PM eyeing top 50 rank in ease of doing biz by 2020

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
Gandhinagar, 18 January

Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Friday said India is aiming at being in the list of top 50 countries next year in the 'ease of doing business' category.

The country's ranking has jumped 75 places in the World Bank's ease of doing business rankings, Modi said. India is now ranked 77th in the list.

"I have asked my team to work harder so that India is in the 'Top 50' list in ease of doing business next year. I want our regulations and processes to compare with the best in the world. We have also made doing business cheaper," Modi said in his inaugural address at the 9th edition of the Vibrant Gujarat Global Summit here.

Modi said his government is focused on removing the barriers which were preventing the country from achieving its potential and will continue with the pace of reforms and deregulation.

Implementation of Goods and Services Tax and measures of simplification and consolidation of taxes have reduced transaction costs and made processes efficient, he said.

Digital processes, online transactions and single- point interfaces have also helped in doing business faster, he said.

Modi said doing business smarter has also been the focus of his government. IT-based transactions in procurement and purchases by the government and digital payments have been steps in this direction. he added.

Addressing the gathering in the presence of political and business leaders from different countries, Modi said Indian administration has worked with a focus to reduce government and enhance governance, with the mantra of 'reform, perform, transform and further perform'.

He said the change in terms of direction and intensity has been quite visible since the last four years after his government came to power.

Modi said his government has taken several drastic steps and deeper structural reforms adding to the strength of India and its economy.

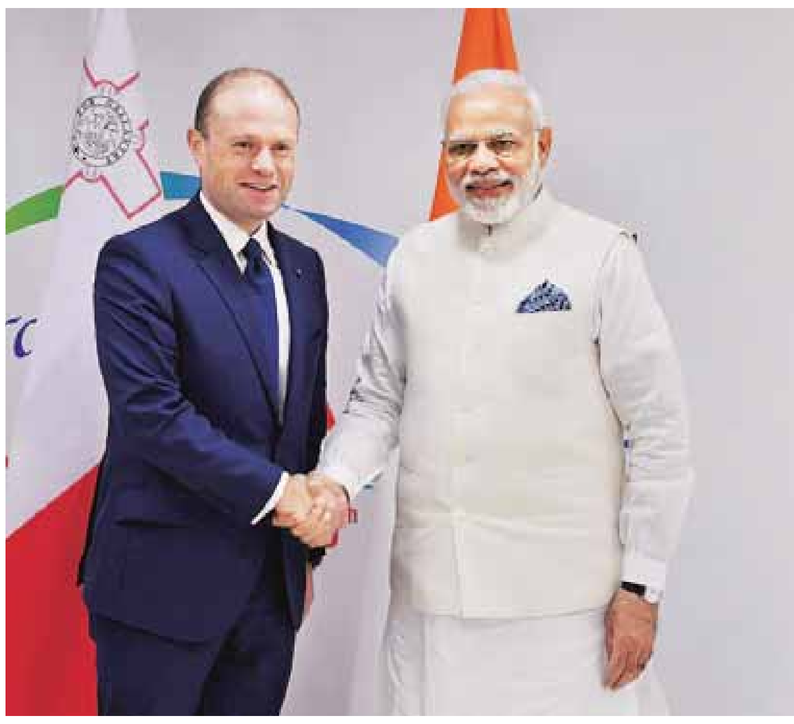
Among these reforms was removing the barriers that prevented India from achieving full potential, he said.

This has led major global financial institutions like the World Bank and the IMF as well as agencies like Moodys to express confidence in Indias economic journey, he said. We will continue the pace and process of reforms and deregulation, he said.

Modi said his governments policies have helped bring in foreign direct investment worth USD 263 billion in the last four years, which he said is 45 per cent of the FDI received in the last 18 years.

"Most sectors of our economy are now open for FDI. More than 90 per cent approvals have been put on automatic route. Such measures have propelled our economy to a high growth path, he said.

With an average growth rate at 7.3 per cent per year in the last four years, GDP expansion has been the highest since 1991, Modi said.



Prime Minister Narendra Modi with his Maltese counterpart Joseph Muscat, on the sidelines of 'Vibrant Gujarat', in Gandhinagar, on Friday PHOTO: PTI

Investments from firms

At the event, billionaire Gautam Adani announced over ₹55,000 crore investment in the next five years in a clutch of projects in Gujarat including the world's largest solar park, a copper plant, a cement unit, and a lithium battery manufacturing complex.

Adani Group, which operates Mundra port in the state, had on Thursday announced plans to foray into petrochemical business with a ₹16,000 crore project with German chemical major BASF.

Aditya Birla Group, on the other hand, plans to invest ₹15,000 crore in the state over the next three years on capacity expansion and setting up of new units, said its Chairman Kumar Mangalam Birla

The group will be making these investments in various business segments ranging from textiles and chemicals to mining and minerals.

Govt may miss divestment target by ₹20,000 cr, says CARE report

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
Mumbai, 18 January

The government is unlikely to meet the ₹80,000-crore disinvestment target by ₹20,000 crore, leading to fiscal slippage, according to a report.

Fiscal deficit will come at 3.5 per cent as against the targeted 3.3 per cent on the shortfall in disinvestment mop-up and also the dip in the GST collections, domestic rating agency CARE Ratings said on Friday.

"In this fiscal year, meeting the disinvestment target of ₹80,000 crore will be challenging given the volatile conditions in the financial markets. We expect that disinvestment proceeds could be around ₹60,000 crore for FY19," it said, adding in the past four years, it has not been able to achieve the divestment target except in 2017-18.

On an average, the government has achieved nearly 65 percent of the budgeted divestment target between FY14 and FY17, it said, pointing out that FY14 was the lowest with divestment proceeds being only 53 per cent of the targeted.

In FY18, total disinvestment proceeds came in at ₹1 trillion, exceeding the budgeted target of ₹72,500 crore, it added.

With a little over two months to go for the fiscal year to end, the government had raised ₹32,142 crore as of December, it said.

A bulk of ₹25,325 crore has been raised through the Central public sector enterprises exchange traded fund (ETF) route, which allows simultaneous sale of government stake in various CPSEs across diverse sectors through single offering, it said.

Offer-for-sale comes in second with ₹5,218 crore, followed by over ₹1,500 crore raised through buybacks.

As the government is far from the target, it has decided to come up with another tranche of ETF in the form of further fund offer of Bharat 22 ETF, and can raise about ₹14,000 crore by selling 52.63 per cent stake in Rural Electrification Corporation, the report said.

It can raise another ₹12,000 crore through buybacks of shares of public sector units, the agency said, doubting how much of the alternatives that can be used given the volatile markets.

Confident that farmer income will double by 2023-24: Panel chief

After coming to power in 2014, one of the big promises of the Narendra Modi government to farmers was to double their income by 2022–23. A sharp fall in farm–gate prices in the last few years has prompted critics to raise several questions on the promise. Chairman of the high-powered panel on doubling farmers' income **ASHOK DALWAI** tells **Sanjeeb Mukherjee** that the target is achievable as there is huge potential to reduce wastage and create efficient markets. The panel has submitted its 14–volume report to the government. Edited excerpts

A lot of critics have questioned the target set by the committee on doubling farmers income of achieving a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 10.4 per cent in farm incomes from 2016-17 to 2022-23 to double them in real terms. Three of the six years have already passed. How realistic do you think is the target of achieving 10.4 per cent CAGR by 2022-23?

When some people consider the estimated CAGR of 10.4 per cent for the nation as achievable, they are mostly coming from the perspective of historical growth rates of agricultural GDP. A rise in income is being forecast based on higher gross returns, better real prices on output in the market and reduced cost of production. The committee is confident of achieving the targeted CAGR because there is huge potential to reduce the current food loss estimated at more than 10 per cent, and improve substantively market prices through an efficient market structure.

How has the committee arrived at the figure of 10.4 per cent growth in incomes?

The committee has mathematically computed the CAGR at the national level, as also for all the states and UTs. The computation works out the income growth rates needed to double the farmers' income by 2022 by adopting state-specific strategies. The committee has extrapolated farmers' income for the year 2015-16 based on the estimates of National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) for the agriculture year July 2012-June 2013. Since the time frame for translating the government's vision of doubling farmers' income is 2016-17 to 2022, the DFI committee has held 2015-16 as the base year and all data points for this year will form the benchmark for measuring growth and change by 2022.

How realistic is the target of 2022-23 given the existing circumstances?

The committee began its work in April 2016 and was advised to submit recommendations parallel to its working on the final report. The Budgets 2016-17 and 2017-18 clearly reflect this alignment. One can, therefore, be confident that when the incomes are measured in 2023-24, the target would have been achieved.

Farm-gate prices of most agriculture commodities have plummeted in the last few years and growth of agriculture and allied activities have averaged less than 3 per cent. Farmer groups are questioning the committee's assessments and targets. What do you have to say?

It is true that the farm-gate prices in the last few years have subdued. The market prices are determined by the demand-supply of the commodities. The situation has been exacerbated unfortunately, by a weak global commodity market. The committee's estimates of income growth rates are supported by appropriate strategies along the entire agricultural value system, comprising pre-production, production and post-production segments. Transferring remunerative prices to farmers will always require an efficient market structure and farmer-friendly procurement system, considering that agriculture markets can never be prefect or near-prefect, and are subject to fluctuations.

A recent NABARD report said that the average farming household earns ₹8,931 per month as on 2015-16. This also implies that between 2002-03 and 2015-16, real incomes have grown by just 3.7 per cent. In such a situation, how realistic is expecting a growth rate which is three times the average in just the next three years?

Since farmers' income was not the core concern so far, the committee had to extrapolate the NSSO sample survey-based estimates for the agriculture year 2012-13. This was only to suggest the context in which farmers' income grew at a slower pace, and much below its actual potential. As we have not had a system of estimating farmers' income at regular intervals, this measure is in fact one of the committee's recommendations. Now that the government is committed to doubling the farmers' income vis-à-vis 2015-16 status, it cannot be business as usual.

We are now talking of a new strategy with focus on capturing the value of the produce at every single stage in the agricultural value system. Hence, the growth rate of incomes will have to pace up in the total value captured by farmers, and it is possible to realise this. The committee identified the sources of growth which includes increase in crop productivity, rise in livestock productivity, higher resource use efficiency, increase in cropping intensity, diversification towards high-value crops and improvement in real prices received by the farmers.

The committee also says that to achieve that kind of income growth, a total investment over ₹6.4 trillion needs to be mobilised of which almost 80 per cent will come from the government's own resources. How does the government plan to mobilise such kind of resources when the growth in investment has been 12.45 per cent between 2000 and 2013?

The DFI committee has actually assessed the investment as "IN" agriculture and "FOR" agriculture, based on incremental capital output ratios (ICOR). The additional investment "IN" agriculture is about ₹78,000 crore and that "FOR" agriculture is ₹2.3 trillion. Cumulatively, the new investment required is Rs. 3.1 trillion, which is over the seven-year period from 2016-17 to 2022-23. The investment growth rate in case of 'FOR' agriculture is 16.8 per cent. The incremental 4 per cent is easily achievable and the scaling up is already under way. The projected growth rates in both private and public investments for capital formation in agriculture are realistic and achievable.

The committee says that investment in agriculture in case of individuals will come from providing them higher access to institutional credit (investment loans at concessional rates of interest) and inculcating in them the habit of savings and investment. A special drive needs to elicit higher participation of the private sector. What are the kinds of policy instruments need to be taken for these?

In case of private investment, 'IN' agriculture, the growth rate has been 9.15 per cent between 2002 and 2012 and looking ahead, a growth rate of 12.5 per cent is needed. Here, investments have mainly been by the farmers themselves, with very little participation from the private sector. In case of farmers, in the last few years, disbursal of farm credit has outstripped targets and the volume of institutional credit has increased from ₹8 trillion in 2014-15 to ₹11 trillion in 2018-19. A higher outlay for farm credit can further enable the farmers with subvented credit. Another recommendation of the committee was to extend such institutional credit beyond crops. In addition, easy access to post-harvest credit or loans against pledged produce is being promoted.

The committee says that institutional mechanism is recommended for formulating a long-term Agricultural Trade Policy, the government recently came out with a farm export policy but it keeps the option of imposing restrictions on import and export of essential commodities. Doesn't this go action the very grain of what the Committee has said and actually does not materially change anything?

The Committee views the recently released, the first ever, Agriculture Trade Policy, as a progressive step in the right direction and it is expected that other suggestions of the DFI Committee in this regard will also be adopted in due course. The DFI Committee has suggested an institutional mechanism for recommending import-export duty structure keeping in mind the interests of farmers, while simultaneously taking care of the consumers' interest. It is not necessary that the option of tweaking export-import duties or imposing quantitative restrictions is anti-thetical to a facilitative Export Policy. In any economy, the interest of both producers and consumers will need to be balanced, and no country can be wholly self-sufficient in respect of every commodity.

The Committee has suggested lot of structural changes in the way agriculture is treated now including putting 'agriculture marketing' in the concurrent list. But, states have strongly opposed the idea. What is the basic premise of the idea and how feasible is the idea given state's opposition to this? Also, has there been any progress on this recommendation?

Yes, to bring about a paradigm shift in farmers' income, we need to change how we approach agriculture, and transit from the narrow prism of cultivation to a full-fledged enterprise, by building all associated supply chain linkages. This alone will make the farmer an entrepreneur in her own right, and further, allowing access to a one-India market assumes critical importance in this scheme. The DFI Committee has worked in partnership with state governments, and at no stage have we found the states opposed to the idea of market expansion.

In fact, the trend suggests that more states are on-boarding on e-NAM, GST now networks across the country, interstate traffic has improved and the concept of one-India, one-Market is gaining ground. The logic is simple.

What steps are now being taken to implement the Committee's recommendations by the government? Has there been any forward movement on the reports?

Following the submission of its final Report by the Committee, the Government has constituted an Empowered Body with representatives from official and non-official circles to supervise, guide and handhold the implementation across the country. The Empowered Body also has farmers' leaders and a Member of Parliament as its members. The Body is also supported by National Institute of Agriculture Economics and Policy Research (NIAP) to provide technical support to carry out its work. Specific terms of reference have been assigned to this Body which include advocacy, orientation, drafting of required Acts, Rules and Guidelines, besides supervision and monitoring. The implementation work is certainly on right track, and is moving apace at right speed.

On suggestion given by many experts on ensuring sustainable benefit for the farmers is Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to farmers dovetailing it with reduction in subsidies. What is your views on this. Do you think that is it a feasible idea?

It is no gainsaying however, that rights and entitlements available to the farmers from governments and credit institutions can be better targeted by adopting IT based direct benefit transfer platform. This approach will bring in transparency, timely and accurate delivery, and cost effectiveness and contribute to realisation of the intended spirit.

Weekend Business Standard
CHENNAI EDITION

Printed and Published by S Jayaraam on behalf of Business Standard Private Limited and printed at MNS Printers Private ltd,76/1,Noombal Village , Poonamallee High Road, Velappanchavadi, Chennai-600 077 and published at 204, 2nd Floor, Challa Mall, 11/11A Thyagaraya Road, T. Nagar, Chennai - 600 017

Editor : Shyamal Majumdar

RNI No. TNENG/2013/53820

Readers should write to the editor at **feedback@bsmail.in**
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No Air Surcharge



21ந் தேதி தைப்பூசத் திருவிழா: வடலூரில் வள்ளலார் ஜோதி தரிசனம்

சிதம்பரத்தில் நடராஜர் ஆனந்த நடனம் ஆடிய நாள்

ஜோதிடர்
கே.சி.எஸ். ஐயர் வசுதாரிணி

வடலூர் ராமலிங்கர் நினைவு நாள்: 21ந்தேதி இறைச்சி கடைகள் மூடல்

பெயர் மாற்றம்

Palani Malai

பெயர் மாற்றம்

Mohamed Ismail Gomathi

NAME CHANGE

D.Antoniya Moksha Raskin

பெயர் மாற்றம்

Kesavanurty Shanti Swarup

பெயர் மாற்றம்

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Shankaran Hari Rajesh

பெயர் மாற்றம்

Kumar Krishnan

பெயர் மாற்றம்

Pavithra Muthu Raman

பெயர் மாற்றம்

AMEENA BEBE
ABDUL KADER

பெயர் மாற்றம்

Naicker Kirankumar

பெயர் மாற்றம்

KADER SHAHUL HAMEED

BEFORE THE HON'BLE I ADDITIONAL DISTRICT JUDGE AT TIRUVALLUR

I.A.No.59 of 2019
in
O.S.No.100 of 2013

Mrs. R.Kanammal ...Petitioner / Plaintiff
vs
Mr. A.E. Ramachandran & 13 Others ...Respondents/Defendants

To
Mr. A.E.Rajavinobha,
S/o. Late Elumalai Chetty,
Agaram Kandigai Village,
Thamaraipakkam, Post,
Thiruvallur Taluk,
Thiruvallur District - 601 103.

In the above case the Hon'ble I st Additional District Judge of Thiruvallur Ordered notice to you on 04.01.2019 returnable at 10.30 AM on 05.02.2019. Hence Please appear before the Hon'ble court either in person or through your counsel failing which the matter may be decided in your absence.

K.Siva Kumar,
Counsel for Petitioner / Plaintiff

பெயர் மாற்றம்

LATHA SAI GOVINDAN

பெயர் மாற்றம்

Sahul Hameed Mohamed Yaseen Sultan Syed Ibrahim

ENROLMENT NOTICE

After 10 days of the publication of this notice and within three months there after, I.B.Natarajan, S/o. N.Balasubramanian, aged 58 years, permanently residing at Old No.13, New No.27, Umapathy Street, West Mambalam, Chennai -600 033. Intend having my enrolment as an Advocate moved before the bar council of tamilnadu, bar council building, high court campus, chennai-600 104.

Those who have any valid objections may notify the same to the bar council within ten days.

B.Natarajan

After 10 days of the publication of this notice and within three months there after, I, K.Venkatesan, S/o. Kaliya Moorthy, aged 49 years, permanently residing at No.150/152, Main Road, Mo. Vannanjur Village, Somandargudi Post, Sankarapuram Taluk, Villupuram - 606 213, intend having my enrolment as an Advocate moved before the bar council of tamilnadu, bar council building, high court campus, chennai-600 104.

Those who have any valid objections may notify the same to the bar council within ten days.

K.Venkatesan

After 10 days of the publication of this notice and within three months there after, I, K.Jayakumar, S/o. R.Kannu Samy, aged 39 years, permanently residing at No.18 K2A, Chidambaranar Street, Anna Nagar, Kallakurichi, Villupuram District - 606 202, intend having my enrolment as an Advocate moved before the bar council of tamilnadu, bar council building, high court campus, chennai-600 104.

Those who have any valid objections may notify the same to the bar council within ten days.

K.Jayakumar

After 10 days of the publication of this notice and within three months there after, I, K.Indhumathi, D/o. K.Kandhasamy, aged 30 years, permanently residing at No.16, Raman Nagar, Teachers Colony, Kolathur, Chennai -600 099. Intend having my enrolment as an Advocate moved before the bar council of tamilnadu, bar council building, high court campus, chennai-600 104.

Those who have any valid objections may notify the same to the bar council within ten days.

K.Indhumathi

பெயர் மாற்றம்

Asha Selvam

பெயர் மாற்றம்

Shabira Abdul Rasari

பெயர் மாற்றம்

Sreenivasan Subramani

பெயர் மாற்றம்

Roopa

பெயர் மாற்றம்

J.SIVAGAMA SUNDARI

In The Court Of Principal Subordinate Judge At Villupuram.

E.A.No. 216 / 2018
IN
E.P.No. 187/ 2015
IN
A.C.P.No. (SCU/REF/CAR) 72/2013

K.Ashokan ...PETITIONER / 4th RESPONDENT
-Vs-
1.M/s.Shriram City Union finance Ltd
Rep by its Authorised Signatory ...1st RESPONDENT / PETITIONER
2.K.Balasubramanian,
3.Sathyavathi ...RESPONDENTS / BORROWERS

NOTICE UNDER ORDER V RULE 20 OF C.P.C

Take notice that the above petitioners has filed the petition under Section 47 of C.P.C against you before Principal Subordinate Judge, Villupuram and as the 2nd and 3rd respondents were evading the service of notice the court has ordered notice on you all by substituted service by publication in the paper and you may take notice of the same. You are hereby required to appear and state your objections if any on either in Person or through any pleader on 22.01.2019 and failing which the matter will be decided Exparte.

Vs.R.Karunamoorthy
Advocate for Petitioner

IN THE IX ASST. CITY CIVIL JUDGE, AT CHENNAI

E.P.No.3657/2017
in
ARC No.1024/2016

M/s. Shriram Chits TN Pvt Ltd. ...Petitioner/D.H.
Vs
M/s. Murali Marketing rep by its Proprietor Muralikumar and others ...J.D.

Take notice that the above mentioned Execution Petition filed by the decree holder herein stands posted to 21.01.2019 before the IX Asst. City Civil Judge, Chennai. You are hereby called upon to appear on the said date at 10.30 a.m. either in person or through your counsel failing which the matter will be decided in your absence.

M/s. Aiyar & Dolia
Counsel for D.H.

PUBLIC NOTICE

It is intimated to the General public that Dr. C. Rajesh Samuel Ajit George, S/o Chacko, Aged about 34 years and residing at No.5-G, Thrill Colony, Phase III, Parthasarathy Nagar, Senamar, Chennai -600 047, intends to purchase the below mentioned property from 1. Mrs. Shiliamary, W/o Eclves, ... and 2. Selvin Joseph, S/o. ... Chennai ...

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All the piece and parcel of land measuring 215 Sq.mtrs (2314 Sq.ft.) with Building thereon in Ground Floor, First Floor and Second Floor, bearing house No.T-19, Thrill Colony, Senamar, Chennai -600 047, ... Kancheepuram District ...

Any person having objection, claim or interest ... within 7 days ... will not be considered.

M/s Lydia J Gerialdeni, Advocate

VEHICLE FOR SALE

S.NO.	VEH NO.	MAKE	MODEL
1.	TN19T 2901	AL 3118 IL FBT	2016
2.	TN19T 2932	AL 3118 IL FBT	2016
3.	TN19T 2920	AL 3118 IL FBT	2016
4.	TN25R-8379	MAHINDRA TOURISTER FBV-P	2016
5.	TN19W-8404	AL DOST	2012

CONTACT PERSON - KESAVAN R
CONTACT NO- 99438 37449

ramco

ராம்கோ சிஸ்டம்ஸ் லிமிடெட்

அறிவிப்பு

PUBLIC NOTICE

My client Mr.R.Gopalakrishnan, S/o.Mr.O.Ramamurthy is the sole and absolute owner of land measuring 1064 Sq.ft. with building thereon bearing Plot No.22 in Anusha Avenue, comprised in Survey No.143/1, as per Patta S.No.143/1? situate in Kilkattalai Village, Pallavaram Taluk, Kancheepuram District, having purchased the same under a Sale Deed dated 05.02.2003 registered as Doc. No.275 of 2003 in the Office of the Sub Registrar, Pammal from Mr.M.Thyagarajan. The original of Sale Deed dated 13.10.2000 registered as Doc.No.2212 of 2001 in the Office of the Sub Registrar, Pammal under which Mr.M.Thyagarajan had purchased the property from Mr.V.N.Devadoss through his Power of Attorney Agent Mrs.D.Padma is not available with my client. If any person, Bank or financial institution has any right, claim, or title over the said property and is therefore consequently holding the abovesaid document as security may within 10 days from the date of publication of this Notice contact the undersigned with sufficient documentary proof thereof, failing which it shall be deemed that there is no third party claim, charge or interest over the abovesaid property.

K.Sivasakthivel
Advocate
No.25/2, New Bethania Nagar
4th Street, Valasaravakkam,
Chennai-600 087. Mob:98944 97352

BEFORE THE DEBTS RECOVERY TRIBUNAL-II, Chennai IV Floor, Spencers Towers (Deva Towers) No.770-A, Anna Salai, Chennai-600 002

M.A. No. 217 of 2018
in
T.A. No. 12 of 2015

UCO Bank, Chennai Main Branch
Represented by its Assistant General Manager
Zonal Office No.328, 2nd Floor, Thambu Chetty Street
Chennai-600 001 ...Petitioner/ Appellant
-Vs-
Jashbhai Nagjibhai Patel
And others ...Respondents/ Defendants

To,
1. Hyder Enterprises, Rep. by its Proprietor Jehangir Bathusha No.64, Thatha Muthiappan Street, Chennai - 600 001
2. Fareel Enterprises, A Mercantile Concern, No.64, Thatha Muthiappan Street, Chennai - 600 001
3. Hyder Company, Rep. by its Partner M. Jehangir Bathushah No.30, Godown Street, Chennai - 600 001
4. Hydrite Oil Traders, Rep. by its Proprietrix Roseena Bivi No.64, Thatha Muthiappan Street, Chennai - 600 001
5. Hyak Company, Rep. by its Proprietor M. Naina Mohammed No.30, Godown Street, Chennai - 600 001
6. Madurai Traders, A Mercantile Concern, No.64, Thatha Muthiappan Street, Chennai - 600 001 ...Respondents 5 to 11
7. Central Commercial Company, Rep. by its Proprietor M. Jehangir Bathushah, No.64, Thatha Muthiappan Street, Chennai - 600 001 ...Defendants 5 to 11

The above Petitioner/ Applicant has filed Transferred Application in T.A.No.12 of 2015 against you all in which a petition to set aside order of dismissal has been preferred under M.A.No.217/2018 in T.A.No.12/2015. Take notice to appear before the abovesaid Hon'ble Tribunal on 24.01.2019 at 11.00 A.M. failing which M.A.No.217/2018 in T.A.No.12/2015 will be decided in your absence.

M. MUTHUKUMARAN
Counsel for the Applicant
No.14/12 (Old No.28/12), Thirumurthy Street
T.Nagar, Chennai - 600 017

பொது அறிவிப்பு