



Southern Builder

Bulletin of Builders Association of India - Southern Centre



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BAIMAT - 2015 INAUGURATION



உள்ளே

- ◆ BUDGET 2015 HIGHLIGHTS ◆ Regulations for Special Buildings
- ◆ BAIMAT - 2015 ◆ Significance of Safety Construction ◆ Check List - General Safety ◆ Dams Affect the Sea and the Seasons
- ◆ Southern Centre Activities ◆ Sudoku ◆ Southern Builder Advertisement Tariff



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ஆசிரியர் மடல்

தென்னக மய்ய கட்டுனர் அறக்கட்டளை சார்பாக சென்னை அம்பத்தூர் தொழிற்பேட்டை வளாகத்தில் மன்னூர் பேட்டையில் முதல் பிரதான சாலை A1இலக்க நிலம் 9511 சதுர அடிகள் கடந்த 27.03.2015 அன்று பத்திரப்பதிவு செய்து வாங்கப்பட்டது. நமது மய்ய வரலாற்றில் இது ஒரு சிறப்பான நிகழ்வு.

கடந்த சில வருடங்களாக இதற்காக சிறுக சிறுக நன்கொடைகள் கண்காட்சிகள் நடத்தி பெரும்பாடுபட்ட நமது அறக்கட்டளையில் தலைவர், நமது வழிகாட்டி பீஷ்மர் கிருட்டிணன் அவர்களது அயராது உழைப்பை உன்னதமான சேவையை இத்தருணத்தில் பாராட்டி நன்றி கூற கடமைப்பட்டுள்ளோம். இடம் வாங்க பாடுபட்ட ஒத்துழைத்த அனைவருக்கும் நன்றி கூறுகிறோம்.

அடுத்ததாக அதில்

கட்டுமான தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு திறன் மேம்பாடு பயிற்சி வகுப்புகள் நடத்த, கட்டுமானப்பொருட்களை ஆய்வு செய்ய சோதனைக்கூடம் (Testing Lab) அமைக்க, கட்டுநர் நூலகம் (Builders' Library) ,

தொழில்நுட்ப ஆலோசனை கூடம் (Consultancy Chambers-Technical/legal)

கலந்தாய்வுக் கூட்ட அரங்கம் - (seminar Hall)

கட்டுமான தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு இலவச மருத்துவ சேவை செய்ய

ஒரு கட்டிடம் அமைத்து சேவைகளை விரிவுபடுத்தி செயல்படுத்த ஆர்வமாக உள்ளோம்.

அதையும் தனது வாழ்நாள் இலட்சியமாக கொண்டு செல்படுத்திட நமது பீஷ்மர் இராதாகிருட்டிணன் அவர்கள் உறுதியளித்துள்ளார். நாம் அனைவரும் இணைந்து ஒற்றுமையாக செயல்பட்டால் நம்மால் முடியாதது எதுவும் இல்லை.

2014-15ம் ஆண்டின் மய்யத்தலைவர் திரு. R. சிவக்குமார் அவர்களின் தலைமையின் மய்ய நிர்வாகிகள் திரு. O.K. செல்வராஜ், திரு. A.N. பாலாஜி, திரு. K. வெங்கடேசன், திரு. S. இராமப்பிரபு ஆகியோர் மிகச் சிறப்பாக சேவை செய்தனர். அவர்களுக்கு எமது பாராட்டுக்களையும் நன்றியையும் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

2015-16 ம் ஆண்டின் மய்யத்தலைவர் திரு. O.K. செல்வராஜ் அவர்களின் தலைமையின் மய்ய நிர்வாகிகளாக பதவி ஏற்றுள்ள திரு. C. சதீஷ் குமார், திரு. K. வெங்கடேசன், திரு. K. அண்ணாமலை, திரு. S. இராமப்பிரபு ஆகியோரின் பணி சிறக்க வாழ்த்துக்கள்.

“ உள்ளவது எல்லாம் உயர்வுஉள்ளல் மற்றுஅது
தள்ளினும் தள்ளாமை நீர்த்து “ - திருக்குறள்

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அன்புடன்

மு. மோகன்





மய்யத் தலைவர் மடல்

வணக்கம்

மார்ச் 6, 7, & 8 தேதிகளில் BAIMAT 2015 கட்டுமானப் பொருட்கள் கண்காட்சி சென்னை வர்த்தக மய்யத்தில் நடைபெற்றது. BAIMAT குழுத்தலைவராக திரு. L. மூர்த்தி அவர்கள் சிறப்பாக செயல்பட்டு இக்கண்காட்சியை வெற்றிகரமாக நடத்தினார். திரு. K. வெங்கடேசன் குழுத்துணைத்தலைவராக இந்த வெற்றிக்கு துணை நின்றார். BAIMAT வெற்றிக்கு பாடுபட்ட குழு உறுப்பினர்களுக்கும், ஒத்துழைப்பு நல்கியவர்களுக்கும் மய்யத்தின் சார்பில் நன்றியைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

BAI-SPORTS விளையாட்டு குழுவுக்கு திரு. P. அன்பழகன் மற்றும் திரு. M. ராஜேஷ் பொறுப்பேற்று இறகூப்பந்து மற்றும் கிரிக்கெட் போட்டிகளை மிகச் சிறப்பாக நடத்தி நம்மை மகிழ்வித்தனர். அவர்களுக்கு நமது பாராட்டுதல்களையும் நன்றியையும் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறோம்.

தென்னக மய்ய கட்டுநர் அறக்கட்டளை சார்பாக கடந்த 27ந்தேதி சென்னை அம்பத்தூர் தொழிற்பேட்டை பகுதியில் 3 1/2 கிரவுண்ட் நிலம் வாங்கினோம் என்பதை மிகவும் மகிழ்ச்சியுடன் பெருமையுடனும் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறோம். அறக்கட்டளை தலைவர் R. இராதாகிருட்டிணன் அவர்களுக்கு பாராட்டுதல்களையும் நன்றியையும் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறோம்.

நான் 2014-15ம் தென்னக மய்யத்தலைவர் பெறுப்பேற்றுக்கொண்டது முதல் தென்னக மய்யத்தின் முதல் சேவகனாக பணியாற்றி, மய்ய உறுப்பினர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 2050 ஆகவும் அதில் நிரந்தர உறுப்பினர்களது எண்ணிக்கை 1500 எனவும் இந்தியாவில் மிகப் பெரிய மய்யம் என்ற பெருமையை தக்க வைத்துள்ளோம்.

இந்த வருடம் House Hunt Expo, BAICON-15, BAIMAT-15 ஆகிய மூன்று மிகப் பெரிய கண்காட்சிகளை வெற்றிகரமாக நடத்தியிருக்கிறோம். அகில இந்திய 4வது மேலாண்மை / 5வது பொதுக்குழுக் கூட்டம் மிகச் சிறப்பாக நடத்தியிருக்கிறோம். மாதாந்திர கூட்டங்கள், கருத்தரங்குகள் தொழிலாளர் பயிற்சிகள் நடத்தியிருக்கிறோம்.

அனைத்துக்கும் மேலாக அறக்கட்டளையின் சார்பாக சரித்திர நிகழ்வாக 31/2 கிரவுண்ட் நிலம் வாங்கியிருக்கிறோம். இவை அனைத்தும் உங்கள் அனைவரது ஒத்துழைப்போடும் ஆதரவோடும் நான் தலைவராக இருந்த காலத்தில் நடைபெற்றதை எண்ணி பெருமிதம் கொள்கிறேன். என்னை அரவணைத்து வழிகாட்டியாக செயல்பட்ட பீஷ்மர் ராதாகிருட்டிணன் அவர்களை வணங்கி அனைவருக்கும் நன்றி கூறி விடைபெறுகிறேன்.

எனக்கு துணையாக இருந்த O.K. செல்வராஜ், திரு. A.N. பாலாஜி, திரு. K. வெங்கடேசன், திரு. S. இராமப்பிரபு, திரு. S. அய்யநாதன் ஆகிய நிர்வாகிகளுக்கும் செயற்குழு பொதுக்குழு உறுப்பினர்களுக்கும் நன்றி.

2015-16ம் ஆண்டின் தலைவராக திரு. O.K. செல்வராஜ் அவர்கள் அடுத்து மிகச் சிறப்பாக செயல்படுவார். அவரது தலைமையிலான நிர்வாகிகள் குழுவிரு நாம் அனைவரும் ஒத்துழைப்பும் ஆதரவும் அளித்து தென்னக மய்யத்தின் பெருமையை நிலை நிறுத்துவோம்.

அன்புடன்

R. சிவக்குமார்





அன்பு உடன் பிறப்புகளுக்கு,

உங்கள் அனைவருக்கும் என் இனிய நல்வாழ்த்துக்கள். இந்த மடல் மூலமாக மாபெரும் மகிழ்ச்சியை உங்களுடன் பகிர்ந்து கொள்வதன் மூலம் மெத்த மன நிறைவு கொள்கிறேன். நமது தென்னக மய்யத்தின் அங்கமாக விளங்கும் Southern Builders Charitable Trust-க்கு சற்றொப்ப நான்கு கோடி ரூபாய் மதிப்பில் 3.50 ground நிலம் 27.03.2015 அன்று பத்திரப் பதிவு செய்து முடிக்கப்பட்டது. இந்த நாள் நமது சங்கத்தின் அத்தனை உறுப்பினர்களுக்கும் பூரிப்பும் புளங்காகிதமும் அடைகின்ற நாளாக அமையும் என்பதில் எள்ளளவும் அய்யமில்லை. இதற்காக உழைத்த அத்துணை நல்ல உள்ளங்களுக்கும் நமது நன்றியை உரித்தாக்கிக்கொள்கிறோம். எதிர்காலத் தலைமுறையும் போற்றுகின்ற வகையில் ஒரு நேர்த்தியான கட்டிடத்தை உங்கள் அனைவருடைய ஒத்துழைப்புடன் அரும்பாடுபட்டு அந்தப் பணியினை நிறைவு செய்ய விழைகிறேன். அதற்கு உங்கள் அனைவருடைய ஏகோபித்த நல்லாதரவை அடியேன் பணிவன்புடன் வேண்டுகிறேன்.

தென்னக மய்யம் அகில இந்திய அளவில் மிகச் சிறந்த மய்யம் என்பதை பல ஆண்டுகளாக நிலை நிறுத்திக் கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். அதற்கு காரணமான பல முன்னோடி தலைவர்களை இந்த நேரத்தில் நாம் நினைவு கூற கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறோம். இதை மாபெரும் சரித்திரப் புகழ்வாய்ந்த மய்யத்தின் மிக உயர்ந்த செயலாக இந்த நாள் அமைந்தது என்று சொன்னால் மிகையாகாது. எதிர்காலத்திலும் இந்த மய்யத்தின் மாண்பை மேலும் மேலும் உயர்த்தி பெருமை சேர்க்க வேண்டும் என்பதே என்னுடைய தணியாத ஆவல். அடுத்த தலைமுறையாம் இளைஞர் பட்டாளம் இந்த நற்பணியை நிச்சயம் செய்து முடிக்கின்ற செயல் வீரர்களாக திகழ்வார்கள் என்பதில் எந்த அய்யப்பாடும் இல்லை. இந்த மய்யம் மேலும் மேலும் புகழ்மைய இந்த மய்யத்திலிருந்து மேலும் பல அகில இந்திய தலைவர்கள் வருவார்கள் என்ற நம்பிக்கையும் எனக்கு இருக்கிறது. ஒன்று பட்டால் உண்டு வாழ்வு என்ற வாக்கிற்கு ஏற்ப நாம் எல்லோரும் ஒற்றுமையோடு செயல்பட்டு இந்தப் பணியை நிறைவு செய்வோம் என்பதில் முழு நம்பிக்கை கொள்வோம். என் மீது தொடர்ந்து பாசத்தையும் அன்பையும் செலுத்தி என்னை ஊக்குவித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கின்ற அத்துணை நல்ல நெஞ்சங்களுக்கும் எனது கோடானு கோடி நன்றியினை தெரிவித்து ஒன்றுபடுவோம் . வென்று முடிப்போம்.

இவண்

உங்கள் பாசத்திற்குரிய சகோதரன்

R. இராதாகிருட்டிணன்

அகில இந்திய முன்னாள் தலைவர் மற்றும் காப்பாளர்



BUDGET 2015 HIGHLIGHTS

S.D. Kannan, Chairman, Taxation Committee

INCREASE IN COST IN 2015-2016

1. INCREASE IN SERVICE TAX ON TELEPHONE /MOBILE BILL 14% (INCREASE OF 1.64%)
2. INCREASE IN SERVICE TAX ON RESTAURANT BILL BY 1.64%
3. INCREASE IN SERVICE TAX ON NEW FLAT/HOUSE
4. COURIER SERVICE
5. INTERNET CHARGES
6. AIR TRAVEL
7. CABLE/DTH CHARGES
8. BEAUTY PARLOUR CHARGES
9. GYM CHARGES

DECREASE IN COST

1. FOOTWEAR
2. LEATHER GOODS

NO CHANGE IN COST FOR TWO WHEELER/MOTOR CARS

SOME POSITIVE NEWS IN COMMON MAN'S PERSPECTIVE

1. Increase in exemption for Local conveyance for salaried persons from Rs.800/- to Rs.1,600/-
2. Increase in deduction on account of Mediclaim insurance premium from Rs.15,000/- to Rs.20,000/- for individuals and For Senior Citizens from Rs.20,000/- to Rs.30,000/-
3. Investment in Sukanya Samriddhi Scheme (Girl Child Marriage Scheme) will qualify for deduction u/s. 80C and income from this scheme will be exempt from Tax
4. Deduction for differently abled persons increased from Rs.50,000/- to Rs.75,000/-.
5. Deduction for contribution to New Pension Scheme u/s.80 CCD increased from Rs. 1.00 lakh to Rs.1.50 lakhs
6. Smoking will become costly- Excise Duty increased on Cigars

GST MOST LIKELY FROM 1ST APRIL, 2016 WILL ENABLE EASE OF DOING BUSINESS IN INDIA

These Are Some Bitter Pills:-

1. Cash Transactions in excess of Rs.20,000/- hitherto allowed for Property Transaction will not be allowed from now on.
2. Any payment in excess of Rs.20,000/- should necessarily be by way of crossed cheque/demand draft/Net Banking.
3. Increase in steel prices & Service Tax rate is a double Blow for Home/Flat buyers as this move will increase the cost of the same.
4. Air Travel will be costly.
5. Wealth Tax abolished. However, the details of the assets and liabilities to be provided in Income Tax return itself.



SL. NO.	PARTICULARS	AMENDMENT	RELEVANT RULE/ CLAUSE	DATE OF EFFECT
1	Change in Service Tax Rate	FROM 12.36 TO 14%		Date to be notified after enactment of Finance Bill. Till such time existing 12.36% will continue
2	Swachh Bharath Cess	New 2% Cess on Taxable Service	Enabling Provision to Govt.	From a date to be Notified by Govt.
3	Broadening Tax Base (A) Review of Negative List	Access to Amusement facility Like rides, gaming devices, bowling alleys in amusement parks, arcades, water, theme parks or such other places-SERVICE TAX TO BE LEVIED @ 14%	Section 66D(j) and 65B(9) deleted	To be notified by the Govt. after enactment of Finance Bill, 2015
		Admission to entertainment event of concerts, non-recognized sporting events, pageants, music concerts and award functions, if the amount is charged more than Rs.500/- @ 14%	Section 66D(j) and 66B(24) deleted	-do-
		However admission to events, namely, exhibition of cinematographic film, circus, recognized sporting events, dance, theatrical performances including drama and ballets, the exemption continued as per existing Negative list	New entry inserted in Notification 25/2012-ST dt. 20.06.2012	-do-
		Any service by way of carrying out any process for production or manufacture of alcoholic liquor for human consumption. Service Tax will be levied on contract manufacturing/job work for production of potable liquor for a consideration and this service removed from Negative List	Section 65B(40) amended	-do-
		Support Services provided by Government or local authority to a business entity is removed from Negative list and Service Tax applies in this case and taxed @ 14%	Except the services specially exempted or covered by any other entry in the Negative list. Section 66D(a)(iv) will be amended	-do-
	(B) Review of General Exemptions	Exemption presently available on specified services of construction, erection, commissioning, etc. provided to Government, local authority or a Government authority shall be limited to:-		01/04/2015
		(a) a historical monument, archeological site or remains of national importance, archeological excavation or antiquity;		
		(b) canal, dam or other irrigation work; and		
		© pipeline, conduit or plant for (i) water treatment, or (iii) sewerage treatment or disposal		
		Exemption to construction, erection, commissioning or installation of original works pertaining to an airport or port is withdrawn and Taxable	Other exemptions covered under S. No 14 of notification No.25/12 ST shall continue unchanged	01/04/2015



		Exemption provided to performing artist in folk or classical art form of (i) music, or (ii) dance, or (iii) theater will be limited to charges up to Rs.1,00,000/- for a performance		
		Exemption to transportation of food stuff by Rail, Vessel and Road will be limited food grains including rice and pulses, flour, milk and salt. Transportation of agri products are separately exempt and will continue		
	Exemptions are being withdrawn	(a) Services provided by mutual fund agent to a mutual fund or assets management company.	Service Tax on these services shall be levied on reverse charge basis	01/04/2015
		(b) distributor to a mutual fund or AMC		
		© selling or marketing agent of lottery ticket to a distributor		
		(d) Departmentally run public telephone		
		(e) Guaranteed public telephone operating only local calls		
		(f) Service by way of making telephone calls from free telephone at airport and hospitals where no bill is issued		
4	New exemptions		No service Tax. Fully exempted	01/04/2015
		Services by way of pre-conditioning, pre-cooling, ripening, waxing, retail packing, labeling of fruits and vegetables		
		Services provided by a Common Effluent Treatment Plant operator for treatment of effluent		
		Life Insurance service provided by way of Varishtha Pension Bima YoJna		
		Service provided by way of exhibition of movie by the exhibitor (theatre owner) to the distributor or association of persons consisting of such exhibitor as one of its members		
		All ambulance Services		
		Service provided by way of admission to a museum, zoo, national park, wild life sanctuary and a tiger reserve		
		Goods transport agency service provided for transport of goods by road from place of removal to inland container depot, a container freight station, a port or airport is also widened for transport of export goods by road to a land customs station (LCS)		
5	New entries incorporated to continue exemption	Service by way of right to admission to:- (i) exhibition of cinematograph film, circus, dance, or theatrical performance including drama or ballet	Notification No.25/12-ST	From date the amendments being made in the Negative List
		(ii) Recognized sporting events		
		(iii) Concerts, pageants, award function , musical or sporting event not covered by the above exemption , where the consideration by way of admission is up to Rs.500/- per person		



6	Other changes being incorporated in the Finance Act, 2015	Services, excluding specified services, provided by the government have been included in the Negative List. Further, specified services received by Govt. are also exempt. Hitherto, the term "government" has not been defined in the Act or the notification. This has given rise to interpretational issues. To address such issues, definition of the term "government" is being incorporated in the Act.		
		The intention in law has been to levy Service Tax on the Services provided by:-		
		(i) Chit fund foremen by way of conducting a chit		
		(ii) Distributor or selling agents of lottery, as appointed or authorized by the organizing state for promoting, marketing, distributing, selling or assisting the state in any other way for organizing and conduction a lottery	Courts have taken a contrary view in some cases, while in some cases the levy has been upheld	
		An explanation being inserted in the definition of "service" to specifically state the intention of the legislature to levy service tax on activities undertaken by chit fund foremen in relation to chit, and distributors or selling agents of lottery in relation to lotteries		
	Section 66F (1)	Prescribes that unless otherwise specified, reference to a service used for providing such service. An illustration is being incorporated in this section to exemplify the scope of this provision		
	Section 67	Prescribes for the valuation of taxable services. It is being prescribed specially in this section that consideration of service shall include:-		
		(a) All reimbursable expenditure of cost incurred and charged by the service provider. The intention is to include reimbursable expenditure in the value of taxable service. Intention of Govt. is being state specifically	-do-	
		(b) Amount retained by the distributor or selling agent of lottery from gross sale amount of lottery ticket, or as the case may be, the discount received, that is the difference in the face value of lottery ticket and the price at which the distributor or selling agent gets such tickets		
	Section 73 is being amended	(i) a new sub-section (1B) is being inserted to provide that recovery of the service tax amount self assessed and declared in the return but not paid shall be made under section 87, without service of any notice under sub-section (1) of section 73		
		(ii) sub-section (4A), that provides for reduced penalty if true and complete details of transaction were available on specified records, is being omitted		
	Section 76 is being amended	To rationalize the penalty, in cases not involving fraud or collusion or willful mis-statement or suppression of facts or contravention of any provision of the Act or rules with the intent to evade payment of service tax as follows:-		
		(i) Penalty not to exceed ten percent of service tax amount involved in such cases		
		(ii) no penalty is to be paid if service tax and interest is paid within 30 days of issuance of notice under section 73(1)		



		(iii) a reduced penalty equal to 25% of the penalty imposed by the Central Excise officer by way of an order is to be paid if the service tax, interest and reduced penalty is paid within 30 days of such order		
		(iv) if the service tax amount gets reduced in any appellate proceeding, then penalty amount shall also stand modified accordingly, and benefit or reduced penalty (25% of penalty imposed) shall be admissible if service tax, interest and reduced penalty is paid within 30 days of such order		
	Section 78 is being amended	To rationalize penalty, in cases involving fraud or collusion or willful mis-statement or suppression of facts or contravention of any provision of the Act or rules with the intent to evade payment of service tax as follows:-		
		(i) Penalty shall be 100% of Service Tax amount involved in such cases		
		(ii) Penalty equal to 15% of Service Tax amount is to be paid if service tax, interest and reduced penalty is paid within 30 days of service of notice in this regard		
		(iii) a reduced penalty equal to 25% of the service tax determined by the Central Excise Officer, by an order, is to be paid if the service tax, interest and reduced penalty is paid within 30 days of such order		
		(iv) if the service tax amount gets reduced in any appellate proceeding, then penalty amount shall also stand modified accordingly, and benefit of reduced penalty (25%) shall be admissible if service tax, interest and reduced penalty is paid within 30 days of such order		
	A New Section 78 B is inserted as a transition provision	(i) amended provision of section 76 and 78 shall apply to cases where either no notice is served, or notice is served under sub-section (1) of section 73 or proviso thereto but no order has been issued under sub-section (2) of section 73, before the date of enactment of the Finance Bill 2015		
		(ii) in respect of cases covered by sub-section (4A) of section 73, if no notice is served, or notice is served under sub-section (1) of section 73 or proviso thereto but no order has been issued under sub-section (2) of section 73, before the date of enactment of the Finance Bill, 2015, penalty shall not exceed 50% of the service tax amount		
	Section 80 Omitted	Waiver of Penalty in a specified situations, is being omitted		
	Section 86 is being amended	To prescribe that matters involving rebate of service tax shall be dealt with in terms of Section 35EE of the Central Excise Act.		



7	RATIONALISATION OF ABATEMENTS	At present service tax is payable @ 30% of the value of rail transport goods/passengers, road transport provided by a goods transport agency payable @ 25% of the value and goods transport by vessels @ 40% of the value of transport. Now a uniform abatement being prescribed for transport by Rail, road and vessel. Service Tax shall be payable on 30% of the value of such services subject to a uniform condition of non-availment of Cenvat Credit on inputs, capital goods and input services		01/04/2015
		At present, Service Tax is payable on 40% of the value of air transport of passenger for economy and higher classes e.g. business class. The abatement for classes other than economy is being reduced and service tax would be payable on 60% of the value of such higher classes		
		Abatement is being withdrawn from chit fund service. Consequently, Service Tax shall be paid by the chit fund foremen at full consideration received by way of fee, commission or any such amount. They would be entitled to take Cenvat Credit		
8	SERVICE TAX RULES:	In respect of any service provided under aggregator model, the aggregator, or any of his representative office located in India, is being made liable to pay Service Tax if the service is so provided using the brand name of the aggregator in any manner. If an aggregator does not have any presence, including that by way of a representative, in such a case any agent appointed by the aggregator shall pay the tax on behalf of the aggregator. In this regard appropriate amendments have been made	Rule 2 of ST Rules, 1994 and notification no.30/2012ST dated 20/06/2012	01/03/2015
	Rule 4 is being amended	To provide that the CBEC, by way of an order, specify the conditions, safeguards and procedure for registration in service tax		
		Provision for issuing digitally signed invoices are being added along with the option of presentation or records in electronic form. The conditions and procedure in this regard shall be specified by the CBEC		
	Rule 6 (6A) omitted	Which provided for recovery of service tax self-assessed and declared in the return under section 87 is being omitted consequent to amendment in section 73 for enabling such recovery		
		In respect of certain services like money changing service, service provided by air travel agent, insurance service and services provided by lottery distributor and selling agent the service provide has been allowed to pay service tax at an alternative rate subject to the conditions as prescribed under rule 6(&), 6(7A) < 6(7B) and 6 (7C) of the Service Tax Rules, 1994. Consequent to the upward revision in Service Tax rate, the said alternative rates shall be revised proportionately. Amendments to this effect have been proposed in the Service Tax Rules.		These amendments shall come into effect as and when the new service tax rate comes into effect



9	REVERSE CHARGE MECHANISM	Manpower supply and security services when provided by an individual, HUF, or Proprietor firm to a body corporate are being brought to full reverse charge. Presently, these are taxed under partial reverse charge mechanism.		01/04/2015
		Services provided by a mutual fund agents, mutual fund distributors and agents of lottery distributor are being brought under reverse charge consequent to withdrawal of the exemption on such services. Accordingly, Service Tax in respect of mutual fund agents and mutual fund distributors services shall be paid by assets management company or, as the case may be, by the mutual fund receiving such services. In respect of sub-agents of lottery, Service Tax shall be paid by the distributor or selling agent of lottery		01/04/2015
10	Cenvat Credit Rules, 2014	Rule 4(7) is being amended to allow credit of service tax paid under partial reverse charge by the service receiver without linking it to the payment to the service provider		01/04/2015
11	Miscellaneous	Existing exemption, to the service provided by a commission agent located outside India to an exporter located in India is being rescinded with immediate effect. This exemption has become redundant in view of the amendments made in law in the previous budget, in the definition of "intermediary" in the Place of Provision of Services Rules, making the place of provision of a service provided by such agents as outside the taxable territory	Notification No.42/1 2-ST dated 29/06/2012	

Compiled by R. Vijayakumar, Director, SDK Infotech Solutions Pvt. Ltd.

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Thanking you in anticipation your early response.
With regards,

A.N. Balaji
Hon. Secretary



Regulations for Special Buildings

S Ramaprabhu, Joint Secretary

(1) "Special Buildings" means

- a) A residential or commercial buildings with more than 2 floors ; or
- b) A residential buildings with more than six dwelling units ; or
- c) A commercial building exceeding a floor area of 300 square metres:

(2) (a) The minimum width of the public road on which the site abuts or gain access shall be 10 metres

Provided that if the extent of the site is more than 1100 sq.m. a special building for residential use may be permitted on a site abutting or gaining access from 9m. wide public road

Provided further that special building for residential use may be permitted with limitation on maximum number of dwellings and / maximum height of the building on a site abutting or gaining access from 9 m wide public road subject to compliance of the planning parameters stated in the Tables under sub rule (3) below.

The Minimum width stated above shall be the existing width of the road and not the street alignment prescribed.

Explanation:

- (i) Road width means the road space as defined in DR. no.2 (35). The qualifying road width for permitting special building shall be available at least for a stretch of 250 m along the length of the road abutting the site and stretch from a junction can be straight or a curve or zigzag or combination of the above .

To cite examples:

- a) If the road over its general length is of 10 metres width, but because of some kinks in front of the site

one end is 9.8 metres and the other end is 10.2 metres is acceptable

- b) If the general road is of width less than 10 metres width, but only widens opposite to or nearer to the site is more than 10 metres, is not acceptable
- c) If the road is generally of 10 meters width upto a considerable length on one side, but discontinues and narrows into a road of smaller width on the other side of the site in question and the plot owner is willing to level enough space for continuity of 10 metres road in front of his site, this will have to be checked and decided on case by case.
- d) If the general road width is less than 10 metres and the site owner merely agrees to leave enough space to have 10 metres in front of his site only, this is not acceptable.
- (ii) Road width measurements for the above purpose shall be of the road as designed and laid and the existence of unauthorized encroachments, for which no patta has been given, will not normally affect adversely provided the shortage in width in the min. stretch stated above does not exceed 10 % of the min. prescribed width. However permissibility or otherwise (in exceptional cases) in such specific situations will be decided case – by case.
- (b) If the site does not directly abut a public road but gains access through a private exclusive passage or through a part of the plot which can be treated as a passage from a public road of minimum width as prescribed above, the minimum width such passage shall be as follows :
- (3) The extent of site , FSI, set back etc. for residential / predominantly residential special buildings shall be regulated according to the tables below:

Sl.No	Description	Minimum Width
1	When it is intended to serve six dwellings or up to 600 square metres of commercial buildings and the length of the passage does not exceed 80 metres.	3.6 metres
2	When it is intended to serve up to 8 dwellings or up to 2,400 square metres of commercial building and the length of passage does not exceed 100 metres	4.8 metres
3	When it is intended to serve not more than 10 dwellings or up to 3,000 square metres of commercial building and the length of passage does not exceed 120 metres	7.2 metres
4	When it is intended to serve not more than 20 dwellings or up to 6,000 square metres of commercial building and the length of passage does not exceed 240 metres	9.0 metres
5	When it is intended to serve more than 20 dwellings or more than 6,000 square metres of commercial building	10.0 metres

Courtesy : CMDA

to be continued.....



BAIMAT – 2015



L. மூர்த்தி

கடந்த மார்ச் மாதம் 6,7 மற்றும் 8ம் தேதிகளில் சென்னை வர்த்தக மய்யத்தில் BAIMAT 2015 - கட்டுமானப் பொருட்களின் கண்காட்சி வெகுசிறப்பாக நடந்தேறியது. முதன் முறையாக இதுபோன்ற நிகழ்ச்சி நடத்தப்படுவதால் மிகவும் தயக்கத்துடன் துவங்கிய நிலையில், நமது மய்ய செயற்குழு, பொதுக்குழு மற்றும் மூத்த உறுப்பினர்கள் ஆதரவுடன் வெகுசிறப்பாகவும் கண்காட்சியில் பங்கு பெற்றோர் மற்றும் பார்வையாளர்கள் நற்பயனடையும் விதத்திலும் நடந்தது என்பது பெருமைக்குரியது. இந்த நேரத்தில் இதற்காக பெரும்பணியாற்றிய துணைத்தலைவர் திரு. K. வெங்கடேசன், திரு. S.E. மோகன்பாபு, திரு. P. அன்பழகன் மற்றும் திரு. N.G. லோகநாதன் ஆகியோர் நினைவு கூற வேண்டியவர்கள். மய்ய நிருவாகிகள் அனைவரும் தங்கள் பணியை செவ்வனே செய்தது மாபெரும் வெற்றிக்கு உறு துணையாக இருந்தது. கட்டுமானத்தில் அடித்தளம் எவ்வாறு முக்கியமோ அதுபோல நம் கண்காட்சிக்கு அடித்தளமாக இருந்து பணியாற்றிய திரு. N. ரகுநாதன், மாநிலத்தலைவர், திரு. C. சதீஷ் குமார் மய்யத்துணைத்தலைவர், திரு. S. இராமப்பிரபு மய்யத் துணைச் செயலாளர், திரு. K. அண்ணாமலை, மய்யப் பொருளாளர், திரு. M.P. நாராயணன்,

திரு. K. கோடல்வரசுவத்திரி, திரு. V. பாண்டிரங்கன், திரு. A. பிரவீன் ஆகிய செயற்குழு உறுப்பினர்கள். திரு. R. பாலசுப்பிரமணியம், திரு. M.A. ஜேசுராஜராஜன், திரு. D. முருகேஷ்வரன், திரு. M. ராஜேஷ், திரு. T.V. ராமகிருட்டிணன், திரு. V.S. ராமகிருட்டிணன், திரு. A. உதயசங்கர், திரு. L. வெங்கடேசன் திரு. Mu. மோகன் திரு. S.D. கண்ணன் ஆகி பொதுக்குழு உறுப்பினர்கள் பெரும் பாராட்டிற்குரியவர்கள் தவிர, நமது அகில இந்திய முன்னாள் தலைவர் திரு. M. கார்த்திகேயன் மற்றும் நமது நிரந்தர உறுப்பினர்கள் திரு. R. கிருட்டிணமூர்த்தி அவர்களின் காலத்தே செய்த உதவி நம் நிகழ்ச்சி வெற்றிபெற உதவியது என்றால் அது மிகையாகாது.

திரு. C.R. ராஜூ, Architect அவர்கள், நமது அறக்கட்டளை தலைவர் திரு. இராதாகிருட்டிணன், மேலாண்மை காப்பாளர் திரு. J.R. சேதுராமலிங்கம் மற்றும் அனைத்த காப்பாளர்கள் (Southern Builder Charitable Trust) முன்னாள் அகில இந்திய துணைத்தலைவர் டாக்டர். D. துக்காராம், தென்னக மய்ய நிருவாகிகள், செயற்குழு பொதுக்குழு உறுப்பினர்கள் முன்னிலையில் BAIMAT -2015 துவங்கி வைக்கப்பட்டு வெகு சிறப்பாக நடந்தேறியது. துறை சார்ந்த வல்லுநர்கள் மற்றும் 10 பொறியியல் கல்லூரிகளைச் சார்ந்த மாணவர்கள், பொது மக்கள் என பலரும் கண்காட்சியில் பார்வையிட்டு பயனடைந்தனர்.

நம் கண்காட்சியில் பங்கேற்ற பெருமைமிகு நிறுவனங்களின் பட்டியலை கீழே வெளியிட்டுள்ளோம். உறுப்பினர்கள் அவசியம் இந்த நிறுவனங்களை அணுகி நமது சங்க உறுப்பினர்களுக்கு தரும் சிறப்பு சலுகைகளை பெற்று பயனடைய வேண்டுவதுடன் தங்கள் நண்பர்களை அறிமுகப்படுத்துமாறு கோருகிறோம்.

Sl.No.	COMPANY NAME	PHONE NUMBER 1	PHONE NUMBER 2
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2	H & R Johnson Group, TILES	94453-93966	044-2854-4116 / 2854-1881
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11	SRI AMBAL ENTERPRISES - PVC SWR PIPES	99401-79400	044-4203-2766
12	MAKON SOLUTIONS - WATER PROOFING	90920-56570	
13	SHREE AMMAN ENTERPRISES - PAVING TILES	98417-47002	044-4203-0173
14	VINAYAGA SHUTTERS - SHUTTERS OF VARIOUS TYPE	95515-99900	044-2590-4440 / 41 / 42
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16	SEN SECURITIES		
17	VISHNU ENTERPRISES - JSW STEEL	97109-19500	044-4216-6161
18	STANDARD BUILDING - CC BLOCKS / PAVING BLOCKS	93810-40482	044-2476-6377 / 2371-4766



19	POWER GEN-SOLAR	94449-86885	044-4202-3580 / 4354-6502
20	METAL CRAFT	95000-75511	044-4228-1900 / 949
21	VCARE TECHNOLOGIES	98866-06011	080-3271-7888
22	GBR METALS PVT. LTD - STEEL	99625-90642	044-2529-2151
23	KRS INDUSTRIES 0 CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENTS	98430-14414	044-042-2262-5247 / 6450500
24	SMART BOARDS (INDIA) PVT. LTD. - PLY WOOD	90427-77747	044-4383-1423
25	AIPIAI ELECTRIC TRADING CO - KUNDAN CABLE	99406-76814	044-6666-1234 / 2536-2547
26	KESAR MARKETING - WALL DÉCOR	98416-62408	044-4323-5383
27	NITIN WIRES AND MESHES PVT. LTD - security fencing	98403-05070	044-2532-1159
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32	LAKSHMI FABRICATION - GI WINDOW	98840-54806	
33	IPL PRODUCTS - HRC FUSE FEEDER PILLAR BOX	94444-41234	044-4353-4275 / 76
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38	IGLOBE DISTRIBUTION SERVICES LTD- SOLAR POWER	044-4266-6811	
39	AV TILES COMPANY - TILES AND BATHROOM FITTINGS	94447-33666	044-2650-6681 / 2650-6682
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41	INDIAN MARBLE COMPANY - GRANITES & MARBLES	98408-39697	044-6529-9081 / 2649-0833
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46	VNC STEEL DISTRIBUTORS - STEEL	95855-18502	044-2461-1373 / 74
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49	YESEM MARKETING - VINYL FLOORING	98415-77188	044-2475-0569 / 0875
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55	SRI ADHIPARASAKTHI ENTERPRISES - CEMENT	044-2841-6801	2841-6805
56	SHADUSS - ARCHITECTURAL PRODUCTS	86789-95301	98847-54421
57	ABC CERAMIC SERVICES - SPL. ROOF TILES	90475-73230	98790-75864
58	NOBLE ASSOCIATES - TOWER FAN	95973-73831	0427-4265778
59	EUREKA FORBS - WATER PURIFY	96000-92227	044-4287-8756
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61	FABCON BUILDINGS -BUILDING PRODUCTS	89399-99010	044-2903-0013



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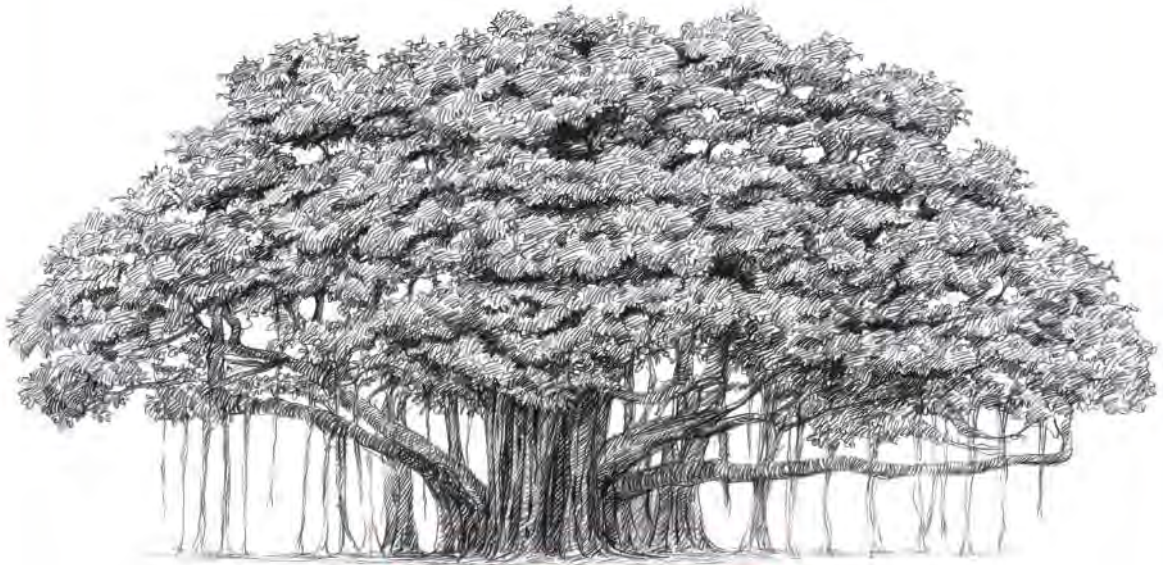
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Significance of Safety Construction

Dr. D Thukkaram

Construction work has been an important part of the man's activity from its earliest days and is irrevocably intertwined with all stages of his development. Technologies advancements which have been particularly remarkable since the turn of the century and man's continuous endeavours to improve his living standards for beyond the requirements of his basic needs have, among other things brought about a revolution in the construction activities in terms of variety, size and complexities of works executed. The complex and large volume projects in the infrastructure development sector; irrigation, power, nuclear energy, tunnels and off-shore structures etc demand sophisticated and high-tech construction methods. Construction in every country forms a major industrial activity, employing a large workforce and contributing to the economic development of the country.

Unfortunately safety in the construction industry has been ignored and has been a non- issue so far. Consequently, the construction industry today has the highest accident incidence rate and the worst safety record.

Thus there is a huge employment potential in this sector. But on the other side is the risk of accidents associated with large scale construction activities and an ever increasing rise in the number of accidents related to construction. There are about 31 million building and other construction workers in India as per the estimates of National Sample Survey. These workers are one of the most numerous and vulnerable segments of the unorganized sector in India. The building and other construction workers are one of the most numerous and vulnerable segments of the unorganized sector in India. The building and other construction works are characterized by their inherent risk to the life of the workers. The work is also characterized by its casual nature, temporary relationship between employer and employee, uncertain working hours, lack of basic amenities and inadequacy of welfare facilities. Thus the safety of these workers is becoming the most important factor to be considered for the construction activity.

Indian Scenario of Safety in Construction

The scenario in India in respect of construction safety is very dismal. Apart from a few conscientious



contractors here are hardly any players who practice safety at site.

In India a little over 16% of the population depends on construction industry for its livelihood and is only next to agriculture. About 18.7 million are directly engaged in this sector. In India many of the workers come from poor socio-economic background and have comparatively low, level of literacy and technical skills.

Some of the characteristics of Indian construction industry are as follows:

- The annual turnover is Rs 2,50,000 crores (Rs 2500 billion)
- It contributes over 5% to the national GDP.
- Annual growth of this industry is 5 %
- It employees over 31 million workers
- 1-2 % are managerial and technologists.
- 12-15% are sub engineering and supporting staff
- Balance 80-85% is skilled and unskilled workers.
- Ratio of skilled to unskilled workers is 1 : 2
- Number of contractors of all categories is 4,00,000 scheme is yet to evolve in India. Thus upto some degree the rate of accidents can be brought down by proper training programmes in which following issues have to be addressed:



- Pre-employment training.
- On-the-job & off-the-job training.
- Raising a cadre of trainers training.
- Arousing personnel initiative.
- Videotapes of actual accidents etc.

Impending Factors for Safety Practices

The hazards in construction industry are high compared to any other industry in India also. The following are the impending factors, which make it difficult to practice safety in construction:

Temporary Duration of Work:

Arrangements done for construction are mostly for short duration. This curtails the standards to be followed for them. Further the feeling is for 10 minutes or half an hour makes the person to take a risk.

Seasonal Employment of Workers

Most of the workers employed are agricultural workers who are unaware of construction risks. They come to work during the off- season of their farming & return back.

Multi-Tier Contract System

Jobs in construction are carried out by contract system & a job is given to different levels of contract to execute. In this situation at every level the contractor tries to make profit where safety is first casualty.

Lack of Knowledge

The workers lack job knowledge for there is no institution or training school to train them. They acquire knowledge by experience or through their seniors, which may or may not be the right method to do job.

Attitude of Contractors

The general attitude of the contractor is to make maximum profits. The temporary relationship between him & his employees retard the development of strong relation between them & hence contractor rarely takes care of their welfare. Attitude of the Clients: Clients choose the contractors on long term works or through the tenders & is awarded to lowest bidder who will necessarily bid low by cutting the expenses on safety which is of less priority to him.

Legal Requirements

There is no safety legislation applicable to the construction industry in India but many of the activities are

covered under some or the other laws as follows:

- The repair workshops of contractors - Factories Act, 1948.
- Quarries operated by a contractor - Mines Act, 1952.
- Vehicles moving at construction site - Motor Vehicles Act, 1988
- Contractor's office - Shops & Commercial Establishments Act.
- Employment & working of laborers - The Contract Labor Act, 1971.
- The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 is applicable to all sites throughout the country.

There are four sources of legal requirements regarding safety as applicable to construction sites & construction Industry. They are:

- Standards laid down by Bureau of Indian Standards.
- Statutory provisions laid under various labour laws.
- Contract conditions written in the contract document signed by the client & contractor when the work is awarded.
- Decisions, judgments & awards given by the judicial authorities from time to time.

Apart from these India is also a member of ILO & WHO so it has to adhere to these standards & stipulations also. Hence the scenario of construction safety in India has to develop a lot. The responsibility not only lies with the government to make statutory but also the clients who are responsible for the decision to construct.

Proactive Integration of Safety

Health and Environment concerns construction safety is an important aspect of a project and thus needs large attention to be given. Construction safety should ideally begin during the planning and designing stage so that many of the risks are foreseen and eliminated and reduced so that the net result is less number of accidents during and after the construction of the building.

It has been observed that a lot of accidents do occur because of improper planning and designing of the buildings. This may include improper architectural and structural analysis and detailing. This not only causes problems during construction but also to the people living inside the building. This evaluation of the potential problems is the exercise that should be taken up



before going into the actual construction. Thus a general guidelines and checklists have to be developed against which the designs will be checked.

Safety in Design

Safety in design can be said as the precautions and measures that are taken to reduce the accidents during the construction and operation of the building. During the construction the health and safety considerations are for the laborers and employees of the contractors and during the operation of the building, it is the actual people living inside the building or using it called the residents. Safety in design essentially involves the following:

- Conceptual architectural planning.
- Correction appreciation and evaluation of forces and loads during execution and erection.
- Following the by-laws and statutory regulations.
- Correct structural analysis and detailing.

Factors Affecting Project Design

Figure 1 shows the factors that affect the project design which include contract, workers health and safety plan, building codes etc. It is important to know which are the factors that affect the project design so that during the design appropriate safety measures can be taken to eliminate the various risks involved that eventually lead to accidents.



Influence of Design on Safety

The design of a building has influence on the safety of a building during operation and execution of the structure planning and designing helps in selection of appropriate means and methods to be employed, precautions to be taken etc. According to European research 60% of construction accidents could have been avoided or had either impact reduced by design alterations or other precaution measures

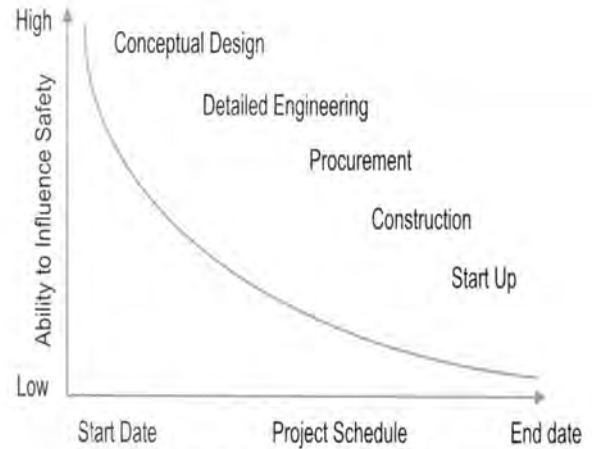


Figure 2: Ability to Influence Safety on a Project

Figure 2 shows that the ability to influence safety during design stage is high and then reduces as time goes on. Hence if proper care is taken during this period then most of the fatalities can be avoided.

Duties and Responsibilities

Construction activities involve many people like client, contractor, architect, structural designers, consultants etc. Therefore it is very important that the duties and responsibilities of these people are well defined as they have the large ability to influence on the safety of the building and also the workers.

Duties of a Client/ Employer

- Client should provide & maintain the buildings & so organize the work as to protect the workers as far as possible against risks of accidents & injuries to health.
- When acquiring machines, appliances he should ensure that they conform to safety regulations, designed or protected so that they can be operated safely.
- Client should provide such supervision as will ensure that as far as possible workers perform their work in the best conditions of safety & health.
- Employer should only assign workers to employment for which they are suited.
- Employer should not assign workers with physical or mental infirmities such as deafness, giddiness, bad sight etc.
- Employer should satisfy himself that all workers are properly instructed in the hazards of their respective occupation.





- Employer should provide copies of national or local regulations whenever appropriate.
- The regulations, instructions should as far as possible be in the language of the workers employed.
- Separate safety rules should be drawn for each type of occupation involved in the project.
- Employer should ensure regular safety inspections by competent persons at suitable intervals at all workplaces.
- Employer should not permit to work unless defects, which have been identified priorly are rectified.
- Employer should ask the contractor for a safety plan before the start of the construction activity.

Duties of a Planning Supervisor

Planning Supervisor has the following duties

- Ensure HSE is notified of the project
- Ensure co-operation between designers
- Ensure designers comply with their duties



- Ensure a pre-tender stage health and safety plan is prepared.
- Advise the client when requested to do so.

General Duties of Architects, Engineers, & Designers

The general duties of architects, engineers & designers are as follows:

At the planning stage of the proposed building consideration should be given by those responsible for design, to the safety of the workers who will subsequently be employed in the erection of such structures.

Care should be exercised by the architects, including engineers & other professionals not to include anything in design that would necessitate the use of unwarrantably dangerous structural procedures & undue hazards, which could be avoided by design modifications.

Structural designers should take into account safety problems associated with the subsequent maintenance of structures where it would involve special hazards.

With huge infrastructure development on the cards large-scale construction is taking place. On the other hand urbanization is causing space problems leading to high-rise construction. Hence safety is becoming an important aspect day by day. Although in India no concrete provisions are available regarding safety but with global players in the business safety are going to be on top priority. Thus a guideline for this is necessary for all the players involved in a project.

Conclusion

According to statistics, national & international, the construction industry all over the world has a high accident rate, higher than most other industries. It has been found that accidents, particularly serious & fatal ones, occur more in construction industry & is increasing at an alarming rate. Apart from some contractual clauses safety has not been given importance until now. But with increasing fatalities in construction & operation of the buildings large emphasis is given to the safety in planning & designing stage. A general guidelines to the architects & structural consultants are necessary which can be checked against issues impacting safety of the laborers & people living inside the building.

After planning the actual construction takes place where proper work procedures should be followed. These should all be incorporated in a safety manual. This should be submitted by the contractor before the commencement of the work. Apart from these he



should take all other preventive measures to ensure safety of the workers.

After the construction also the people living inside the building will face hazards from which they have to be protected. These issues have to be foreseen & as far as possible incorporated in the design. Events such as fire & earthquake reduce the life of the buildings & improper living conditions reduce the life of the people. Thus safety in a broader sense should address both the issues. Thus a general guidelines & checklists & emergency plans ere have to be prepared & well in advance.

The decision itself to go for safe construction involves cost for which most of the clients & contractors become unwilling to implement. Hence it is required to arrive at optimum cost for least number of accidents. For this analysis, data must be made available along with cost so as to make the dream of zero accidents come true.

Recommendations

Here are some general recommendations for safety & health:

- The safety & health of the workmen in the construction industry must be given top priority, as the protection & maintenance of the quality of life are the primary human rights, which must be protected.
- The documentation of the occurrence of accidents in the construction industry is very poor. Sector wise information is not properly available for analysis & development of preventive measures. Hence proper emphasis is to be given in documentation.
- There is a necessity to enforce the legislation on the safety, health & environment regulation for construction industry.
- Safety should be incorporated in the planning & designs itself to reduce the overall number of accidents.
- The construction safety manuals are not available or are not prepared in the country. In some cases even if it has been prepared, it has been documented or preserved properly for references. Hence there is a need to prepare these manuals exhaustively for all types of construction activities for standardization.
- Implementation of safety measures must be reinforced & implemented honestly by the contractors, employees & workmen for mutual interest. This will also ensure enhancement of productivity.
- To rise the level of knowledge, the workmen should

be given training on safety in construction periodically & repetitively.

- Define safety responsibilities for all levels of the organization, e.g., safety is a line management function.
- Develop upstream measures, e.g., number of reports of hazards/ suggestions, number of committee projects/ successes, ere,
- Align management and supervisors by establishing a shared vision of safety and health goals and objectives vs. production.
- Implement a process that holds managers and supervisors accountable for visibly being involved setting the proper example, and leading a positive change for safety and health.
- Evaluate and rebuild any incentives and disciplinary systems for safety and health, as necessary.
- Ensure the safety committee is functioning appropriately, e.g., membership, responsibilities/ functions, authority, meeting management skills.
- Provide multiple paths for employees to bring forward suggestions, concerns, or problems. One mechanism should use the chain of command and ensure no repercussions. Hold supervisors and middle managers accountable for being responsive.
- Develop a system that tracks and ensures timeliness in hazard correction. Many sites have been successful in building this in with an already existing work order system.
- Ensure reporting of injuries, first aid cases, and the near misses. Educate employees about the accident pyramid and importance of reporting minor incidents. Prepare management for an initial increase in incidents and a rise in rates. This will occur if un-



derreporting exists in the organization. It will level off, and then decline as the system changes take hold.

- Evaluate and rebuild the incident investigation system as necessary to ensure that investigations are timely, complete, and effective. They should get to the root causes and avoid blaming workers.
- All measures should be taken to minimize the accidents during operation stage of the building in the planning stage itself

- All high-rise buildings should have emergency plans for fire & earthquakes & mock practices should be carried out every now & then.
- Documentation & proper costing can reduce the number of accidents.
- Efforts should be made by the contractors to spend at least the optimum cost of safety for the overall project.

Courtesy: The Masterbuilder, Vol.9, No.3, March, 2007.

SUDOKU

February Issue - SUDOKU - புதிருக்கான விடை

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March Issue - SUDOKU - புதிர்

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கண்ணீர் அஞ்சலி

நமது நிரந்தர உறுப்பினரும் M/s. V.R. MODERN BUILDERS நிறுவனர் திரு. V. ராஜாமணி அவர்கள் 07.03.2015 அன்று இயற்கை எய்தினார் என்பதை வருத்தத்துடன் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறோம்.



CHECK LIST - GENERAL SAFETY

Sl.No	ASPECT	YEST	NO	NA	REMARKS
1	Is the required Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (as relevant to the needs of the work) being provided to the workers ?				
2	Is the PPE being used by Engineers and Supervisors ?				
3	Is the PPE being used by the labour ?				
4	Have any enforcement mechanism been put into place towards ensuring use of PPE provide ?				
5	Re proper safety precautions /practices being taken during erection and use of PPE provide?				
6	Are proper safety precautions/practices in place for working Platform and ladders ?				
7	Does the work site have restricted access ?				
8	Is/are the worksite / barricading property ?				
9	Have proper precautions been taken to ensure fire safety during construction?				
10	Are the required measures in place to ensure electrical safety during construction ?				
11	Is there a mechanism in place to check the safety of various mechanical equipment and machinery that is being used for construction ?				
12	Has the information on minimum wages been displayed in the local language?				
13	Is the worker accommodation in line with legal provisions ?				
14	Is there a proper potable water supply arrangements for workers ?				
15	Has proper sanitation arrangement (toilets, urinals, bathrooms) For workers (including separate ones for women workers, as required) been made.				
16	Has the contractor made first aid and emergency response				
17	Arrangement on the worksite ?				
18	Has the storage/stacking of materials been appropriately (safety) done ?				
19	Are the read equate and proper waste collection and disposal arrangements on the work site ?				
20	Are acoustic generators being used for construction ?				
21	Is the construction work causing any inconvenience to any of the Campus residents / users ?				
22	Has the work site been cleared off all debris, waste and left over materials?				
23	Has the work site or area used temporarily during construction been restored?				

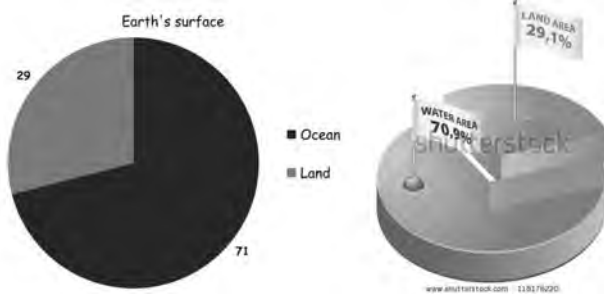


Dams Affect the Sea and the Seasons

Er. S.Ramanathan



On Earth, 96.5% or 97% of the planet's water is found in seas and oceans, [Fig#3], and the rest in groundwater, in glaciers and the ice caps, a small fraction in other large water bodies, and 0.001% in the air as vapor, clouds, and precipitation. Only 3% of the Earth's water is freshwater, and 98.8% of that water is in ice and groundwater. Less than 0.3% of all freshwater is in rivers, lakes, and the atmosphere, and an even smaller amount of the Earth's freshwater (0.003%) is contained within biological bodies and manufactured products.

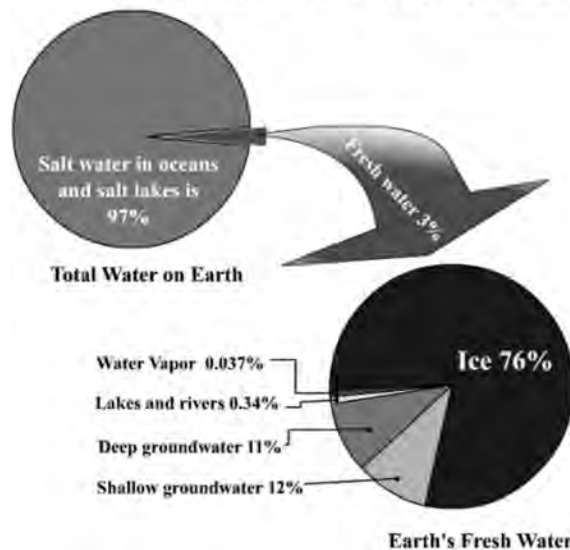


Fig#1 Fig#2
Water covers 71% of the Earth's surface. Fig#1&2

Water is classified as Pure water, Fresh water and Saline water. Pure water is tasteless, it is pure H₂O with neutral pH and not ideal for drinking, and it is not available in nature. Fresh water has minerals and good for drinking; they are from rivers, lakes and underground. Saline water is highly salty such as sea water. Although the pH of pure water is 7, drinking water and natural water exhibits a pH range because it contains dissolved minerals and gases. Surface waters typically range from pH 6.5 to 8.5 while groundwater ranges from pH 6 to 8.5. Seawater pH is typically limited to a range between 7.5 and 8.4.

There is a confusion between the words Sea and Ocean. 'And He called the dry land Earth; and the gathering together of the waters called He Seas.' [1]. Later when Geography developed, that part of the Sea between the continents was called the Ocean [i.e. delineation of the sea], which is otherwise the geographical

Distribution of Water on Earth



delineation between the continents.[2] or [Globe or Atlas], the rest is called the Seas. We will use the generic term Sea for both ocean and seas.

Of the planet's water, sea water content is about 1.338 billion km³ [km ^ 3] and the water from the rivers is only about 2120 km³ [km ^ 3], just 0.0002% of the planet's water Fig#9. One is tempted to say what if this Lilliput size of river water does not join the giant sea? " Thus they say in the darkness of delusion ". All collected waters exposed to sky, & running waters try to evaporate. When the water from the sea evaporates only the pure water molecules go into the atmosphere leaving behind the salts. Fig#6 (that is also the reason for the excessive salt in sea water.) So the water evaporated from the sea has no taste. While sea freezes the pure water in sea alone freezes, "since it is the pure water contained in sea water which keeps the sea from total freezing " [4], [5]. Fresh water freezes at 32 degrees Fahrenheit but seawater freezes at about 28.4 degrees Fahrenheit, because of the salt in it though it is only 3.5% of sea water.[Fig#4] When seawater freezes, it can be melted down to use as drinking

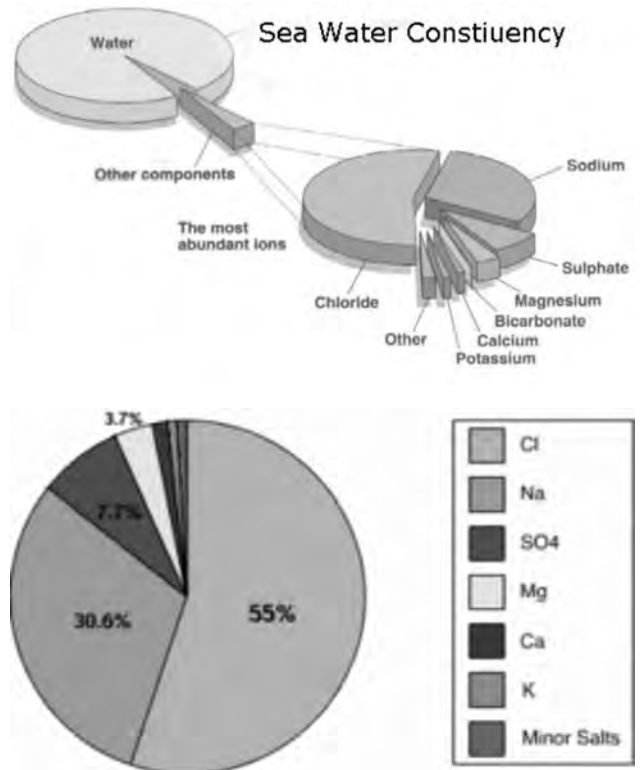


water. As sea water freezes, salt is excluded, because salt has a different crystalline structure: it forms cubic crystals (with four sides) whereas ice is hexagonal, or six-sided. So pockets of brine form within the ice; they refuse to freeze, because of the high salinity. The brine then slowly leaches out of the bottom of the forming ice and drips into the ocean below. At least 15 percent of the ocean is covered by sea ice however, the ice contains very little salt because only the water part freezes some part of the year. On average, sea ice covers almost about 10 million square miles of the Earth

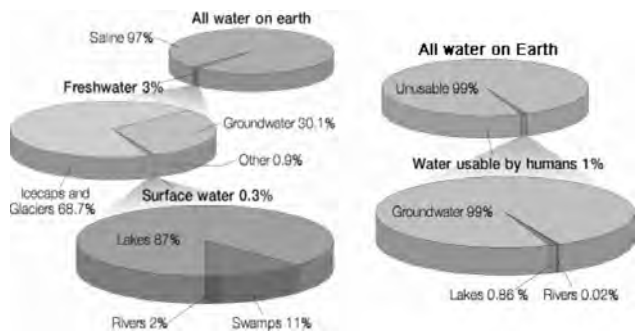
Rivers are the major source of sediments supplied to the oceans. Rivers presently discharge about 35000 [km³] of freshwater and 15 to 20x10⁹ or 15 to 20 billion tons of sediment to the world oceans annually. The origin of the mineral is usually a rock based deposit typically a mountain. The river transports the minerals to the sea by rain and erosion. The sea, due to the sea current and wave action eject the same to the seashore and it will deposit near the beach during High Tide season. The dried sand will be transported to the inland by the wind action. Where rivers carry heavy minerals to the ocean, the minerals become concentrated on the beach by wave action. The high-density and resistant minerals are left behind as the waves winnow away the lower density and less resistant rocks and minerals. Muds (silt- and clay-sized sediments) are carried in suspension by moving water and begin to settle out soon after the river water meets the ocean(estuary), though finer clay particles remain in suspension for years, allowing them to be conveyed far out into the ocean before settling to the bottom. The dissolved load is also an important contributor to deep-sea sedimentation, and other nutrients needed for plant growth, and from which pelagic(living in the open sea) organisms build their shells and skeletons.

In parts per thousand [ppt], for which the symbol o/oo is used. That is, a salinity of 35 o/oo means 35 pounds of salt per 1,000 pounds of sea water. Similarly, a sodium concentration of 10 o/oo means 10 pounds of sodium per 1,000 pounds of water. Typically, fresh water is defined as water with a salinity of less than 1 percent that of the oceans - i.e. below around 0.35‰. Water with a salinity between this level and 1‰ is typically referred to as marginal water because it is marginal for many uses by humans and animals. The ratio of salt water to fresh water on Earth is around 40 to 1. The average salinity of sea water, 35 o/oo, occurs at the Equator. A minimum salinity of 31 o/oo corresponds approximately with latitude 60° N., whereas lowest salinities of 33 o/oo in the Southern Hemisphere occur at latitude 60° S. At the Equator, where salinity is 35 o/oo,

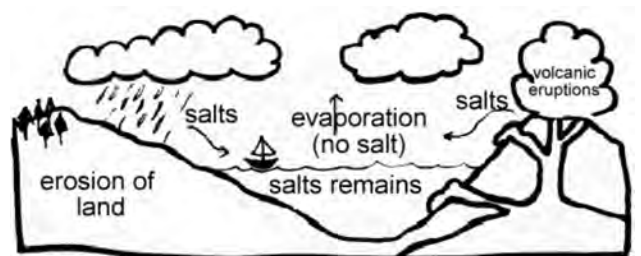
the dilution of sea water by rain is offset by the loss of water by evaporation., but the river waters joining the sea maintains the proper dilution and keeps the salinity under control.



Fig#4



Fig#5



Fig#6 [salt water is made in sea during the movement of water on land over time]



Regions of Freshwater Influence (ROFI's) include estuarine systems and their associated river plumes. ROFI's are typically influenced by both the Earth's rotation and stratification. They represent the interface between fresh river waters and saline coastal waters. ROFI's dominate the transport of freshwater and matter in coastal oceans, controlling the exchange of freshwater, sediment, contaminants and nutrients between inland rivers and ocean basins. Sea water becomes more and more dense as it becomes colder, right down to its freezing point. Fresh water, on the other hand, is most dense while still at 39.2 degrees Fahrenheit, well above the freezing point. The average temperature of all ocean water is about 38.3 degrees Fahrenheit.

To understand ROFI better read the passage

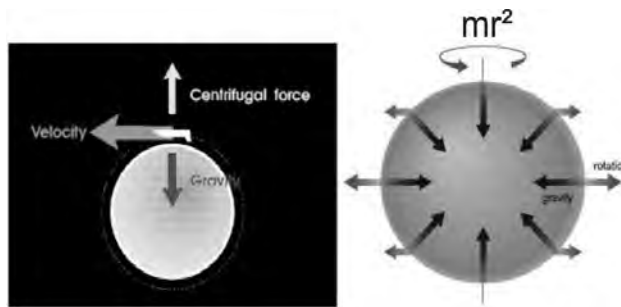
"And it is He Who has released the two parts of flowing water; one drinkable and sweet, and the other salty and bitter; And he has set a barrier between them, a boundary forbidden to be crossed (by the waters)."[9].

The ratio of Global River Water to Sea Water is 1 : 631100;anyhow one cannot change the other, but one depends upon the other.

Large dams" are officially defined by the World Commission on Dams as having heights greater than 15 m, or reservoir capacities greater than 3,000,000 cu meters." There are 45,000 large dams world wide spread over 150 countries. Dams above 150 meter in height are called Major Dams or sometimes Mega Dams.

The earth's man-made dams collect and store about 35% of the earth's renewable fresh water supply. According to Judith Paterson the shift of water weight caused by water being stored in reservoirs has offset the rise in global sea levels by 1.2 inches over the last 40 years. Dr. Benjamin Fong Chao of the Goddard Space Flight Center has calculated that the water weight being stored in the mid-latitude regions away from the equator has slowed the earth's rotation by 0.2 millionths of a second per day for the last 40 years.

Sea level is—and has always been—in equilibrium with the planet's gravity, which pulls the water toward the earth's center of mass, and the outward centrifugal force, which results from the earth's rotation. If earth's rotation about its axis is slowed down the sequential reduction of centrifugal force would cause a catastrophic change in climate and disastrous geologic adjustments (expressed as devastating earthquakes & sea disturbances) to the transforming equipotential gravitational state.



The reservoir will inundate many sites of historical and archeological significance, and its environmental impact will be considerable, what with the loss of scarce farmland and the resettlement of million people., would put ancient rock carvings underwater, necessitate the clearing of many thousands of acres of jungle. A significant problem caused by new dams in some places is mercury poisoning. New flooding above a dam removes mercury from the ground that is now underwater. Rivers are central to the planet's ecology, and they can not be turned on and off at will without damaging other parts of the system. Rivers that no longer discharge the same amount of water at their mouth that they had prior to dam construction can drastically affect the body of water they flow into. The increased salinity levels in the Aral is just one of numerous ways that fish species have been affected by dams around the world Fig#7 & Fig#8 . Riverbed deepening (or "incising") will also lower groundwater tables along a river, lowering the water table accessible to plant roots (and to human communities drawing water from wells) . Altering the riverbed also reduces habitat for fish that spawn in river bottoms, and for invertebrates. Large dams have led to the extinction of many fish and other aquatic species, the disappearance of birds in floodplains, huge losses of forest, wetland and farmland, erosion of coastal deltas, and many other unmitigable impacts. Fig#10& Fig#11.

Risk assessment combined with scientific understanding should undercut our actions more efficiently; most of the sediment remains behind the dam., A river's estuary, where fresh water meets the sea, is a particularly rich ecosystem. Some 80% of the world's fish catch comes from these habitats, which depend on the volume and timing of nutrients and fresh water. The alteration of the flows reaching estuaries because of dams and diversions is a major cause of the precipitous decline of sea fisheries . The floodplain itself is also affected by dams. Today, we are beginning to "pay the piper" in depleted fisheries, damaged ecosystems, receding coastlines and many other problems linked to the damming of our rivers.





Fig#7



Fig#8



Fig#9

3) Ecosystem destroying



Bighorn sheep



Coyote



Ground squirrel



Ringtail cat



Desert tortoise



Golden eagle

Fauna Fig#10



The five most well known classes of vertebrates (animals with backbones) are mammals, birds, fish, reptiles, amphibians. There are also a lot of animals without backbones. These are called invertebrates, i.e; spiders and insects etc. Most of the sea animals are carnivorous, and they get their water from their food;



Desert flower



Bushes

Flora: Fig #11

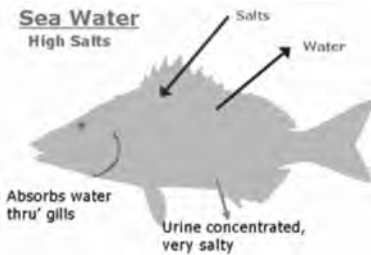


Fig #12

if at all they drink sea water their specialised and powerful kidneys eject the salt through their urine. Fig #12

If you block fresh water entering the sea by constructing lot of dams, the salinity of the sea will increase and sea animals many kilometers from the estuary will perish due to kidney failure, mainly fishes which spawn and travel against river current.

Sir Arthur Cotton [3] used to say, that dams are meant for holding flood waters, and normal waters for irrigation and drainage into the sea.,so that stored waters can be used during dry seasons. Later on dams were used for Hydro Power generation and very large dams and major dams were constructed solely for this purpose as civilization advanced.(World's first HE power plant began operation in the USA on the Fox river in 1882). These were done out of necessity, but many such dams are constructed in the same river with adverse effects.

Let us list the pros and cons involved in Dam constructions:

Advantages of Dams:

- Irrigation potential from water storage
- Flood control downstream
- Hydroelectric Power generation capability
- Recreation (lake) & tourist attraction

Disadvantages of Dams:

- Prevents River Runoff diluting the sea high salinity



- Loss of sediment below stream (delta starvation)
- Prevents sediment renewal on floodplain [8]
- Flooding upstream (buried by water)
- Silting of lake takes place
- Many deltas worldwide are retreating due to decreases in sediment supply from river
- A dam prevents fish from migrating, & Fish trapped below dam
- Dams change a river's ecosystem, affecting plants and animals
- Potential dam failure
- The storage to discharge ratio exceeds the world average of 20%
- The total deposition rate in reservoirs in the river catchment increased with total storage capacity
- Dams have also reduced the grain size of sediment delivered to the sea. The decrease in grain size is because reservoirs selectively trap a larger proportion of coarse-grained sediments relatively to fines.
- Dams will have a significant impact on environments of the delta and nearby coastal ocean.
- A dam also acts as a barrier between the upstream and downstream movement of migratory river animals
- As all dams result in reduced sediment load downstream, a dammed river is said to be "hungry" for sediment
- A dam can trap layers of sediment behind it which can encourage the growth of pathogens (things which cause disease)
- Land and biodiversity are lost by building the dam
- Towns are relocated
- Less sediment is deposited downstream so erosion is increased downstream as there is less deposition.[10]
- The regulation of the water destroys downstream wetlands
- Reservoirs exert pressure on the surrounding rocks increasing the chance of an earthquake
- Reduced flooding downstream increases the need for fertilisers as fertile silt is no longer being deposited on farm land.
- Dams and hydroelectric plants change the flow and temperature of rivers. These changes to the ecosystem can harm fish and other wildlife that live in or near the river.
- Dissolved oxygen [DO] depletion is the most common cause of fish kill & destruction of many forms of aquatic life
- Prevents carrying rain water back to the sea
- Prevents Rivers transporting large amounts of silicon to sea

- Around 400,000 km² of land worldwide has been submerged due to the construction of dams
- Reservoirs can emit climate-changing greenhouse gases
- Building dams blocks nature's course
- Dam construction is expensive
- Run-of-river facilities do not offer "on demand" energy
- Turbines injure or kill fish, especially eels
- Mercury levels rise in flooded areas and stay elevated for 10-30 years
- Some animals, especially bats, suffer & die from mercury poisoning
- Dams halt the natural distribution of nutrient-rich sediments to vegetation
- Decaying matter in reservoirs produces carbon dioxide and methane
- Dams alter erosion patterns, acoustics and even the scent of the air
- Of all energy sources, hydro has caused the greatest immediate loss of life because of dam failures

Lacey coined his famous Silt Theory by animating the rivers. Similarly we will animate the sea which, by the construction of more and more dams, is starved of the required fresh waters and sediments will one day erupt and create havoc (mainly Tsunami, Earthquakes, Landslides & Volcanoes) to the 'coastal zones which sustain 50% of the world's population' [12]. This article is coined with malice towards none and facilitate innovative, integrated and impactful science for the welfare of human race. Order is Nature's first law. The law of Nature is irreversible and stochastic. Construction of many dams will cause irreversible havocs and the sea behaviour will be dangerously stochastic.[11] Hence follow Nature's Law with wisdom and let not Wisdom be darkened by Unwisdom.

References:

- 1) Genesis 1:10
- 2) 'Tell me Why' ? by Arkady Leokum
- 3) Biography of Sir Arthur Cotton
- 4) The Ethics of Belief by W.K. Clifford
- 5) Count Rumford's collected works
- 6) Irrigation Manual by Ellis
- 7) Web sites on dams, sea and seasons
- 8) Ignited Minds by Dr. Abdul Kalam
- 9) Quran 25:53
- 10) Lacey's Silt Theory
- 11) The Bhagavad Gita
- 12) Dailies



SOUTHERN CENTRE ACTIVITIES



03.03.2015 தலைமையக அலுவலக நிர்வாகிகள் தேர்தல் -2015-16

அகில இந்திய துணைத்தலைவர் (தெற்கு) - BAI வேட்பாளர் திரு. பசல் அலி (கேரளா) அவர்கள் தென்னக மய்ய அலுவலகத்திற்கு வருகைபுரிந்தார். அகில இந்திய துணைத்தலைவர் (தெற்கு) பதவிக்கு ஆதரவளிக்க கேட்டுக்கொண்டார். அகில இந்திய முன்னாள் தலைவர் திரு. R. இராதாகிருட்டிணன், மய்யத்தலைவர் திரு. R. சிவக்குமார், மற்றும் மய்ய நிர்வாகிகள் உடனிருந்தனர்.

04.03.2015: தலைமையக அலுவலக நிர்வாகிகள் தேர்தல் - 2015-16

அகில இந்திய தலைவர் -BAI வேட்பாளர் திரு. H.N. விஜயராகவ ரெட்டி, அகில இந்திய துணைத்தலைவர் (தெற்கு) திரு. V. சீனிவாசமூர்த்தி ஆகியோர் திரு. K. சுப்பிரமணி முன்னாள் துணைத்தலைவர் (தெற்கு) அவர்களுடன் தென்னக மய்ய அலுவலகத்திற்கு வருகை புரிந்து அகில இந்திய முன்னாள் தலைவர் திரு. R. இராதாகிருட்டிணன் , மய்யத்தலைவர் திரு. R. சிவக்குமார், மற்றும் மய்ய நிர்வாகிகள் உடனிருந்தனர்.

06.03.2015 to 08.03.2015: BAIMAT - 2015

BAIMAT 2015 - கட்டுமானப் பொருட்கள் மற்றும் தொழில்நுட்பக் கண்காட்சி சென்னை வர்த்தக வளாகம் நந்தம்பாக்கத்தில் இம்மாதம் 6,7,8ந் தேதிகளில் மிகவும் சிறப்பாக நடைபெற்றது. 6.03.2015 அன்று காலை 10 மணி அளவில் மேற்சொன்ன கண்காட்சி திரு. C.R. ராஜூ , இந்திய கட்டடக்கலைஞர் சங்கத்தின் தமிழ்நாடு தலைவர் அவர்கள் துவக்கி வைத்து சிறப்புரையாற்றினார். அதற்கு முன்பாக மய்யத்தலைவர் திரு. R. சிவக்குமார் எல்லோரையும் வரவேற்றுப் பேசினார்.

திரு. L. மூர்த்தி - Organizing Committee Chairman கண்காட்சி பற்றி விளக்கம் அளித்தார். அகில இந்திய முன்னாள் தலைவர் திரு. R. இராதாகிருட்டிணன் வாழ்த்துரை வழங்கினார். கவுரவ செயலாளர் திரு. A.N. பாலாஜி நன்றியுரையாற்றினார்.

இக்கண்காட்சியில் KAMAI ELEVATOR முதன்மை Sponsor ஆகவும், H.R. Johnson Diamon Sponsor ஆகவும், Orbit, Lifestyle Gleria, Hutlon., Kerra-kol மற்றும் Jayaraj International Gold Sponsors ஆகவும் கலந்து கொண்டனர். இக்கண்காட்சியில் 60க்கும் மேற்பட்ட நிறுவனங்கள் பங்கேற்று தங்கள் பொருட்களை காட்சிக்கு வைத்தனர். மூன்று நாட்கள் நடைபெற்ற இக்கண்காட்சியை 2500க்கும் மேற்பட்டோர் பார்வையிட்டனர் அதில் ஒப்பந்ததாரர்கள், கட்டுனர்கள், பொறியாளர்கள், கட்டடக்கலைஞர்கள், பொது மக்கள் ஆகியோர் அடங்குவர். மேலும் பல்வேறு கல்லூரிகளைச் சேர்ந்த கட்டடப் பொறியியல் துறை மாணவ மாணவியர்கள் ஏறக்குறைய 900 பேர் இக்கண்காட்சியைப் பார்வையிட்டனர். கண்காட்சியின் நிறைவு நாள் 8ந்தேதி அன்று இக்கண்காட்சியில் பங்கேற்றவர்களுக்கு (Exhibitors) தென்னக மய்யம் சார்பாக நினைவுப் பரிசு மற்றும் சான்றிதழ் வழங்கப்பட்டு கவுரவிக்கப்பட்டனர்.

22.03.2015: புதிய சங்கம் உதயம்

சென்னை கொளத்தூர் மற்றும் அதைச் சுற்றியுள்ள அடுக்குமாடி கட்டுனர்கள், ஒன்றாக இணைந்து ABCD என்ற பெயரில் (Association of Builders for Chennai Development) என ஒரு புதிய சங்கம் ஏற்படுத்தினார்கள். அகில இந்திய முன்னாள் தலைவர் திரு. R. இராதாகிருட்டிணன் முதன்மை விருந்தினராக கலந்து கொண்டு புதிய சங்கத்தின் அலுவலக நிர்வாகிகளை பதவியில் அமர்த்தி வாழ்த்துரை வழங்கினார். மேலும் மாநிலச்



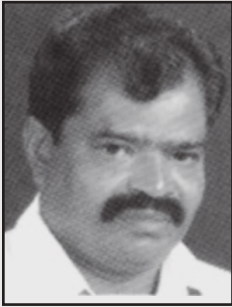
செயலாளர் திரு. N. ரகுநாதன், திருவள்ளூர் மய்யத்தைச் சேர்ந்த திரு. K. குமார் ஆகியோரும் கலந்து கொண்டு சிறப்பித்தனர். அந்த விழாவின் மேடையிலேயே ABCD சங்கம் நமது தென்னக மய்யத்துடன் Affiliated Association ஆக இணைந்து கொண்டது. இத்துடன் நமது மய்யத்தின் Affiliated Association உறுப்பினர் எண்ணிக்கை 12 ஆக உயர்ந்தது என்பது குறிப்பிடத்தக்கது.

24.03.2015: CMDA கூட்டம்

Chennai Suburban Builders Association சார்பாக CMDA சம்மந்தப்பட்ட பொருள்கள் மற்றும் பதிவு (Registration) பற்றியும் விவாதிக்க கலந்தாலோசனைக் கூட்டம் சென்னை கால்மோ பாலிதன் கிளப் அண்ணாசாலை சென்னை 600 002 ல் காலை 10.30 மணி அளவில் ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டது. இக்கூட்டத்தில் தென்னக மய்ய உறுப்பினர்கள் மற்றும் பல்வேறு Affiliated Association யைச் சார்ந்த அலுவலக நிர்வாகிகள் உள்பட 35 உறுப்பினர்கள் கலந்து கொண்டு தங்கள் கருத்துக்களை பகிர்ந்து கொண்டனர்.

27.03.2015: தென்னக மய்ய வரலாற்றில் பொன் எழுத்துக்களால் பொறிக்கப்பட வேண்டிய நன்னாள்

தென்னக மய்யத்தின் ஓர் அங்கமான Southern Builders Charitable Trust உன் பேரில் 3.5 grounds (8400 sqft) நிலம் சுமார் ரூபாய் 4,00 கோடியில் வாங்கப்பட்டு பத்திரப்பதிவு செய்யப்பட்டது என்பதை மிகவும் மகிழ்ச்சியுடன் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறோம். இந்த வரலாற்று நிகழ்ச்சி வெற்றிகரமாக நடந்து முடிந்ததற்கு அகில இந்திய முன்னாள் தலைவர் திரு. R. இராதாகிருட்டிணன் அவர்களுடன் உறுதுணையாக இருந்து ஊக்குவித்த அனைத்து நல்ல உள்ளங்களுக்கும் இதன் மூலம் நன்றியைத் தொவித்துக்கொள்கிறோம். பத்திரப்பதிவின் போது அகில இந்திய முன்னாள் தலைவர்கள் திரு. R. இராதாகிருட்டிணன், திரு. M. கார்த்திகேயன், திரு. J.R. சேதுராமலிங்கம், திரு. Mu. மோகன், திரு. N. ரகுநாதன், திரு. S. அய்யநாதன், திரு. R. சிவக்குமார், திரு. A.N. பாலாஜி, திரு. K. வெங்கடேசன், திரு. L. வெங்கடேசன் ஆகியோர் உடனிருந்தனர்.



L. MOORTHY
Chairman - BAIMAT 2015

BAIMAT - 2015 கண்காட்சியை மிகவும் சிறப்பாக நடத்திக் கொடுத்த குழுத்தலைவர் திரு. L. மூர்த்தி அவர்களுக்கும் குழு துணைத்தலைவர் திரு. K. வெங்கடேசன் அவர்களுக்கும் தென்னக மய்யம் தனது வாழ்த்துக்களை தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறது.



K. Venkatesan
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