

Volume No. 2

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Issue No. 6

From the Editor's desk...

We all talk about the success stories that inspire us. Here is a simple story that reveals a profound message - so much true in the context of our lives/ work.

A young man wanted to know the formula for achieving success and went to a sage. The sage realised that the young man would never be satisfied with a simple answer. He took him to a riverbank and then suddenly pushed him into the river and held him under water.

The young man struggled for breath and tried to free himself. The sage held him till he was almost blue. The young man scolded him for the act that might have taken away his life and asked him why he did that to him.

The sage smiled and asks the young man, "What was the most important thing that you badly wanted when you were under water?" The young man replied, "What a stupid question, I needed air badly to survive."

Then the sage said, "It is the same for success, unless you have a burning desire and craving to achieve, you cannot attain success."

So, nothing comes easy in life and one must have a deep passion combined with tireless efforts to achieve one's goal...

This inspiring story is our message to you for the festive season that augurs prosperity. Nothing comes without effort.

Success is not free.

This issue of Scribbles celebrates the onset of the festive season. In this issue, we have featured choice topics like the traditional games of India, which are losing importance in the current cyber world, various mythological stories behind celebrating Diwali/Deepavali and some interesting contributions on different ways of celebrating Diwali.

We have also announced two contests in this issue and invite your participation.

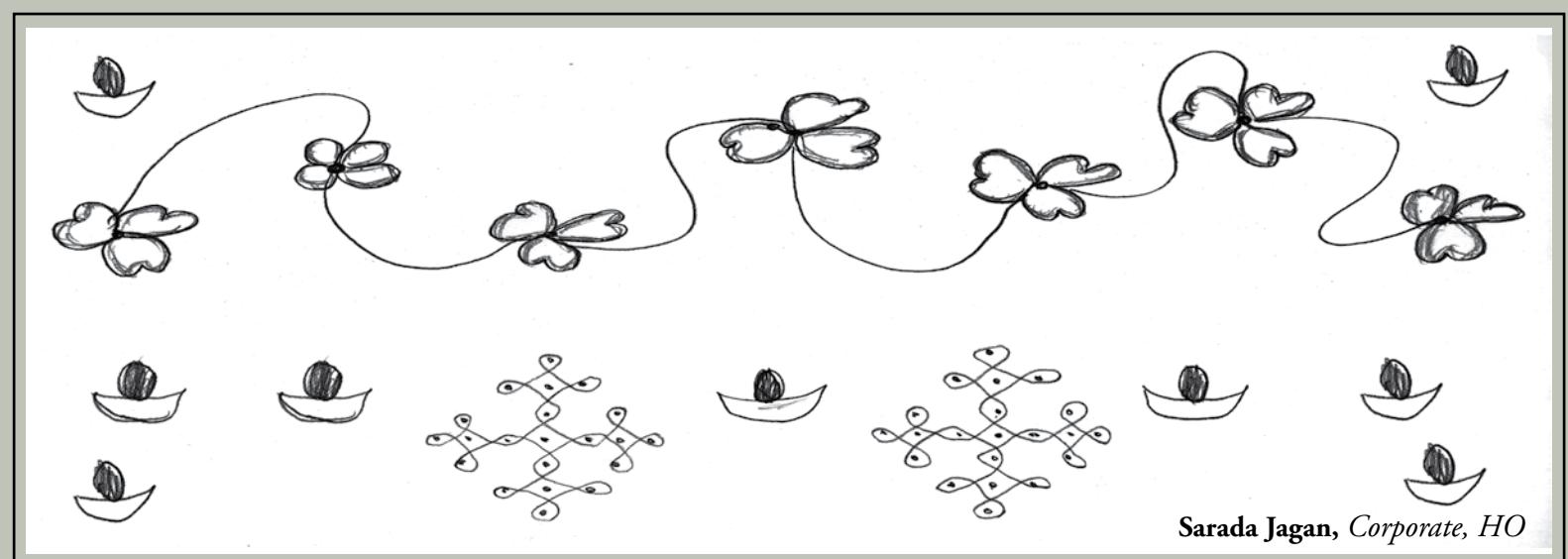
Wishing you and your family a great festive season ahead...

Until the next issue.

Sarada Jagan

Send your contributions / responses to scribbles@sanmargroup.com

Please send in your 'Scribbles' for use in this space.



Sarada Jagan, Corporate, HO

Guess Who? ! Given at the bottom of each page are the tips that will lead on to the photo of the person on the last page.
(Contributed by R Christopher, HR, Corporate Division, HO)

Exclusive Sanmar Marine Terminal Facility, Chemplast Sanmar, Cuddalore.

Chemplast has built a Marine Terminal Facility (MTF) in the Bay of Bengal to import Vinyl Chloride Monomer (VCM), in cryogenic condition, from countries like Japan, Taiwan and Qatar, for its PVC manufacturing plant located at SIPCOT Industrial Estate, Cuddalore, Tamil Nadu.

Commissioned in the year 2009, this terminal is designed as per Oil Companies International Marine Forum (OCIMF) guidelines and by Indian Institute of Technology-Ocean Engineering Department, Chennai. The operations are carried under the guidelines of Tamil Nadu Maritime Board, Chennai and Director General of Shipping, Mumbai.

The terminal area comprises an island jetty offshore and a marine base area close to the shoreline from where the marine operations are controlled and the various pipelines landfall. In the marine base area there is the Port Control Building (PCB), the inline seawater and inline firewater pump house facilities. An electrical substation is also located in this area.

Presently an average of three shipments per month are being handled and as of going to print sixty seven shipments have been successfully handled in this facility.

Cuddalore Marine Terminal Facility is in compliance with Level 2 Security as per ISPS code detailed in SOLAS chapter XI and hence it is ensured that all the vessels calling at the terminal are conforming compliance with the code. No unauthorised person can board the vessels within the terminal limits. No unauthorised craft is allowed alongside whilst

the vessel is in the terminal limits area and the Port facility security Officer ensures that such a craft does not come or remain alongside.

The Island Jetty is located at 10.7 m water depth, which is about 1.0 km from the shoreline. This berth is designed to handle 10,000 DWT fully loaded & 20,000 partially loaded vessels. The approach to the Island Jetty is through two Mechanised Steel launches with boat landing facilities provided at shore end and the Island Jetty end; the boat landing jetty at shore end is 240 m proceeding into the sea and is an open piled structure of rigid dolphin type.



Submarine Pipeline: A double integrated pipeline has been laid 2 m below the seabed for a distance of 1 km between the MTF and the Landfall Point. From the landfall the pipeline has been laid in a concrete trench, and proceeds as an Onshore Cross country pipeline for a distance of 2.80 kms to reach the VCM storage tanks at the PVC production plant.

The Marine Operations is scheduled with a detailed Drill Matrix which covers the mock drills for Fire Safety and similar contingencies as specified in the approved Disaster Management Plan of the Terminal.

Navigational Aids: There is a dedicated Incident Control Centre declared at the Port Control Building which is located onshore. The radio Control Room acts as the nodal communication centre for the Cuddalore Terminal Operations and is manned round-the clock with licensed Radio Operators (GMDS qualification).



Cuddalore Terminal Operations: Terminal operations are contracted to M/s. Kei RSOS Maritime Limited, Kakinada, and managed by Terminal In-charge at Chemplast Sanmar. Radio operators are engaged on round the clock basis. The communication through VHF is in English. Maintenance of the marine equipment is carried out as per maintenance schedule. Master mariners are engaged as Pilots with due approval from Tamil Nadu Maritime Board. Two numbers of 25 tons Bollard Pull SRP Tugs are being deployed; pilot cum mooring launches are engaged for transfer of men and material.

Shipment Operation: On arrival, the radio officer on duty will guide vessel to anchorage point, Cuddalore Port. An anchorage is designated for the use of hazardous tankers arriving at the Cuddalore Port 5.5 miles NE of the jetty. The depth of water in the Cuddalore Port anchorage is approximately 15.0 meters. Radio officer records the arrival notice; pilot boards the vessel along with Customs, Immigration and Port authorities; the Charterer's Agent is responsible for making the required arrangements. No personnel may board the vessel until clearance is given. In case of medical emergency, the ship's crew will be given free pratique by the Government Health Authorities. The Charterer's Agent is responsible for making the required arrangements with the necessary documents.

The Loading Master, coordinates with the central control room at main plant and the ship for unloading. The Terminal Regulations require that sufficient crew is in attendance on deck throughout operations including one crew member stationed at the manifold in direct communication with the responsible ship's officer. The pilot shall advise the Master regarding these requirements of the Jetty operation crew.



Technical inputs courtesy: **A Arivudai Nambi,**
Mechanical Maintenance, Chemplast Sanmar, Cuddalore.

Xomox Sanmar – Xomox Valves Division

Xomox Valves Division offers Xomox valves and is an important base in the Asia Pacific region for sourcing fluorocarbon-lined and sleeved plug valves, and high performance butterfly valves (HPBV). These valves are used in process industries for operations in severe service conditions.

Xomox Sanmar began its operations in 1982 in collaboration with Xomox Corporation, USA, a subsidiary of Crane Co. USA, a global manufacturer of a full line of process valves and actuators. This successful joint venture of almost three decades has enabled Xomox Sanmar to meet the exacting requirements of the Indian Chemical Process industry. Xomox Sanmar enjoys leadership position in the domestic market, with an established direct sales and service network to provide application engineered solutions to customers.

Capacity: Over 60,000 valves a year.
Location: Viralimalai, Tiruchirapalli
Factory area: 50,000 sq.ft.
Joint venture partner: Xomox Corporation, USA, a subsidiary of Crane Co.

Designed to be installed in critical applications, Xomox valves can operate reliably under demanding conditions. They are extensively used in the petrochemical, fertilizer, chemical process, pulp and paper, mining and metals, man-made fibre, pharmaceuticals, refinery and pesticide industries to handle corrosive, erosive, toxic, and hazardous fluids with wide temperature variations encountered in the chemical process industry.

Xomox Sanmar Product range includes:

- Sleeved plug valves
- 3, 4 and 5 way sleeved plug valves
- Automatic vane actuator
- Jacketed sleeved plug valves
- Full port sleeved plug valves
- Lined plug valve
- HPBV-wafer HPBV-lug

Xomox Sanmar products are reliable by design, proven in demanding applications globally for over fifty years. Xomox products serve niche customer requirements where reliable valve performance is required under demanding service conditions and to handle corrosive and erosive fluids.

Started as an import substitute product presently Xomox Sanmar exports close to 40% of its production to its JV partner offices around the world.

The bulk of Xomox exports are in the form of fully assembled valves. "These exports are made to all the Asian Pacific countries – Japan, Korea, Taiwan, China, Singapore and Australia and we continue to



supply to Germany, France, Italy, the US and I remember in the early years, we used to supply to Venezuela", says Kesari Prasad, Chief Executive, Xomox Sanmar, a doyen in the field of engineering valves and who has been with The Sanmar Group for nearly 25 years.

The Xomox 'Evangelists'

The people who work in Xomox Sanmar are fondly called "Xomox Evangelists" as they seem to spread a good word about Xomox even after they had left the company. They carry fond memories of their stay in Xomox...

Like many of his colleagues who have been associated with the Group for over two decades, Kesari Prasad also "loves the product". He is convinced that this is a good product, use of which will help his customers to run their plants both efficiently and reliably.

Talking of the expertise available with his team at Xomox Sanmar, Kesari Prasad exults, "the unique features of Xomox products are enhanced by the specific application knowledge imparted to the Sales Engineers to select the right valve depending on the fluid characteristics, the operating temperature and pressure and process requirements".

Prasad continues, "one of the major activities of the marketing people is not only to respond to the need of the customers requiring the plug valves, but also their ability to spot opportunities for conversion. A major portion of the engineer's work is spent with maintenance technicians and engineers in order to understand customer pain and our remedies to alleviate the pain".

The Xomox team

Xomox Sanmar is empowered with a good team that has been built over the years. The team enjoys 'a lot of openness'. Each and every issue is looked on as a team issue and not that of an individual.

The degree of expertise and systems that has been built over the years uniquely positions Xomox Sanmar to be responsive to customer requirements and strives to exceed customer expectations... "We have developed our own unique systems to take care of order processing; execution; and so on. There is a high level of employee engagement in Xomox in every step of the enquiry to shipment process".

Road ahead

In future, probably, we will bring in more complementary valve products for severe service isolation requirements. And within the existing product family, enhancement in terms of size, new materials and for new applications happen every year... continuously expanding the product range.

"Xomox is also a preferred name in the nuclear field. We expect to play a big part when the Indian nuclear industry with all the proposed power plant additions, come up..." sums up Kesari Prasad.

Chemplast Sanmar's Sustainability Report released

Chemplast Sanmar published its third Sustainability Report – “Every Drop Counts” with water as the lead theme, for the period 2010-11. The report is GRI checked and graded as A+.

Here are a couple of snippets from the report:

Adding stakeholder values

Chemplast Sanmar enhances stakeholder values in various ways: pays fair wages and salaries, contributes towards employee gratuity fund, pays vendors and other creditors on schedule, engages in community development, protects the environment, makes timely interest payments to capital providers and tax to the government.

Responsible care

Chemplast Sanmar is a voluntary signatory to the Responsible Care programme under the aegis of the Indian Chemical Council-ICC (formerly Indian Chemical Manufacturers Association), which falls under the Asia-Pacific zonal body called the Asian Chemical Council (ACC).

Mindset

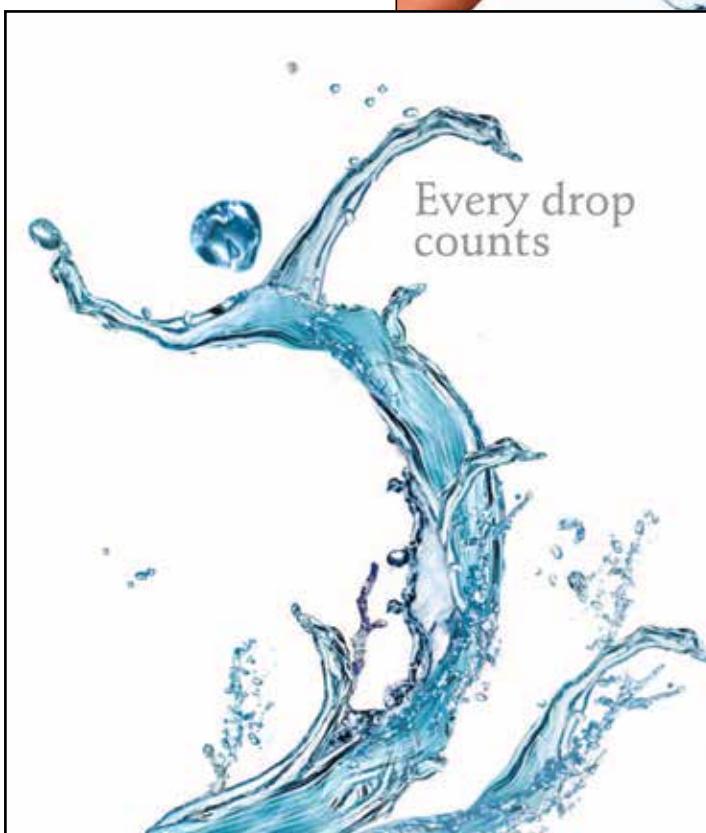
At Chemplast Sanmar, our three ‘R’ approach – reduction, reuse and recycle – helps conserve natural resources and minimise environmental impact. We reduce fresh water consumption in our manufacturing plants through a culture of awareness, responsibility, measurement, desalination, recycling and reuse.

Safety

At Chemplast Sanmar, safety is critical, starting from the handling of hazardous chemicals to the transportation of such material.

Construction of Railway Station at Mettur Dam

In order to benefit citizens of Mettur and nearby locality, the Company built a new Railway station with attendant facilities in Mettur Dam at an investment of 90 million.



Drinking water supply to nearby villages

Potable water is being supplied to over twenty villages daily for several years now. The quantity of water supplied is almost as much as we use within our plant. People around Mettur belonging to three panchayats are getting benefited by supply of treated potable drinking water from Chemplast, Mettur.



Economic

Environment

Society

Collective responsibility

Traditional Indian Games

All work and no play makes any child dull. Playing games is an important process in personality development. India has a rich tradition of indoor and outdoor games that can be played solo or in groups. These games are good learning aids. Even as children play together they learn to interact, share, help one another, and to take winning and losing in their stride. It is all in the game!



Most traditional games are suitable for all ages and promote bonding between generations. They can be played with minimum paraphernalia, are environment friendly, and help create pride in the country's heritage. Many modern games have their origin in these traditional games.

Game patterns can be found etched on the floors of temples, mandaps, quadrangles, and houses where people congregated after a long day's rituals, hard day's work, or travel. In villages, children drew lines with charcoal, stones or chalk on the ground to demarcate play areas and game patterns.



Simple things like pebbles, twigs, tamarind seeds, cowrie shells, and dried fruits were used to play the games of the soil.



The same indoor games were played in palaces, royal courts and elite homes on hand crafted boards made of sandalwood, ebony, ivory, decorated with traditional artwork of the region. Polished precious and semi-precious stones were used as colourful game counters.



Card games were always a favourite pastime. In olden times it was called *Kreedapatram*, and the cards were made of cloth with motifs drawn from the epics. In the middle ages it was known as *Ganjifa* and was played in royal courts across the country, as well as by commoners. Cards came in different shapes and sizes, but circular cards were common. Among the handmade, hand-painted cards in vogue, the *patachitra* cards of Orissa were wonderful works of art.



The Goat and Tiger game called *Aadu-Puli Aattam* (Tamil) or *Aadu Huli* (Kannada), or *Bakri aur Sher* (Hindi), is quite ancient. The game pattern is found etched on the parapet inside the Chamundeswari temple in Mysore. One player gets three tigers while the other controls a flock of sixteen goats. The goats must strategically pen the tigers from jumping over them and gobbling them up. The game helps develop





strategy and conveys the message that if the weak (goats) rally together, they can defeat the powerful (tiger).

Nau Keti Keta is an exciting war game played by two players. One player gets dark nine (*nau*) boy (*keta*) pawns. The other gets bright nine girl (*keti*) pawns. Each group sets out to destroy the enemy pawns as they jump over them.



It is believed that the internationally popular game of Chess had its origins in India as *Chaturanga* which later came to be known as *Shatranj*. The players develop concentration, patience, foresight, strategy planning, and analytical skills.

Pallanguzhi is popular in south India. It is played by two opponents with cowrie shells or tamarind seeds which are dropped into fourteen cups or hollows (*kuzhi*) on a long brass or wooden board. To be declared a winner, one player must capture all the shells. This game improves concentration and counting skills, and is good exercise for the fingers.



Parama padam (snakes and ladders) symbolises the duality of life – its ups and downs, good versus evil. The snakes connect vices to punishments while ladders connect virtuous deeds to rewards. Reaching the feet of God is the ultimate aim. This and the game of dice called *Chaupad*, *Dayakattam* were popular games played by family members during festivals across the country.

Hopscotch is an outdoor game played by youngsters across the globe. The players take turns in throwing the flat counter inside the serially numbered squares ending in a “home base”. The game is called *Kith-kith* or *Ek-khat du-khat* in the north and *Paandi* in the south.

Kabaddi is a robust team game popular in towns and villages across the country. It is India’s national game. Two teams alternate between offence and defence, and points are obtained by touching or capturing members from the opposing side.

These are but a sample of the rich heritage of traditional games in India.

S Janaki, Executive Editor, *Sruti*.



Deepavali and Mythology

India is a land of rich cultural heritage and it is the spiritual and religious richness of the country that each festival is related to different deities. The 'festival of lights' – 'Deepavali', is celebrated for different reasons and on different dates by the Hindus, Jains, Sikhs and Buddhists. It is generally celebrated in the month of October or November, but exact dates vary across cultures and communities. We find that different cultures have adopted different legends behind the celebration of Deepavali.

Hinduism

- The Goddess of Wealth, Lakshmi, incarnated on the new moon day of the Kartik month. She appeared during the churning of the ocean, which is known as 'Samudra Manthan', by the 'Asuras' (Demons) on one side and 'Devas' (Gods) on the other side.
- Some of the mythological books relate Deepavali to Lord Krishna's victory over Narakasura. On the day preceding Deepavali, Lord Krishna killed the demon king Narakasura and rescued 16,000 women from his imprisonment. This celebration of their freedom and victory of truth went on for two days including the Deepavali day as a victory festival.



- According to the epic 'Mahabharata', Deepavali is celebrated to mark the return of the Pandavas from 12-year exile. It is said that on the occasion of 'Kartik Amavasya', the people of their hometown welcomed the Pandavas by lighting earthen lamps.
- According to the epic 'Ramayana', it was the new moon day of Kartik when Lord Ram, along with his wife Sita and Lakshman returned to Ayodhya after completing his exile of 14 years and vanquishing Ravana by conquering his empire 'Lanka' as well as establishing a kingdom of peace and prosperity there.
- Coronation of the legendary Hindu King Vikramaditya took place on the day of the Deepavali.
- 'Naraka Chaturdashi' is a significant day. King Mahabali became all powerful and invincible and a threat to universal peace. Lord Vishnu then took the 'Vamana Avatar' and came to his kingdom asking for three wishes. He asked for three steps of land, which the pompous king readily agreed to give him. With the first step he covered the earth, with the second the heavens and there was no place for the third step. The emperor, true to his promise knelt down offering him his head. Then Vishnu in 'Vamana Avatar' kept his foot on his head and thus defeated King Bali.

Jainism

Deepavali has a special significance in Jainism, as it is said that the Indian sage Lord Mahavira, the last of the Jain Tirthankaras, who established the central tenets of Jainism, attained Nirvana or moksha in 527 B.C. Devoted Jains observe fast and meditate. They chant and recite sacred hymns from the Uttaradhyayan Sutra, which contain the final pravachans (a type of religious discourse) of Lord Mahavira. Some devotees also visit the site Pavapuri Bihar, where it is said he attained nirvana.



Sikhism

The Golden Temple at Amritsar was laid on Deepavali-for Deepavali celebrates the release from prison of the sixth guru, Guru Hargobind Sahib. The Sikhs celebrate the return of Guru Hargobind by lighting the Golden Temple and this tradition continues even today every Deepavali.



Buddhism

Buddhists especially Newar Buddhists celebrate Deepavali through the chanting of mantras and remembering Emperor Ashoka who converted to Buddhism on the Deepavali day.



Safe Deepavali

Deepavali is a festival for fun, light, sound and enjoyment. It should bring light to your life and should not result in darkness due to accidents and injuries. Lighting fire crackers and arranging rows of lamps at the entrances and balconies of houses is part of the Deepavali celebrations and adds colour and beauty to the occasion. But these simple pleasures could turn out to be disastrous if proper care is not taken in handling lamps and crackers. Every Deepavali the newspapers report accidents and mishaps due to carelessness or youthful bravado and ignorance of children. Children are the most vulnerable as they love crackers and in their excitement, forget to be careful.

It will do us good if we understand and follow certain simple safety tips so that we have a memorable and safe Deepavali.

There are a few basic safety measures that can be adopted by everyone before joining in the revelry.

- Change to cotton clothing while lighting crackers as synthetic clothing easily catches fire. Be alert even while lighting lamps with flowing gowns or sarees.
- Do not permit children to burst crackers without adult supervision.
- When in groups, children tend to burst crackers close to one another or indulge in showing off that could prove harmful.
- Light crackers in open spaces away from building walls. Use agarbathis or sparklers to light crackers from a safe distance and move away from them as soon as they are lit.
- Do not light crackers in your hands. They could cause grievous injury to your hand.
- Keep a bucket of water handy and pour water immediately on the affected area if a person suffers burns so as to douse the fire and cool the body.

The harmful chemicals emitted by smoke especially from a continuous string of crackers causes suffocation and eye irritation that is particularly harmful to asthmatics, children and senior citizens.

Teach your children these simple rules of safety.

For this Deepavali, lay down the following ground rules well in advance. Make it clear to your children that they should never play with fireworks unless you are there to watch over them.

- Don't light crackers inside the house or light candles and oil lamps near the curtains or any other combustible material.
- Hold sparkles away from the body.
- Light rockets only after pointing them straight up.
- Never light fireworks from balconies or near buildings; use open grounds.
- Don't bend over fireworks while lighting them; light them from the side.
- Don't wear long, loose, thin flowing dresses while playing with fire works.
- Never put fire works in your pocket.
- Never light fire works under confinement in a metal container.
- Never light a flower pot by holding it in the hand.
- Never store fireworks or unpack them near a flame or heat source.
- Never return to fire work once lit; it may explode in your face.
- Don't handle or manipulate the defective crackers.
- Pour water over burns and go to a doctor. Don't apply ointment or any oily substance.
- Show concern for infants, the aged and the sick. Don't light loud crackers near them.
- At the end of Deepavali, don't keep stock of crackers for next occasion.

A good idea is to have community bursting of fire crackers in an open ground or open space around your residence, where all can enjoy and better control can be ensured.

Celebrate a safe Deepavali.

P Manoharan, Safety, Corporate, HO



An Eco-Sensitive Deepavali

'Diyas' lit on the moonless Deepavali night signifies the end of darkness and the beginning of light. Enlighten yourself this Deepavali towards the hazards and harmful effects that boisterous Deepavali celebrations pose to our environment.

For most people lighting of firecrackers is the highlight of Deepavali. The toxic substances used in the firecrackers release toxic gases that are harmful to the health of all living beings. The law bans firecrackers that make a noise of more than 125 decibels at four metres distance from the point of bursting. The high level of noise generated by the crackers cause immense

suffering to birds and animals. Hazards posed by the crackers are hearing loss, high blood pressure, heart attack and sleeping disturbances.

The festival of lights puts a considerably heavy load on electrical energy sources that are already overloaded. The use of electric lights to adorn homes, business establishments, monuments and roads require a huge amount of electricity. The older tradition of burning oil lamps is a possible alternative to electric lights.

Dr P Ashok,
Chemplast Sanmar Limited, Karaikal.

Traditional Deepavali

Festivals are meant for rejoicing once in a while. It gives us an opportunity to remember important things for which the particular festival is celebrated. One such festival is Deepavali, the festival of lights.

The name Deepavali, translates into 'row of lamps'. In Sanskrit, 'Dipa' means 'Lamp' and 'aval' means 'row or line'. Deepavali involves the lightning of small lamps filled with oil to signify the 'triumph of good over evil'.

Colourful 'kolams'

The most common way of drawing 'kolam' is to take the powdered substance between the thumb and the forefinger and let the powder to freely run out from the gap. People make colourful 'kolams' at the entrance of their homes on Deepavali to welcome Goddess Lakshmi. The 'kolam' demands the attentive use of vibrant and vivid colour powders on a properly broomed and cleaned floor.

Deepavali Gifts

The tradition of exchanging gifts is very popular during Deepavali. The basic idea behind the tradition of exchanging Deepavali gifts is to accelerate the feeling of love and appreciation for their dear ones by giving them gifts.



'Thala' Deepavali

For each couple the most special Deepavali is the 'Thala Deepavali' (the first Deepavali after marriage). The first big celebration with one's spouse has got to be extra special. The in-laws of the groom, give the utmost care and importance to the newly weds on this occasion.

Crackers

Crackers play a major role in every Deepavali. Crackers like furious rockets, twinkling and vibrant sparklers, cyclonic ground disks are fabulous in this festival. Sivakasi in Tamil Nadu produces a wide range of colourful crackers. It is the capital of Indian fireworks industry with a huge turnover every Deepavali. The town was given the name 'Kutti Japan' by the former Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Deepavali 'legiyam'

As part of our tradition, when we serve Deepavali sweets, too much of feasts and treats may upset our stomach. Our elders tell "virundhukku mun marundhu", (before the feast, take food medicine) a small lump of 'legiyam', which contains long pepper, jeera, dhaniya, cardamom, and dry ginger will be served before having food.

Festival is depicted as:

- F** - Functions of some special activities
- E** - Enthusiastic
- S** - Special foods
- T** - Time to gather in native places
- I** - Interesting
- V** - Valentine
- A** - Admirable look in new dress
- L** - Love and affection.

S Manavalan, Production, Chemplast Sanmar, Karaikal.



Kolangal are drawn with a thick mix of rice flour and water, to feed ants and insects as a mark of 'Dharma'. Also, people believe that such markings in front of premises are a sign of welcoming gods and goddesses for blessings and also to refrain evil spirits from entering the houses.

People in South India have been drawing *kolangal*, since time immemorial and this can be evidently found in the Ramayana and the Mahabharatha. Perhaps it is a love for traditional art, found particularly in the temple cities and towns, especially in the month of 'Margazhi', a Tamil month (mid December to mid January). In every household in Southern India, we start the day with a small 'kolam' at the entrance of our houses.

A 'kolam' is very special and can be drawn differently for different functions and festivals. For example, on the day of 'Krishna Jayanthi', the foot of a baby is immersed in watered floured kolam and drawn as 'kolam'. On the day of 'Mattu Pongal' (cows are worshipped and thanked), images of cows are drawn in front of the 'pongal paanai'. *Kolangal* are mainly classified as 'chikku kolam', 'poo kolam' and 'vari kolam'. Chikku kolam is special on pooja days and festival days, because we consider each dot as God Vishnu and the lines drawn around them is Goddess Lakshmi. Poo kolam, which we can decorate with different colors are especially popular in the Tamil month 'Margazhi'. 'Vari kolam' or 'Ezhai kolam', seen in most of the temples, drawn in front of the Gods are worshipped as God. In Tamil Nadu, vari kolam is praised by Saivites and valaivu kolam is praised by Vaishnavites and drawing a lotus is also important for them.

At the doorstep of many homes, drawing the borders of a white kolam in red sand is also followed by Tamilians on special days. There are interesting beliefs about the kolam: a) It enhances problem-solving capability b) Enhances decision-making capacity c) Increases one's concentration d) Enables creativity e) Some say bending down and drawing the kolam in the morning hours is in itself a form of yoga.

**Vanaja Mathan Raj, W/o T Mathan Raj,
Production, Sanmar Foundries, Viralimalai.**

Contest time I

Cook and tell!

How many of us know that pumpkin, the humble backyard vegetable is rich in anti-oxidants and vitamins and yet incredibly low in calories.

We invite you to cook and share recipes with pumpkin as the main ingredient.

Prizes await the top three recipes. Winning entries will be published.

Send in your entries to:
scribbles@sanmargroup.com

Riddles

1. What can you catch but not throw?
2. If you drop a yellow hat in the Red Sea what does it become?
3. You heard me before, yet you hear me again. Then I die, until you call me again. What am I?
4. What can burn the eyes, sting the mouth, yet be consumed?
5. What travels around the world yet stays in one corner?
6. You answer me, although I never ask you questions. What am I?
7. What is the beginning of eternity, the end of time, and the beginning of every ending?
8. What always runs but never walks, often murmurs, never talks, has a bed but never sleeps, has a mouth but never eats?
9. What two things can you never eat for breakfast?
10. What English word has three consecutive double letters?

K Rajesh Kumar, Corporate Communications, Corporate, HO.

Trees Puzzle

You have bought ten trees...

You want to plant them in five rows with four trees in each.

How will you do that?



Guess What? Where?



Where is this well-known monument in Eastern India ?

Write in to
scribbles@sanmargroup.com



Maharaja Palace, Mysore

Congratulations first correct respondent:

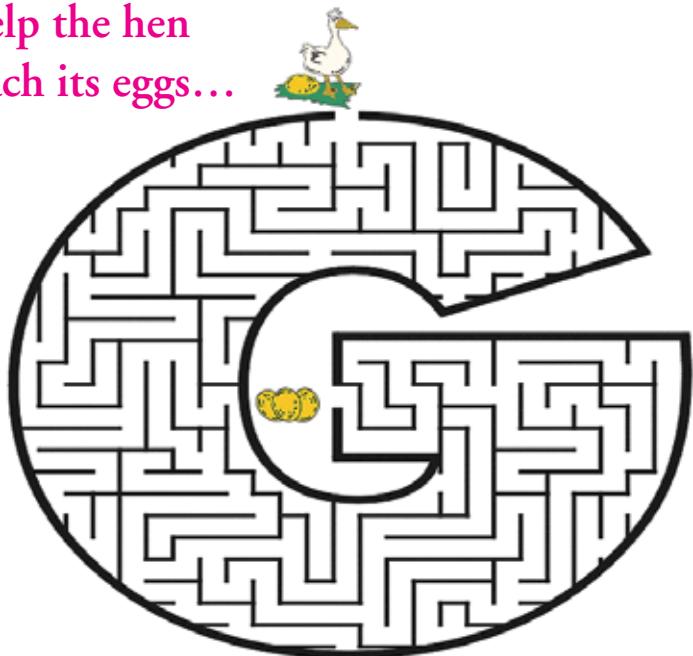
K R Induchudhan, Corporate Affairs, Corporate Division, HO.

Frog Puzzle

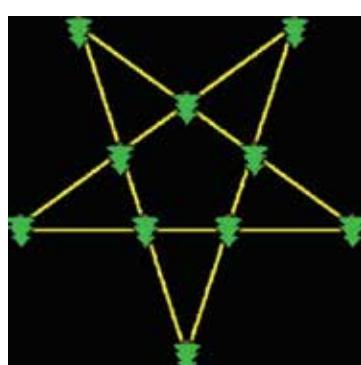


A frog is at the bottom of a 30-metre well. Each day he summons enough energy for 3 metre leap up the well. Exhausted, he then hangs there for the rest of the day. At night, while he is asleep, he slips 2 metres backwards. How many days does it take him to escape from the well?

Help the hen reach its eggs...



A drawing without eraser in 9 minutes by
P Kanish Pawan, IIInd Std. S/o E Pasupathy,
Heat treatment, Sanmar Foundries, Viralimalai.



Trees Puzzle

28. Each day he makes it up
another meter, and then on the
twenty seventh day he can leap
three metres and climb out.

10. Bookkeeper
8. A river 9. Lunch and Dinner
7. Telephone 5. A stamp 6. The
letter "E" 4. Pepper 3. An echo
1. A cold 2. Water 3. An echo

Frog Puzzle

11. Maharaja 12. Satyagraha
13. Lokpal 14. Lokayukta
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Contest time II

Inviting an essay, not more than 300 words on the topic:

“Is Anna Hazare, the New Age Gandhi?”

Winning entries will be published. Write into scribbles@sanmargroup.com

Contest open to employees and family members.

Prizes await.

Sudoku

	5		3				2	
	7			8		3		
		6			5	4		
		5	4					
9		2		7		5		1
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Guess Who? !

*He is none other than
Anna Hazare.*



Corrigendum

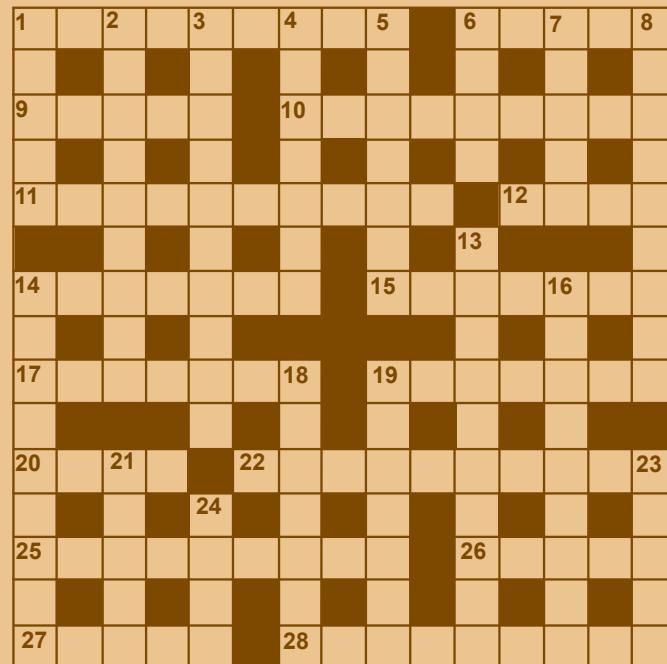
There was an error in Sudoku answer published in the Aug-Sep 2011 issue. The right answer is printed here.

We thank UP Karthikeyan, Sales, Flowserv Sanmar, Karapakkam for pointing out the error.

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9	7	5	8	1	6	3	4	2
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Answers to the Crossword & Sudoku

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G	O	G	K	T	A	I	L	S	L	A	T	H	E	V



Crossword

Across

- Bird dogs get drunk (9)
- Turner's state of agitation curtailed (5)
- Water course ducked, say (5)
- Basic reason to limit alcohol consumption (9)
- Those coming to ball two hours before midnight (10)
- As one's written repeatedly, she was revered (4)
- Rounded stones used to mend pavement hastily! (7)
- Got run into to avoid a killer (7)
- This set has belief in the Almighty (7)
- Run about in same way to build a family name (7)
- There's a great deal to be auctioned (4)
- Thought and time goes into resolving disputes (10)
- Someone Len put up for the staff (9)
- Become a participator (5)
- Well known, having been recorded (5)
- Delay payment for ordering a mixed mulberry juice at Rio (9)

Down

- Merger of firms taking a drink (5)
- An artist in copper (9)
- Lacking special aptitude Territorial Army made smaller advance (10)
- Ordains a way for encroachment into enemy territory (7)
- Henry sticks around for attention catching devices (7)
- Spoil too many returns (4)
- Draws apart with violence, causing pain (5)
- Show Her Majesty's occupied it from that day on (4,5)
- Competition men turn to — a new sort (10)
- Bovine writer's restraint? (6,3)
- Roman fighter was pleased he had taken in the girl so it is said! (9)
- Serious hesitation to operate on breastbone (7)
- Calm with hesitation, this item prevents splashing over (7)
- Thank for the nonsense talk on fortune telling cards (5)
- Ran to quarter crazily, so closes distance (5)
- Found in the river that was dragged, you say (4)

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