led to the formation of a committee by the court to look into the causes of delays in the project. Due to the highest level of scrutiny, each and every construction activity had to be overlooked by the legal committee, which increased the time

span of construction. Thus, the project faced legal and social issues and got delayed.

Conclusion.

This new symbol of Delhi upon completion is expected to set a standard for iconic stature for bridges in India. Bridge construction is always a complex and challenging task. While designing the permanent structure of the bridge like Signature Bridge has its complexities, the construction engineering involving huge sizes, three dimensionally varying inclined tall structures and enormous weights to be lifted compounds the complexities. A detailed and holistic study of construction methods, rigging plans and fabrication of structures to suit construction methods along with constantly checking the structural behaviour was a great challenge to the engineering fraternity. As the segmental construction of threedimensionally varying pylons was attempted the first time and was not time tested, there were many unforeseen issues which could be overcome by only proper Construction Engineering. While the completed structure is there physically standing tall to be appreciated in the years to come and gets many accolades for its design, the construction engineering is very complex for a structure.

"Delhi is known for its heritage and monuments like Red Fort and Qutub Minar but now it would also be known for the Signature Bridge". ~ Arvind Kejriwal, CM, New Delhi.

Report on Seminar "Real Estate Regulatory Authority Act" held on 15-09-2022 at Bai-Southern Centre Premises, Chennai.

n 15/9/2021 Mr. L.Shantha Kumar, Chairman, National Housing and RERA Committee, South Zone-II organised a seminar on"REAL ESTATE REGULATORY AUTHORITY ACT" (RERA) as a online and offline meeting hosted by BAI-Southern Centre at Padma Bhushan Dr.A.Ramakrishna Auditorium, BAI-SC premises, Plot No.A1, 1st Main Road, Industrial Estate, Opp. AIEMA, Ambattur, Chennai-600058 in online presence of Shri Nimesh Paatel, National President, inviting Shri K.Gnanadesikan, IAS, Chairperson, TNRERA as Chief Guest, Shri G.Ved Anand, Vice President, South-II, Shri K.Jeganathan, State Chairman, BAI, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and A&N Islands, Shri Mu.Moahan, Trustee and Past National President, BAI as Guest of Honors. Bhishma Mr.R.Radhakrishnan, Past National President and Trustee, BAI delivered his Key note Address. Around 160 members have participated off line and members large in number from all over the Country participated through online Zoom meeting.

The Seminar started with Welcome address by Mr.R.R.Shridhar, Centre Chairman, BAI-Southern Centre. Mr. Nimesh Paatel, National President in his presidential address expressed his happy to be a part of the seminar and praised the Southern centre mentioning that it is always on the forefront to take up the issues with the authorities through seminars , interactive meetings and representations helping the fraternity. Vice President South-II, Mr. G.Vedanand and State Chairman Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and A&N Mr. K. Jeganathan have addressed the gathering.

Shri S.Selvakumar, Additional Director, Tamil Nadu Real Estate Regulatory Authority (TNRERA) through power point presentation explained the participants the need for the ACT stating that due to absence of adequate consumer protection and transparency and accountability in transaction the parliament has enacted the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act 2016 on 17th March 2016 with the objects: 1) Regulation and promotion of the Real Estate Sector, 2) Ensure sale of plots, apartments or commercial buildings in an efficient and transparent manner, 3)Protect the interest of home buyers in the Real Estate Sector, 4) To establish an adjudicating mechanism for speedy dispute redressal 5) Establish the Appellate Tribunal to hear appeals from the decisions or orders of the Real Estate Regulatory Authority and the Adjudicating Officer.

He also said that to implement the provisions of the Central Act, the Tamil Nadu Real Estate (Regulation and Development Rules, 2017 was notified on 22.06.2017 and TNRERA (General Regulations 2018 on 13.06.2018. He explained the participants about the impact of the RERA ACT as it is beneficial both from the perspective of Home buyers as well as the Promoters as RERA is an exclusive authority dealing with complaints of Home buyers relating to Real Estate Sector. He briefed the types of Applications to be filled and documents to be submitted by the promoters as per check list available in the RERA website. Conditions to be adhered to after post registration with RERA such as keeping collected money from the allottees in a separate account and furnishing of Quarterly, Annual report in prescribed format. He also explained the Offences and penalties to the Promoters who are not adhered with the provisions contained in the Act.

Mr. L.Shantha Kumar, National Housing and RERA Committee Chairman, South Zone-II invited and thanked the Chief Guest Thiru K.Gnanadesikan, IAS, Chairperson, RERA, Thiru S.Selvakumar, Additional Director, TNRERA, Mr. Nimesh Patel, National President, BAI, Mr. R.Radhakrishnan, Past National President and Past Trustee, Mr. Mu.Moahan, Trustee and Past National President, Vice President Mr. G.Ved Anand, State Chairman Mr. K.Jeganathan, Mr. R.R.Shiridhar, Centre Chairman, Mr. L. Venkatesan, Zonal Secretary, Mr. Anand Gupta, Chief Coordinator, National Housing and RERA Committee, BAI and all members participating seminar through online and offline. He expressed his sincere thanks to the Chief Guest for accepting our invitation and present for a very useful seminar on RERA and his presence has instil lots of confidence and promoters will like to ensure that they will all strictly abide by the Rules and Regulations. He also stated that initially we have faced little problems and now all are going smooth. He informed the audience that Thiru K.Gnanadesikan, Chairperson, TNRERA is not only the authority in RERA but also very understanding and his practical approach has made bot the developers and Home buyers easily adopt the new RERA Act which came into force in Tamil Nadu in 2017. He also said about the legacy of the Builders' Association of India and as a responsible Organisation it is our duty to clarify and refresh the Builders on RERA Act. He expressed his happiness and thanked the Chairperson for getting approvals by the Builders within 30 days of submission of applications.

Thiru K.Gnanadesikan, IAS, Chairperson, TNRERA after greeting National President, Mr. Nimesh Patel, Mr. R.Radhakrishnan, Past National President and Trustee and all other senior functionaries of BAI and other members who have come in large number to attend the seminar. He also greeted all the members on Engineers day being celebrated in commemoration of Birthday of Bharat Ratna Sir M.Visveswaraya. He also said all Builders irrespective of having Engineer degree or otherwise are Engineers as they are executing Engineering works. He also said that he is very happy in addressing an association having long history of existence of 80 years. Construction Industry contributes a very substantial share of National GDP and the most important aspect of

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the Construction Industry is it has a force multiplier in terms of Employment no other sector is having such a number of employment in all categories whether skilled or unskilled or in terms of ancillary industry. Without Construction industry allied industries like Cement, Steel, Electrical, Air conditioning etc. can survive. The whole eco system is thriving on Construction Industry and the fraternity is contributing on that extent playing a very important role in the Nation Building.

The Chief Guest Mr. K. Gnandesikan, IAS Chairperson, TNRERA also informed that Mr. S.Selva Kumar, Additional Director TNRERA has made a detailed presentation and earlier also he made a presentation. He hope that we have completed 5 years of post RERA implementation and all are well versed with the RERA Act & Regulations. Many Builders have apprehensions that RERA will act Regulatory Burden but contrary to the apprehensions this legislative Regulations Development ACT 2016 which is implemented throughout the country has become win-win legislation. Anyone can find complete details of the projects registered through RERA website. More than 9000 Real Estate Project were registered in RERA all over the Country in last 5 years. In prospective buyers point of view one can find complete details of the projects and it increase the Consumers confidence. He also informed the participants that Mr.S.Selvakumar will answer all their queries.

Bhishma Mr.R.Radhkrishnan, Past National President and Past Trustee, Builders' Association of India in his key note address welcomed the Chairperson, TNRERA Mr. K.Gnanadesikan, Mr. S.Selvakumar, Addl.Director, TNRERA, Mr. Nimesh Paatel, National President, All Senior functionaries and Members of BAI participating through online and offline. He also joined in wishing everyone Happy Engineers Day. He expressed his happiness over the Chief Guest's acknowledgement of Engineers, developers for their services in Nation Development.

Mr. Mu. Moahan, All India Trustee and Past National President thanked the Chairman for organising the useful Seminar. The seminar was very knowledgeable and the presentation on RERA Act and clarifying the doubts of our Members is really admirable and was very well received by our members. The information given by Chief Guest and Mr.S.Selvakumar, Addl.Director TNRERA was informative and all the members appreciated and got benefitted from the replies on the subject.

Chief Guest and Guest of Honors were honoured with flower bouquets, Mementos and Gifts. The successful programme was ended with Vote of Thanks by Mr. L.Venkatesan, Zonal Secretary, South Zone-II followed by lunch.











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24.09.2022 அன்று நடைபெற்ற இரண்டாவது MC/GC கூட்டத்தில் அகில இந்திய முன்னாள் தலைவர் திரு. R. இராதாகிருஷ்ணன் அவர்கள் கவுரவிக்கப்பட்டார்



24.09.2022 அன்று நடைபெற்ற இரண்டாவது MC/GC கூட்டத்தில் அகில இந்திய முன்னாள் தலைவர் திரு. Mu. மோகன் அவர்கள் கவுரவிக்கப்பட்டார்



Southern Builder

04.09.2022 Sports Committeeயினால் நடத்தப்பட்ட ஆண்கள் ஒற்றையர் மற்றும் இரட்டையர்களுக்கான பேட்மிட்டன் போட்டி



09.09.2022 அன்று திருவள்ளுர் மய்ய சாசனத்தலைவர் திரு. K. குமார் அவர்களின் இல்லத்திருமண விழா



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"No Person Speaks about Religion Particularly When They Require Life Saving Blood"



TAMILNADU REAL ESTATE REGULATORY AUTHORITY (TNRERA)

Tamilnadu & Andaman & Nicobar Islands

Real Estate Sector

- Second largest employer after Agriculture.
- Directly impacts over 250 ancillary industries such as Cement, Steel, Transport, Paint, Brick, Building Materials and Consumer Durables.
- ✤ It was totally an unregulated sector.

Need for the Act

- Absence of adequate consumer protection.
- •Absence of transparency and accountability in transactions. ACT
- REAL ESTATE (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) ACT, 2016
- Parliament enacted the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 on 26th March 2016

Objectives

- * Regulation and promotion of the Real Estate Sector.
- Ensure sale of plots, apartments or commercial buildings in an efficient and transparent manner.
- Protect the interest of home buyers in the Real Estate Sector.
- To establish an adjudicating mechanism for speedy dispute redressal.
- Establish the Appellate Tribunal to hear appeals from the decisions or orders of the Real Estate Regulatory Authority and the Adjudicating Officer.

Rules

- Tamil Nadu Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Rules, 2017 notified on 22.06.2017 vide G.O.Ms.No.112, H&UD Dept., to implement the provisions of the Central Act.
- Tamil Nadu Real Estate Regulatory Authority (General) Regulations, 2018 notified on 13.06.2018

Authority

- Permanent Authority established during February 2019.
- Authority comprises of a Chairperson and three Members.
- Authority has its Jurisdiction over Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Functions of Authority

- Registration of Real Estate Projects
- Registration of Real Estate Agents
- Complaints Adjudication

Salient Features

- Shall not advertise, market, book, sell of any plot, apartment or building without registering it with RERA.
- Registration is mandatory for plots, residential buildings and commercial buildings.
- All plots, residential and commercial buildings meant for sale with land extent of more than 500 square metres or more than eight apartments inclusive of all phases will have to be registered with RERA.

RERA & its Impact

 Impact of the RERA Act is beneficial both from the perspective of Home buyers as well as the Promoters

Impact – Consumers

- RERA is an exclusive Authority dealing with complaints of Home buyers relating to Real Estate Sector.
- It stipulates

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- Promoter shall not give false statement and incorrect information in the advertisement in any media.
- No disclaimer clause should be given in the Advertisement.

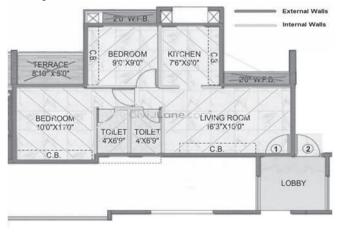
- Promoter shall furnish information relating to approved plan and other information buyer/allottee is entitled to.
- Promoter shall inform the allottee the stage-wise time schedule of completion including the provision of amenities.
- Promoter while issuing advertisement or prospectus should mention prominently the website address of RERA and the Registration No. given by the RERA.
- Shall not accept more than 10% of the cost of the apartment on booking.
- Shall accept more than 10% of the cost of the apartment, plot or building after registering the Sale Agreement.
- Agreement for sale and construction agreement as per the format notified.
- Building shall be completed as per approved plan.
- Building shall be completed as per the specifications committed in the agreement.
- Promoter shall complete the building in accordance with the terms of the agreement by the date specified.
- All common amenities/facilities as agreed in the terms of agreement/brochure to be completed and handed over.
- Additions and alterations to the approved plan, specifications and amenities in respect of the Apartment shall not be done without the consent of the home buyer.
- Any other alterations or additions in the approved plan within the project cannot be done without the consent of the two-thirds of the allottees, other than the promoter.
- Promoter shall not transfer his majority rights, and liabilities to a third party without obtaining prior written consent from the 2/3rd allottees except the promoter and without the written approval of the Authority.
- Promoter is bound to rectify the structural defects within a period of 5 years from the date of handing over possession without any charge within 30 days
- * The promoter shall sell flat on Carpet Area basis only

* Carpet Area

- Excluding:
- i. External walls
- ii. Service shafts
- iii. Exclusive balcony or verandah area
- iv. Exclusive open terrace area

Including:

i. Internal partition walls Carpet Area



- External walls
- Service shafts

• Exclusive balcony or verandah area

• Exclusive open terrace area

Including:

• Internal partition walls

Application shall be filed as per the Checklist available in the Website

Form-A

✤ Form-B: Declaration by way of an Affidavit in Rs.20 Stamp Paper as per the format

• Ownership Documents

Promoter should be the Land Owner (or) Power of Attorney Holder with full sale power

✤ If the GPA Holder has right over the land for a portion of UDS, he shall apply for Registration of Flats for his share of UDS only

✤ Joint Development Agreement shall be furnished mentioning the share of Flats along with UDS statement

✤ Time period for Completion should be clearly mentioned in Form-B

Completion period shall not be beyond Planning Permission and Building Permission validity

Valid Planning Permission & Building Permit

Carpet Area Statement

Exclusive Bank Account in any Scheduled Bank as per the format

No Objection Certificates / Clearance / Consent obtained from Competent Authorities

Structural Stability Certificate

Other Documents

Promoter to declare break-up details of Total Flat Area, UDS Land and Car Parking provision

						Carpe	t Area Statem	ent			Date:		
S.No	S.No	Block	ock Floor	Flat No.	Туре	RERA Carpet Area	Exclusive Balcony (sq.m)	Exclusive Verandah/ Utility/	Proportionate Common Area	Total Area (sq.m)	UDS land Area	Car Pa (No	
				(sec 2	(sec 2(k)) (sq.m)	ec 2(k))	Service/ Open Terrace (sq.m)	(sq.m)	[94-11]	(sq.m)	Covered	Open	
_											-		
_													
									-	TOTAL			

- Where the Real Estate Project is to be developed in phases, every such phase shall be considered a standalone Real Estate Project, and the Promoter/Builder shall obtain registration under this Act for each phase separately.
- Registration is valid for a specified period as mentioned by the builder in application form.
- Registration Certificate shall be given for individual blocks.
- Renewal of registration of Real Estate Projects for a period on application as decided by the Authority without prejudice to the rights of the Buyers under any agreement, Act and Rules.

Registration Fee Details

I. Project Registration

1. Layouts, sub-divisions and site approvals — Rs.5/- per square meter of plottable area excluding EWS plots (Roads and OSR excluded);

2. Residential buildings —

i) Rs.10/- per square meter of FSI area for residential project in which dwelling unit size is less than 60 square meter;

ii) Rs.20/- per square meter of FSI area for other residential

projects;

3. Commercial buildings — Rs.50/- per square meter of FSI area;

4. Any other projects — Rs.25/- per square meter of FSI area;

II. Proiect Extension

- Registration fee of 10% of the original Registration fee for Extension shall be collected if the application is filed prior to three months of the date of expiry of the registration granted. A late fee of additional 10% of the original Registration fee shall also be collected, if the application is not filed prior to three months as stated above.
- For second extension, 20% of the original Registration fee shall be collected if the application is filed prior to three months of the date of expiry of the first extension period. A late fee of additional 10% of the original Registration fee shall also be collected, if the application is not filed prior to three months as stated above.
- For third extension, 30% of the original Registration fee shall be collected if the application is filed prior to three months of the date of expiry of the second extension period. A late fee of additional 10% of the original Registration fee shall also be collected, if the application is not filed prior to three months as stated above.

III. Changes after Registration of Project /Agent

- For any changes after registration certificate has been issued, a fee of Rs.2000 per transaction will be charged.
- Bank Detail A/C No: 6543057988
- A/C No: 6543057988 Name: Tamil Nadu Real Estate Regulatory Authority (TNRERA)

AC Type: CA (Current Account)

Bank: Indian Bank

Branch: CMDA

IFSC Code: IDIB000I010

Post Registration with RERA

- 70% of the money collected from the allottees to be kept in a separate account (any Scheduled Bank) to cover the cost of the Project.
- To be withdrawn in proportion to the percentage of completion of the Project.
- Amount can be withdrawn after it is certified by an Architect, Engineer and Chartered Accountant in Practice.
- Promoter to furnish Quarterly Progress Report (QPR) of the registered Projects in the prescribed Format.
- To furnish Annual Report on Statement of Accounts (Form-7) within 6 months after the end of every Financial Year duly certified by a Chartered Accountant.

Information to Prospective Buyers

Following details are available in our website

- i. Profile of the Promoter
- ii. Approval details
- iii. Details of Architect, Engineer and other Consultants involved with the Project

iv. Completion period

v. Quarterly Progress of the Project

Completion

- On completion of the Project
 - * To furnish Completion Report
 - ✤ Building (Form-4)
 - ✤ Layout (Form-5)
- Can withdraw the balance amount subject to acceptance of certificates in Form-4, Form-5 and Form-7 relating to Annual Report on Statement of Accounts by the Authority
- \checkmark Above are the means provided in the Act & Rules for timely

completion of the project and proper handing over to the consumers

* Inspite of above measures, if there are instances of noncompliance leading to dissatisfaction of the home buyers, the following recourses are available

Real Estate Agent

- Every Real Estate Agent have to Register with the Authority on payment of Registration fees.
- Rs.25,000/- for individual & Rs.50,000/- other than individual.
- Registration for Real Estate Agent issued in Form 'H' is valid for 5 years.
- Renewal for Real Estate Agent issued in Form 'K'.
- Complaints
- On completion of the Project
- To furnish Completion Report
- ✤ Building (Form-4)
- ✤ Layout (Form-5)
- Can withdraw the balance amount subject to acceptance of certificates in Form-4, Form-5 and Form-7 relating to Annual Report on Statement of Accounts by the Authority
- Above are the means provided in the Act & Rules for timely completion of the project and proper handing over to the consumers
- Inspite of above measures, if there are instances of noncompliance leading to dissatisfaction of the home buyers, the following recourses are available
- Any aggrieved person may file a complaint in the prescribed Form-N with the Adjudicating Officer for seeking compensation, which shall be accompanied by a fee of Rs.5,600/- remitted online along with supporting documents duly attested in all pages by registered post or in person in office. All documents should be indexed properly. Complaint - Disposal
- All final orders uploaded in website.
- Failure of compliance of orders and direction of the RERA and Appellate Tribunal will make a promoter and Real Estate Agent liable for penalty including imprisonment imposed under section 59 to 66 of Real Estate (Regulation & Development) Act, 2016

Offences and Penalties - Promoters

Section	OFFENCE	PENALTY (MAXIMUM)	IMPRISONMENT		
59 (1)	If the project is not registered under Section 3	10% of the estimated cost of real estate project	*		
59 (2)	If promoter does not comply with orders/decisions/directions issued and continues to violate Section3	Further 10% of the estimated cost of real estate project	May extend to a period of 3 years or both		
60	If promoter provides false information or contravenes provision of Section4	5% of the estimated cost of real estate project	÷.		
61	General Penalty-For other than contraventions pertaining to Sec3 & 4	5% of the estimated cost of real estate project	2		
63	If promoter fails to comply with the orders of RERA	Every day of default which may extend to 5% of the estimated cost of real estate project			
69	Offences by Companies	Every person, who at the time, the offence was committed was in charge of, or was responsible to company for conduct of, business of company, as as company, shall be deemed to be guilty of offen and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly. Proviso is in place to safegu the innocent officers or officers who have exercise due-diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.			

Every order passed by the Authority / Adjudicating officer shall be enforced in the same manner as it were a decree or order made by the civil court in a suit. Benefits of the Act

- ✤ The beneficial consequences are not only for the home buyers but also for the Promoters.
- ✤ By this Act, the Promoter has a clear frame work of what is expected from him and the consequences in case of noncompliance.
- Act not only provides for the rights of the home buyers but also clearly indicates the duties of the allot
- Home buyer, shall be responsible to make necessary payments in the manner and within the time as specified in the said agreement.
- * Home buyer shall pay interest, at such rate as may be prescribed, for any delay in payment towards any amount or charges to be paid.
- Every home buyer of the apartment, plot or building as the case may be, shall participate towards the formation of an association.

TAMIL NADU REAL ESTATE APPELLATE TRIBUNAL (TNREAT)

- Established Appellate Tribunal to hear Appeals from the decisions or orders of the Real Estate Regulatory Authority and the Adjudicating Officer.
- ••• Comprises of Chairperson and Two Members.
- * Has its Jurisdiction over Tamil Nadu, Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Puducherry.
- Government have issued the following Orders/Circulars
- G.O.(Ms).No.166, H&UD Department, dated 29.11.2018
- a) CMDA & DTCP to include TNRERA Registration as one of the conditions while issuing Planning Permission.
- b) Proof of TNRERA Registration to be produced for issue of Completion Certificate by the Competent Authorities.
- ii) Letter No. 6275/J1/2020-1, dated 05.09.2020 from Commercial Taxes & Religious Department.
- To insist proof of RERA Registration while registering Plot by the Registration Department.
- For the benefit of the home buyers, Promoters & Real Estate Agents, the following are hosted in our website
- ✤ Acts, Rules, Regulations, Circulars, Forms and other related links.
- Registered Projects, Real Estate Agents
- ✤ Judgements
- Checklist for Registration

Contact Details

Postal Address:

Tamil Nadu Real Estate Regulatory Authority (TNRERA),

No.1A, 1st Floor, Gandhi Irwin Bridge Road, Egmore,

Chennai - 600008. Phone:

- * General Information / RTI - (044) 2888 7937, (044) 2888 7936;
- Assistant Directors - (044) 2888 7907, (044) 2888 7908;
- Project Registration / Agent Registration (044) 2888 7911;
- * Complaint Registration (Form-M) - (044) 2888 7912, (044) 2888 7914;
- Complaint Registration (Form-N) (044) 2888 7919;

Email: contact.tnrera@tn.gov.in

Website: https://www.rera.tn.gov.in

களை

றத்தாழ 2500 ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்னரே தோன்றிய முன்னோர்களின் நம்முடைய கலைஞானம் போற்றுதலுக்குரியது. அவை அனைத்தும் கடல் போன்று எல்லையற்றும், மிகுந்த ஆழமானதும் கூட. அவைகளை நம்மால் முற்றிலும் அறிந்து கொள்ள முடியாத அளவிற்கு, பரந்து, விரிந்து காணப்படுகின்றது என்றால் அது மிகையாகாது.

மனிதனுடைய மனத்தில் இன்பம், பெருக்கெடுக்கும் உணர்ச்சிகளே, அழகுக்கலைகளுக்கு ஆணி வேராகும். மனித அறிவு, மனோபாவம், கற்பனை இவை மூன்றும் ஒரு புள்ளியில் சந்திக்கின்ற போது நுட்பமான ஒன்று தோன்றி விடுகின்றது. அது ஒவ்வொரு இடத்திலும் அதன் தன்மைக்கு ஏற்ப, விதவிதமான அழகுக் கலையாக பரிணாமம் பெற்றுள்ளது.

"ஆய கலைகள் அறுபத்து நான்கினையும்

ஏய உணர் விக்கும் என்னம்மை

தூய உருப் பளிங்கு போல்வாள்"

என்கின்ற பாடல் மூலம், நம்மவர்களின் கலைகள் 64 வகையானது எனபதை அறிந்து கொள்ள முடிகின்றது.

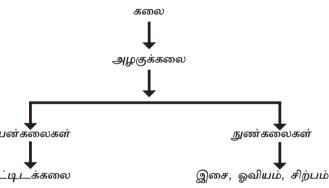
அந்த அறுபத்து நான்கு கலைகள் முறையே

1. அக்கர இலக்கணம்	33. பூமி பரிட்சை	
2. இவிகிதம்	34. சங்கிராம இலக்கணம்	വധര
3. கணிதம்	<i>35</i> . மல்யுத்தம்	
4. வேதம்	36. ஆகருடணம்	கட்ட
5. புராணம்	37. உச்சாடணம்	
6. வியாகரணம்	38. வித்து வேடணம்	செ
7. நீதிசாத்திரம்	39. மது சாத்திரம்	
8. சோதிடசாத்திரம்	40. மோகனம்	புன நம்
9. தருமசாத்திரம்	41. வசீகரணம்	<u> </u>
10. யோகசாத்திரம்	42. இரசவாதம்	வா
11. உருவசாத்திரம்	43. காந்தருவ வாதம்	நின
12. மந்திர சாத்திரம்	44. பைபீல வாதம்	வா
13. சகுனசாத்திரம்	45. கவுத்தக வாதம்	படு
14. சிற்ப சாத்திரம்	46. தாதுவாதம்	போ
15. வைத்திய சாத்திரம்	47. காருடம்	அ சே
16. இதிகாசம்	<i>48</i> . முட்டி	(
17. காவியம்	49. நட்டம்	೭ಖ
18. அலங்காரம்	50. ஆகாயபிரவேசம்	க ை
19. மதுபாடனம்	51. ஆகாய கமனம்	இரு வா
20. நாடகம்	52. ப்ரகாயப் பிரவேசம்	போ
21. நிருத்தம்	<i>53. அ</i> திரிசயம்	
22. சத்தப்பிரம்மம்	54. இந்திரஜாலம்	எல்
23. പീഞ്ഞ	55. மகேந்திர ஜாலம்	நின
24. வேணு (புல்லாங்குழல்)	56. அக்கினித்தம்பம்	தூ
25. மிருதங்கம்	57. ஜலத்தம்பம்	இவ
26. தானம்	58. வாயுத்தம்பம்	Q U
27. அத்திர பரிட்சை	<i>59</i> . திட்டித்தம்பம	திற
28. கனக பரிட்சை	60. வாக்குத்தம்பம்	இங்
29. இரத பரிட்சை	61. சுக்கிலத்தம்பம்	് ത
30. கனக பரிட்சை	62. க்ன்னத்தம்பம்	க ை
31. அசுவ பரிட்சை	63. கடகத்தம்பம்	இரு நின
32. இரத்தின பரிட்சை	64. அவத்தைப்பிரயோகம்	100
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Er.A.G.Marimuthuraj

இந்த அறுபத்து நான்கு கலைகளும் தத்துவங்களை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்ட செயல் முறைகளாகும். தொழிலாகவும், தொழில் என்பது கலை என்பது கலையாகவும் பயன்படும் தன்மைக்கேற்ப மாறி நிற்பதும் உண்டு. எடுத்துக்காட்டாக கட்டிடக்கலையின் ஒட்டு மொத்த அழகு வடிவம் தாஜ்மகால். இதிலே கட்டுவது தொழிலும், அதிலே கட்டப்பட்டதுமான என்கினற பின்னிப் பிணைந்னது அழகு என்கின்ற கலையும் பிரித்துப்பார்க்க இயலாதபடி அமையப்பெற்றிருப்பது சான்றாகும்.



கலை என்னும் பெயர்சொல், கல் என்னும் வேர் ால்லில் இருந்து தோன்றியதாகும். மண்ணுக்குள் தைந்துள்ள, பொன்மணிகள் போன்றே கலையானது ஒவ்வொருவர் மனதுக்குள்ளும் மறைந்திருக்கின்றது.

சங்க காலத்தைப் போல நிதானமான அமைதியான, -ழ்க்கை முறை இந்த காலத்தில் அதுவும் இன்றைய லையில் எதிர்பார்க்க முடியாது. ஏனென்றால், மனித гழ்க்கை சூழல் அந்த அளவிற்கு இயந்திரத்தனமாக, வெகமாகக் சுழன்று கொண்டு இருக்கையிலே எங்கே ாய் அழகைக் கலையை அனுபவிப்பது என்பவர்களே னேகம்.

உண்மை நிலை என்ன தெரியுமா என்றாலும் லகில் ஒவ்வொரு நபரும். ஏதோர் விகிதாச்சாரத்தில் லமைய அழகை ரசித்து அனுபவித்துக்கொண்டுதான் ரக்கிறார்கள். இல்லையென்றால் அத்தனைபேரின் ரழ்வும், வெறிச்சோடி கலையிழந்து காணாமல் ாய்விடும்.

மனித இயற்கையில் மனம் என்பது இருக்கும் ல்லையற்ற அழகுகளை பார்த்து அனுபவிப்பதுடன் றைவு கொள்வதில்லை. புலன் உணர்ச்சிகளைத் ண்டக்கூடிய ஒலி, வண்ணங்களை, வகைப்படுத்தி சைபடுத்தி அழகைப் படைக்க முயன்று கொண்டே ரக்கின்றது. முயற்சியில் அந்த ஈடுபடும் றனுடையவர்கள் கலைஞர்கள் என்றழைப்படுகின்றனர். ங்கே எல்லா மனிதர்களும், கலைஞர்களாக ஆவதில்லை <u>ன்றாலு</u>ம் பலர் ரசிக்கக் கூடியவர்களாகவும் சில அளவிலே உள்ளவர்களாகவும் லை நுகர்ச்சிசிறைய முற்றிலும் ரக்கின்றார்களே ஒழிய அழிந்த லையில்யாருமே இருப்பதில்லை. அறிவினாலும் மனிதர்கள் தங்களுடைய

Southern Builder

மனோபாவத்தினாலும், கற்பனை திறத்தாலும் அழகுக் கலைகளை அமைத்து அவற்றின் மூலமாக இன்பத்தை அனுபவிக்கின்றார்கள்.

அழயிலானது சிந்தனைச் செயலாகும். அது நடைமுறை செயல்பாடல்ல. நம்முடைய அன்றாட பிரச்சனைகளில் இருந்து நம்மை மீட்டெடுத்து அழகுக்கலையே அனைத்துமே வருவது ஆகும். அழகு, எழில், முருக அத்தனையும் அன்னைத்தமிழில், அழகைக்குறிக்கும். வார்த்தை வானவில்களாகம். மேலும் அழகுக் கலையை இன்கலை, கவின் கலை, நற்கலை, என்றும் அழைக்கப்படுகின்றது.

அழகுக்கலைகள் ஐந்து வகைப்படும் அவை

- 1. கட்டிடக்கலை
- 2. சிறப்க்கலை
- 3. ஒவியக்கலை
- 4. இசைக்கலை
- 5. காவியக்கலை

இதிலே கட்டிடக்கலை என்பது பயன்கலையைச் சார்ந்தது என்று முன்பே குறிப்பிட்டிருந்தோம். மற்றவை நுண்கலையைச் சார்ந்ததாகும். பயன் கலைகள் என்பது அழகோடு, நடப்பியல் வாழ்க்கைக்கு உபயோகமுள்ள பொருள்களைத் தருகின்றன. எடுத்துக்காட்டாக, கட்டிடக்கலையை எடுத்துக்கொண்டோமானால் அது அழகான தோற்றத்தால் கண்ணுக்கினிய காட்சியாக மட்டும் வழங்காமல் உபயோகப் பயனையும் தருகிறது.

அழகுணர்ச்சியை ஆனால் நுண்கலைகளோ, மட்டுமே அளிப்பனவாக அமைந்துள்ளன. இவை மனிதனின் உணர்ச்சிகளுக்குத் அனைத்தும் புலன் தகுந்தபடி வகுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. பெரும்பாலும் அழகுக்கலைகள் அந்தந்த நாட்டின் இயற்கை அமைப்பு, தட்பவெப்ப நிலை, சுற்றுச்சார்பு, மக்களின் பழக்கவழக்கங்கள், மனோபாவம் சமயக்கொள்கை முதலியவற்றிற்கு தகுந்தபடியே வெவ்வேறு விதமாக உருவடைந்திருக்கின்றன என்று மயிலை **சீ**னி வேங்கடசாமி தனது தமிழர் வளர்த்தத அழகுக் கலைகள் என்ற நூலிலே குறிப்பிடுகின்றார்.

இறுதியாக ஒரு மிகச் சிறந்த கலைப்படைப்பிற்கு உரிய தனித்தன்மை அல்லது இலக்கணம் ஒன்று உண்டு. அதாவது எந்த ஒரு கலைப்படைப்பில் கலாரசிகன், இன்பம் அனுபவிக்கும் போது அதை உருவாக்கிய கலைஞனைப் பற்றிய நினைவு வராமல் இருக்க வேண்டும். தனக்கும், தன் கலை படைப்பிற்கும், இடையே அதை உருவாக்கிய தலைஞன் நிற்பதாக உணர்ச்சி ஏற்படாமல் இருத்தலே அது மிகச் சிறப்பான கலைப்படைப்பாக கருதப்படும்.

பல்வேறு சிறப்புகளை உள்ளடக்கிய கலையை நம் முன்னோர்கள் வழிவழியாக போற்றி காத்து வந்துள்ளனர். அது போன்று நாமும் கலைகளை பயின்று, பாதுகாத்து வரவேண்டியது நமது மிக முக்கியமான பொறுப்பாகும்.

பதிவுத்துறை தலைவர் அலுவலகம்,

ഒടത്തത് – 28.

<u>கடித எண்.22482 / சி / 2021, நாள் :14/ 09 / 2022</u>

பொருள்: பதிவு சட்டம் 1908–ன் கீழான பதிவு விதிகள்–

விதி 55 (A) உட்புகுத்தி திருத்தம் வெளியிடப்பட்டது – பதிவிற்கு தாக்கல் செய்யப்படும் ஆவணங்களுடன் முன் பதிவு அசல் ஆவணம், வில்லங்க சான்று தாக்கல் செய்யப்படாத நிகழ்வில் பதிவினை மறுப்பதற்கு பதிவு அலுவலர்களுக்கு அதிகாரம் வழங்கப்பட்டது –உரிய நடவடிக்கைக்கு அனுப்பி வைத்தல் தொடர்பாக.

பார்வை : 1.தமிழ்நாடு அரசிதழ் வெளியீட்டு எண்.438, நாள்.05.09.2022 2.அரசாணை பல்வகை)எண்.129 வணிகவரி மற்றும் பதிவுத்துறை நாள். 05.09.2022

பொருள் தொடர்பாக பதிவு சட்டம் 1908–ன் கீழான பதிவு விதிகளில் விதி 55 (A) உட்புகுத்தி திருத்தங்கள் பிறப்பித்து, , பார்வையில் குறிப்பிடும் தமிழ்நாடு அரசிதழ் மூலம் வெளியீடு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது. தொடர்புடைய விதி திருத்தங்கள், மேற்குறிப்பிடும் அரசிதழ் வெளீயீடு தேதியான 05.09.2022 முதல் நடைமுறைக்கு வெளீயீடு தெரிவிக்கப்படுகிறது. தொடர்புடைய வந்துள்ளது ത്തവ്വധ அரசிதழ் தகவலுக்காகவும் கக்க பிற்பற்றுதலுக்காகவும் இத்துடன் இணைத்து அனுப்பப்படுகிறது.

/കൃതത്ത്വ്വഥ്ച/

BASIC OF FIRST AID

BLEEDING, SHOCK, AND SOFT TISSUE

INJURY Bleeding occurs when blood vessels, which circulate blood throughout the body, are ruptured in an injury.

SEVERE EXTERNAL BLEEDING

Purpose

Control bleeding by external compression.

Procedure

- Wash your hands and wear gloves (if available)
- Put the gauze bandage/clean cloth on the bleeding area
- Apply pressure on it for 10-15
 minutes
- If the would is contaminated, wash thoroughly under running tap water
- · Then apply compression
- If limb (arm/leg) is deformed then apply a splint

Caution

If the patient is drowsy or bleeding profusely from a large would; Or there are any deformities in the limb with patient bleeding profusely; Or the patient is elderly; DO NOT WASTE TIME. RUSH TO THE HOSPITAL.

INTERNAL BLEEDING

If you suspect there is internal bleeding, call your local emergency number Apollo Hospital No.1066 or rush to the hospital.

Signs of internal bleeding may include

- Bleeding inside body cavities
- Vomiting or coughing up blood
- Bruising on neck, chest, abdomen or side
- Wounds that have penetrated the skull, chest or abdomen
- Abdominal tenderness,
- Swollen limb (thigh/leg/arm)
- Weakness, anxiety, thirst or skin that's clammy to touch.

Don't remove any penetrating object from the body (head/chest/abdomen etc). It may lead to profuse/uncontrolled bleeding which leads to loss of life.

SHOCK

Shock means loss of internal body fluids/ blood-may result from trauma, heatstroke, blood loss, an allergic reaction, severe inflection, poisoning severe burns or other causes.

Various signs and symptoms of shock

- The skin is cool and clammy. It may appear pale or gray
- The pulse is weak and rapid
- · Breathing may be slow and shallow or rapid
- Blood pressure is below normal/may not be recordable.
- The person may be nauseated/vomit.
- The person may be excited, anxious, conscious or unconscious.

If conscious, the person may feel faint or be very weak and confused. If any sign of shock is present, rush the patient to the hospital/call your local emergency number.

- Do not give anything (food/water) by mouth
- Have the person lie down on his or her back with feet about a foot higher than the head. If raising the legs causes pain or further injury, keep him or her still.
- Keep the person warm and comfortable. Loosen tight clothing and cover the person with a blanket.
- Even if the person complains of thirst, give nothing by mouth.
- Turn the person on his or her side to prevent chocking if the person vomits or bleeds from the mouth.

CUTS/MINOR WOULDS MANAGEMENT

Minor cuts and scratches usually don't require a trip to the hospital. Yet proper care is essential to avoid infection or other compliances. These guidelines can help you provide care for simple wounds:

1. Stop the bleeding

Minor cuts and scratches usually stop bleeding on their own. If they don't, apply gentle pressure with a clean cloth or bandage. Hold the pressure continuously for 20 to 30 minutes and if possible elevate the wound. If blood spurts or continues flowing after continuous pressure, seek medical assistance.

2. Apply an antibiotic

After you clean the would, apply a thin layer of an antibiotic cream or ointment such as Neosporin to help keep the surface moist. The products don't make the would heal faster, but they can discourage infection and help your body's natural healing process. Certain ingredients in some ointments can cause a mild rash in some people. If a rash appears, stop using the ointment.

3. Cover the Wound

Bandages can help keep the would clean and keep harmful bacteria out. After the wound has healed enough to make infection unlikely, exposure to the air will speed healing.

4. Change the dressing

Change the dressing at least daily or whenever it becomes wet or dirty. If you're allergic to the adhesive used in most bandages, switch to adhesive-free dressing or sterile gauze held in place with paper tape, gauze roll or a loosely applied elastic bandage.

5. Get a tetanus shot

If your would is deep or dirty and your last shot was more than five years ago, your doctor may recommend a tetanus shot booster. Get the booster as soon as possible after the injury.

FAINTING

Fainting occurs when the blood supply to your brain is momentarily inadequate, causing you to lose consciousness. This loss of consciousness is usually brief.

If you feel faint

GAD

- Lie down or sit down. To reduce the chance of fainting again, don't get up too quickly.
- Place your head between your knees if you sit down.

If someone else faints

Check the patient's responsiveness, if he responds,

• Position the person on his or her back If the person is breathing, restore blood flow to the brain by raising the person's legs above

heart level.

- Loosen belts, collars or other constrictive clothing.
- Don't let the person get up too quickly.
- If the person doesn't regain consciousness within one minute, call your local emergency number or seek medical assistance immediately.

BITES AND STINGS

A bite or sting may occur when an insect is trying to defend itself. Some insects inject certain chemicals that cause irritation, swelling or redness in the infected area.



If you are bitten, follow these guidelines

- Try to find what bit you
- Wash the wound thoroughly with running tap water.
- If would is bleeding then put gauze/clean clothes and apply pressure for 20-30 minutes continuously.
- Rush to the hospital/clinic nearby for tetanus and rabies vaccination/anti-venom.
- For infection. If you notice signs of infection, such as swelling , redness, increased pain or oozing, see your doctor immediately.

In case of dog/cat/rodent/monkey bite

- Wash the wound with soap and water for at least 15 minutes.
- Leave the would open/ Do not apply any dressing.
- Do not apply any antiseptic or disinfectant.
- Rush to the nearest medical centre for antirabies.

What Not to Do

- Do not apply ice.
- Do not try to such out the poison with your mouth.
- Incisions/cuts to drain out the poison are not recommended.

Doctors recommend getting a tetanus shot every 10 years. If your last one was more than five years ago and your wound is deep or dirty

. Your doctor may recommend a booster. Get the booster as soon possible after the injury.

INSECT BITE

Insect bites result from the injection of venom or other substances into the skin. The venom sometimes triggers an allergic reaction. The severity of the reaction depends on the sensitivity to the insect venom or substance and whether the victim has been stung or bitten more than once.

Most reactions to insect bites are mild, causing little more than an annoying itching or stinging sensation and mild swelling that disappears within a day or so. A delayed reaction may cause fever, hives, painful joints and swollen glands. The victim might experience both the immediate and the delayed reactions from the same insect bite or sting. Only a small percentage of people develop severe reactions (anaphylaxis) to insect venom.

Signs and Symptoms of a severe reaction include

- Nausea
- Facial swelling
- Difficulty in breathing
- Abdominal pain
- Deterioration of blood pressure and circulation (shock)

For mild reactions

- Move to a safe area to avoid more stings.
- Remove the stinger, especially if it's stuck in your skin. This will prevent the release of more venom. Wash area with soap and Twater.
- Apply a cold pack or cloth filled with ice to reduce pain and swelling.
- Apply hydrocortisone cream (0.5 percent or 1 percent) calamine lotion or a baking soda paste – with a ratio of 3 teaspoons (15 millilitres) baking soda to 1 teaspoon(5 millilitres) water – to the bite or sting several times a day until symptoms subside.
- Take an antihistamine containing diphen hydramine (Benandryl or Tylenol for severe allergy) or chlopheniraminemaleate (chlor Trimeton, Actifed)See your doctor promptly if you experience any of these signs and symptoms.

For Severe reactions

- Have the person lie still on his or her back with feet higher than the assistance and
- Loosen tight clothing and cover the person with a blanket. Don't give anything to drink.
- Turn the person on his or her side to prevent chocking if there's vomiting or bleeding from the mouth.
- Begin CPR if there is no pulse in the neck and victim becomes unresponsive.

If your doctor has prescribed an autoinjector of epinephrine, read the instructions before a problem develops and also have your household members read them.

THERMAL INJURIES

Injuries that a person can sustain when exposed to either cold or hot temperatures results in thermal injuries.

HEAT STROKE

Heatstroke is the most severe of he heat-related problems. Often resulting from exercise or heavy work in hot environments combined with inadequate fluid intake.



What makes heatstroke severe and potentially life-

threateningisthatthebody's normal mechanisms for dealing with hat stress, such as sweating and temperature control, are inadequate. The main sign of heatstroke is a markedly elevated body temperature – generally greater than 104 F (40C)- with changes in mental status ranging from personality changes to confusion and coma. Skin may be hot and dry-although if heatstroke is caused by exertion, the skin may be moist.

Other signs and symptoms may include

- Rapid heartbeat
- · Rapid and shallow breathing
- Elevated or lowered blood pressure
- Cessation of sweating.
- Irritability, confusion or unconsciousness
- Feeling dizzy or lightheaded
- Headache
- Nausea

• Fainting, which may be the first sign in older adults.

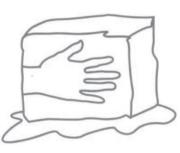
If you suspect heatstroke

The main objective should be to bring down the body's temperature.

- Move the person out of the sund and into a shady or air-conditioned space
- Call emergency medical help
- Cool the person by covering him or her with damp sheets or by spraying with cool water. Direct Air on to the person with a fan or newspaper.
- Have the person drink cool water or other nonalcoholic beverages without caffeine, if he or she is able and fully conscious. If patient become unresponsive and there is no pulse in the neck begin CPR immediately.

FROSTBITE

When exposed to very cold temperatures, skin and underlying tissues may freeze, resulting in frostbite. The areas most likely to be affected



by frostbite are the hands, feet, nose and ears.

If your skin looks white or greyish-yellow, is very cold and has a hard or waxy feel, you may have frostbite. Your skin may also itch, burn or feel numb. Severe or deep frostbite can cause blistering and hardening.

As the area thaws, the flesh becomes red and painful. Gradually warming the affected skin is key to treating frostbite. To do so:

- Protect your skin from further exposure. Protect your face, nose or ears by covering the area with dry, gloved hands. Don't rub the affected area and never rub snow on frostbitten skin.
- Get out of the cold. Once you're indoors, remove wet clothes.
- Gradually warm frostbitten areas. Put frostbitten hands or feet in warm water – 104

tot 17.6 F(40 to 42 C)

- Wrap or cover other areas in a warm blanket. Don't use direct heat, such as a stove, heat lamp, fireplace or heating pad, because these can cause burns before you feel them on your numb skin.
- Don't walk on frostbitten feet or toes if possible. This further damages the tissue.
- If there's any chance the affected areas will freeze again, don't thaw them. If they're already thawed, wrap them.
- Get emergency medical help.

SUNBURN

Signs and symptoms of sunburn usually

appear within a few hours of exposure; pain, redness, swelling and occasional blistering. Because exposure often affects



a large area of your skin, sunburn can cause headache, fever and fatigue.

If you have sunburn

- Take a cool bath or shower. You can also apply a clean towel dampened with cool water.
- Apply an aloe vera or moisturizing lotion several times a day.
- Leave blisters intact to speed healing and avoid infection. If they burst on their own, apply an antibacterial ointment on the open area.
- If needed, take an over-the-counter pain reliever such as paracetamol.

Do not give aspirin unless advised by Doctor

Don't use petroleum jelly, butter or other home remedies on your sunburn. They can prevent or delay healing. If your sunburn begins to blister or if you experience immediate complications, such as rashes, itching or fever, see your doctor.

- Apollo Hospital



சுருக்கம்

பதிவுத்துறை - சந்தை வழிகாட்டி மதிப்பு - மனைப்பிரிவுகளுக்கு மதிப்பு நிர்ணயம் செய்யும் பொருட்டு மனை மதிப்பு நிர்ணய குழு மற்றும் மனை மதிப்பு நிர்ணய மேல்முறையீட்டு குழு அமைத்தல் – ஆணை வெளியிடப்படுகிறது.

வணிகவரி மற்றும் பதிவு(ஜோ)த் துறை

அரசாணை (நிலை) எண்.133

நாள் : 14.9.2022 சுபகிருது, ஆவணி- 29 திருவள்ளுவர் ஆண்டு 2053

படிக்கப்பட்டது:

பதிவுத்துறை தலைவரின் கடித எண் 22502/எல்1/2022, நாள் 11.07.2022.

ക്രതത്ത:

பதிவுத்துறை தலைவர் சுற்றறிக்கை எண்.1/2014 நாள்:27.01.2014(3321/எல்1/2014)ல் மைய மதிப்பீட்டுக்குழு கூட்டம் நாள் 24.01.2014 தீர்மானம் எண் 2-ன் படி புதிய மனைப் மதிப்பு நிர்ணய நடவடிக்கைகள் அனைத்தையும் பொறுத்து பிரிவுகளைப் மாவட்டப்பதிவாளர் (நிர்வாகம்) மேற்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென ஆணையிடப்பட்டது எனவும் மாவட்டப்பதிவாளரால் நிர்ணயிக்கப்பட்ட மதிப்பினை கட்சிக்காரர் ஏற்காத பட்சத்தில் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட துணை பதிவுத்துறை தலைவருக்கு மேல்முறையீடு செய்து கொள்ளலாம் எனவும் மாவட்டப்பதிவாளரால் அல்லது மேல்முறையீட்டு அலுவலரான பதிவுத்துறை தலைவரால் நிர்ணயிக்கப்படும் மதிப்பினை கட்சிக்காரர் ക്വത്തത്ത ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளாத நிலையில் இந்திய முத்திரைச்சட்டம் பிரிவு 47(A)(1)-ன் கீழ் பரிந்துரைக்கப்பட வேண்டுமெனவும் சுற்றறிக்கையில் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

2. மாண்புமிகு வணிகவரி மற்றும் பதிவுத்துறை அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் தலைமையில் 29.06.2022 அன்று நடைபெற்ற அனைத்து மண்டல பணிசீராய்வு கூட்டத்தின் போது இதுவரை மாவட்டப்பதிவாளர்களால் மனைப் பிரிவுகளுக்கு மதிப்பு நிர்ணயம் செய்யப்பட்டு வந்த நடைமுறையை மாற்றி துணை பதிவுத்துறை தலைவர்

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தலைமையில் ஒரு குழு அமைத்து அக்குழுவின் பரிந்துரையின் அடிப்படையில் மனைப் பிரிவுகளுக்கு மதிப்பு நிர்ணயம் செய்யப்பட வேண்டும் என முடிவெடுக்கப்பட்டது.

முடிவிற்கிணங்க, பதிவுத்துறையில் தற்போது പത്രി மேற்காணும் 3. மாவட்டப்பதிவாளர்களுக்கு செய்ய நிர்ணயம் மனைப்பிரிவுகளுக்கு மதிப்பு வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ள அதிகாரத்தினை மாற்றியமைக்கும் வகையில் தொடர்புடைய பதிவு மாவட்ட மாவட்டப்பதிவாளர் (நிர்வாகம்), சார்பதிவாளர் (வழிகாட்டி) [இப்பணியிடம் இல்லாத இடத்தில் சார்பதிவாளர் (நிர்வாகம்)] மற்றும் துணை பதிவுத்துறை தலைவரால் நியமனம் செய்யப்படும் தொடர்புடைய தணிக்கை மாவட்டப்பதிவாளரல்லாத வேறு ஏதேனும் ஒரு மாவட்டப்பதிவாளர் (தணிக்கை) ஆகியோரை உள்ளடக்கிய ஒரு 'மனை மதிப்பு நிர்ணய குழு[,] மற்றும் துணை பதிவுத்துறை தலைவர், அப்பதிவு மாவட்டத்துடன் தொடர்பில்லாத மாவட்டப்பதிவாளர் (நிர்வாகம்) மற்றும் அப்பதிவு மாவட்டத்துடன் ക്രഥ്രഖിல് மதிப்பு நிர்ணய இடம் பெறாத ഥത്ത தொடர்பில்லாத மற்றும் மாவட்டப்பதிவாளர் (தணிக்கை) ஆகியோரை உள்ளடக்கிய மனை மதிப்பு நிர்ணய மேல்முறையீட்டு குழுவினை அமைப்பதற்கான கருத்துருவை மேலே படிக்கப்பட்ட கடிதத்தில் பதிவுத்துறை தலைவர் அரசுக்கு அனுப்பியிருந்தார்.

பதிவுத்துறை தலைவரின் கருத்துருவினை, நன்கு கவனமாக ஆய்வு 4. செய்தபின், பதிவுத்துறையில் தற்போது பின்பற்றப்பட்டு வரும் மனைப்பிரிவுகளுக்கு மதிப்பு நிர்ணயம் செய்ய மாவட்டப்பதிவாளர்களுக்கு வழங்கப்பட்ட அதிகாரத்தினை பதிவு மாவட்ட (i) மாவட்டப்பதிவாளர் (நிர்வாகம்), தொடர்புடைய மாற்றியமைத்து (ii) சார்பதிவாளர் (வழிகாட்டி) [டூப்பணியிடம் இல்லாத இடத்தில் சார்பதிவாளர் (நிர்வாகம்)] மற்றும் துணை பதிவுத்துறை தலைவரால் நியமனம் செய்யப்படும் தொடர்புடைய ஏதேனும் மாவட்டப்பதிவாளரல்லாத அம்மண்டலத்திலுள்ள **Q**(Ҧ தணிக்கை மாவட்டப்பதிவாளர் (தணிக்கை) ஆகியோரை உள்ளடக்கிய ஒரு மனை மதிப்பு நிர்ணய குழு' மற்றும் துணை பதிவுத்துறை தலைவர், அப்பதிவு மாவட்டத்துடன் தொடர்பில்லாத மாவட்டப்பதிவாளர் (நிர்வாகம்) மற்றும் அப்பதிவு மாவட்டத்துடன் தொடர்பில்லாத மற்றும் மனை மதிப்பு நிர்ணய குழுவில் இடம் பெறாத மாவட்டப்பதிவாளர் (தணிக்கை) ஆகியோரை உள்ளடக்கிய மனை மதிப்பு நிர்ணய ഥേ**ര്**ഗ്രത്വെപ്പ്പ്പ് ക്ര്യ്യാമിത്ത நடைமுறைகளை பின்பற்ற வேண்டிய அக்குழுக்கள் எனவும் அமைக்கலாம் கீழ்கண்டவாறு வகுத்து செயல்படுத்தலாமெனவும் முடிவு செய்து அவ்வாறே அரசு ஆணையிடுகிறது.

அ) மனை மதிப்பு நிர்ணய குழு பின்பற்ற வேண்டிய நடைமுறைகள்:

புதிய மனைப்பிரிவுகள் பதிவுக்கு வரும் நிகழ்வுகளில், பதிவுஅலுவலர் அவற்றிற்கு மதிப்பு நிர்ணயம் செய்ய வேண்டி கருத்துருவினை இதற்கென குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ள படிவத்தில் தயார் செய்து மூன்று தினங்களுக்குள் மாவட்டப்பதிவாளருக்கு அனுப்பிவைக்க வேண்டும். இக்கருத்துருவுடன்,

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(GAD)-

- i) ஆவண நகல்,
- ii) மதிப்பு நிர்ணயம் செய்யவேண்டிய மனைப்பிரிவில் உள்ளடங்கும் புல எண்கள், FMB மற்றும் Village Map-ன்படி மனைப்பிரிவினைச் சுற்றியுள்ள புல எண்கள் ஆகியவற்றின் வழிகாட்டி மதிப்பு விவரங்கள்,
- iii) மதிப்பு நிர்ணயம் செய்யவேண்டிய மனைப்பிரிவில் உள்ளடங்கும் புல எண்கள், FMB மற்றும் Village Map.ன்படி சுற்றியுள்ள புல எண்கள் ஆகியவற்றின் வில்லங்கச்சான்று (குறைந்தபட்சம் ஐந்து வருடங்களுக்கான முன் பதிவு விவரங்கள்) மற்றும்
- iv) FMB மற்றும் கிராம வரைபட நகல் ஆகியவற்றினை இணைத்து மாவட்டப்பதிவாளருக்கு அனுப்பிவைக்க வேண்டும்.
- v) மதிப்பு நிர்ணயம் செய்யவேண்டிய மனைப்பிரிவின் வரைபடமும் (Layout sketch) இணைக்கப்பட வேண்டும்.

மேற்படி கருத்துரு நிர்வாக மாவட்டப்பதிவாளருக்கு வரப்பெற்ற பின்னர், தொடர்புடைய நிர்வாக மாவட்டப்பதிவாளரே மனையிடத்தைப் பார்வையிட்டு சந்தை மதிப்பு குறித்து விசாரணை செய்து, விசாரணைப்படியான மதிப்பினை அறிக்கையாக மனை மதிப்பு நிர்ணய குழுவில் சமர்ப்பித்து அக்குழுவின் பரிந்துரை அடிப்படையில் மதிப்பு நிர்ணயம் செய்யப்பட வேண்டும். இவ்வாறு நிர்ணயிக்கப்படும் மதிப்பு அம்மனைப்பிரிவில் உள்ளடங்கும் புல எண்கள் மற்றும் அவற்றினைச் சுற்றியுள்ள புல எண்கள் ஆகியவற்றிற்கு ஆவண தேதியில் உள்ளபடியான வழிகாட்டி மதிப்புகளின் உயர்ந்தபட்ச மனை மதிப்புக்கு குறைவில்லாமல் இருக்க வேண்டும்.

மேற்படி மனை மதிப்பு நிர்ணய குழுவால் உத்தேசிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள மதிப்புக்கு பொருத்தமான வகைப்பாடு ஏற்கெனவே மாவட்டக்குழுவால் ஒப்புதல் செய்யப்பட்டுள்ள வகைப்பாடுகளில் இல்லாத நிலையில், நிர்ணயித்துள்ள மதிப்பிற்கு புதிய வகைப்பாடு ஒன்றினை அக்குழு உருவாக்கி ஆணையிடலாம். இப்புதிய வகைப்பாடு உருவாக்கம் குறித்து நிர்வாக மாவட்டப்பதிவாளர் ஏழு தினங்களுக்குள் துணை பதிவுத்துறை தலைவருக்கு பின்னேற்பிற்காக தெரியப்படுத்த வேண்டும்.

பதிவு அலுவலரிடமிருந்து கருத்துரு வரப்பெற்ற நாளிலிருந்து பதினைந்து தினங்களுக்குள் மதிப்பு நிர்ணய ஆணை பிறப்பிக்கப்பட வேண்டும்.

ஆ) மனை மதிப்பு நிர்ணய மேல்முறையீட்டு குழு பின்பற்ற வேண்டிய நடைமுறைகள்:

மனை மதிப்பு நிர்ணய குழுவால் நிர்ணயிக்கப்பட்ட மதிப்பினை கட்சிக்காரர் ஏற்காத பட்சத்தில் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட மனை மதிப்பு நிர்ணய மேல்முறையீட்டு குழுவுக்கு மேல்முறையீடு செய்து கொள்ளலாம். மேற்படி குழுவானது சம்பந்தப்பட்ட மனைப்பிரிவினை நேரில் பார்வையிட்டு சந்தை மதிப்பு குறித்து விசாரணை செய்து பொருத்தமான மதிப்பினை நிர்ணயம் செய்ய வேண்டும்.

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மனை மதிப்பு நிர்ணய குழுவால் அல்லது மனை மதிப்பு நிர்ணய மேல்முறையீட்டு குழுவால் நிர்ணயிக்கப்படும் மதிப்பினை கட்சிக்காரர் ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளாத நிலையில் இந்திய முத்திரைச்சட்டம் பிரிவு 47A(1)-ன்கீழ் பரிந்துரைக்கப்பட வேண்டும்.

ஒவ்வொரு பதிவு மாவட்டத்திற்கும் தனித்தனியே மனை மதிப்பு நிர்ணய குழு மற்றும் மனை மதிப்பு நிர்ணய மேல்முறையீட்டு குழு துணை பதிவுத்துறை தலைவரால் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட வேண்டும். பகுதி மற்றும் தேவைக்கேற்ப அக்குழுக்கள் துணை பதிவுத்துறை தலைவரால் மறு கட்டமைப்பு செய்யப்பட வேண்டும்.

மனை மதிப்பு நிர்ணய குழுவில் இடம் பெற்றுள்ள ஒரு உறுப்பினரான மாவட்டப்பதிவாளர்(தணிக்கை) தொடர்புடைய துணை பதிவுத்துறை தலைவரால் நியமிக்கப்படுவார்.

மனை மதிப்பு நிர்ணய மேல்முறையீட்டு குழுவில் இடம் பெற்றுள்ள உறுப்பினர்களான மாவட்டப்பதிவாளர் (நிர்வாகம்) மற்றும் மாவட்டப்பதிவாளர் (தணிக்கை) தொடர்புடைய துணை பதிவுத்துறை தலைவரால் நியமிக்கப்படுவர்.

5. மேலும் மனை மதிப்பு நிர்ணய குழு மற்றும் மனை மதிப்பு நிர்ணய மேல்முறையீட்டு குழு ஆகிய இரு குழுக்களையும் மேற்கண்ட விதிமுறைகளின்படி நியமிக்கவும், தேவைக்கேற்ப மறுகட்டமைக்கவும் துணை பதிவுத்துறை தலைவருக்கு அதிகாரம் வழங்கி ஆணையிடப்படுகிறது.

(ஆளுநரின் ஆணைப்படி)

பா. ஜோதி நிர்மலாசாமி அரசு செயலாளர் பிரிவு அலுவலர்

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SOUTHERN CENTRE ACTIVITIES

04.09.2022

நமது மய்யத்தின் Image Building மற்றும் Sports Committee யினால் ஆண்கள் ஒற்றையர் மற்றும் இரட்டையர்களுக்கான பேட்மிட்டன் போட்டி சென்னை முகப்பேரில் உள்ள Fireball Badminton Academy—ைல் நடத்தப்பட்டது. அதிக அளவிலான உறுப்பினர்கள் ஆர்வத்தோடு கலந்து கொண்டார்கள். இப்போட்டியின் இறுதியில் வென்றவர்களுக்கு கோப்பைகள் வழங்கப்பட்டன.இப்போட்டியினை சிறப்பாக ஏற்பாடு செய்திருந்த குழுத்தலைவர் திரு. G. யோகானந்தன் அவர்களுக்கு பாராட்டுக்கள் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டது.

06.09.2022

தென்னக மய்ய அலுவலகத்தில் மய்யத்தலைவர் மற்றும் நிர்வாகிகள், CREDAI மற்றும் Flat Promoters களின் இணைந்த சங்க பிரதிநிதிகளுடன் ஆலோசனைக் கூட்டத்தை நடத்தினர். கூட்டத்தினை ஏற்பாடு செய்திருந்த மய்யத்தலைவர் அவர்களுக்கு வந்திருந்த பிரதிநிதிகள் நன்றி தெரிவித்துக் கொண்டதோடு பல்வேறு பிரச்சனைகளை முன் வைத்தனர். இது குறித்து விவாதிக்கப்பட்டு இறுதியில் ரியல் எஸ்டேட் தொழில் எதிர்கொள்ளும் பிரச்சனைகள் குறித்து ஒருங்கிணைந்த கோரிக்கையினை அரசுக்கு சமர்ப்பிக்க முடிவெடுக்கப்பட்டது.

12.09.2022

பணியிடத்தில் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கான பாதுகாப்பு அமைப்புகளை மேம்படுத்துவது சம்மந்தமான ஆலோசனைக் கூட்டம் தொழில்துறை பாதுகாப்பு மற்றும் சுகாதார இயக்குனரகம் தனது அலுவலக வளாகத்தில் ஆலோசனைக் கூட்டம் ஒன்றிற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்திருந்தது. மாண்புமிகு தொழிலாளர் நலத்துறை அமைச்சர் தலைமையில் நடைபெற்ற இவ்வாலோசனைக் கூட்டத்தில் அரசு கூடுதல் தலைமைச் செயலாளர் அவர்கள் கலந்து கொண்டார். நமது மய்யத்தின் சார்பாக கவுரவ செயலாளர் கலந்து கொண்டார்.

15.09.2022

தென் மண்டலம் II ன் வீட்டு வசதி மற்றும் ஸிணிஸிகி குழுவின் தேசியத்தலைவர் திரு. L. சாந்தகுமார் அவர்களால் ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டிருந்து ரியல் எஸ்டேட் ஒழுங்குமுறை ஆணையச் சட்டம் பற்றிய கருத்தரங்கு மய்ய அலுவலகத்தில் உள்ள கூட்ட அரங்கில் நடைபெற்றது. காணொலி மற்றும் நேரடியாக நடைபெற்ற இக்கூட்டத்தில் அகில இந்தியத்தலைவர் திரு. நிமேஷ் பட்டேல் அவர்களும், தெற்கு-II ன் அகில இந்திய துணைத்தலைவர் திரு.G. வேதானந்த் அவர்களும் காணொலி வாயிலாக கலந்து கொண்டனர். மாநிலத்தலைவர் திரு. K. ஜெகநாதன் அவர்கள் நேரடியாக கலந்து கொண்டு சிறப்புரையாற்றினார். TNRERA தலைவர் திரு. K. ஞானதேசிகள், IAS அவர்கள் தலைமை விருந்தினராக கலந்து கொண்டு சிறப்புரையாற்றினார். TNRERA தலைவர் திரு. K. ஞானதேசிகள், IAS அவர்கள் தலைமை விருந்தினராக கலந்து கொண்டு சிறப்புரையாற்றினார். TNRERA தலைவர் திரு. K. ஞானதேசிகள், IAS அவர்கள் தலைமை விருந்தினராக கலந்து கொண்டு சிறப்பித்தார். உறுப்பினர்களின் சந்தேகங்களுக்கு கூடுதல் இயக்குநர் திரு. S. செல்வகுமார் அவர்கள் தெளிவான விளக்கம் அளித்தார். அகில இந்திய முன்னாள் தலைவரும் காப்பாளருமான பீஷ்மா திரு. R. இராதாகிருஷ்ணன் அவர்கள் தனது முக்கிய குறிப்புரையை வழங்கினார்கள். காப்பாளரும் முன்னாள் அகில இந்திய தலைவர் திரு. Mu. மோகன் அவர்கள் கவுரவ விருந்தினராக கலந்து கொண்டு சிறப்பித்தார். மய்யத்தலைவர் திரு. R.R. ஸ்ரீதா் அவர்களின் வரவேற்புரையோடு துவங்கிய இக்கருத்தரங்கம் தென் மண்டல செயலாளர் திரு. L. வெங்கடேசன் அவர்களின் நன்றியுரையோடு நிறைவடைந்தது. இக்கூட்டத்தில் 150க்கும் மேற்பட்ட உறுப்பினர்கள் நேரிலும் அகில இந்திய அளவில் ஏராளமான உறுப்பினர்கள் On Lineலும் கலந்து

கொண்டு பயனடைந்தனர். நேரில் பங்கேற்ற

21.09.2022

ஆறாவது செயற்குழு மற்றும் பொதுக்குழு கூட்டம் Presidency Clubல் திரு. M. பசுபதி, திரு. M.V. ஹரிக்குமார், திரு. R. இராமலிங்கம், திரு. A.S. ராஜசேகர், திரு. D. அன்பழகன் ஆகியோரின் உபசரிப்பில் நடைபெற்றது.

24.09.2022

அகில இந்திய மேலாண்மை மற்றும் பொதுக்குழு கூட்டம் கொல்லத்தில் நடைபெற்றது. கூட்டத்தில்

நமது மய்யத்தின் சார்பாக 42 உறுப்பினர்கள் கலந்து கொண்டு சிறப்பித்தனர்.





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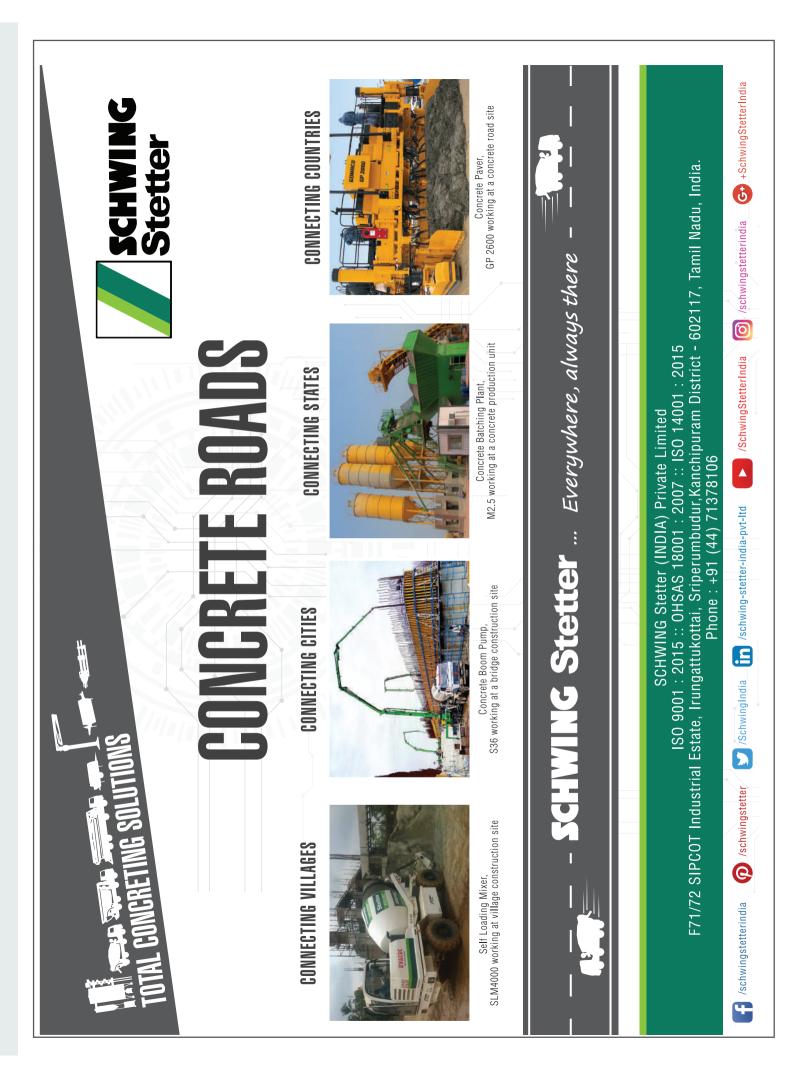
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