

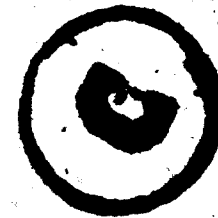
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TAMIL ARASU

1931.

JULY.

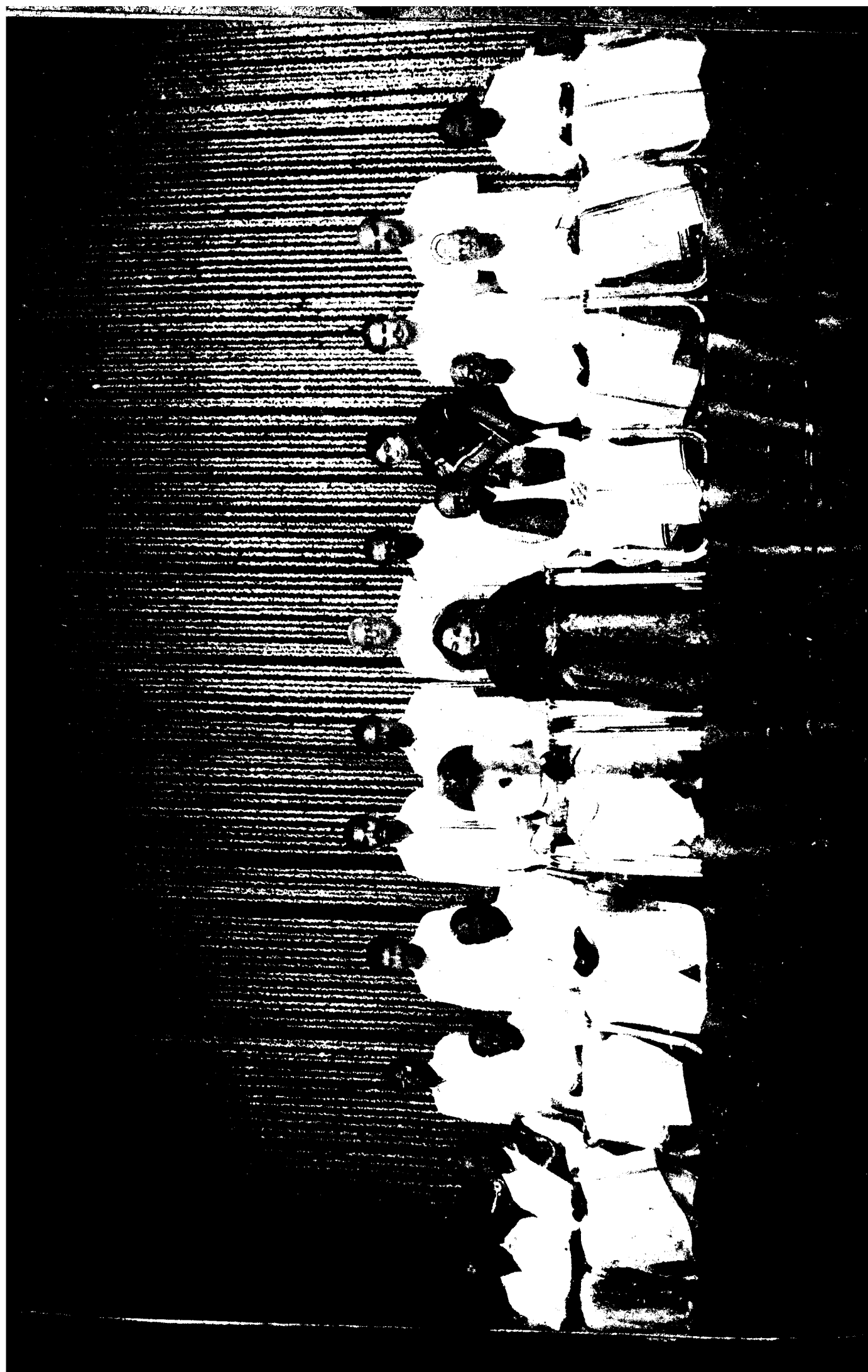
AUGUST
SEPTEMBER



Tamil Area

JULY 1991





Selvi J. Jayalalitha and her 17 member Council of Ministers were sworn in on 24th June, 1991.

The Governor of Tamil Nadu, Thiru. Bhisma Narain Singh invited Selvi J. Jayalalitha, the Chief Minister - designate to form the new Government in the State immediately after she was unanimously elected as the Leader of the AIADMK Legislature Party. Elaborate arrangements were made for the swearing-in of the new Ministry at the Madras University Centenary Auditorium.

The function began at 12.30 p.m. The Chief Secretary to Tamil Nadu Government Thiru T.V. Antony, IAS., read the notification revoking the proclamation of President's Rule in Tamil Nadu.

The Governor, Thiru. Bhisma Narain Singh administered the oaths of office

and Secrecy in Tamil. Selvi Jayalalitha was sworn in first as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, and the other Ministers of her Cabinet were sworn in one by one.

Soon after the Swearing-in, the Governor signed the order allocating portfolios among the Council of Ministers. A group photograph of the Chief Minister and her Cabinet Colleagues with the Governor was also taken on this occasion.

Selvi Jayalalitha garlanded the Statues of Periyar, Anna and Dr. M.G.R. on her way to the Centenary Auditorium. She acknowledged the cheers of the large gathering of people who had gathered in large numbers to see her.

After the Swearing, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Selvi J. Jayalalitha along with her Cabinet colleagues visited the Memorials of Anna, Dr. M.G.R. on the Marina, Periyar Memorial at Periyar Thidal and offered floral tributes.



The Chief Minister
Selvi J. Jayalalitha
garlanded the statues
of

PERIYAR



The Chief Minister
visited Anna Square, Periyar
Memorial and Dr. M.G.R. Memorial
on 24th June, 1991 and placed
wreaths.



and
Dr. M.G.R.

on 24th June 1991



ANNA

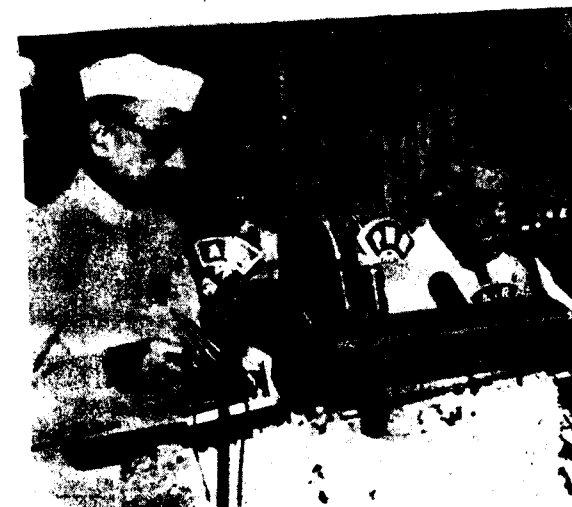
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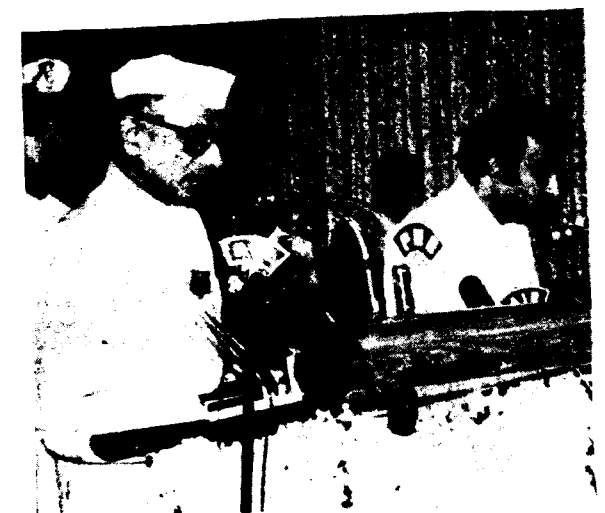
VELIMUNTA
N/A



Dr. V.R. Nedunchezian



Dr. C. Aranganayagam



Thiru S. Muthusamy



Thiru K.A. Krishnasamy



Thiru S.D. Somasundaram



Thiru K.A. Sengottayan



Thiru E. Madhusudhanan



Thiru RM. Veerappan



Thiru K. Rajaram



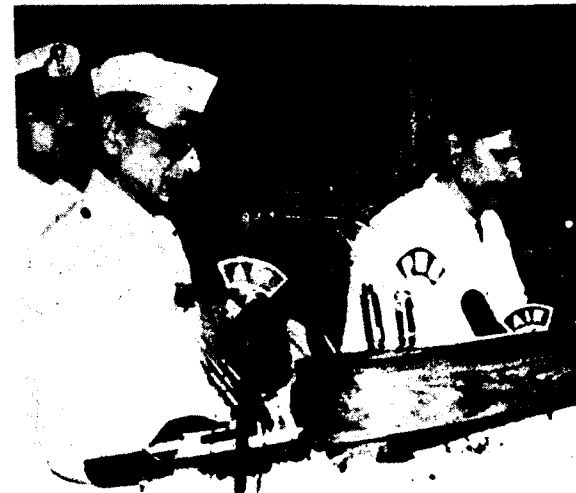
Thiru S. Kannappan



Thiru Alagu Thirunavukkarasu



Thiru Ku.Pa. Krishnan



Thiru T.M. Selvaganapathi



Thiru Mohamed Asif



Tmt. R. Indirakumari



Thiru M. Anandan



Thiru D. Jayakumar

PORTFOLIOS OF MINISTERS

CHIEF MINISTER:

Selvi J. Jayalalitha:

Public; General Administration; Indian Administrative Service; Indian Police Service and other All India Services; District Revenue Officers; Police; Prevention of Corruption; Industries; Commercial Taxes, Prohibition and Excise; Molasses; Backward Classes; Minorities; Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments; Information and Publicity; Film Technology; Cinematograph Act; Tourism and Tourism Development Corporation; Mines and Minerals.

MINISTERS:

Dr. V.R. Nedunchezian:

Finance; Planning; Elections and Legislature.

Thiru K.A. Krishnasamy:

Law; Courts; Prisons; Legislation; Weights and Measures; Debt relief including Legislation on Money lending; Chits; Registration of Companies.

Thiru S.D. Somasundaram:

Revenue; District Revenue Establishment; Deputy Collectors; Registration; Stamp Act; Indian and Overseas Refugees and Evacuees; Stationery and Printing and Government Press; Bhoodan and Gramdan; Passports.

Thiru RM. Veerappan:

Education, Technical Education; Science and Technology; Sports and Youth Welfare; Tamil Development and Tamil Culture; Archaeology; Welfare of Ex-Servicemen.

Thiru K. Rajaram:

Food; Co-operation; Civil Supplies; Price Control; Statistics.

Dr. C. Aranganayagam:

Labour; Employment and Training; Urban and Rural Employment Programmes; Census.

Thiru S. Muthusamy:

Health; Medical Education; Family Welfare; Environment and Pollution Control; Electronics; Iron and Steel Control; Newsprint Control.

Thiru K.A. Sengottayan:

Transport; Nationalised Transport; Motor Vehicles Act; Ports.

Thiru E. Madhusudhanan:

Handlooms and Textiles.

Thiru S. Kannappan:

Public Works; Irrigation including Minor Irrigation; Highways; Electricity; Non-Conventional Energy Development.

Thiru Alagu Thirunavukkarasu:

Municipal Administration; Rural Development; Panchayats and Panchayat Unions; Poverty Alleviation Programmes; Rural Indebtedness.

Thiru Ku.Pa. Krishnan

Agriculture; Agricultural Engineering; Agro Service Co-operatives; Horticulture; Sugar.

Thiru T.M. Selvaganapathi:

Housing; Slum Clearance; Rural Housing Development; Accommodation Control; Town Planning; Urban Development; Madras Metropolitan Development Authority; Urban and Rural Water Supply.

Thiru Mohamed Asif:

Small Scale Industries; Rural Industries including Cottage Industries; Khadi and Village Industries Board; Wakf.

Tmt. R. Indirakumari:

Social Welfare including Women's and Children's Welfare; Nutritious Noon Meals; Beggar Homes; Orphanages; Correctional Administration.

Thiru M. Anandan:

Adi-Dravidar Welfare; Hill Tribes; Bonded Labour.

Thiru D. Jayakumar:

Animal Husbandry; Milk; Dairy Development; Fisheries; Forests; Cinchona.



Cheap Liquor Scheme to be Discontinued

The Government of Tamil Nadu at the first Cabinet meeting held on 25.6.1991 chaired by the Chief Minister Selvi J. Jayalalitha, decided to discontinue the sale of country liquor with effect from 16.7.1991 when the present licence period of the shops will expire. Since the cheap liquor scheme has ruined the poorer sections of society, the Government have decided to stop the sale of cheap liquor notwithstanding the loss of revenue to the tune of Rs.322 crores for the rest of the current financial year.

The Government propose to launch an aggressive campaign to educate the public on the evils of drink. To this end, the State Level Prohibition Propaganda Committee will be re-constituted and re-activated. Stern measures will also be taken to curb illicit drink.

First Wrapper:

Hon'ble Chief Minister
Selvi J. Jayalalitha

Second Wrapper:

Tamil Nadu Cabinet

Fourth Wrapper:

Selvi J. Jayalalitha Sworn in as
the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu

ABBREVIATIONS USED

AIADMK	All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
AIFB	All India Forward Block
AMI	Ambedkar Makkal Iyakkam
APTTMK	Anna Puratchi Thalaivar Thamizhaga Munnetra Kazhagam
BJP	Bharatiya Janata Party
CPI	Communist Party of India
CPI(M)	Communist Party of India (Marxist)
DMK	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
IC(SSC)	Indian Congress (Socialist Sarat Chandra Sinha)
INC	Indian National Congress
IF & TP	Indian Farmers and Toilers Party
IPF	Indian People's Front
JD	Janata Dal
JP	Janata Party
MGRMK	MGR Munnetra Kazhagam
ML	Indian Union Muslim League
MELCHA	Marx,Engles,Leninist Commune Health Association
MMP	Mahabarath People's Party
PMK	Paattali Makkal Katchi
TK	Thamizhar Kazhagam
TMK	Thayaga Marumalarchi Kazhagam
TMM	Tharasu Makkal Mandram
TNSIUML	Tamil Nadu State Indian Union Muslim League.
UMNMSK	Ulagu Makkal Nala Mahizhchi Sinthanaialar Kazhagam
IND	Independent

RESULTS OF GENERAL ELECTIONS TO TAMILNADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY 1991



MADRAS DISTRICT

1. ROYAPURAM

Electorate	: 1,33,872	
Votes Polled	: 79,579	(59.44%)
Valid Votes Polled	: 78,278	(98.37%)
Rejected Votes	: 1,301	(1.63%)

JAYAKUMAR D	AIADMK	ELECTED
Jayakumar D	AIADMK ...	46,218
Mathivanan R	DMK ...	29,565
Perumal TS	PMK ...	1,278
Narasimman V	BJP ...	857
Pandian N	IND ...	120
Krishnamoorthy R	TMM ...	98
Ethiraj B	IND ...	51
Venkateswaran R	IND ...	48
Natarajan D	IND ...	43

2. HARBOUR

Electorate	: 1,21,040	
Votes Polled	: 64,382	(53.19%)
Valid Votes Polled	: 63,564	(98.73%)
Rejected Votes	: 818	(1.27%)

KARUNANIDHI M DMK ELECTED

Karunanidhi M	DMK ...	30,932
Suppu K	INC ...	30,042
Sukumar M T	BJP ...	1,763
Balasubramanian M S	JP ...	148
Hameem	IND ...	122
Seeni Mohammed K	IND ...	98
Babu S	IND ...	69
Kuppuswamy E	IND ...	54
Zalaludeen (Kavignar) Sarma Nagar M	IND ...	52
Pandian M	IND ...	47
Veerappa Gounder V T R	IND ...	40
Rajamannar P V	IND ...	35
Purushothaman R	IND ...	33
Kuppan P	IND ...	31
Syed Ibrahim A	IND ...	29
Lakshmiopathy C	IND ...	25
Koteswaran P V	IND ...	18
Annamalai S	IND ...	16
Panneerselvam M	IND ...	10

3. DR. RADHAKRISHNAN NAGAR

Electorate	: 1,99,052	
Votes Polled	: 1,13,165	(56.85%)
Valid Votes Polled	: 1,10,639	(97.77%)
Rejected Votes	: 2,526	(2.23%)

MADHUSUDHANAN E	AIADMK	ELECTED
Madhusudhanan E	AIADMK ...	66,710
Rajasekaran V	JD ...	41,758
Gulam Huseien A M	ML ...	941
Jaganathan V R	BJP ...	636
Diwan Ahmed Dr A	TMM ...	111
Ganesh M	IND ...	104
Anandan D	IND ...	93
Mahaveer B	IND ...	89
Abdul Parit P	IND ...	67
Narayanan S	IND ...	37
Jagadeeswaran K	IND ...	31
Palani D	IND ...	31
Shanmugam N	IND ...	31

4. PARK TOWN

Electorate	:	1,27,266	
Votes Polled	:	69,801	(54.85%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	68,571	(98.24%)
Rejected Votes	:	1,230	(1.76%)

BALARAMAN U	INC	ELECTED
Balaraman U	INC ...	37,747
Rahman Khan A	DMK ...	25,912
Kantilal C	BJP ...	3,507
Elumalai Choolai P	PMK ...	437
Meeran Khan M	JP ...	217
Selvarajan K	IND ...	129
Kannan M	AMI ...	101
Radha Krishnan R	TMM ...	85
Balasundaram G R	IND ...	78
Ravi D	IND ...	64
Sudhakar M	IND ...	62
Kuppusamy V	IND ...	59
Sivashankaran M	IND ...	39
Mohammed Bilal A	IND ...	34
Jayashree S	MPP ...	30
Govindasamy(a)Jagajothi	IND ...	30
Venugopal(a)Venu P	IND ...	29
Varada Desigan O A	IND ...	11

5. PERAMBUR (SC)

Electorate	:	2,14,067	
Votes Polled	:	1,18,862	(55.53%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,16,088	(97.67%)
Rejected Votes	:	2,774	(2.33%)

SEKAR Dr. M P	AIADMK	ELECTED
Sekar Dr M P	AIADMK ...	62,759
Chengai Sivam	DMK ...	47,307
Sampath V K	BJP ...	1,960
Tape Bakthan	JP ...	1,588

Kanakasabapathy Dr D	TNSIUML ...	1,383
Vijaya I	MELCHA ...	440
Manimaran G	TMM ...	135
Veerappan S M	IND ...	115
Kalidass M A	IND ...	89
Sukumar C(a)Kanchi Sukumaran	IND ...	81
Palaniappan S	IND ...	77
Rajendran J(a)Rajendra Prasad	IND ...	57
Kanthanathan N	IND ...	53
Sundaramoorthy K	IND ...	44

6. PURASAWALKAM

Electorate	:	2,31,536	
Votes Polled	:	1,29,951	(56.13%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,27,992	(98.49%)
Rejected Votes	:	1,959	(1.51%)

RANGANATHAN B	INC	ELECTED
Ranganathan B	INC ...	71,391
Veerasamy Arcot N	DMK ...	48,559
Manivannan R	PMK ...	3,656
Selvaraj B	BJP ...	3,120
Sagunthala P	TJ ...	243
Elango S	IND ...	206
Nagamani J	BSP ...	134
Martin N	IND ...	110
Muniraj M	MGRMK ...	91
Murugesan A	IND ...	86
Nirmala S	IND ...	76
Panneer Selvam S	IND ...	72
Anand D	IND ...	72
Arivudainambi N	IND ...	64
Dayanithi V	IND ...	56
Sundarasekaran K	IND ...	56

7. EGMORE

— ELECTION NOT HELD —

8. ANNA NAGAR

Electorate	:	2,62,092	
Votes Polled	:	1,33,530	(50.95%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,31,814	(98.71%)
Rejected Votes	:	1,716	(1.29%)

CHELLAKUMAR Dr. A	INC	ELECTED
Chellakumar Dr A	INC ...	75,512
Ramachandran S M	DMK ...	48,214
Ramakrishnan S P(a)Ramki	BJP ...	4,031
Selvam G(a)Tamilselvam	PMK ...	2,498
Ramamoorthy S A	IC(SSC) ...	425
Paulraj, Vaniga Otrumai A M	JP ...	272
Nagarajan R	MPP ...	1

Nagarajan M	TMM ...	101
Jayaprakasam P	IND ...	92
Kannappan D	IND ...	79
Rathinakumar S	IND ...	62
Ramachandran S	IND ...	60
Chockkalingam P	IND ...	54
elwyn P J	IND ...	52
adanandam K	AMI ...	48
urushothaman G	IND ...	44
ubramani S	IND ...	44
alitha Kumar R	IND ...	39
Anandan D	IND ...	39
arikumar T	IND ...	25

9. THEAGARAYA NAGAR

Electorate	:	2,04,830	
Votes Polled	:	1,60,659	(52.07%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,05,341	(98.76%)
Rejected Votes	:	1,318	(1.24%)

JAYAKUMAR S	AIADMK	ELECTED
Jayakumar S	AIADMK ...	64,460
Ganesan Sa	DMK ...	33,147
Durai R	BJP ...	4,479
Krishnamoorthy A(a) Moorthy A K	PMK ...	2,137
Dhanasekaran T	JP ...	503
Williams D	TMM ...	121
Vashikaran D	IND ...	91
Sekar K	AMI ...	56
Ganesan V	IND ...	56
Selvaraj V T C	IND ...	49
Sathiamoorthy V	IND ...	47
Gunasekaran M	IND ...	44
Poopandian P S	IND ...	42
Velmani S	IND ...	40
Vallivelan S	IND ...	40
Kalaiarasan M	IND ...	29

10. THOUSANDLIGHTS

Electorate	:	1,78,000	
Votes Polled	:	99,519	(55.91%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	98,092	(98.57%)
Rejected Votes	:	1,427	(1.43%)

KRISHNASAMY K A	AIADMK	ELECTED
Krishnasamy K A	AIADMK ...	55,426
Stalin M K	DMK ...	38,445
Nagarajan D	BJP ...	1,771
Panneerselvam B	PMK ...	1,273
Dhanasekaran T	JP ...	230
Panneerselvam A P	IND ...	202
Premnath C M	IND ...	107
Kathirvelu E	TMM ...	79
Christine Taylor	IND ...	60
Anandan E	AMI ...	57

Kalai Mani R	IND ...	37
Naresh C	IND ...	44
Davados P	IND ...	43
Balakrishnan R	IND ...	38
Kannan S	IND ...	32
Sarangapani R	IND ...	31
George D	IND ...	29
Gopal S	IND ...	29
Ravikanna R	IND ...	28
Shunmugam E	IND ...	28
Raghavan A	IND ...	25
Mohandoss	IND ...	24
Mariyappan C	IND ...	21
Jayaraman K	IND ...	16

11. CHEPAUK

Electorate	:	1,07,928	
Votes Polled	:	59,396	(55.03%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	58,484	(98.46%)
Rejected Votes	:	912	(1.54%)

ZEENATH SHERIFFDEEN	INC	ELECTED
Zeenath Sheriffdeen	INC ...	29,605
Anbazhagan K	DMK ...	25,149
Karthikeyan G	BJP ...	2,559
Sham Shahabuddin S K	ML ...	609
Mohamed Ali M	JP ...	134
Saravanan D V	IND ...	86
Ravikumar T	IND ...	79
Mani B N	IND ...	64
Abdul Khadar A	IND ...	41
Ravindran S	IND ...	37
Devendran M	IND ...	34
Vendan G	IND ...	34
Renganathan C S	MPP ...	31
Rajasekaran (a) Babu V J	IND ...	22

12. TRIPPLICANE

Electorate	:	1,29,453	
Votes Polled	:	71,947	(55.58%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	70,872	(98.51%)
Rejected Votes	:	1,075	(1.49%)

MOHAMED ASIF	AIADMK	ELECTED
Mohamed Asif	AIADMK ...	39,028
Nanjil Manoharan K	DMK ...	26,576
Azhagumani R	BJP ...	2,841
Parthasarathy S	PMK ...	1,481
Murugesan M	JP ...	478
Vijayalakshmi	IND ...	109
Selvam G M	IND ...	84
Ragavendra Rao T K	TMM ...	72
Sathiavathy Gnanadhas	IND ...	72
Vaithinathan S	IND ...	55

Deenan I	IND ...	32
Maragathavalli G	IND ...	27
Panneer Selvam S D	IND ...	17

13. MYLAPORE

Electorate	:	1,97,453	
Votes Polled	:	1,07,401	(54.39%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,05,954	(98.65%)
Rejected Votes	:	1,447	(1.35%)

RANGARAJAN T M	AIADMK	ELECTED
Rangarajan T M	AIADMK ...	62,845
Nirmala Suresh	DMK ...	36,149
Kumaravelu G	BJP ...	3,950
Balasubramaniam C	PMK ...	1,335
Sridharan G N	JP ...	920
Ekambaram A	AMI ...	204
Semmalar Sekar E	IND ...	154
Pichappa Dr C V	IND ...	96
Sampath T	TMM ...	81
Jayalakshmi C	IND ...	57
Gopalakrishnan	IND ...	50
Gajendran B	IND ...	44
Chandran K	IND ...	39
Sarangan	IND ...	30

CHENGAI-ANNA DISTRICT

15. GUMMIDIPUNDI

Electorate	:	1,68,898	
Votes Polled	:	1,17,401	(69.51%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,11,484	(94.96%)
Rejected Votes	:	5,917	(5.04%)

SAKKUBAI R	AIADMK	ELECTED
Sakkubai R	AIADMK ...	61,063
Venu K	DMK ...	28,144
Manoharan S	PMK ...	18,321
Sukumar P	BJP ...	1,943
Deena Dayalan E R	JP ...	638
Thangaraji M	TMM ...	389
Rajendran A	IND ...	313
Velu M	IND ...	224
Ramesh P M	IND ...	186
Vijayalakshmi R	IND ...	184
Murugesan K	BSP ...	79

16. PONNERI (SC)

Electorate	:	1,86,052	
Votes Polled	:	1,24,003	(66.65%)

14. SAIDAPET

Electorate	:	2,09,145	
Votes Polled	:	1,11,831	(53.47%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,10,216	(98.56%)
Rejected Votes	:	1,615	(1.44%)

BALAN M K	AIADMK	ELECTED
Balan M K	AIADMK ...	63,235
Sridhar R S	DMK ...	40,473
Jayachandran P	PMK ...	3,038
Nandakumar S	BJP ...	2,053
Krishnamoorthy K	JP ...	715
Sankar J	TMM ...	188
Ganesan K	IND ...	91
Elumalai N	IND ...	79
Ganesan M	IND ...	77
Madhavan B	IND ...	59
Charles L	IND ...	55
Shanmugam S	IND ...	51
Jayakumar V	IND ...	50
Sathyan Babu M B	IND ...	35
Thirumaravan R	IND ...	17

Valid Votes Polled	:	1,19,522	(96.39%)
Rejected Votes	:	4,481	(3.61%)

RAVI KUMAR E	AIADMK	ELECTED
Ravi Kumar E	AIADMK ...	77,374
Parthasarathy K	DMK ...	36,121
Nagappan R	PMK ...	4,965
Prabakaran G S	TMM ...	582
Ravi S	BSP ...	480

17. THIRUVOTTIYUR

Electorate	:	2,62,462	
Votes Polled	:	1,54,853	(59.00%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,51,797	(98.03%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,033	(1.96%)

KUPPAN K	AIADMK	ELECTED
Kuppan K	AIADMK ...	85,823
Palanisamy T K	DMK ...	58,501
Abbu Gounder T	PMK ...	4,796
Annamalai R	BJP ...	1,513

Ganesan V M	JP ...	520
Raja V	IND ...	262
Mani S S	IND ...	116
Nathan B	TK ...	108
Veeran N	IND ...	70
Sankaran S	IND ...	56
Sampathraj Jain S	IND ...	32

18. VILLIVAKKAM

Electorate	:	4,28,208	
Votes Polled	:	2,18,138	(50.94%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	2,13,023	(97.66%)
Rejected Votes	:	5,115	(2.34%)

KALAN G	INC	ELECTED
Kalan G	INC ...	1,18,196
Varadarajan W R	CPI(M) ...	71,963
Govindaraj C	PMK ...	11,635
Gnanasekar S	BJP ...	5,953
Kumarasamy S	IPF ...	1,380
Abu Bakkar M	IC(SSC) ...	1,192
George Komagan D	IND ...	435
Sundarapandian S M	IND ...	375
Bakthavachalam M	IND ...	307
Rajaram E	IND ...	286
Devendhiran K	TMM ...	248
Kumar K	IND ...	240
Ramachandran T S	IND ...	229
Anthonyasamy Y	IND ...	200
Vadivelu N	IND ...	134
Venugopal S	IND ...	129
Kailasam M	SLL ...	121

19. ALANDUR

Electorate	:	2,96,098	
Votes Polled	:	1,54,117	(52.05%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,51,301	(98.17%)
Rejected Votes	:	2,816	(1.83%)

ANNAMALAI S	AIADMK	ELECTED
Annamalai S	AIADMK ...	88,432
Pammal Nallathambi	DMK ...	53,521
Damodaran A	PMK ...	4,401
Renganathan S	BJP ...	3,474
Sugadev G	JP ...	652
Narayanan V P	IND ...	191
Murugesan Nadar T	IND ...	170
Sabitha Devi D	IND ...	108
Khan Antartica Ya	IND ...	102
Jeelane Basha(a)Jeelane B	TMM ...	91
Anandan D	IND ...	89
Veerasamy S	IND ...	70

20. TAMBARAM

Electorate	:	3,73,559	
Votes Polled	:	1,98,082	(53.03%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,93,002	(97.44%)
Rejected Votes	:	5,080	(2.56%)

KRISHNAN S M	INC	ELECTED
Krishnan S M	INC ...	1,11,588
Vaidialingam M A	DMK ...	64,740
Elumalai D	PMK ...	9,270
Gnanasekaran M	BJP ...	5,126
Kailasam R	JP ...	1,085
Nagoor Meeran(a)Rishi M N	TMM ...	291
Marimuthu D	IND ...	203
Dhanapal K	IND ...	197
Elumalai M P	IND ...	175
Marimuthu Gama T S	IND ...	157
Kanniappan V	IND ...	86
Abdullah M	IND ...	84

21. TIRUPPORUR (SC)

Electorate	:	1,59,691	
Votes Polled	:	1,09,267	(68.42%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,06,559	(97.52%)
Rejected Votes	:	2,708	(2.48%)

DHANAPAL M	AIADMK	ELECTED
Dhanapal M	AIADMK ...	60,262
Chockalingam G	DMK ...	29,698
Palanisamy C	PMK ...	15,529
Veerabadran E	BJP ...	714
Shanmugam G	TMM ...	207
Krishnanathan M	IND ...	85
Veeraragavan E M	IND ...	64

22. CHENGALPATTU

Electorate	:	1,59,450	
Votes Polled	:	1,08,776	(68.22%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,06,266	(97.69%)
Rejected Votes	:	2,510	(2.31%)

VARADARAJAN C D	AIADMK	ELECTED
Varadarajan C D	AIADMK ...	51,694
Tamilmani V	DMK ...	34,896
Baskaran C R	PMK ...	17,725
Elumalai A M	BJP ...	1,262
Selvam M	IND ...	196
Dhandapani N	TMM ...	158
Duraiaraj L	IND ...	139

Arunachalam D	IND ...	93
Venkata Subbaiah J	IND ...	59
Abdul Hameed M G	IND ...	44

23. MADURANTHAKAM

Electorate	:	1,49,439	
Votes Polled	:	1,04,907	(70.20%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	99,336	(94.69%)
Rejected Votes	:	5,571	(5.31%)

CHOCKALINGAM P	AIADMK	ELECTED
Chockalingam P	AIADMK ...	53,752
Ugamchand S D	APTTMK ...	35,349
Narayanawamy(a)Maniarasu K	PMK ...	7,667
Adikesavalu K S	BJP ...	862
Janarthanam N R	IND ...	503
Govindan E	TMM ...	425
Saminathan K	IND ...	387
Stella Marry R	IND ...	311
Asok Kumar S D	IND ...	80

24. ACHARAPAKKAM (SC)

Electorate	:	1,38,588	
Votes Polled	:	96,025	(69.29%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	93,241	(97.10%)
Rejected Votes	:	2,784	(2.90%)

RAMAKRISHNAN Dr. E	AIADMK	ELECTED
Ramakrishnan Dr E	AIADMK ...	52,494
Jayapal M	DMK ...	27,769
Ragavan(a)Ambetkar Pithan M R	PMK ...	11,465
Vinayagam S	IND ...	737
Mohan R	IND ...	461
Manoharan K	TMM ...	315

25. UTHIRAMERUR

Electorate	:	1,66,439	
Votes Polled	:	1,17,489	(70.59%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,14,265	(97.26%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,224	(2.74%)

KANCHI PANNEERSELVAM	AIADMK	ELECTED
Kanchi Panneerselvam	AIADMK ...	63,367
Sundar K	DMK ...	29,273
Visvanathan R	PMK ...	20,552
Chitharanjan Doss S	IND ...	553
Manogaran M	JP ...	520

26. KANCHEEPURAM

Electorate	:	1,78,367	
Votes Polled	:	1,20,993	(67.83%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,18,566	(97.99%)
Rejected Votes	:	2,427	(2.01%)

PATTABIRAMAN C P	AIADMK	ELECTED
Pattabiraman C P	AIADMK ...	66,429
Murugesan P	DMK ...	39,163
Chakkaravarthi Nayagar G	PMK ...	10,360
Gevarchand A	JP ...	828
Govindarajan M	BJP ...	777
Krishnamurthy A	IND ...	205
Bakthavathsalam T	IND ...	155
Chitharanjan Das S	IND ...	113
Gaffar A	IND ...	92
Neelagandan E	IND ...	89
Ponnambalam S	IND ...	79
Krishnan K	IND ...	79
Shanmugam S	IND ...	77
Viswanathan R	IND ...	46
Karunakaran R K	IND ...	39
Thanigai Arasu T	IND ...	35

27. SRIPERUMBUDUR (SC)

Electorate	:	1,60,453	
Votes Polled	:	1,08,104	(67.37%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,04,448	(96.62%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,656	(3.38%)

POLLUR VARADHAN	INC	ELECTED
Polur Varadhan	INC ...	63,656
Godandam E	DMK ...	31,220
Manogaran S	PMK ...	8,752
Balu G	AMI ...	454
Raghu M	TMM ...	366

28. POONAMALLEE

Electorate	:	2,12,565	
Votes Polled	:	1,26,397	(59.46%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,23,225	(97.49%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,172	(2.51%)

SUDARSANAM D	INC	ELECTED
Sudarsanam D	INC ...	68,392
Rajaratnam D	DMK ...	44,240
Kothandan R K	PMK ...	7,544
Sampath V	BJP ...	1,866
Kumar D	TMM ...	302

Gnanasekar M	JP ...	259
Sagariya D	BSP ...	238
Natarajan S	IND ...	163
Muruganandam S	IND ...	132
Venkatraman C	IND ...	89

29. TIRUVALLUR

Electorate	:	1,52,972	
Votes Polled	:	99,876	(65.29%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	95,353	(95.47%)
Rejected Votes	:	4,523	(4.53%)

SAKKUBAI DEVARAJ D	AIADMK	ELECTED
Sakkubai Devaraj D	AIADMK ...	54,267
Subramani C	DMK ...	27,847
Arumugam S	PMK ...	5,795
Baskar J	IND ...	3,915
Loganathan M	BJP ...	2,038
Sakuntala V	IND ...	335
Sagariya D	IND ...	245
Jayasankar S	AMI ...	235
David D	BSP ...	156
Shik Mohamed K	IC(SSC) ...	155
Pattammal K	IND ...	134
Raman K	IND ...	111
Damodaran P	IND ...	62
Janardhanan A B	IND ...	58

30. TIRUTTANI

Electorate	:	1,53,507	
Votes Polled	:	1,00,112	(65.22%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	94,046	(93.94%)
Rejected Votes	:	6,066	(6.06%)

RASAN BABU(a)THANIGAI BABU K	AIADMK	ELECTED
Rasan Babu(a)Thanigai Babu K	AIADMK ...	50,037
Chiranjeevalu Naidu C	JD ...	27,845
Murthy E	PMK ...	12,808
Thulukkanam Naidu V	IND ...	1,820
Premchand D	BJP ...	916
Chandran S	IND ...	285
Srinivasan R	IND ...	231
Jagannathan E	IND ...	104

31. PALLIPET

Electorate	:	1,52,410	
Votes Polled	:	99,256	(65.12%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	96,565	(97.29%)
Rejected Votes	:	2,691	(2.71%)

EAKAMBARA REDDY A	INC	ELECTED
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Eakambara Reddy A	INC ...	48,516
Annamalai L S	IND ...	17,776
Lokanathan T	DMK ...	14,845
Thiyagarajan C	PMK ...	9,384
Pandiyan V M	IND ...	293
Kesavan S	IND ...	229
Raja K K	IND ...	208
Suryanarayanan R	JP ...	190
Nagarathinam S K	IND ...	147
Gurunathan A M	IND ...	105
Krishnan G K	IND ...	93
Narasimhan P S	IND ...	83
Srinivasan V G	IND ...	83
Ulaganathan B K	IND ...	82
Prabakaran G S	TMM ...	65
Dharmappan C M	IND ...	61
Ramaswamy B C	IND ...	60
Vivekanandan N P	IND ...	59
Karunanithi C M	IND ...	59
Raman V	IND ...	58
Gopal V S	IND ...	57
Veerappan P K	IND ...	57
Annamalai V G	IND ...	56
Thulasimani M V	IND ...	55
Maganathan S K	IND ...	46
Sevapathy P	IND ...	45
Raman E	IND ...	45
Ganesan P N	IND ...	44
Kuppusamy V G	IND ...	43
Oosur S A	IND ...	42
Annamalai V P	IND ...	40
Gandhi A K	IND ...	39
Ganesan P E	IND ...	39
Shanmugam Mudali K D	IND ...	38
Subramani S G	IND ...	37
Ekambaram K M	IND ...	37
Udayan P D	IND ...	37
Anandan M N	IND ...	37
Govindasami P S	IND ...	36
Govindasamy A M	IND ...	36
Natarajan V M G	IND ...	35
Sadasivam K G	IND ...	35
Ganesan A	IND ...	35
Krishnan S J	IND ...	34
Kathirvel S P	IND ...	34
Rajenderan S V	IND ...	34
Arunachalam T M	IND ...	34
Gunasekaran N	IND ...	33
Ganesan P E	IND ...	33
Elumalai P S	IND ...	33
Urappan P	IND ...	33
Subramani A M	IND ...	31
Ellappan V V	IND ...	31
Subramanian S D	IND ...	30
Annamalai P G	IND ...	30
Murugesan M S	IND ...	29
Elumalai M P	IND ...	29
Arumugam P V	IND ...	29
Annamalai C	IND ...	29
Shanmugam A	IND ...	28
Annamalai E	IND ...	28
Ponnusamy G K	IND ...	27

16	TAMILARASU
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Mani N T
Jalasubramanian C
Achaippan V S
Nagarathinam S S
Thirunavukkarasu C A
Damodaran K S
Subbaramani S S
Shanmugam A M
Shakkarappan P U
Elumalai P
Palani T R
Krishnan V R
Loganathan S D
Mani S
Nagalingam A G
Dhandapani B K
Subramani P M
Shanmugam M
Govindasamy A
Munusamy C D
Munusamy V S
Mani M P
Mangaya Mudali
Pandian V A
Nagappan S
Devan T A
Selvi K
Subramaniyam T M
Sundaram E S
Singaravelu V S
Sababathiy K
Manickam P N
Ponnappan C R
Perumal P
Duraivel V T
Thiyagarajan E
Subramani P
Subramani K
Shanmugam D K
Sankaran P K V
Govindasamy K P
Arumugam P D
Yoganathan K G
Ponnambalam A S
Palani K S
Neelakandan P E
Devaraj M V
Subramania Reddy V V
Vadivel V

[illegible]

Ramalingam V K	IND ...	7
Manickam V R	IND ...	7
Mahadevan A S	IND ...	7
Sundaramudali P	IND ...	7
Sivalingam M K	IND ...	7
Narayanasamy V	IND ...	6
Natarajan C	IND ...	6
Deivasigamani M S	IND ...	6
Kothandan S T	IND ...	6
Gurunathan G G	IND ...	6
Krubananthan K L	IND ...	6
Ramakrishnan S M	IND ...	6
Jayapal P	IND ...	5
Velunathan P K	IND ...	5
Velukan K K	IND ...	5
Venkatesa Mudali S K	IND ...	5
Viswanathan K O	IND ...	5
Vinayagam K E	IND ...	5
Vasu S	IND ...	5
Loganathan A P	IND ...	5
Loganathamudaliar K	IND ...	5
Ramasamy E M	IND ...	5
Desappan E G	IND ...	5
Subramaniam K O	IND ...	5
Subramani K	IND ...	5
Vasudevan S N	IND ...	4
Mohan K	IND ...	4
Neelagandan M	IND ...	4
Kanniyappan S P	IND ...	4
Annamalai K A	IND ...	4
Jagannadhan N S	IND ...	3
Mani S P	IND ...	3
Desappa Mudaly G	IND ...	3
Sekar J	IND ...	3
Kothandan S P	IND ...	3
Jagannathan V M	IND ...	2
Janagi Raman A	IND ...	2
Janaki Raman M S	IND ...	2
Vellappan M E	IND ...	2
Vedachalam A M	IND ...	2
Ekkambaram P V	IND ...	2
Jothi S G	IND ...	1
Jagannathan P	IND ...	1
Venkatesan D G	IND ...	1
Vinayagam S S	IND ...	1
Jothi S	IND ...	0
Jothi R	IND ...	0
Jayaraman G	IND ...	0
Gunasekar S	IND ...	0

32. ARAKKONAM (SC)

Electorate	:	1,71,182	
Votes Polled	:	1,13,940	(66.56%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,10,992	(97.41%)
Rejected Votes	:	2,948	(2.59%)

LATA PRIYAKUMAR	INC	ELECTED
Lata Priyakumar	INC ...	61,314
Mani G	DMK ...	30,332
Ezhilarasu K	PMK ...	18,433
Pushpa Nehru N	TMM ...	428

Manavathi S	IND ...	253
David G	IND ...	232

33. SHOLINGHUR

Electorate	:	1,58,696	
Votes Polled	:	1,11,992	(70.57%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,08,647	(97.01%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,345	(2.99%)

MUNIRATHINAM A M	INC	ELECTED
Munirathinam A M	INC ...	58,563
Manickam C	DMK ...	24,453
Panchatcharam P	PMK ...	22,600
Santhakumar M K	BJP ...	1,543
Chandiran N	IND ...	620
Annamalai T	JP ...	393
Ganesan S	IND ...	279
Kuppusami C	IND ...	196

34. RANIPET

Electorate	:	1,85,387	
Votes Polled	:	1,26,933	(68.47%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,22,356	(96.39%)
Rejected Votes	:	4,577	(3.61%)

VENUGOPAL N G	AIADMK	ELECTED
Venugopal N G	AIADMK ...	65,204
Abdul Latheef M	DMK ...	32,332
Ananthalai P Natesan P	PMK ...	23,064
Venkatraman N B	BJP ...	1,345
Sundaramurthy R	IND ...	260
Arumugam V K	IND ...	151

35. ARCOT

Electorate	:	1,43,916	
Votes Polled	:	1,04,597	(72.68%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,00,796	(96.37%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,801	(3.63%)

VISWANATHAN G	AIADMK	ELECTED
Viswanathan G	AIADMK ...	61,612
Gajapathi T R	DMK ...	27,439
Poongavanam M	PMK ...	10,913
Murugesan R	JP ...	454
Ramu N	TMM ...	378

36. KATPADI

Electorate	:	1,73,715	
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Votes Polled	:	1,15,998	(66.77%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,11,652	(96.25%)
Rejected Votes	:	4,346	(3.75%)

KALAISELVI K M	AIADMK	ELECTED
Kalaiselvi K M	AIADMK ...	63,005
Duraimurugan	DMK ...	36,866
Damodaran M	PMK ...	8,778
Subbiramani G	IND ...	1,980
Navakoti K P	JP ...	553
Ekambaram G	TMM ...	206
Damodaran R V	IND ...	138
Ravichandiran E	IND ...	126

37. GUDIYATHAM

Electorate	:	1,57,089	
Votes Polled	:	1,01,898	(64.87%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	99,053	(97.21%)
Rejected Votes	:	2,845	(2.79%)

DHANDAYUDAPANI V	INC	ELECTED
Dhandayudapani V	INC ...	63,796
Paramasivam R	CPI(M) ...	28,897
Rajavel S R	PMK ...	3,323
Prabakaran D G	BJP ...	2,390
Gunasekaran D	TMM ...	268
Ramachandran D	IND ...	210
Logu C	IND ...	169

38. PERNAMBUT (SC)

Electorate	:	1,61,962	
Votes Polled	:	1,03,868	(64.13%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	99,784	(96.07%)
Rejected Votes	:	4,084	(3.93%)

PARANTHAMAN Dr J	AIADMK	ELECTED
Paranthaman Dr J	AIADMK ...	67,398
Govindan V	DMK ...	24,900
Venkataswamy A C	BJP ...	3,870
Pandian's S	PMK ...	2,566
Thirumal T	JP ...	646
Subramani P	IND ...	260
Chinna Kuppan M	IND ...	144

39. VANIYAMBADI

Electorate	:	1,72,507	
Votes Polled	:	99,517	(57.69%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	97,046	(97.52%)
Rejected Votes	:	2,471	(2.48%)

SAMPATH E	INC	ELECTED
Sampath E	INC ...	53,354
Abdul Hameed A	DMK ...	33,523
Majid A P A	IUML ...	4,973
Jaisankar G S	BJP ...	3,407
Manickam M	IND ...	279
Chandiran S	IND ...	247
Govindan P	IND ...	232
Palanisamy K	IC(SSC) ...	231
Thomas S	IND ...	219
Govindaswamy S	TMM ...	168
Ghouse Bai	IND ...	145
Venkatesan V T	IND ...	125
Vadivelu V N	AIJP ...	76
Suryamoorthy R N	IND ...	67

40. NATRAMPALLI

Electorate	:	1,76,023	
Votes Polled	:	1,23,398	(70.10%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,19,682	(96.99%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,716	(3.01%)

INDIRA KUMARI R	AIADMK	ELECTED
Indira Kumari R	AIADMK ...	81,446
Raja N K	DMK ...	33,917
Mahendran A C	PMK ...	3,837
Thathappan V N	AIJP ...	329
Ramasamy V	IND ...	153

41. TIRUPPATTUR

Electorate	:	1,81,275	
Votes Polled	:	1,15,461	(63.69%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,11,503	(96.57%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,958	(3.43%)

SUNDARAVEL A K C	AIADMK	ELECTED
Sundaravel A K C	AIADMK ...	69,402
Sundaram B	DMK ...	33,498
Nataraja S	PMK ...	7,137
Anbu A	BJP ...	945
Raja T V	IND ...	237
Vaikunta Rao K	IND ...	153
Manoharan T P	IND ...	131

47. ANAICUT

Electorate	:	1,61,182	
Votes Polled	:	1,00,310	(62.23%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	94,484	(94.19%)
Rejected Votes	:	5,826	(5.81%)



DHARMALINGAM K	AIADMK	ELECTED
Dharmalingam K	AIADMK ...	54,413
Kannan S P	DMK ...	18,880
Mohan R	PMK ...	17,163
Palanivelu A	IND ...	1,872
Govinda Rao K R	IND ...	594
Sampath T	TMM ...	436
Varadarajan A	JP ...	383
Viswanathan G	AMI ...	269
Lakshmanan N	IND ...	207
Mohan Raj Dr. N S	IND ...	137
Rajendiran K	IND ...	130

48. VELLORE

Electorate	:	1,92,744	
Votes Polled	:	1,06,184	(55.09%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,04,111	(98.05%)
Rejected Votes	:	2,073	(1.95%)

GNANASEKARAN C	INC	ELECTED
Gnanasekaran C	INC ...	60,698
Ramalingam A M	DMK ...	37,632
Habibullah M M	ML ...	3,973
Loganathan R	JP ...	828
Sharief M Z	IND ...	185
Stalin K	TMM ...	181
Dakshinamoorthy J	IND ...	149
Jayakumar A	IND ...	121
Mahaboob Basha J	IND ...	119
Edward D K	IND ...	113
Natarajan A	IND ...	112

TIRUVANNAMALAI — SAMBUVARAYAR DISTRICT

42. CHENGAM (SC)

Electorate	:	144,912	
Votes Polled	:	97,856	(67.53%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	92,081	(94.10%)
Rejected Votes	:	5,775	(5.90%)

VEERAPANDIYAN Dr P	AIADMK	ELECTED
Veerapandiyan Dr P	AIADMK ...	54,611
Munusamy K	JD ...	16,994
Annappan M	PMK ...	11,283
Samikannu T	IND ...	7,056
Kesavalu K	BJP ...	1,109
Narayanasamy V	IND ...	459
Dhanapal P	IND ...	274
Ramachandran A	IND ...	187
Govindaraji P	IND ...	108

43. THANDARAMBATTU

Electorate	:	1,54,381	
Votes Polled	:	1,11,625	(72.30%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,08,047	(96.79%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,578	(3.21%)

SUNDARAM M K	AIADMK	ELECTED
Sundaram M K	AIADMK ...	69,433
Ponmudi D	DMK ...	32,570
Babu Kandar S	PMK ...	5,212
Devaraj P	IND ...	308
Narayanasamy P	IND ...	274
Mani A	TMM ...	250

44. TIRUVANNAMALAI

Electorate	:	1,71,132	
Votes Polled	:	1,17,287	(68.54%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,13,737	(96.97%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,550	(3.03%)

KANNAN V	INC	ELECTED
Kannan V	INC ...	67,034
Pitchandi K	DMK ...	38,115
Shanmugasundaram M	PMK ...	6,887
Krishnan A	JP ...	399
Subbiah N	IND ...	328
Kannan C	IND ...	304
Somasundaram T K	IND ...	281

20 TAMILARASU

Gevan Prabaakar A	TMM ...	219
Pichandi V	IND ...	170

45. KALASAPAKKAM

Electorate	:	1,56,148	
Votes Polled	:	1,17,508	(75.25%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,13,497	(96.59%)
Rejected Votes	:	4,011	(3.41%)

SUNDARASAMI M	INC	ELECTED
Sundarasami M	INC ...	65,096
Thiruvengadam P S	DMK ...	32,152
Kalaiselvan R	PMK ...	12,762
Sripathi P	BJP ...	1,501
Prabhu S	IND ...	984
Saravanan M	IND ...	668
Kasi T	IND ...	334

46. POLUR

Electorate	:	1,51,807	
Votes Polled	:	1,01,913	(67.13%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	97,001	(95.18%)
Rejected Votes	:	4,912	(4.82%)

VEDIAPPAN P	AIADMK	ELECTED
Vediappan P	AIADMK ...	60,262
Rajendran A	DMK ...	21,637
Elumalai K G	PMK ...	13,026
Santha S	AMI ...	705
Annamalai M	IND ...	505
Chinnappa Gounder A	IND ...	341
Chinnadurai K	IND ...	275
Pitchandi V L A	IND ...	152
Jeyabalan M	IND ...	98

49. ARNI

Electorate	:	1,61,120	
Votes Polled	:	1,17,747	(73.08%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,13,405	(96.31%)
Rejected Votes	:	4,342	(3.69%)

JAISON JACOB Dr	AIADMK	ELECTED
Jaision Jacob Dr	AIADMK ...	66,355
Selvarasu E	DMK ...	32,043

loorthy Gounder M	PMK ...	11,902
andasamy M	AMI ...	2,202
urai Achary A	IND ...	470
lurugesan K	IND ...	221
aravanan S	IND ...	212

50. CHEYYAR

Electorate	:	1,57,173	
Votes Polled	:	1,13,737	(72.36%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,09,021	(95.85%)
Rejected Votes	:	4,716	(4.15%)

DEVARAJ A	AIADMK	ELECTED
Devaraj A	AIADMK ...	66,061
Anbazhagan V	DMK ...	30,106
Ulaganathan G	PMK ...	12,149
Chandran P	IND ...	398
Balakrishnan K	IND ...	307

51. VANDAVASI (SC)

Electorate	:	1,62,559	
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SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT

53. MELMALAYANUR

Electorate	:	1,60,280	
Votes Polled	:	1,10,444	(68.91%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,07,384	(97.23%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,060	(2.77%)

JANAKIRAMAN G	INC	ELECTED
Janakiraman G	INC ...	56,864
Panchatcharam R	DMK ...	30,372
Anbalagan G	PMK ...	18,029
Balasundaram A	IND ...	1,069
Arumugam P	IND ...	663
Annadurai S	TMM ...	387

54. GINGEE

Electorate	:	1,66,223	
Votes Polled	:	1,13,722	(68.42%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,10,903	(97.52%)
Rejected Votes	:	2,819	(2.48%)

ERAMADASS S S R	INC	ELECTED
Eramadass S S R	INC ...	57,390

Votes Polled	:	1,09,576	(67.41%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,04,974	(95.80%)
Rejected Votes	:	4,602	(4.20%)

THAMIZHARASAN C K	AIADMK	ELECTED
Thamizharasan C K	AIADMK ...	55,990
Rajagopal V	DMK ...	26,496
Murthy G	PMK ...	21,649
Kistan C	IND ...	839

52. PERANAMALLUR

Electorate	:	1,57,724	
Votes Polled	:	1,03,450	(65.59%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	99,172	(95.86%)
Rejected Votes	:	4,278	(4.14%)

SRINIVASAN A K	AIADMK	ELECTED
Srinivasan A K	AIADMK ...	54,056
Subramanian G	DMK ...	28,103
Anandan L	PMK ...	17,013

Ramachandran N	DMK ...	33,916
Elumalai Gounder V	PMK ...	18,178
Iniyadayalan G	IND ...	581
Elangeerthy A	IND ...	434
Arumugam P	IND ...	144
Kadavaul P	IND ...	138
Dass N	BSP ...	122

55. TINDIVANAM

Electorate	:	1,45,939	
Votes Polled	:	99,022	(67.85%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	95,532	(96.48%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,490	(3.52%)

PANNIRSELVAM S	INC	ELECTED
Pannirselvam S	INC ...	48,317
Masilamani Dr R	DMK ...	29,282
Karunanidhi M	PMK ...	16,580
Sadaian K	BSP ...	577
Balaji N	TMM ...	436
Subramaniam E	IND ...	340

56. VANUR (SC)

Electorate	:	1,69,151	
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TAMILARASU 21

Votes Polled	:	1,13,116	(66.87%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,06,795	(94.41%)
Rejected Votes	:	6,321	(5.59%)

ARUMUGAM S	AIADMK	ELECTED
Arumugam S	AIADMK ...	60,128
Jayaseelan N V	DMK ...	23,659
Ramajayom M N	PMK ...	21,081
Kannan M	IND ...	455
Venugopal M	IND ...	422
Kuppusamy V	IND ...	320
Ramachandran K	IND ...	315
Tamil Mani S	IND ...	292
Jaya K	IND ...	123

57. KANDAMANGALAM (SC)

Electorate	:	1,66,813	
Votes Polled	:	1,11,527	(66.86%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,06,066	(95.10%)
Rejected Votes	:	5,461	(4.90%)

SUBRAMANIYAN V	AIADMK	ELECTED
Subramaniyan V	AIADMK ...	60,628
Alaguvelu S	DMK ...	25,348
Sampath Kumar G N	PMK ...	18,657
Ananthavalli M	JP ...	609
Seetharaman Dr R V	IND ...	347
Gurunathan A	IND ...	199
Nagamani M G	RPI ...	186
Varatharaj K G	IND ...	92

58. VILLUPURAM

Electorate	:	1,76,980	
Votes Polled	:	1,18,279	(66.83%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,12,866	(95.42%)
Rejected Votes	:	5,413	(4.58%)

JANAARDHANNAN D	AIADMK	ELECTED
Janaardhannan D	AIADMK ...	55,105
Deivasigamani K(a)Ponmudi K	DMK ...	37,665
Krishnamurthy V	IND ...	18,304
Mohamed Younus U	IND ...	636
Deenadhayalan D	IC(SSC) ...	598
Anavarathan A	IND ...	292
Balashanmugam M	IND ...	266

59. MUGAIYUR

Electorate	:	1,55,325	
Votes Polled	:	1,05,210	(67.74%)

22 TAMILARASU

Valid Votes Polled	:	1,00,371	(95.40%)
Rejected Votes	:	4,839	(4.60%)

SAVITHIRI AMMAL R	AIADMK	ELECTED
Savithiri Ammal R	AIADMK ...	56,118
Sampath A G	DMK ...	30,698
Subramaniam A	PMK ...	13,020
Kesavan M	IND ...	249
Somalingam K	IND ...	193
Arjunan C	IND ...	93

60. THIRUNAVAILUR

Electorate	:	1,39,727	
Votes Polled	:	1,00,702	(72.07%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	95,835	(95.17%)
Rejected Votes	:	4,867	(4.83%)

PANNEERSELVAM J	AIADMK	ELECTED
Panneerselvam J	AIADMK ...	56,353
Balasubramanian A V	DMK ...	28,367
Anbalagan M	PMK ...	10,328
Sankar(a)Adisankar P	IND ...	296
Abbey V	TMM ...	292
Anantharanganathan N	IND ...	199

61. ULUNDURPET (SC)

Electorate	:	1,76,021	
Votes Polled	:	1,17,557	(66.79%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,10,122	(93.68%)
Rejected Votes	:	7,435	(6.32%)

ANANDAN M	AIADMK	ELECTED
Anandan M	AIADMK ...	71,785
Mayilvahanan Pon	DMK ...	26,900
Ramasamy A P	PMK ...	6,172
Amaladoss(a)Amalan	IND ...	3,105
Sekar R	BJP ...	1,130
Subramanian G	IND ...	771
Ganesan	IND ...	524
Mayavan K	IND ...	135

62. NELLIKUPPAM

Electorate	:	1,44,988	
Votes Polled	:	1,01,096	(69.73%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	96,250	(95.21%)
Rejected Votes	:	4,846	(4.79%)

DHAMOTHARAN C	AIADMK	ELECTED
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Dhamotharan C	AIADMK ...	57,373
Govindarajan C	CPI(M) ...	22,265
Devanathan A	PMK ...	15,610
Selvam M	IND ...	540
Seetharaman Dr R V	IND ...	145
Kathavarayan S	IND ...	145
Bakthavachala Nayagar N	IND ...	116
Viruthagiri R	IND ...	56

63. CUDDALORE

Electorate	:	1,72,538	
Votes Polled	:	1,09,273	(63.33%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,05,873	(96.89%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,400	(3.11%)

VENKATESAN P R S	INC	ELECTED
Venkatesan P R S	INC ...	51,459
Pugazhendhi E	DMK ...	36,284
Abdul Latheef K	PMK ...	15,940
Chockklinga Achari K	BJP ...	1,171
Ethiraji P C	IND ...	321
Purushothaman M	BSP ...	234
Selvam J	TMM ...	193
Rajamanickam M P	IND ...	155
Daniel(a)Rajkamal M	IND ...	116

64. PANRUTI

Electorate	:	1,47,023	
Votes Polled	:	1,11,562	(75.88%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,06,407	(95.38%)
Rejected Votes	:	5,155	(4.62%)

RAMACHANDRAN S	PMK	ELECTED
Ramachandran S	PMK ...	39,911
Devasundaram R	AIADMK ...	38,789
Mani A	DMK ...	27,354
Sigamani Thanga	IND ...	353

65. KURINJPADI

Electorate	:	1,72,154	
Votes Polled	:	1,12,876	(65.57%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,09,364	(96.89%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,512	(3.11%)

SIVASUBRAMANIAN K	AIADMK	ELECTED
Sivasubramanian K	AIADMK ...	51,313
Ganeshmurthy N	DMK ...	38,842
Thangarasu A	PMK ...	18,638
Anbu Duraiswamy R N	IND ...	571

66. BHUVANAGIRI

Electorate	:	1,49,984	
Votes Polled	:	1,07,472	(71.66%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,03,853	(96.63%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,619	(3.37%)

MALLIGA G	AIADMK	ELECTED
Malliga G	AIADMK ...	48,164
Sabapathy Mohan Dr R T	DMK ...	27,530
Arulmozhi P D	PMK ...	27,511
Thamayanthi M	IND ...	260
Radhakrishnan R	BSP ...	220
Meideen Khan R	IND ...	168

67. KATTUMANNARKOIL (SC)

Electorate	:	1,36,540	
Votes Polled	:	95,214	(69.73%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	92,311	(96.95%)
Rejected Votes	:	2,903	(3.05%)

RAJENDIRAN N R	AIADMK	ELECTED
Rajendiran N R	AIADMK ...	48,103
Vetriveeran G	PMK ...	21,785
Ramalingam E	DMK ...	20,740
Renganathan M	JP ...	996
Dhayanandam A	IND ...	331
Kaliyamoorthy G	BSP ...	193
Jothiyammal P	TMM ...	91
Udhiranam A	IND ...	72

68. CHIDAMBARAM

Electorate	:	1,42,369	
Votes Polled	:	98,437	(69.14%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	95,244	(96.76%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,193	(3.24%)

ALAGIRI S	INC	ELECTED
Alagiri S	INC ...	48,767
Panneer Selvam M R K	DMK ...	29,114
Devadasu K	PMK ...	15,913
Sanjeevi K	IND ...	443
Deivanayagam K	IND ...	277
Thangaraj R	TMM ...	246
Dharman K	IND ...	234
Azeez Khan M B	IND ...	148
Subramanian Thanga	IND ...	102

69. VRIDHACHALAM

Electorate	:	1,62,791	
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TAMILARASU 23

Votes Polled	:	1,19,054	(73.13%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,15,262	(96.81%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,792	(3.19%)

ARANGANATHAN R D	AIADMK	ELECTED
Aranganathan R D	AIADMK ...	51,931
Rajendiran(a)Deeran	PMK ...	37,634
Selvaraju M	DMK ...	23,832
Purushothaman G P	BSP ...	610
Thiyagarajan S	TMM ...	328
Sivanesan R	IND ...	288
Venugopal A V	JP ...	284
Samy N	IND ...	158
Janibasha D	IND ...	109
Panneerselvam G	IND ...	88

70. MANGALORE (SC)

Electorate	:	1,69,669	
Votes Polled	:	1,15,616	(68.14%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,11,985	(96.86%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,631	(3.14%)

PURATCHIMANI S	INC	ELECTED
Puratchimani S	INC ...	62,302
Ganesan V	DMK ...	26,549
Dhiravidamani S	PMK ...	21,165
Kasinathan R	TMM ...	629
Sivaprakasam V	BSP ...	560
Chidambaram S	IND ...	545
Duraisamy V	IND ...	235

71. RISHIVANDIAM

Electorate	:	1,48,710	
Votes Polled	:	1,00,337	(67.47%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	94,263	(93.95%)
Rejected Votes	:	6,065	(6.04%)

DHARMAPURI DISTRICT

74. HOSUR

Electorate	:	1,77,739	
Votes Polled	:	1,03,376	(58.16%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	99,377	(96.13%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,999	(3.87%)

GOVINDARAJU M	AIADMK	ELECTED
Govindaraju M	AIADMK ...	58,030
Thangam M	DMK ...	24,899
Vijayalakshmi S	PMK ...	9,568
Thoppalan K	IND ...	918
Chandrasekaran P	IND ...	383
Mani M	IND ...	362
Munusami K P	IND ...	103

72. CINNASALEM

Electorate	:	1,59,970	
Votes Polled	:	1,07,495	(67.20%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,03,906	(96.66%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,589	(3.34%)

PARAMASIVAM R P	AIADMK	ELECTED
Paramasivam R P	AIADMK ...	66,942
Mookkappan R	DMK ...	27,900
Vayapuri M	PMK ...	5,603
Subramaniam A	AMI ...	2,618
Preamanandan P	IND ...	649
Syed Hasheem H	IND ...	194

73. SANKARAPURAM

Electorate	:	1,64,280	
Votes Polled	:	1,11,533	(67.89%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,05,329	(94.44%)
Rejected Votes	:	6,204	(5.56%)

RAMASWAMI C	AIADMK	ELECTED
Ramaswami C	AIADMK ...	71,688
Arunachalam S	DMK ...	26,610
Sampath A	PMK ...	3,102
Kaliyaperumal T A	IND ...	2,036
Meyyanathan K	BJP ...	804
Karunanithi T	IND ...	634
Krishnan V	IND ...	275
Loganathan M	IND ...	180

MANOHARAN K A	INC	ELECTED
Manoharan K A	INC ...	47,346
Venkataswamy B	JD ...	38,600
Narendiran K S	BJP ...	10,521
Subramaniam B	PMK ...	1,958

Ramachandran B M	TMM ...	356
Parthasarathy N R	IND ...	302
Moovendan M	IND ...	294

75. THALLI

Electorate	:	1,47,013	
Votes Polled	:	88,033	(59.88%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	84,627	(96.13%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,406	(3.87%)

VENKATARAMA REDDY M	INC	ELECTED
Venkatarama Reddy M	INC ...	38,831
Ranga Reddy V	BJP ...	28,270
Ramachandra Reddy B	JD ...	14,917
Abdulinasar(a)Nasar	PMK ...	1,412
Jaisankar K	TMM ...	466
Krishnappa H P	IND ...	301
Narayana Reddy B N	IND ...	293
Chandramma M	IND ...	137

76. KAVERIPATTINAM

Electorate	:	1,54,730	
Votes Polled	:	1,06,669	(68.94%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,00,675	(94.38%)
Rejected Votes	:	5,994	(5.62%)

MUNUSAMY K P	AIADMK	ELECTED
Munusamy K P	AIADMK ...	70,136
Govindasamy V C	DMK ...	22,900
Thatha Gounder N	PMK ...	6,084
Nagarajan C	IND ...	651
Krishnan J P	BJP ...	533
Shankar R	IND ...	259
Ranganathan P M	IND ...	112

77. KRISHNAGIRI

Electorate	:	1,55,585	
Votes Polled	:	96,829	(62.24%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	91,145	(94.13%)
Rejected Votes	:	5,684	(5.87%)

MUNI VENKATAPPAN K	AIADMK	ELECTED
Muni Venkatappan K	AIADMK ...	63,729
Mushtaq Ahmed T H	DMK ...	23,761
Rukkumaniammal M	BJP ...	1,511
Kanmani K C	PMK ...	991
Ravi S	JP ...	603
Murugesan M	IND ...	550

78. BARGUR

Electorate	:	1,56,977	
Votes Polled	:	1,09,478	(69.74%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,03,841	(94.85%)
Rejected Votes	:	5,637	(5.15%)

JAYALALITHA J	AIADMK	ELECTED
Jayalalitha J	AIADMK ...	67,680
Rajhendherr T	TMK ...	30,465
Chinnasamy A C	PMK ...	1,815
Sugavanam E G	DMK ...	1,311
Veerappa Gounder V T R	IND ...	501
Tamilarasu V	IND ...	477
Venkatesan R	BJP ...	463
Yuvaraj G	IND ...	373
Sundaramoorthy S	IND ...	191
Ganesan N M	IND ...	143
Sreedharan M S	IND ...	92
Perumal A	IND ...	83
Subramaniam V	IND ...	66
Subramanian K	IND ...	64
Pitchandi N	IND ...	63
Sethuraman N	IND ...	54

79. HARUR (SC)

Electorate	:	1,79,487	
Votes Polled	:	1,17,670	(65.56%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,13,790	(96.70%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,880	(3.30%)

ABARANJI P	INC	ELECTED
Abaranji P	INC ...	66,636
Kariyamal P V	PMK ...	24,172
Annamalai M	CPI(M) ...	22,175
Muniswamy L	IND ...	451
Theethan A	TMM ...	356

80. MORAPPUR

Electorate	:	1,48,685	
Votes Polled	:	1,03,301	(69.48%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,00,352	(97.15%)
Rejected Votes	:	2,949	(2.85%)

SINGARAM K	AIADMK	ELECTED
Singaram K	AIADMK ...	53,477
Arunachalam A	PMK ...	23,972
Samikannu V	DMK ...	22,678
Sathiyamoorthy C	TMM ...	225

81. PALACODE

Electorate	:	1,61,502	
Votes Polled	:	1,07,000	(66.25%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,01,609	(94.96%)
Rejected Votes	:	5,391	(5.04%)

SEKHAR M G	AIADMK	ELECTED
Sekhar M G	AIADMK ...	63,170
Arunachalam K	JD ...	23,911
Mannan K	PMK ...	12,423
Shivasankaran P V	BJP ...	1,027
Saminathan	IND ...	749
Akkumaran A	IND ...	124
Periasamy P	IND ...	104
Govindaraj S	IND ...	101

82. DHARMAPURI

Electorate	:	1,71,628	
Votes Polled	:	1,09,553	(63.83%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,05,484	(96.29%)
Rejected Votes	:	4,069	(3.71%)

PONNUSWAMY P	INC	ELECTED
Ponnuwamy P	INC ...	53,910
Chinnasamy R	DMK ...	27,017
Ramalingam P	PMK ...	22,810
Suresh R	IND ...	768
Palani K	IND ...	307
Krishnan L M	IND ...	297
Parthiban P R	IND ...	257
Moorthi R	IND ...	118

83. PENNAGARAM

Electorate	:	1,60,918	
Votes Polled	:	1,00,818	(62.65%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	95,746	(94.97%)
Rejected Votes	:	5,072	(5.03%)

PURUSHOTHAMAN Dr. V	AIADMK	ELECTED
Purushothaman Dr V	AIADMK ...	49,585
Subramaniam N M	PMK ...	30,757
Arumugam M	CPI ...	14,830
Mathu K	TMM ...	412
Marimuthu O	IND ...	162

SALEM DISTRICT

84. METTUR

Electorate	:	1,78,129	
Votes Polled	:	1,12,241	(63.01%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,08,245	(96.44%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,996	(3.56%)

SUNDARAMBAL S	AIADMK	ELECTED
Sundarambal S	AIADMK ...	53,368
Mani G K	PMK ...	26,825
Seerangan M	CPI(M) ...	17,878
Nachimuthu K P	IND ...	8,822
Balagangadaran K	IND ...	342
Siddan K K	IND ...	338
Palanisamy R	IND ...	246
Subramaniam K	IND ...	119
Natarajan V C	IND ...	95
Krishnasamy M	IND ...	77
Anthonisamy M	IND ...	74
Muthu T	IND ...	61

85. TARAMANGALAM

Electorate	:	1,66,184	
Votes Polled	:	1,10,036	(66.21%)

Valid Votes Polled	:	1,06,036	(96.36%)
Rejected Votes	:	4,000	(3.64%)

PALANISAMY R	INC	ELECTED
Palanisamy R	INC ...	50,538
Ammasi S	PMK ...	42,204
Natchimuthu P	JD ...	11,602
Kandasamy A	IND ...	450
Sundaram K	IND ...	403
Mani C	TMM ...	315
Sithan K	IND ...	211
Karuppannan P K	IND ...	160
Palanisamy R	IND ...	153

86. OMALUR

Electorate	:	1,59,123	
Votes Polled	:	97,776	(61.45%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	92,406	(94.51%)
Rejected Votes	:	5,370	(5.49%)

KRISHNAN C	AIADMK	ELECTED
Krishnan C	AIADMK ...	60,783

Sathasivam K	PMK ...	23,430
Govindasamy K A	CPI ...	6,370
Balu N	BJP ...	523
Manokaran P	JP ...	491
Bakkianathan P	IND ...	295
Kandasamy C	IND ...	235
Madhaiyan M	IND ...	180
Ganapathi Gounder A	IND ...	99

87. YERCAUD (ST)

Electorate	:	1,41,647	
Votes Polled	:	86,806	(61.28%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	82,021	(94.49%)
Rejected Votes	:	4,785	(5.51%)

PERUMAL C	AIADMK	ELECTED
Perumal C	AIADMK ...	59,324
Dhanakodi Vedan	DMK ...	13,745
Ponnuasamy P	PMK ...	7,392
Periyathambi P	BJP ...	1,111
Andi K	JP ...	449

88. SALEM 1

Electorate	:	1,85,710	
Votes Polled	:	1,12,387	(60.52%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,10,335	(98.17%)
Rejected Votes	:	2,052	(1.83%)

JAYARAMAN S R	INC	ELECTED
Jayaraman S R	INC ...	72,792
Subash G K	DMK ...	31,698
Ramanathan V	BJP ...	2,130
Kadhar Hussain M B	ML ...	1,806
Kannamma Ganapathy	JP ...	1,010
Arthanarisamy Chetty T B S	IND ...	125
Selvakumaran P M	IND ...	102
Shanmugasundaram S	IND ...	93
Ravikumar R	IND ...	76
Vanaraji M	IND ...	68
Usharaj M	TDI ...	67
Lakshmikanthan A	TMM ...	63
David Dayalan T	IND ...	59
Arumugam C	IND ...	58
Sivagnanam S T	IND ...	46
Balasubramaniam A	TK ...	41
Rajendran B C	IND ...	34
Chelladurai S	IND ...	34
Sait Musthafa S	IND ...	33

89. SALEM 2

Electorate	:	1,83,505	
Votes Polled	:	1,07,103	(58.37%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,04,695	(97.75%)

Rejected Votes	:	2,408	(2.25%)
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NATESAN M	AIADMK	ELECTED
Natesan M	AIADMK ...	66,904
Arumugam S	DMK ...	26,997
Manickam K	PMK ...	9,170
Nallathambi M M	JP ...	417
Ariyan K P	IND ...	151
Ramasamy M	IND ...	131
Anbalagan M	IND ...	83
Kaliappan K	IND ...	70
Ashook Kumar V	IND ...	65
Allimuthu N	IND ...	64
Palanisamy R	IND ...	59
Chandra Gounder K	IND ...	59
Saravanan R	IND ...	50
Janarthanan N	IND ...	47
Arumugam M	IND ...	47
Arumugam R	IND ...	47
Pachamuthu C	TMM ...	37
Ashok Kumar P	IND ...	36
Manohar K	IND ...	32
Nagaraju E	IND ...	32
Venkatesan A	IND ...	30
Rajagopal N	IND ...	30
Sekar S	IND ...	30
Nagendran A V	IND ...	28
Natarajan V	IND ...	25
Pandian E	IND ...	21
Vijayan E	IND ...	19

90. VEERAPANDI

Electorate	:	1,94,734	
Votes Polled	:	1,20,905	(62.09%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,17,028	(96.79%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,877	(3.21%)

ARJUNAN K	AIADMK	ELECTED
Arjunan K	AIADMK ...	79,725
Venkatachalam P	DMK ...	23,451
Chinnappan M	PMK ...	11,799
Palaniappan P	JP ...	798
Kumaravel K P	TMM ...	193
Ashok Kumar Dr G V	IND ...	132
Arjunan G	IND ...	111
Marimuthu P	IND ...	106
Kuppuraj N	IND ...	106
Kandasamy Gounder M	IND ...	94
Annamalai G	IND ...	90
Arjunan A	IND ...	80
Amanullah K	IND ...	75
Ramanathan S	IND ...	70
Muthu Gounder P	IND ...	64
Natarajan N S	IND ...	55
Vallangiri, Veerapandi K S	IND ...	42
Ramalingam P	IND ...	37

91. PANAMARATHUPATTY

Electorate	:	1,64,904	
Votes Polled	:	1,05,093	(63.73%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,01,304	(96.39%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,789	(3.61%)

RAJARAM K	AIADMK	ELECTED
Rajaram K	AIADMK ...	70,025
Sivalingam S R	DMK ...	19,670
Gunasekaran P N	PMK ...	10,417
Vaithilingam Chinna	JP ...	452
Thangaraju R	RPI ...	219
Ardhanari N	IND ...	162
Chandran	IND ...	155
Velliangiri, Veerapandi K S	IND ...	83
Dhanapal G	IND ...	69
Ponnusamy M	IND ...	52

92. ATTUR

Electorate	:	1,51,218	
Votes Polled	:	98,151	(64.91%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	94,676	(96.46%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,475	(3.54%)

TAMILARASU V	AIADMK	ELECTED
Tamilarasu V	AIADMK ...	61,060
Ramasamy A M	DMK ...	24,475
Palanivel M	PMK ...	8,164
Raja K	IND ...	315
Jayagopal V	JP ...	292
Ramasamy C	IND ...	287
Annamalai A	IND ...	83

93. TALAVASAL (SC)

Electorate	:	1,69,152	
Votes Polled	:	1,04,061	(61.52%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,00,633	(96.71%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,428	(3.29%)

KANDASAMY K	INC	ELECTED
Kandasamy K	INC ...	74,204
Gunasekaran S	DMK ...	20,757
Rajendran M C	PMK ...	4,801
Kandasamy M	IND ...	474
Sankar G	RPI ...	397

94. RASIPURAM

Electorate	:	1,67,994	
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28	TAMILARASU
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Votes Polled	:	1,08,353	(64.50%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,05,129	(97.02%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,224	(2.98%)

PALANIAMMAL K	AIADMK	ELECTED
Palaniammal K	AIADMK ...	75,855
Elangovan B A R	DMK ...	25,625
Natesan K	PMK ...	2,376
Perumal A	IND ...	261
Manoharan A	IND ...	173
Vadivelu V	IND ...	171
Perumal K	IND ...	132
Subramani P	IND ...	118
Chinnasamy P	IND ...	118
Kandasamy P	IND ...	111
Madheswaran V	IND ...	74
Palaniammal S	IND ...	59
Manickam K P K	IND ...	56

95. SENDAMANGALAM (ST)

Electorate	:	1,69,962	
Votes Polled	:	1,01,290	(59.60%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	95,653	(94.43%)
Rejected Votes	:	5,637	(5.57%)

CHINNASAMY K	AIADMK	ELECTED
Chinnasamy K	AIADMK ...	72,877
Sivappirakasam S	APTTMK ...	17,316
Chandiran M S	PMK ...	5,460

96. NAMAKKAL (SC)

Electorate	:	1,86,364	
Votes Polled	:	1,17,013	(62.79%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,12,669	(96.29%)
Rejected Votes	:	4,344	(3.71%)

ANBALAGAN S	AIADMK	ELECTED
Anbalagan S	AIADMK ...	79,683
Mayavan R	DMK ...	29,788
Chandrasekaran P	BJP ...	1,498
Tamilarasan V	PMK ...	744
Ponniah R	IND ...	373
Muthusamy K	TMM ...	292
Allimuthu P	IND ...	133
Arutselvam S	IND ...	102
Rajendran K	IND ...	56

97. KAPILAMALAI

Electorate	:	1,69,105	
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Votes Polled	:	1,11,595	(65.99%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,08,764	(97.46%)
Rejected Votes	:	2,831	(2.54%)

SARASWATHI P	AIADMK	ELECTED
Saraswathi P	AIADMK ...	72,903
Moorthy K S	DMK ...	29,050
Ramesh S	PMK ...	5,539
Ashok Kumar P	TMM ...	259
Subramanian M	IND ...	182
Chandrasekaran P	IND ...	153
Dhanapal C	IND ...	145
Selvam A	IND ...	140
Kaliappan R K	IND ...	132
Murugesan R	IND ...	100
Krishnamurthy G	IND ...	91
Balasubramaniam S P	IND ...	70

98. TIRUCHENGODE

Electorate	:	2,60,517	
Votes Polled	:	1,57,519	(60.46%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,53,222	(97.27%)
Rejected Votes	:	4,297	(2.73%)

SELVAGANAPATHI T M	AIADMK	ELECTED
Selvaganapathi T M	AIADMK ...	1,13,545
Ramasamy V	CPI(M) ...	34,886
Palanisamy G	PMK ...	1,419
Samuelraj G	IND ...	512
Dhanasekaran A M	IND ...	373
Subramani P	IND ...	348
Murugan K	IND ...	249
Muthusamy K	IND ...	227
Sengodan A	IND ...	226
Selvarasu K	IND ...	225
Sadasivam S	IND ...	216

COIMBATORE DISTRICT

101. METTUPALAYAM

Electorate	:	1,86,264	
Votes Polled	:	1,24,756	(66.98%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,19,873	(96.09%)
Rejected Votes	:	4,883	(3.91%)

SULOCHANA L	AIADMK	ELECTED
Sulochana L	AIADMK ...	72,912
Arunkumar B	DMK ...	31,173
Nandakumar Sri	BJP ...	7,017
Sivasamy Dr M R	IF&TP ...	6,325

Noyal K	IND ...	198
Kailasam C	IND ...	195
Vadivel Achari M	IND ...	169
Ganesan Pon	TDI ...	153
Dharmalingam V	IND ...	105
Paramasivam K	IND ...	90
Thangavelu P K	IND ...	86

99. SANKARI (SC)

Electorate	:	1,89,946	
Votes Polled	:	1,16,048	(61.10%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,12,901	(97.29%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,147	(2.71%)

SAROJA Dr V	AIADMK	ELECTED
Saroja Dr V	AIADMK ...	79,039
Varadarajan R	DMK ...	27,080
Raman V	PMK ...	5,902
Palaniappan S	IND ...	441
Chandran K S	IND ...	266
Jayamani P	IND ...	173

100. EDAPADI

Electorate	:	1,95,456	
Votes Polled	:	1,28,097	(65.54%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,24,281	(97.02%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,816	(2.98%)

PALANISAMY K	AIADMK	ELECTED
Palanisamy K	AIADMK ...	72,379
Kolandai Gounder P	PMK ...	31,113
Kandasamy A	DMK ...	20,011
Shanmugam P A	IND ...	397
Jagannathan K	TMM ...	381

Palanichami R	PMK ...	628
Thrilokasundhar K	JP ...	473
Ramasami V	IND ...	345
Tamilselvan K	AMI ...	311
Ponnuchami N	IND ...	180
Selvam T R	IND ...	180
Dhamodharan V	TMM ...	130
Velumani M	IND ...	101
Subban S S	IND ...	98

102. AVANASHI (SC)

Electorate	:	1,60,494	
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TAMILARASU	29
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Votes Polled	:	1,07,415	(66.93%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,00,149	(93.24%)
Rejected Votes	:	7,266	(6.76%)

SEENI AMMAL Dr M	AIADMK	ELECTED
Seeni Ammal Dr M	AIADMK ...	69,774
Arumugham M	CPI ...	23,625
Palanisamy M	BJP ...	4,493
Jayaraj K M	JP ...	972
Selvaraj A	TMM ...	430
Kannaiyan P	IND ...	294
Palani M	IND ...	283
Palanisamy R	PMK ...	278

103. THONDAMUTHUR

Electorate	:	2,60,841	
Votes Polled	:	1,54,476	(59.22%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,49,081	(96.51%)
Rejected Votes	:	5,367	(3.47%)

ARANGANAYAGAM C	AIADMK	ELECTED
Aranganayagam C	AIADMK ...	92,362
Vellingiri U K	CPI(M) ...	45,218
Venkatachalam M	BJP ...	8,571
Ayyasamy S	JP ...	1,023
Duraisamy R	PMK ...	397
Sivakumar N	TMM ...	321
Rangasamy A	IND ...	294
Kanagaraj V	IND ...	280
Valarmathi D	IND ...	207
Rengasamy J M	IND ...	174
John Peter	IND ...	151
Perumal T S	IND ...	83

104. SINGANALLUR

Electorate	:	2,07,250	
Votes Polled	:	1,27,171	(61.36%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,22,727	(96.51%)
Rejected Votes	:	4,444	(3.49%)

GOVINDARAJ P	AIADMK	ELECTED
Govindaraj P	AIADMK ...	68,069
Sengaliappan R	JD ...	46,099
Balaji V	BJP ...	5,755
Veluchamy P	PMK ...	1,906
Krishnasamy A	TMM ...	280
Balan K B	IND ...	253
Murugan S	IND ...	242
Govindaraj K	IND ...	170
Selvaraj P	IND ...	165
Manian K	IND ...	140

Ayyasamy M M	IND ...	119
Sinnakutti R	IND ...	102
Sathiyavani V M	IND ...	83
Venugopal K P	IND ...	78
Rajasekaran G	TMK ...	76

105. COIMBATORE WEST

Electorate	:	1,45,254	
Votes Polled	:	82,210	(56.60%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	80,640	(98.09%)
Rejected Votes	:	1,570	(1.91%)

SELVARAJ K	INC	ELECTED
Selvaraj K	INC ...	41,194
Ramanathan M	DMK ...	24,696
Mani(a)Mookambigai Mani	BJP ...	11,718
Abdul Salam P K	ML ...	988
Ramachandran A S	IND ...	397
Mustaffa Kamal A M	IND ...	306
Ramaraj J P	JP ...	243
Tamilselvan S	IC(SSC) ...	115
Balan K B	IND ...	114
Bappu M K	IND ...	111
Chinnaswamy P	IND ...	101
Usman Sheriff M A	IND ...	77
Arumugam V K	IND ...	76
Sundararaj C N	IND ...	72
Balasubramaniam V	IND ...	65
Balakrishnan R	IND ...	57
Loganathan K	IND ...	51
Ramakrishnan P E	IND ...	46
Bhahagavathkumar G	IND ...	42
Kathiresan M	IND ...	40
Eriettie Ekambaram	IND ...	36
Theepori Krishnamurthy	IND ...	33
Sirdar Iqbal Sheriff	IND ...	27
Dhanalakshmi N	TMM ...	22
Yousuf K S	IND ...	22
Parameswaran M	IND ...	13

106. COIMBATORE EAST

Electorate	:	1,62,322	
Votes Polled	:	85,021	(52.38%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	83,786	(98.55%)
Rejected Votes	:	1,235	(1.45%)

LAKSHMANAN V K	INC	ELECTED
Lakshmanan V K	INC ...	46,544
Karunakaran K C	CPI(M) ...	29,019
Bhupathy G	BJP ...	5,275
Geetha K S	JP ...	1,151
Gandhi A	TDI ...	185
Rajasekaran C	IND ...	149
Abdul Kareem H	PMK ...	130

Balan K B	IND ...	118
Rajendran G	IND ...	100
Nanjappan C M	IND ...	99
Anthonyraj R	IND ...	98
Sukumar Rajan R	IND ...	95
Radhakrishnan M	IND ...	93
Udayakumar K H V	IND ...	85
Suresh K	IND ...	78
Swamynathan C	IND ...	78
Murugesan R V	IND ...	64
Selvaraj M	IND ...	62
Radhakrishnan N	IND ...	49
Natarajan R	IND ...	47
Subramani K	IND ...	46
Nagarajan R	TMM ...	45
Ravi M	IND ...	41
Vellaisamy S	IND ...	39
Chelladurai Dr P	IND ...	38
Purushothaman K	IND ...	30
Malarmannan A	IND ...	28

107. PERUR

Electorate	:	2,25,491	
Votes Polled	:	1,38,172	(61.28%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,33,240	(96.43%)
Rejected Votes	:	4,932	(3.57%)

RAJU K P	AIADMK	ELECTED
Raju K P	AIADMK ...	76,676
Natarajan A	DMK ...	47,017
Duraiababu V	BJP ...	7,270
Loganathan K	JP ...	402
Jothi K	PMK ...	332
Ebrahim M M	IC(SSC) ...	306
Chinnasamy M	TMM ...	303
Mohammed Jinnah A	IND ...	224
Jeyaraj M	IND ...	211
Balan K B	IND ...	142
Sangupandian S	IND ...	124
Mohandoss S	IND ...	89
Mohammed Ali C	IND ...	73
Krishnan M	IND ...	71

108. KINATHUKKADAVU

Electorate	:	1,47,834	
Votes Polled	:	1,01,649	(68.76%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	97,691	(96.11%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,958	(3.89%)

PALANISAMY N S	AIADMK	ELECTED
Palanisamy N S	AIADMK ...	64,358
Kandasamy K	DMK ...	31,792
Ramaswamy K S	TMM ...	339
Chinnasamy A V	IND ...	271

Gurusamy K V	IND ...	253
Muthukrishnan P	PMK ...	240
Veerabadran R	IND ...	229
Aruchamy C M	AMI ...	112
Arumugam K	IND ...	97

109. POLLACHI

Electorate	:	1,78,093	
Votes Polled	:	1,17,961	(66.24%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,14,867	(97.38%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,094	(2.62%)

CHANDRASEKAR V P	AIADMK	ELECTED
Chandrasekar V P	AIADMK ...	72,736
Andu(a)Nachimuthu M N	DMK ...	40,195
Kannappan S	PMK ...	429
Chandrasekaran P N	TMM ...	404
Sangaralingam R	IND ...	245
Selvarasu K	IND ...	207
Venkatesan G	IND ...	144
P Nagaraj	IND ...	78
Kannaiyan P	IND ...	73
Kuppusamy S	IND ...	71
Ramanathan S	IND ...	58
Surendran G	IND ...	58
Varadasaj A R	IND ...	48
Syed Ismail S	IND ...	42
Velusamy M	IND ...	41
Chockalingam K	IND ...	38

110. VALPARAI (SC)

Electorate	:	1,42,552	
Votes Polled	:	94,270	(66.13%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	91,063	(96.60%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,207	(3.40%)

SRIDHARAN D A	AIADMK	ELECTED
Sridharan D A	AIADMK ...	55,284
Karuppaiah A T	CPI ...	34,100
Kulandairaj M	JP ...	596
Balakrishnan C	PMK ...	352
Palanisamy M	IND ...	315
Selvaraj A	TMM ...	250
Nithiyanandam S	IND ...	166

111. UDUMULPET

Electorate	:	1,86,110	
Votes Polled	:	1,28,386	(68.98%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,24,574	(97.03%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,812	(2.97%)

MANIVASAGAM K P	AIADMK	ELECTED
Manivasagam K P	AIADMK ...	75,262
Mariappan R T	DMK ...	44,990
Kandaswamy N P	PMK ...	1,444
Kumaran N	TMM ...	1,060
Damodaran S	JP ...	863
Thirumurthi M	IND ...	496
Dhandapani C	IND ...	145
Pon Raj K	IND ...	132
Malayandi Samy G	IND ...	101
Palanisamy V P	IND ...	81

112. DHARAPURAM (SC)

Electorate	:	1,62,002	
Votes Polled	:	1,05,621	(65.20%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,01,530	(96.13%)
Rejected Votes	:	4,091	(3.87%)

ESWARAMURTHI P	AIADMK	ELECTED
Eswaramurthi P	AIADMK ...	66,490
Santhakumara Dr T	DMK ...	28,545
Elangandhi E K	BJP ...	3,166
Sivakami V	PMK ...	2,359
Palaniappan M	JP ...	375
Subramanian A	TMM ...	318
Selvaraj S	IND ...	223
Nagarajan G	IND ...	54

114. PONGALUR

Electorate	:	1,46,903	
Votes Polled	:	1,01,992	(69.43%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	96,272	(94.39%)
Rejected Votes	:	5,720	(5.61%)

BALASUBRAMONIYAN S R	INC	ELECTED
Balasubramoniyan S R	INC ...	64,588
Vijayalakshmi P	DMK ...	23,526
Ilanchezhian S	BJP ...	5,187
Perumal R	PMK ...	1,397
Murugesan V	TMM ...	868
Thiruman	IND ...	706

115. PALLADAM

Electorate	:	1,83,288	
Votes Polled	:	1,19,298	(65.09%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,14,376	(95.87%)
Rejected Votes	:	4,922	(4.13%)

DURAI MURUGAN K S	AIADMK	ELECTED
Durai Murugan K S	AIADMK ...	69,803
Kannappan M	DMK ...	37,079
Baladhandapani A	BJP ...	4,797
Murugan C	PMK ...	684
Sivasubramanian K	IND ...	444
Gopalakrishnan R	IND ...	292
Palanichamy S	TMM ...	276
Sivamani S	IND ...	227
Balan K B	IND ...	182
Kumaraswamy C	IND ...	169
Thankamuthu R	IND ...	139
Manimaran P	IND ...	135
Dharuman S	IND ...	118
Ramaswamy S R	IND ...	31

116. TIRUPPUR

Electorate	:	2,55,427	
Votes Polled	:	1,63,277	(63.92%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,59,707	(97.81%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,570	(2.19%)

PALANISAMY V	AIADMK	ELECTED
Palanisamy V	AIADMK ...	92,509
Govindasamy C	CPI(M) ...	55,868
Samiappan R	BJP ...	8,390
Babu K S	PMK ...	459
Subramanian T V	IND ...	288
Subramaniam T R(a)Subbu	IND ...	273
Sampath A	IND ...	204
Mani V P	IND ...	200
Subramaniam M	IND ...	126
Mohideen K	IND ...	120
Lingasamy A	IND ...	106
Rajamanickam V	IND ...	104
Balan K B	IND ...	88
Shanmugam N	IND ...	88
Veeraraghavan A	TMM ...	86
Dhandapani N	IND ...	82
Loganathan S	IND ...	76
Kandasamy N C	IND ...	75
Vijayalakshmi N	IND ...	64
Vadivel C	IND ...	60
Gopal P	IND ...	56
Raja Sri Murugavel B	IND ...	54
Jotheeswaran S	IND ...	52
Ramamoorthy P	IND ...	52
Srinivasan S	IND ...	48
Balakrishnan T A	IND ...	45
Panneerselvam A	IND ...	43
Sundararajan A	IND ...	39
Karthikayan G N	IND ...	31
Chinnadurai P	IND ...	22

PERIYAR DISTRICT

113. VELLAKOIL

Electorate	:	1,57,927	
Votes Polled	:	1,11,672	(70.71%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,08,556	(97.21%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,116	(2.79%)

DHURAIRAMASWAMY	AIADMK	ELECTED
Dhurairamaswamy	AIADMK ...	68,225
Subbulakshmi Jegadeesan	DMK ...	38,638
Sundarraaj K	PMK ...	822
Selvanayagam M	TMM ...	531
Sivakumar P	IND ...	155
Krishnakumar S	IND ...	97
Vijayakumar C	IND ...	88

117. KANGAYAM

Electorate	:	1,60,773	
Votes Polled	:	1,13,466	(70.58%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,08,849	(95.93%)
Rejected Votes	:	4,617	(4.07%)

JAYALALITHA J	AIADMK	ELECTED
Jayalalitha J	AIADMK ...	69,050
Rajkumar Mandradiar N S	DMK ...	35,759
Chandra Mohan V P	PMK ...	623
Chinnasamy A P	IND ...	435
Easwaran S K	TMM ...	379
Arumugam P	IND ...	271
Ponnusamy P	IND ...	238
Subramaniam N	IND ...	190
Mani K S	IND ...	186
Shanmugam N C	IND ...	150
Palanisamy P M	IND ...	126
Karuthapandian T K	IND ...	123
Gnanasambanthan D	IND ...	120
Venugopal P	IND ...	104
Kandasamy R G	IND ...	97
Perumal A	IND ...	87
Kanagaraj S	IND ...	86
Sreedharan M S	IND ...	78
Munnusamy S	IND ...	75
Murugasamy E K	IND ...	75
Periasamy A	IND ...	72
Kumaraswamy C	IND ...	71
Rajendran K N	IND ...	70
Athinarayanan N	IND ...	62
Veerappa Gounder V T R	IND ...	56
Nagoor Meeran Peer Mohamed U	IND ...	54
Ragasamy K	IND ...	50
Kumara Subramaniam T	IND ...	45
Ramachandran S	IND ...	41

Ragasamy C	IND ...	39
Thangavel B	IND ...	25
Killivalavan U K	IND ...	12

118. MODAKURICHI

Electorate	:	1,88,095	
Votes Polled	:	1,30,019	(69.12%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,26,904	(97.60%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,115	(2.40%)

KAVINILAVU DHARMARAJ	AIADMK	ELECTED
Kavinilavu Dharmaraj	AIADMK ...	78,653
Elanchezhian K	DMK ...	42,178
Gandhi A	BJP ...	3,450
David M	PMK ...	1,304
Vijayalakshmi P	TMM ...	230
Kantasamy N	IND ...	224
Dhurasamy M	IND ...	129
Alagesan N	IND ...	129
Durasamy T	IND ...	108
Natesan S	IND ...	92
Arumugam K	IND ...	92
Kanakasabapathi A	IND ...	88
Subramani C	IND ...	70
Chenniappan N	IND ...	62
Kirishnan S S	IND ...	56
Lakshmanan A	IND ...	39

119. PERUNDURAI

Electorate	:	1,64,972	
Votes Polled	:	1,13,788	(68.97%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,09,961	(96.64%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,827	(3.36%)

SUBRAMANIAN V N	AIADMK	ELECTED
Subramanian V N	AIADMK ...	77,277
Nallappan T K	CPI ...	24,060
Sengodu K P	IND ...	3,199
Chandrasekaran A	BJP ...	2,815
Subramaniam M	AMI ...	698
Murugan V	TMM ...	536
Narayanasaamy P P	PMK ...	479
Chinnaponnu Vathiar V M	IND ...	330
Ramasamy P	IND ...	265
Rajakumari	IND ...	230
Chenniappan M	IND ...	72

120. ERODE

Electorate	:	2,67,172	
Votes Polled	:	1,54,933	(57.99%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,52,340	(98.33%)
Rejected Votes	:	2,593	(1.67%)

MANICKAM C	AIADMK	ELECTED
Manickam C	AIADMK ...	96,187
Ganeshamurthy A	DMK ...	52,456
Rajendran P	PMK ...	2,174
Karuppusamy P	AMI ...	248
Neelakandan S	TMM ...	184
Murugesan C	IND ...	176
Bhoopathy K	IND ...	131
Vijayakumar P	IND ...	110
Ayyasamy K	IND ...	107
Chandrasekaran P	IND ...	104
Shanmuga Sundaram R	IND ...	103
Thanngavelu A	IND ...	96
Baburaj S	IND ...	71
Rajendran M	IND ...	69
Deivanayakam V	IND ...	66
Wariyar Doctor K	IND ...	58

121. BHAVANI

Electorate	:	1,51,501	
Votes Polled	:	1,03,332	(68.21%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,00,153	(96.92%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,179	(3.08%)

MUTHUSAMY S	AIADMK	ELECTED
Muthusamy S	AIADMK ...	61,337
Doraisamy M C	DMK ...	20,867
Ramanathan V V	PMK ...	16,358
Neelagandan S	TMM ...	378
Peatharan K M	IND ...	305
Thangavelu K G	IND ...	159
Veerappa Gounder V T R	IND ...	128
Ganesan K N	IND ...	110
Venkatachalam V N	IND ...	103
Murugesan B M	IND ...	101
Venkatesan P	IND ...	96
Bosko Dr S P	IND ...	89
Mathan C M	IND ...	66
Sreedharan M S	IND ...	56

122. ANDHIYUR (SC)

Electorate	:	1,44,480	
Votes Polled	:	90,814	(62.86%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	88,116	(97.03%)
Rejected Votes	:	2,698	(2.97%)

PERIYASAMY V	AIADMK	ELECTED
Periyasamy V	AIADMK ...	52,592
Eradha Rukmani M	DMK ...	21,530
Karuppan M	PMK ...	13,179
Kannan N	AMI ...	410
Manickam K	TMM ...	405

123. GOPICHETTIPALAYAM

Electorate	:	1,42,551	
Votes Polled	:	1,00,104	(70.22%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	97,428	(97.33%)
Rejected Votes	:	2,676	(2.67%)

SENGOTTAYAN K A	AIADMK	ELECTED
Sengottayan K A	AIADMK ...	66,423
Shanmugasundaram V P	DMK ...	27,211
Saminathan M E	PMK ...	2,639
Sreedharan M S	IND ...	264
Rajamani A K	TMM ...	186
Ravisekar G R	IND ...	155
Chellaiah K A	IND ...	153
Rangasamy	IND ...	127
Raja G P R	IND ...	100
Vetrivel A	IND ...	98
Balraj K S	IND ...	72

124. BHAVANISAGAR

Electorate	:	1,54,848	
Votes Polled	:	1,05,164	(67.91%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,01,166	(96.20%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,998	(3.80%)

CHINNASAMY V K	AIADMK	ELECTED
Chinnasamy V K	AIADMK ...	63,474
Subramaniam O	DMK ...	20,887
Ramaswami K L	IND ...	13,347
Krishnamoorthy G M	BJP ...	1,565
Gunasekaran R	TMM ...	751
Chinnaraj S	AMI ...	272
Angappan S K	PMK ...	212
Rengan D	IND ...	142
Karuppusamy K R	IND ...	128
Palaniappan P	IND ...	117
Sreedharan M S	IND ...	109
Krishnasamy P P	IND ...	88
Deivasigamani V A	IND ...	74

125. SATHYAMANGALAM

Electorate	:	1,51,386	
Votes Polled	:	99,238	(65.55%)

Valid Votes Polled	:	94,836	(95.56%)
Rejected Votes	:	4,402	(4.44%)

SARASWATHI A T	AIADMK	ELECTED
Saraswathi A T	AIADMK ...	63,739

Subramaniam T K	DMK ...	26,801
Nallasamy S M	BJP ...	2,146
Kari Varadarajan T V	JP ...	729
Panneerselvam D	PMK ...	716
Mahendren S M	TMM ...	401
Sundaraswamy P	IND ...	223
Sreedaran M S	IND ...	81

NILGIRIS DISTRICT

126. COONOR (SC)

Electorate	:	1,55,447	
Votes Polled	:	93,354	(60.06%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	90,249	(96.67%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,105	(3.33%)

KARUPPUSSWAMY Dr. M	AIADMK	ELECTED
Karuppuswamy Dr M	AIADMK ...	53,608
Mahaliappan E M	DMK ...	31,457
Shanmugam A	BJP ...	4,352
Saradha B	PMK ...	218
Komali L	IND ...	140
Mohan K	IND ...	139
Rajeswari S	TMM ...	119
Ponnazhagan A	IND ...	83
Kandasamy M	IND ...	78
Veluswamy M	IND ...	55

RAJU H M	INC	ELECTED
Raju H M	INC ...	53,389
Nataraj H	DMK ...	27,502
Krishnapa N	BJP ...	4,527
Neelamalairaja	IND ...	1,251
Vijayaraman R	PMK ...	350
Narayanan K	IND ...	252
Manickam A	IND ...	206
Beeshmaraj M	IND ...	137
Krishnan A K	IND ...	133
Loganathan V	IND ...	80

128. GUDALUR

Electorate	:	1,81,632	
Votes Polled	:	1,16,896	(64.36%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,13,008	(96.67%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,888	(3.33%)

RAJU K R	AIADMK	ELECTED
Raju K R	AIADMK ...	54,766
Kamalatchan T P	CPI(M) ...	42,460
Mohamed P K	IUML ...	7,618
Bhojan I	BJP ...	7,305
Narayanan A	TMM ...	310
Mohamed A	IND ...	192
Asokan M K	PMK ...	184
Sahul Hameed M	IND ...	173

127. OOTACAMUND

Electorate	:	1,59,035	
Votes Polled	:	90,189	(56.71%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	87,827	(97.38%)
Rejected Votes	:	2,362	(2.62%)

MADURAI DISTRICT

131. PERIYAKULAM

Electorate	:	1,75,072	
Votes Polled	:	1,07,094	(61.17%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,04,915	(97.97%)
Rejected Votes	:	2,179	(2.03%)

PERIYAVEERAN M	AIADMK	ELECTED
Periyaveeran M	AIADMK ...	70,760

Mookaiah L	DMK ...	28,718
Annavi P	BJP ...	3,431
Kennedy A	PMK ...	930
Navaneetha Mudaliar K	TMM ...	293
Krishnan G	JP ...	277
Uthandu Reddiar T	IND ...	123
Murugesan A M	IND ...	79
Lakshmanan R	IND ...	67
Perumal S	IND ...	56
Paulpandian P	IND ...	50
Moorthy V	IND ...	48

Palanisamy K	IND ...	44
Thirubuvanachantran M	IND ...	39

132. THENI

Electorate	:	1,78,491	
Votes Polled	:	1,12,451	(63.00%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,10,122	(97.93%)
Rejected Votes	:	2,329	(2.07%)

NEDUNCHEZHIAN V R	AIADMK	ELECTED
Nedunchezian V R	AIADMK ...	67,739
Krishnan L S R	DMK ...	26,439
Lakshmanarasu A	PMK ...	10,334
Ramasamy M V V	BJP ...	4,944
Sangareswaran R	TMM ...	234
Manimaran K P	IND ...	99
Arunachalam N	IND ...	80
Karuthapandian T K	IND ...	68
Pandi, K S	IND ...	66
Veeranan A	IND ...	64
Rajangam M	IND ...	55

133. BODINAYAKKANUR

Electorate	:	1,68,572	
Votes Polled	:	1,02,493	(60.80%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,00,507	(98.06%)
Rejected Votes	:	1,986	(1.94%)

PANNEERSELVAM V	AIADMK	ELECTED
Panneerselvam V	AIADMK ...	63,297
Ponnupillai G	DMK ...	26,253
Chelliah S	PMK ...	7,136
Sundaram M	BJP ...	3,568
Pounraj R	IND ...	92
Keralaputhiran M	IND ...	71
Shanmugam A	IND ...	64
Veeranan A	IND ...	26

134. CUMBUM

Electorate	:	1,69,718	
Votes Polled	:	1,06,560	(62.79%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,03,596	(97.22%)
Rejected Votes	:	2,964	(2.78%)

RAMACHANDRAN O R	INC	ELECTED
Ramachandran O R	INC ...	59,263
Eramar P	DMK ...	35,060
Kanakasabapathi M	BJP ...	5,860
Saleem Sait A	PMK ...	2,791

36 TAMILARASU

Krishnamoorthy T	IND ...	243
Kaliyappan K	TMM ...	198
Abdul Hakkim M	IND ...	122
Pounraj B	IND ...	59

135. ANDIPATTI

Electorate	:	1,72,603	
Votes Polled	:	1,05,268	(60.99%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,02,897	(97.75%)
Rejected Votes	:	2,371	(2.25%)

THAVASI K	AIADMK	ELECTED
Thavasi K	AIADMK ...	66,110
Asaiyan P	DMK ...	23,843
Gomathi Ammal R	PMK ...	10,133
Rajappan K P	BJP ...	2,302
Subramaniam A	TMM ...	171
Manian P N S	IND ...	90
Ramasami K	IND ...	86
Subbian P	IND ...	81
Ravindran G	IND ...	41
Muthusamy S	IND ...	40

136. SEDAPATTI

Electorate	:	1,47,453	
Votes Polled	:	91,662	(62.16%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	89,430	(97.56%)
Rejected Votes	:	2,232	(2.44%)

MUTHIAH R	AIADMK	ELECTED
Muthiah R	AIADMK ...	52,627
Athiyaman A	DMK ...	28,188
Ravi S	PMK ...	7,195
Victor Samuelraj J	IND ...	423
Kalairajan V	IND ...	223
Angappan M	IND ...	152
Thavasilingam T	IND ...	125
Murugesan N	IND ...	108
Muthiah S K	IND ...	89
Athinarayanan N	IND ...	80
Assan T	IND ...	74
Muniyandi	IND ...	59
Masanam V	IND ...	52
Joseph D	IND ...	35

137. THIRUMANGALAM

Electorate	:	1,60,424	
Votes Polled	:	99,785	(62.20%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	96,774	(96.98%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,011	(3.02%)

RADHAKRISHNAN T K	AIADMK	ELECTED
Radhakrishnan T K	AIADMK ...	62,774
Saminathan R	DMK ...	31,511
Sankaralingam P V	TMM ...	620
Raju A P	PMK ...	510
Gajandran P	IND ...	340
Kamanadevan	IND ...	329
Seenil S	IND ...	192
Subbiah P	IND ...	183
Veerappan V	IND ...	171
Atharamalai P K	IND ...	144

138. USILAMPATTI

Electorate	:	1,55,036	
Votes Polled	:	85,655	(55.25%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	82,818	(96.69%)
Rejected Votes	:	2,837	(3.31%)

PANDI AMMAL R	AIADMK	ELECTED
Pandi Ammal R	AIADMK ...	41,654
Vallarasu P N	AIFB ...	38,460
Bose R S	BJP ...	638
Thangavelu A	PMK ...	606
Vellaichamy M K	IND ...	390
Ramasamy M	JP ...	183
Kasinathan S	IND ...	182
Ocha Thevar M	IND ...	169
Chinnasami C	IND ...	148
Muthiah C	IND ...	85
Veeranan C	IND ...	78
Malayandi M	IND ...	76
Thiruppuvanam V	IND ...	67
Karuthapandian T K	IND ...	44
Karutha Kannu Thevar P	IND ...	38

140. SHOLAVANDAN

Electorate	:	1,49,340	
Votes Polled	:	1,00,977	(67.62%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	98,163	(97.21%)
Rejected Votes	:	2,814	(2.79%)

PARAMASIVAN A M	AIADMK	ELECTED
Paramasivan A M	AIADMK ...	66,100
Ambigapathy A M M	DMK ...	30,787
Gnanasekaran R	TMM ...	309
Ayyan Gopal S	IND ...	173
Balakrishnan N	IND ...	167
Thavamani M	IND ...	166
Chellamani Pillai V	IND ...	149
Shanmugavelu S	IND ...	104
Meenakshisundaram R	IND ...	90
Raja A	IND ...	61
Abdul Wahab T	IND ...	57

141. TIRUPPARANKUNDRAM

Electorate	:	2,49,769	
Votes Polled	:	1,42,729	(57.14%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,39,557	(97.78%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,172	(2.22%)

ANDITHEVAR S	AIADMK	ELECTED
Andithevar S	AIADMK ...	83,180
Ramachandran C	DMK ...	52,923
Ponniah K	PMK ...	1,660
Muthuramalinga Pandian K	IC(SSC) ...	358
Madhialagan S B	IND ...	321
Muniasamy S	IND ...	204
Pandian K M	TMM ...	185
Velsamy Achari K	IND ...	119
Pandi Si	IND ...	105
Subas Chandra Bose N S	IND ...	102
Sridharan T V	IND ...	96
Jayakumar M J	IND ...	84
Pandurengan V	IND ...	80
Pandi Su.	IND ...	75
Damodaran S L	IND ...	65

142. MADURAI WEST

Electorate	:	1,83,245	
Votes Polled	:	95,497	(52.11%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	94,060	(98.50%)
Rejected Votes	:	1,437	(1.50%)

SHANMUGAM S V	INC	ELECTED
Shanmugam S V	INC ...	59,586
Pon. Muthuramalingam	DMK ...	32,664
Periaswamy V K	PMK ...	380
Mookan S	IND ...	303
Thiruvengadam P	IC(SSC) ...	196
Premaraja R	IND ...	133
Murugesan M	IND ...	113
Balu SP	IND ...	95
Shanmugam Achari S	IND ...	91
Jaikumar M J	IND ...	84
Selvaraj R	TMM ...	79
Jayaram B	IND ...	68
Raguparan R	IND ...	59
Velu K P	IND ...	52
Sivaprakasam P	IND ...	46
Ravichandran B	IND ...	45
Rajamohan M	IND ...	34
Amala Jaganathan A	IND ...	32

143. MADURAI CENTRAL

Electorate	:	1,41,435	
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TAMILARASU 37

Votes Polled	:	77,342	(54.68%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	75,994	(98.26%)
Rejected Votes	:	1,348	(1.74%)

DEIVANAYAGAM A	INC	ELECTED
Deivanayagam A	INC ...	47,325
Tamilkudimagan M	DMK ...	26,717
Ingarsaal K A	JP ...	486
Balu SP	IND ...	378
Selvam P	PMK ...	344
Madhava Govindan N	IC(SSC) ...	150
Sabeer U	IND ...	127
Muthuachary K	IND ...	106
Swarnalatha(a)Latha M	IND ...	100
Palanichamy M L	IND ...	86
Sundaram R	IND ...	74
Pandian D	TMM ...	61
Gopinath M S K	IND ...	40

144. MADURAI EAST

Electorate	:	1,42,993	
Votes Polled	:	80,076	(56.00%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	78,650	(98.22%)
Rejected Votes	:	1,426	(1.78%)

AMARNATH O S	AIADMK	ELECTED
Amarnath O S	AIADMK ...	50,336
Kumar P M	CPI(M) ...	20,248
Seshachari R V	BJP ...	5,841
Ali Akbar M	TNSIUML ...	1,465
Rajasekaran T	IND ...	157
Rajapandian P D	IC(SSC) ...	146
Rengieya P	IND ...	94
Kamardeen M A K	IND ...	88
Jagades Babu M R	IND ...	74
Krishnamoorthy G R	IND ...	58
Karuppiyah V	IND ...	53
Kamal S	IND ...	50
Jothi Krishnan M R	IND ...	40

DINDIGUL-QUAID-E- MILLETH DISTRICT

129. PALANI (SC)

Electorate	:	1,81,002	
Votes Polled	:	1,08,319	(59.84%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,03,326	(95.39%)
Rejected Votes	:	4,993	(4.61%)

145. SAMAYANALLUR (SC)

Electorate	:	2,45,314	
Votes Polled	:	1,36,650	(55.70%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,33,126	(97.42%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,524	(2.58%)

KALIRAJAN Dr M	AIADMK	ELECTED
Kalirajan Dr M	AIADMK ...	93,161
Soundarapandian N	DMK ...	37,705
Sarvathikari S	PMK ...	734
Lakshmi Periasamy A	IND ...	263
Perumal P	TMM ...	252
Karuppan R	AMI ...	251
Raghuparan R	IND ...	145
Rakkan M	IND ...	127
Arasan(a)Boominathan K P	IND ...	118
Selvam K	IND ...	96
Thiagarajan I	IND ...	79
Vellaiyan K	IND ...	68
Ganesan R	IND ...	67
Pandi V C C	IND ...	60

146. MELUR

Electorate	:	1,75,149	
Votes Polled	:	1,14,157	(65.18%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,11,082	(97.31%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,075	(2.69%)

RAJAMANICKAM K V V	INC	ELECTED
Rajamanickam K V V	INC ...	80,348
Palanisamy N	CPI(M) ...	27,576
Manickam P	AMI ...	1,038
Palani S	JP ...	342
Chandrasekaran P	PMK ...	313
Raman P V	IND ...	251
Arumuga Raja K	IND ...	239
Raman K	IND ...	236
Amanulla P	IND ...	235
Ayyavu A	IND ...	207
Nageswaran V	TMM ...	112
Sultan K S	IND ...	101
Vellai S	IND ...	84

30. ODDANCHATRAM

Electorate	:	1,70,862	
Votes Polled	:	1,07,579	(62.96%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,04,070	(96.74%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,509	(3.26%)

HELLASAMY A T	AIADMK	ELECTED
Hellasamy A T	AIADMK ...	72,669
Aohan T	DMK ...	30,205
Thangaraj K	JP ...	282
Jopal V	IND ...	191
Valaiyappan K	IND ...	171
Embanan P	TMM ...	162
Garuppusamy S	IND ...	155
Naguvil P	IND ...	110
Chellamuthu P	IND ...	87
Arumugam S	IND ...	38

139. NILAKOTTAI (SC)

Electorate	:	1,61,399	
Votes Polled	:	99,460	(61.62%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	94,463	(94.98%)
Rejected Votes	:	4,997	(5.02%)

PONNAMMAL A S	INC	ELECTED
Ponnammal A S	INC ...	62,110
Arivazhagan M	DMK ...	25,050
Vadivel Ramanan	PMK ...	2,384
Subbulakshmi M	IND ...	2,280
Kanagaraj V	IND ...	1,094
Ponnaian S	IND ...	914
Nagammal A	IND ...	350
Murugan V	IND ...	281

147. NATHAM

Electorate	:	1,56,966	
Votes Polled	:	1,02,182	(65.10%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	98,465	(96.36%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,717	(3.64%)

ANDI AMBALAM M	INC	ELECTED
Andi Ambalam M	INC ...	71,902
Chellam P	DMK ...	24,124
Mani P	AMI ...	797
Karmagam A	PMK ...	770
Kader Mohideen N	IND ...	458
Velumani K	IND ...	251
Ramalingam Pillai T	IND ...	163

148. DINDIGUL

Electorate	:	2,14,988	
Votes Polled	:	1,29,495	(60.23%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,26,250	(97.49%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,245	(2.51%)

NIRMALA B	AIADMK	ELECTED
Nirmala B	AIADMK ...	80,795
Thangarajan S A	CPI(M) ...	36,791
Dhanapalan K	BJP ...	4,617
Sundar Rajan R	PMK ...	2,588
Abdul Kadar V	JP ...	327
Ramasamy A	IND ...	197
Mustafa P M	IND ...	172
Palanichamy K	IND ...	155
Baskaran P	IND ...	138
Sebastian S	IND ...	131
Adhimoolam A	IND ...	121
Jayapragasam K V S	IND ...	77
Selvavel A	IND ...	77
Muthukrishnan S	IND ...	64

149. ATHOOR

Electorate	:	1,89,458	
Votes Polled	:	1,21,620	(64.19%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,18,415	(97.36%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,205	(2.64%)

DURAI S M	AIADMK	ELECTED
Durai S M	AIADMK ...	81,394
Periyasamy I	DMK ...	35,297
Anbuselvan M C	PMK ...	840
Mani A T S	IND ...	171
Palani Andavar S	TMM ...	168
Balusamy S	IND ...	128
Puratchi Mani P C R	IND ...	123
Chinnasamy A P	IND ...	123
Natarajan P V	IND ...	86
Chandra Bose C	IND ...	85



150. VEDASANDUR

Electorate	:	2,03,269	
Votes Polled	:	1,28,226	(63.08%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,24,147	(96.82%)
Rejected Votes	:	4,079	(3.18%)

GANDHIRAJAN S	AIADMK	ELECTED
Gandhirajan S	AIADMK ...	94,937
Muthusamy P	DMK ...	27,847
Thaivanayagam P	IND ...	466
Periyasamy T	IND ...	325
Mohamed Ismail A	IND ...	273
Alagarsamy K R	IND ...	171
Ramasamy V	IND ...	128

TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT

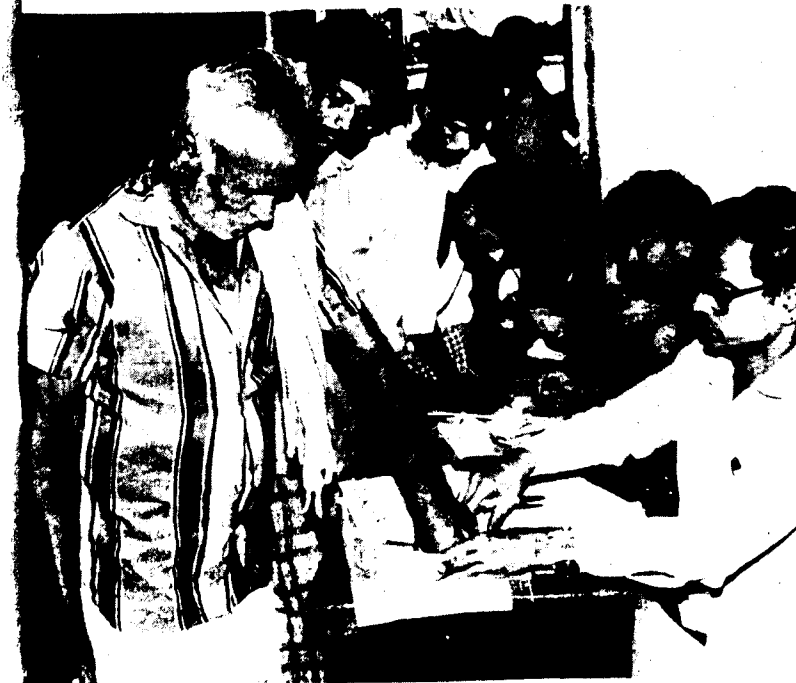
151. ARAVAKURICHI

Electorate	:	1,73,666	
Votes Polled	:	1,09,917	(63.29%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,04,272	(94.86%)
Rejected Votes	:	5,645	(5.14%)

MARIA-MULAHSA K	AIADMK	ELECTED
Maria-mul-ahsia K	AIADMK ...	57,957
Monjanur Ramasami P	DMK ...	37,005
Muthusamy K	IND ...	1,461
Amaravathi K	IND ...	904
Arumugam T P S	PMK ...	550
Palaniappan N	IND ...	377
Krishnamoorthy K	IND ...	209
Periasamy R	IND ...	201
Chellan K	IND ...	198
Muniasamy K	IND ...	175
Kandasamy K	IND ...	173
Kulandan K	IND ...	128
Thangaraj S	IND ...	118
Sakthivel T N	IND ...	117
Kuppan R	IND ...	100
Samiappan S	IND ...	96
Palani A	IND ...	92
Subramani P	IND ...	86
Shaghul Hameed C A	IND ...	79
Murugesan R	IND ...	77
Sekar P	JP ...	76
Ramasamy R	IND ...	75
Shanmugam M	IND ...	72
Chandra P	IND ...	70
Subramani M	IND ...	69
Kalimuthu M	IND ...	69
Arumugam K	IND ...	66
Krishnasamy S	IND ...	62
Chellappa Gr S	IND ...	61
Subramani R	IND ...	60
Ramasamy R	IND ...	58
Arangasamy N	IND ...	58
Shanmugham K	IND ...	55
Annamalai A	IND ...	55
Arumugam M	IND ...	54
Seerangan R	IND ...	53
Sundaram K	IND ...	51

Chinnaraman S	IND ...	48
Ramasamy P	IND ...	47
Kondappan T	IND ...	47
Ramasamy M	IND ...	45
Sivasamy M	IND ...	45
Kuppusamy R	IND ...	45
Veeran R	IND ...	44
Chinnappa Gounder	IND ...	43
Nagamuthu P	IND ...	42
Shanmugam P	IND ...	42
Kuppan K	IND ...	41
Subramani N	IND ...	40
Elangovan S	IND ...	40
Subramani P	IND ...	39
Sakthivel E	IND ...	38
Ayyasami P L	IND ...	34
Kanagaraj K	IND ...	33
Arumugam C	IND ...	32
Thangavel C M	IND ...	31
Chinnappa N	IND ...	31
Samiappan N	IND ...	30
Marimuthu S	IND ...	30
Periasamy V P	IND ...	30
Chinnasamy O P	IND ...	30
Kandasamy K	IND ...	30
Kandasamy K	IND ...	30
Ramasamy K	IND ...	28
Srinivasan A	IND ...	28
Kulandaivel M	IND ...	27
Marudai M	IND ...	26
Kalimuthu M	IND ...	26
Kandasamy K	IND ...	26
Muthan R	IND ...	25
Subramani N	IND ...	25
Shanmugam S	IND ...	25
Karuppan V	IND ...	25
Ayyavu K	IND ...	24
Arumugam K	IND ...	24
Muthuveeran K	IND ...	23
Subbathai V	IND ...	23
Shanmugam P	IND ...	23
Periasamy N	IND ...	22
Palanisamy P R	IND ...	22
Chellaiyan R	IND ...	22
Chinnasamy S	IND ...	22
Chinnasamy S	IND ...	22
Ramu S	IND ...	22

Arumugam M	IND ...	22
Arumugam K	IND ...	22
Raman V	IND ...	21
Muthusamy S	IND ...	21
Balasubramaniam S	IND ...	21
Rengasamy K	IND ...	20
Thangavel V	IND ...	20
Sundaram K	IND ...	20
Radhakrishnan R	IND ...	19
Rengasamy S	IND ...	19
Sakthivel R S	IND ...	19
Arumugam R	IND ...	19
Velusami S	IND ...	18
Ponnan K	IND ...	18
Chokkalingam M V	IND ...	18
Chellamuthu R	IND ...	18
Chelladurai P V	IND ...	18
Subramani R	IND ...	18
Kaliyappan E	IND ...	18
Karthikeyan M	IND ...	18



Loganathan S P	IND ...	17
Rengan R	IND ...	17
Manoharan E	IND ...	17
Palani K	IND ...	17
Subramaniam M	IND ...	17
Kittusamy S	IND ...	17
Arumugam A	IND ...	17
Marappa Gounder K	IND ...	16
Palani P	IND ...	16
Nallasamy	IND ...	16
Natarajan N	IND ...	16
Subramani P	IND ...	16
Ulaganathan R	IND ...	16
Palanisamy K	IND ...	15
Palanisamy K	IND ...	15
Thangavel R	IND ...	15

Subban M	IND ...	15
Chinnan K	IND ...	15
Kandan N	IND ...	15
Arumugam S	IND ...	14
Raman K	IND ...	14
Muniappan P	IND ...	14
Ponnusamy S	IND ...	14
Periyaraman S	IND ...	14
Chellappan E	IND ...	13
Vivekananthan S	IND ...	13
Ramasamy T	IND ...	13
Muthan V	IND ...	13
Manoharan K	IND ...	13
Duraisamy S	IND ...	13
Subramani V	IND ...	13
Kadirvel M	IND ...	13
Angamuthu N	IND ...	12
Ramasamy M	IND ...	12
Ramasami C	IND ...	12
Murugesan K	IND ...	12
Palanisamy S	IND ...	12
Nachimuthu C	IND ...	12
Subramani M	IND ...	12
Kittusamy P	IND ...	12
Kandasamy K .	IND ...	11
Akbar Ali C A	IND ...	11
Jothirathinam N	IND ...	11
Muthukrishnan R	IND ...	11
Periyasamy A P	IND ...	11
Chinnasamy R	IND ...	11
Eswaramoorthy N	IND ...	10
Ramasami S	IND ...	10
Raman P	IND ...	10
Manoharan A	IND ...	10
Palaniammal K	IND ...	10
Palanisamy P	IND ...	10
Palanan M	IND ...	10
Subbrathinam N	IND ...	10
Subramani N	IND ...	10
Subramani P	IND ...	10
Gopalsamy K	IND ...	9
Vadivel P	IND ...	9
Ramalingam V	IND ...	9
Mariappan K	IND ...	9
Nachimuthu A M	IND ...	9
Thangavel V M	IND ...	9
Karuppanna Gounder	IND ...	9
Kandasamy S	IND ...	9
Indirani R	IND ...	8
Ziauddin N	IND ...	8
Vallaiyan T	IND ...	8
Veeran N	IND ...	8
Rengasamy Gr. K	IND ...	8
Rajendran V	IND ...	8
Raman P	IND ...	8
Palanivel K	IND ...	8
Natarajan P	IND ...	8
Jayaraju R	IND ...	8
Kothadapani K	IND ...	8
Kandasamy E	IND ...	7
Veerasami S	IND ...	7
Veeran S	IND ...	7

Lakshmi S	IND ...	7
Ramalingam P	IND ...	7
Rengasamy S	IND ...	7
Paramasivam S	IND ...	7
Dhandapani S	IND ...	7
Thamotharan M	IND ...	7
Thangaraj K	IND ...	7
Subramani K	IND ...	7
Gopalan V	IND ...	7
Karuppan V	IND ...	7
Venkatesan P	IND ...	6
Loganathan N	IND ...	6
Rajalingam K R	IND ...	6
Raman V	IND ...	6
Marimuthu M	IND ...	6
Manikkavasagam B	IND ...	6
Perumal R	IND ...	6
Pitchaimuthu V	IND ...	6
Palanisamy R	IND ...	6
Karumana Gounder M	IND ...	6
Ramalingam V	IND ...	6
Velusami S	IND ...	5
Veeran N	IND ...	5
Rasappan R	IND ...	5
Murugesan A	IND ...	5
Muffarackali M	IND ...	5
Muthusamy P	IND ...	5
Manoharan V	IND ...	5
Bomman P	IND ...	5
Nachimuthu S	IND ...	5
Nagappan M	IND ...	5
Gopal N	IND ...	5
Ramasamy Gr. P	IND ...	4
Raman V	IND ...	4
Ponnammal R	IND ...	4
Periyasamy N	IND ...	4
Palanivel V	IND ...	4
Palanisamy N	IND ...	4
Palanisamy K	IND ...	4
Palani N	IND ...	4
Nallappa Gr.	IND ...	4
Nallasamy N	IND ...	4
Nallasamy V P	IND ...	4
Duraisamy N	IND ...	4
Karuppannan V	IND ...	4
Karuppan S	IND ...	4
Arumugam R	IND ...	4
Vaiyapuri S	IND ...	3
Loganathan R	IND ...	3
Lakshmanan R	IND ...	3
Rajendran K	IND ...	3
Rajamanickam P	IND ...	3
Ramasamy K	IND ...	3
Muthukrishnan V R	IND ...	3
Duraisamy P	IND ...	3
Velusami R	IND ...	2
Muthusamy M	IND ...	2
Poongodi A	IND ...	2
Palani V	IND ...	2
Nallasamy N	IND ...	2
Duraisamy R	IND ...	2
Subramani P	IND ...	2

Rajendran K	IND ...	1
Nallasamy P	IND ...	1
Muthusamy R	IND ...	0
Palaniammal R	IND ...	0
Palanisamy M	IND ...	0

152. KARUR

Electorate	:	2,16,246	
Votes Polled	:	1,41,544	(65.46%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,38,114	(97.58%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,430	(2.42%)

CHINNASAMY M	AIADMK	ELECTED
Chinnasamy M	AIADMK ...	89,351
Vasuki M	DMK ...	45,259
Gopalakrishnan P N	PMK ...	1,674
Mathiyalagan K	TMM ...	258
Narasimhan C	IND ...	245
Singaravel S	IND ...	215
Kandasami K	IND ...	157
Sekar R	IND ...	146
Subburathinam T	IND ...	125
Rajagopal V M	IND ...	116
Kandasamy K	IND ...	115
Gopal K	IND ...	108
Nambiappan M	IND ...	106
Periasamy V P	IND ...	102
Arumugam K	IND ...	78
Subramanian K	IND ...	59

153. KRISHNARAYAPURAM (SC)

Electorate	:	1,65,027	
Votes Polled	:	1,08,481	(65.74%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,06,094	(97.80%)
Rejected Votes	:	2,387	(2.20%)

ARIVALAGAN A	AIADMK	ELECTED
Arivalagan A	AIADMK ...	80,676
Natarajan R	DMK ...	24,240
Appavoo M	PMK ...	329
Marimuthu P	AMI ...	235
Perumal P	IND ...	223
Sakthivel A	IND ...	205
Marimuthu V	IND ...	186

154. MARUNGAPURI

Electorate	:	1,63,372	
Votes Polled	:	1,17,188	(71.73%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,14,348	(97.58%)
Rejected Votes	:	2,840	(2.42%)

PONNUSAMY K	AIADMK	ELECTED
Ponnusamy K	AIADMK ...	76,476
Selvaraj N	DMK ...	34,572
Solaigoundar P	BJP ...	2,776
Arockiam S	IND ...	186
Joseph T	IND ...	173
Ramaiah P	TMM ...	165

155. KULITHALAI

Electorate	:	1,65,240	
Votes Polled	:	1,18,232	(71.55%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,15,275	(97.50%)
Rejected Votes	:	2,957	(2.50%)

PAPASUNDARAM A	AIADMK	ELECTED
Papasundaram A	AIADMK ...	80,499
Sethuraman S P	DMK ...	33,158
Dharmaraju M	IND ...	341
Velusamy V	IND ...	302
Somasundaram P	PMK ...	299
Vellaisamy M	IND ...	156
Mohan M	IND ...	142
Kannadasan S R	TMM ...	137
Ramasamy K R	IND ...	108
Manoharan S K	IND ...	67
Ponnambalam P	IND ...	66

156. THOTTIAM

Electorate	:	1,59,843	
Votes Polled	:	1,10,688	(69.25%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,08,278	(97.82%)
Rejected Votes	:	2,410	(2.18%)

SIVAPATHI N R	AIADMK	ELECTED
Sivapathi N R	AIADMK ...	79,594
Kannaiyan K	DMK ...	26,868
Ramachandran K	PMK ...	868
Govindasamy K P	TMM ...	513
Manoharan A	IND ...	238
Maruthamuthu N	IND ...	197

157. UPPILIAPURAM (ST)

Electorate	:	1,65,647	
Votes Polled	:	1,06,852	(64.51%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,03,396	(96.77%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,456	(3.23%)

RAVICHANDRAN V	AIADMK	ELECTED
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Ravichandran V	AIADMK ...	69,748
Sundaravadanam M	DMK ...	32,392
Periyasamy P	TMM ...	714
Sekar M	IND ...	542

158. MUSIRI

— ELECTION NOT HELD —

159. LALGUDI

Electorate	:	1,66,783	
Votes Polled	:	1,23,825	(74.24%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,19,798	(96.75%)
Rejected Votes	:	4,027	(3.25%)

LOGAMBAL J	INC	ELECTED
Logambal J	INC ...	65,742
Nehru K N	DMK ...	52,225
Prabhakaran S	JP ...	394
Kandasamy S	IND ...	243
Rajendran P	PMK ...	239
Krishnamoorthy E	IND ...	215
Alagan S	IND ...	199
Pandian P	IND ...	176
Radhakrishnan S	IND ...	160
Balusamy R	IND ...	122
Balasubramanian T	TMM ...	83

160. PERAMBALUR (SC)

Electorate	:	1,73,979	
Votes Polled	:	1,11,593	(64.14%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,07,803	(96.60%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,790	(3.40%)

SEZHIAN T	AIADMK	ELECTED
Sezhian T	AIADMK ...	76,202
Devarajan Dr M	DMK ...	25,868
Arumugam K	PMK ...	3,544
Annadurai K	BJP ...	1,412
Chandrabose Chelliah R	JP ...	539
Asaithambi P	TMM ...	238

161. VARAHUR (SC)

Electorate	:	1,55,654	
Votes Polled	:	1,06,331	(68.31%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,02,910	(96.78%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,421	(3.22%)

PONNUVELU E T	AIADMK	ELECTED
Ponnuvelu E T	AIADMK ...	59,384
Thiyagarajan C	DMK ...	31,155
Perumal N	PMK ...	11,870
Venuraju P	TMM ...	501

162. ARIYALUR

Electorate	: 1,54,420	
Votes Polled	: 1,17,536	(76.11%)
Valid Votes Polled	: 1,13,474	(96.54%)
Rejected Votes	: 4,062	(3.46%)

MANIMEGALAI Dr S	AIADMK	ELECTED
Manimegalai Dr S	AIADMK ...	64,680
Chinnappa K	DMK ...	41,551
Arivalagan R	PMK ...	5,744
Karuppaiah N	BJP ...	755
Chandrasekar M	IND ...	302
Kathiresan Dr K P	IND ...	269
Samivelu A	IND ...	173

163. ANDIMADAM

Electorate	: 1,32,570	
Votes Polled	: 1,01,684	(76.70%)
Valid Votes Polled	: 96,751	(95.15%)
Rejected Votes	: 4,933	(4.85%)

THANGARAJU R	INC	ELECTED
Thangaraju R	INC ...	40,816
Gnanamoorthy M	PMK ...	33,144
Sivasubramanian S	DMK ...	21,996
Chelladurai S	TMM ...	649
Antony P	IND ...	146

164. JAYANKONDAM

Electorate	: 1,51,898	
Votes Polled	: 1,16,006	(76.37%)
Valid Votes Polled	: 1,10,557	(95.30%)
Rejected Votes	: 5,449	(4.70%)

CHINNAPPAN K K	INC	ELECTED
Chinnappan K K	INC ...	49,406
Durairaju S	PMK ...	33,238
Ganesan K C	DMK ...	26,801
Ganesan K R	TMM ...	569
Annan T K	IND ...	431
Nehruji V N	IND ...	112

165. SRIRANGAM

Electorate	: 1,88,175	
Votes Polled	: 1,22,281	(64.98%)
Valid Votes Polled	: 1,16,957	(95.65%)
Rejected Votes	: 5,324	(4.35%)

KRISHNAN KU PA	AIADMK	ELECTED
Krishnan Ku Pa	AIADMK ...	82,462
Jayabalan R	JD ...	30,918
Seshagiri Rao K	BJP ...	2,305
Jayabal V	PMK ...	617
Marimuthu L	IND ...	407
Pandu S	IND ...	248

166. TIRUCHIRAPPALLI-1

Electorate	: 1,29,007	
Votes Polled	: 77,291	(59.91%)
Valid Votes Polled	: 75,471	(97.65%)
Rejected Votes	: 1,820	(2.35%)

AROKEYASAMY S	AIADMK	ELECTED
Arokiyasamy S	AIADMK ...	42,774
Malarmannan A	DMK ...	27,839
Rajmohamed M	ML ...	2,301
Palaniappan SP	BJP ...	1,389
Paramasivam A T M	JP ...	333
Xavier Durairaj A	IND ...	233
Alla Pitchai M	IND ...	156
Rajarathinam P	IND ...	153
Paulraj G A	IND ...	82
Kulandaivel A	IND ...	73
Mohamed Ishaq A K	IND ...	46
Raja T	IND ...	36
Alagu Pillai	IND ...	36
Thirugnanasambantham P	IND ...	20

167. TIRUCHIRAPPALLI-2

Electorate	: 1,80,072	
Votes Polled	: 98,060	(54.46%)
Valid Votes Polled	: 95,597	(97.49%)
Rejected Votes	: 2,463	(2.51%)

MALA G R	AIADMK	ELECTED
Mala G R	AIADMK ...	54,664
Anbil Poyyamozi	DMK ...	34,120
Kader Mohideen K M	ML ...	4,240
Devananth K S	BJP ...	1,259
Velusamy E	JP ...	591
Masthan	IND ...	213
Karuppiyah M	IND ...	104
Abdul Rahman M	IND ...	64
Nadarajan V	TMM ...	63
Sirajudeen N	IND ...	59
Murugaiah Pillai S	IND ...	56
Thanga Maruthamuthu	GMK ...	53
Velmurugan N	IND ...	46
Thajudeen R	IND ...	34
Janakiraman	IND ...	31

168. THIRUVERAMBUR

Electorate	: 2,11,377	
Votes Polled	: 1,19,371	(56.47%)
Valid Votes Polled	: 1,16,460	(97.56%)
Rejected Votes	: 2,911	(2.44%)

RATHINAVEL T	AIADMK	ELECTED
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THANJAVUR DISTRICT

169. SIRKALI (SC)

Electorate	: 1,50,643	
Votes Polled	: 1,06,089	(70.42%)
Valid Votes Polled	: 1,01,690	(95.85%)
Rejected Votes	: 4,399	(4.15%)

MOORTHY T	AIADMK	ELECTED
Moorthy T	AIADMK ...	62,321
Panneerselvam Dr M	DMK ...	28,337
Sivasamy A	PMK ...	10,931
Sachithanantham A	IND ...	101

170. POOMPUHAR

Electorate	: 1,43,708	
Votes Polled	: 1,02,364	(71.23%)
Valid Votes Polled	: 98,136	(95.87%)
Rejected Votes	: 4,228	(4.13%)

POORASAMY M	AIADMK	ELECTED
Poorasamy M	AIADMK ...	52,478
Mohamed Siddik M	DMK ...	33,107
Sugumar G	PMK ...	11,371
Selvanathan C	AMI ...	1,180

171. MAYILADUTURAI

Electorate	: 1,46,043	
Votes Polled	: 1,01,089	(69.22%)
Valid Votes Polled	: 98,510	(97.45%)
Rejected Votes	: 2,579	(2.55%)

ABUL HASSAN M M S	INC	ELECTED
Abul Hassan M M S	INC ...	54,516
Senguttuvan A	DMK ...	31,208
Periyasamy K	PMK ...	11,779

Rathinavel T	AIADMK ...	69,596
Pappa Umanath	CPI(M) ...	43,074
Rukmangadhan V	BJP ...	1,505
Gnnasekar K	PMK ...	623
Ramachandran G	JP ...	556
Muthukaruppan S	IND ...	444
Arokiasamy S	IND ...	260
Gurusamy A	IND ...	186
Raja Saleem S A	TMM ...	141
Thathu Adaikapattar R	IND ...	75

Emayavarambon S	JP ...	475
Govindaraju V	IND ...	206
Panneerselvam G	TMM ...	167
Murali R	IND ...	159

172. KUTTALAM

Electorate	: 1,48,950	
Votes Polled	: 1,09,700	(73.65%)
Valid Votes Polled	: 1,06,315	(96.94%)
Rejected Votes	: 3,385	(3.09%)

ASAIMANI S	AIADMK	ELECTED
Asaimani S	AIADMK ...	60,617
Mani Ko Si	DMK ...	37,866
Kasinathan K	PMK ...	7,036
Ramakrishnan A	TMM ...	261
Saminathan S	IND ...	228
Subarulla A R	IND ...	222
Singara Muthusamy	IND ...	85

173. NANNILAM (SC)

Electorate	: 1,52,477	
Votes Polled	: 1,10,473	(72.45%)
Valid Votes Polled	: 1,06,753	(96.63%)
Rejected Votes	: 3,720	(3.37%)

GOPAL K	AIADMK	ELECTED
Gopal K	AIADMK ...	60,623
Manimaran M	DMK ...	43,415
Chellaiyan R	PMK ...	2,715

174. TIRUVARUR (SC)

Electorate	: 1,58,043	
Votes Polled	: 1,11,816	(70.75%)
Valid Votes Polled	: 1,08,665	(97.18%)

TAMILARASU	45
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Rejected Votes	:	3,151	(2.82%)
THAMBUSAMI V	CPI(M)	ELECTED	
Thambusami V	CPI(M) ...	55,653	
Ramasamy M	INC ...	50,406	
Subramanian Pon	PMK ...	1,979	
Pappaiyan G	TMM ...	627	

175. NAGAPATTINAM

Electorate	:	1,49,065	
Votes Polled	:	1,04,836	(70.33%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,01,629	(96.94%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,207	(3.06%)

KODIMARI R	AIADMK	ELECTED	
Kodimari R	AIADMK ...	53,050	
Veeraian G	CPI(M) ...	43,116	
Chockalingam P V	PMK ...	3,411	
Ambikapathi V A R	BJP ...	1,329	
Ramakrishnan A	IND ...	161	
Anirudhan K	IND ...	160	
Ravindran C	TMM ...	132	
Ganesan V K	IND ...	126	
Rajendran M	IND ...	61	
Muthukrishnan S	IND ...	43	
Santhanam K	IND ...	40	

176. VEDARANYAM

Electorate	:	1,40,962	
Votes Polled	:	1,16,520	(82.66%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,13,679	(97.56%)
Rejected Votes	:	2,841	(2.44%)

RAJENDRAN P V	INC	ELECTED	
Rajendran P V	INC ...	55,957	
Meenakshisundaram M	DMK ...	39,089	
Marimuthu Gounder M	PMK ...	17,327	
Subramanian K	BJP ...	889	
Manivannan S	TMM ...	330	
Ramakrishnan S	IND ...	87	

177. TIRUTHURAIPUNDI (SC)

Electorate	:	1,61,297	
Votes Polled	:	1,19,460	(74.06%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,17,327	(98.21%)
Rejected Votes	:	2,133	(1.79%)

PALANISAMY G	CPI	ELECTED	
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Palanisamy G	CPI ...	62,863	
Vedaiyan V	INC ...	50,797	
Baskar M	PMK ...	2,998	
Ambikapathi K	IND ...	378	
Shanmugam P	TMM ...	291	

178. MANNARGUDI

Electorate	:	1,59,520	
Votes Polled	:	1,14,547	(71.81%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,11,232	(97.11%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,315	(2.89%)

SRINIVASAN K	AIADMK	ELECTED	
Srinivasan K	AIADMK ...	58,194	
Veerasenan V	CPI ...	50,798	
Vaduganathan T	PMK ...	1,258	
Manikandan K	IND ...	363	
Mallinathan A	TMM ...	267	
Selvaraj M	IND ...	162	
Srinivasan N	IND ...	113	
Victor Vincent H	IND ...	77	

179. PATTUKKOTTAI

Electorate	:	1,66,059	
Votes Polled	:	1,12,219	(67.58%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,09,169	(97.28%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,050	(2.72%)

BALASUBRAMANIAN K	AIADMK	ELECTED	
Balasubramanian K	AIADMK ...	67,764	
Annadurai K	DMK ...	39,028	
Rengasamy C	PMK ...	857	
Saminathan Chinna	JP ...	673	
Chokkalingam M R	IND ...	527	
Thashkant T	IND ...	320	

180. PERAVURANI

Electorate	:	1,54,172	
Votes Polled	:	1,17,227	(76.04%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,14,717	(97.86%)
Rejected Votes	:	2,510	(2.14%)

SINGARAM R	INC	ELECTED	
Singaram R	INC ...	77,504	
Govendhan M R	DMK ...	32,962	
Samyappan U	BJP ...	2,996	
Palanivelu S	PMK ...	568	
Shanmugam P	TMM ...	310	
Mohamed Rawther A	IND ...	233	
Singaravelu Chetty M	IND ...	144	

181. ORATHANAD

Electorate	:	1,56,922	
Votes Polled	:	1,19,319	(76.04%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,16,099	(97.30%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,220	(2.70%)

ALAGU THIRUNAVUKKARASU	AIADMK	ELECTED	
Alagu Thirunavukkarasu	AIADMK ...	68,208	
Ganesan	DMK ...	47,328	
Sundararajan S	PMK ...	384	
Veeramuthu(a)Vi Boothi			
Veeramuthuswamy R	IND ...	179	

182. THIRUVONAM

Electorate	:	1,61,026	
Votes Polled	:	1,19,695	(74.33%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,16,090	(96.99%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,605	(3.01%)

THANGAMUTHU K	AIADMK	ELECTED	
Thangamuthu K	AIADMK ...	75,141	
Ramachandran M	DMK ...	40,173	
Gunaseelan K	TMM ...	306	
Mathiyazhagan K	IND ...	264	
Vaiyapuri Kadavarayar R	LD ...	206	

183. THANJAVUR

Electorate	:	1,83,277	
Votes Polled	:	1,12,177	(61.21%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,09,736	(97.82%)
Rejected Votes	:	2,441	(2.18%)

SOMASUNDARAM S D	AIADMK	ELECTED	
Somasundaram S D	AIADMK ...	64,363	
Ubayadullah S N M	DMK ...	44,502	
Thiraviyam B	TMM ...	346	
Singaravel A	IND ...	190	
Ravi S	IND ...	173	
Palani Manickam T	IND ...	162	

184. TIRUVAIYARU

Electorate	:	1,45,334	
Votes Polled	:	99,274	(68.31%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	96,598	(97.30%)
Rejected Votes	:	2,676	(2.70%)

KALIAPERUMAL P	AIADMK	ELECTED	
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Kaliaperumal P	AIADMK ...	57,648	
Chandrasekaran Durai	DMK ...	37,249	
Govindasamy A R	PMK ...	1,037	
Santhakumar A	IND ...	192	
Kumaresan G	IND ...	192	
Pichaiya Mullakudi M	TMM ...	181	
Jaibunisa M	UMNMSK ...	99	

185. PAPANASAM

Electorate	:	1,42,902	
Votes Polled	:	1,00,463	(70.30%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	96,987	(96.54%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,476	(3.46%)

RAJARAMAN S	INC	ELECTED	
Rajaraman S	INC ...	54,445	
Kalyanasundaram S	DMK ...	32,520	
Govindaraju K	PMK ...	6,279	
Kalimuthu N	IND ...	1,900	
Sundaramoorthy R	BJP ...	1,497	
Rengarajan S	IND ...	152	
Marimuthu A R	IND ...	101	
Sowrirajan P	IND ...	93	

186. VALANGIMAN (SC)

Electorate	:	1,29,813	
Votes Polled	:	93,691	(72.17%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	90,579	(96.68%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,112	(3.32%)

PANCHAVARNAM K	AIADMK	ELECTED	
Panchavarnam K	AIADMK ...	58,504	
Senthamil Chelvan S	DMK ...	30,816	
Kaliarmurthy T	AMI ...	646	
Kaliyamoorthy P	PMK ...	613	

187. KUMBAKONAM

Electorate	:	1,60,025	
Votes Polled	:	1,06,407	(66.49%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,03,256	(97.04%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,151	(2.96%)

ERAMANATHAN R	AIADMK	ELECTED	
Eramanathan R	AIADMK ...	67,271	
Kumarasamy S	JD ...	30,962	
Ganesan V G	PMK ...	2,971	
Sonraj A R	BJP ...	1,137	
Ganesan S	IND ...	377	
Kurusamy S	IND ...	157	
Nagappan R	IND ...	121	

Umarkathab K A	IND ...	104
Jeevanandam A	TMM ...	86
Shanmugam C	IND ...	70

188. THIRUVIDAMARUDUR

Electorate	:	1,53,316	
Votes Polled	:	1,14,371	(74.60%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,11,163	(97.20%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,208	(2.80%)

PANNEERSELVAM N INC ELECTED

Panneerselvam N	INC ...	62,523
Ramalingam S	DMK ...	37,392
Kesavan G	PMK ...	10,035
Kailasam D	TMM ...	473
Kannapiran V S	IND ...	413
Gnanasekaran V V	IND ...	169
Sowrirajan B	IND ...	158

PUDUKKOTTAI DISTRICT

189. THIRUMAYAM

Electorate	:	1,72,211	
Votes Polled	:	1,10,476	(64.15%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,03,295	(93.50%)
Rejected Votes	:	7,181	(6.50%)

REGUPATHY S AIADMK ELECTED

Regupathy S	AIADMK ...	72,701
Govindarasan Erama	APTTMK ...	27,970
Arumugam B	IND ...	1,840
Muthu P	PMK ...	546
Arunachalam G	IND ...	238

190. KOLATHUR (SC)

Electorate	:	1,74,949	
Votes Polled	:	1,24,191	(70.99%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,19,389	(96.13%)
Rejected Votes	:	4,802	(3.87%)

KULANDAIVELU C AIADMK ELECTED

Kulandaivelu C	AIADMK ...	91,350
Raju V	APTTMK ...	26,038
Selvaraj M	TMM ...	741
Samy Ayyah K	PMK ...	609
Mari Appan R	JP ...	461
Natesan A	IND ...	190

191. PUDUKKOTTAI

Electorate	:	1,83,488	
Votes Polled	:	1,26,363	(68.97%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,23,728	(97.91%)
Rejected Votes	:	2,635	(2.09%)

SWAMINATHAN C INC ELECTED

Swaminathan C	INC ...	82,205
Mani V N	DMK ...	38,806
Dharmalingam K	PMK ...	610
Rathinam A	JP ...	584
Mohanraj A	TMM ...	330
Lakshmanan K M	IND ...	309
Kandan M	IND ...	277
Vijayabaskar P	IND ...	211
Honest Rajmohan	IND ...	174
Ibrahim U	IND ...	122
Paramasivam R	IND ...	100

192. ALANGUDI

Electorate	:	1,77,995	
Votes Polled	:	1,32,452	(74.41%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,28,837	(97.27%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,615	(2.73%)

SHANMUGANATHAN S AIADMK ELECTED

Shanmuganathan S	AIADMK ...	88,684
Chirtrarasu S	DMK ...	38,983
Singaraveluchetti R M M	IND ...	651
Ramakrishnan P	IND ...	192
Visuvanathan M	PMK ...	175
Chockalingam P	IND ...	152

193. ARANTANGI

Electorate	:	1,91,195	
Votes Polled	:	1,35,699	(70.97%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,30,301	(96.02%)
Rejected Votes	:	5,398	(3.98%)

THIRUNAVUKKARASU S APTTMK ELECTED

Thirunavukkarasu S	APTTMK ...	73,571
Chellalah Kuzha	AIADMK ...	52,150
Muthuvel A K	BJP ...	2,254

Gani Rowther A	IND ...	835
Thangavelu M	TMM ...	246
Sakadevan M	IND ...	176
Kalyani Viyasar	IND ...	169
Manthirikumar M	IND ...	153
Chittravel A	IND ...	148

PASUMPON THEVAR THIRUMAGAN DISTRICT

194. TIRUPPATTUR

Electorate	:	1,53,932	
Votes Polled	:	99,063	(64.36%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	95,811	(96.72%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,252	(3.28%)

KANNAPPAN S AIADMK ELECTED

Kannappan S	AIADMK ...	63,297
Sevanthiappan S	DMK ...	31,841
Chinniah PR	IND ...	241
Jothimani M	TMM ...	220
Sethu P	IND ...	212

195. KARAIKUDI

Electorate	:	1,88,714	
Votes Polled	:	1,13,581	(60.19%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,09,493	(96.40%)
Rejected Votes	:	4,088	(3.60%)

KARPAGAM M AIADMK ELECTED

Karpagam M	AIADMK ...	71,912
Chidambaram CT	DMK ...	33,601
Karunakaran N G	BJP ...	2,090
Abdul Rahman S	IND ...	651
Ganesan O M	IND ...	335
Arunachalam V	IND ...	248
Rajendran S	IND ...	216
Nagalingam K	IND ...	200
Jayapaul S	IND ...	167
Vairamutthu P	IND ...	73

197. ILAYANGUDI

Electorate	:	1,43,281	
Votes Polled	:	89,882	(62.73%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	85,582	(95.22%)
Rejected Votes	:	4,300	(4.78%)

RAMACHANDRAN MA SA MA AIADMK ELECTED

Ramachandran MA SA MA	AIADMK ...	52,994
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Velpu C	IND ...	127
Jayanthiran K	IND ...	117
Ramalingam S	IND ...	85
Thangavel K	IND ...	70
Jayabal R	IND ...	69
Arivazhakan C	IND ...	68
Abdul Jabar M	IND ...	63

Nalla Sethupathi N	DMK ...	28,864
Mohamed Cassim N H	ML ...	2,784
Jaya Rani S	IND ...	346
Selvam M	IND ...	325
Mani A	IND ...	269

198. SIVAGANGA

Electorate	:	1,57,969	
Votes Polled	:	1,00,453	(63.59%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	95,631	(95.20%)
Rejected Votes	:	4,822	(4.80%)

MURUGANANDAM KR AIADMK ELECTED

Muruganandam KR	AIADMK ...	69,506
Manoharan B	DMK ...	23,645
Manokaran M	IND ...	993
Sathiah A	PMK ...	735
Muthuraman A	IND ...	212
Gubandiran A	IND ...	189
Senbagalingam AT	IND ...	137
Krishnan M	TDI ...	116
Sivaprakasam(a)Sibian B	IND ...	98

199. MANAMADURAI (SC)

Electorate	:	1,57,659	
Votes Polled	:	99,019	(62.81%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	95,775	(96.72%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,244	(3.28%)

SUBRAMANIAN V M AIADMK ELECTED

Subramanian V M	AIADMK ...	66,823
Kasi Lingam K	DMK ...	28,535
Solaimalai C	IND ...	267
Narayanan C	IND ...	150



RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT

196. TIRUVADANAI

Electorate	:	1,80,875	
Votes Polled	:	1,08,895	(60.20%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,04,461	(95.93%)
Rejected Votes	:	4,434	(4.07%)

RAMASAMY AMBALAM KR	INC	ELECTED
Ramasamy Ambalam KR	INC ...	65,723
Sornalingam K	JD ...	35,187
Karuppiyah R	IND ...	1,976
Namachivayam	IPF ...	1,005
Savariyar A	IND ...	309
Damotharan S	TMM ...	261

200. PARAMAKUDI (SC)

Electorate	:	1,71,075	
Votes Polled	:	1,01,523	(59.34%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	95,291	(93.86%)
Rejected Votes	:	6,232	(6.14%)

SUNDARARAJ Dr S	AIADMK	ELECTED
Sundararaj Dr S	AIADMK ...	63,577
Chandran N	CPI ...	25,111
Madasamy R	IND ...	4,274
Sakkarai M	IND ...	1,229
Nagarajan M	IND ...	1,100

201. RAMANATHAPURAM

Electorate	:	1,76,322	
Votes Polled	:	1,08,496	(61.53%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,05,098	(96.87%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,398	(3.13%)

THENNAVAN M	AIADMK	ELECTED
Thennavan M	AIADMK ...	62,004
Kader M A	DMK ...	31,635

KAMARAJAR DISTRICT

204. ARUPPUKOTTAI

Electorate	:	1,57,736	
Votes Polled	:	1,00,120	(63.47%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	96,730	(96.61%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,390	(3.39%)

50	TAMILARASU
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Raja Hussain K	PMK ...	7,063
Muniasamy MA	BJP ...	2,971
Dallas M	IND ...	491
Thavamani K	IND ...	273
Rakkan M	IND ...	261
Rajagopal M	IND ...	180
Venkatasamy Raju N	TMM ...	110
Mani A	IND ...	65
Baskaran P	IND ...	45

202. KADALADI

Electorate	:	1,92,136	
Votes Polled	:	1,05,274	(54.79%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,01,619	(96.53%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,655	(3.47%)

SATHIYAMOORTHY V	AIADMK	ELECTED
Sathiyamoorthy V	AIADMK ...	56,552
Kalimuthu Dr K	DMK ...	27,098
Mohamed Mubarak Alim	ML ...	17,230
Velusamy Nadar V A	JP ...	240
Mangaleswaran M R	IND ...	187
Rajendran P	TMM ...	178
Shajahan S	IND ...	134

203. MUDUKULATHUR

Electorate	:	1,74,823	
Votes Polled	:	99,891	(57.14%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	95,981	(96.09%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,910	(3.91%)

BALAKRISHNAN S	INC	ELECTED
Balakrishnan S	INC ...	40,065
John Pandian S	PMK ...	29,021
Murugan K	APTTMK ...	25,499
Muthumani Thevar M	IND ...	706
Rangaraj S	TMM ...	261
Mathavan R	IND ...	212
Sakthivel K V	IND ...	137

MANIMEGHALAI V G	AIADMK	ELECTED
Manimeghalai V G	AIADMK ...	56,985
Shanmugasundaram R M	DMK ...	37,066
Karuppiyah C	PMK ...	1,350

Karuppannan C	IND ...	289
Sathasivam M	IND ...	216
Bala Subramani R	TMM ...	162
Pandiperumal E	IC(SSC) ...	160
Balamurugan K	IND ...	125
Kanakkan M	IND ...	96
Marivasamy S	IND ...	71
Thanikkodi E	IND ...	67
Palani K	IND ...	53
Tamilmurugan A	IND ...	52
Veerachamy Agamudaiyar R	IND ...	38

205. SATTUR

Electorate	:	1,92,024	
Votes Polled	:	1,27,184	(66.23%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,23,509	(97.11%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,675	(2.89%)

RAMACHANDRAN K K S S R	APTTMK	ELECTED
Ramachandran K K S S R	APTTMK ...	59,942
Sannasi Karupasamy	AIADMK ...	57,703
Gnanasekaran M	PMK ...	1,673
Soundu Ramalingam P	IND ...	375
Kanagavel S	IND ...	365
Karuthapandian T K	IND ...	301
Balasubramaniam G	IND ...	260
Rajan A	IND ...	242
Ramsamy P	JP ...	200
Ramachandran K S A	IND ...	189
Rathinavel K	IND ...	181
Sangumuthu N	IND ...	178
Subbramaniam S	IND ...	167
Balasubramaniam M G	IND ...	110
Periasamy T	IND ...	101
Paulraj K	IND ...	99
Vijayakrishnan M	IND ...	94
Ramachandran T	IND ...	93
Ramachandran S S	IND ...	91
Jakir Hussain S	TMM ...	85
Uthanumallaian T	IND ...	85
Pugalanthi C	IND ...	79
Mallika R	IND ...	76
Maduraiveeran M	IND ...	67
Viduthalaichelvam G	IND ...	66
Gurunathan V A	IND ...	60
Ramachandran R S	IND ...	59
Selvaraj E	IND ...	56
Raman N	IND ...	55
Pulludayar M	IND ...	55
Rayappa A	IND ...	40
Thulasiram R	IND ...	39
Velayutham V	IND ...	38
Ramanujam M	IND ...	37
Arumugam S	IND ...	34
Pogalanthi G	IND ...	33
Jayaram P	IND ...	32
Dakshinamoorthy S	IND ...	29
Athinarayanan N	IND ...	29

Ramalingam M A	IND ...	26
Ramachandran S R S	IND ...	24
Gurusamy S	IND ...	22
Ramachandran V A S	IND ...	19

206. VIRUDHUNAGAR

Electorate	:	1,64,459	
Votes Polled	:	1,00,304	(60.99%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	94,911	(94.62%)
Rejected Votes	:	5,393	(5.38%)

SANJAY RAMASWAMY	INC	ELECTED
Sanjay Ramaswamy	INC ...	53,217
Veerasamy G	JD ...	33,816
Mokkiah S	PMK ...	3,192
Murugan N D	IND ...	657
Pandiyarajan S V P R	IND ...	571
Ramar M P	TMM ...	431
Kanakavel R	IND ...	420
Rajakkani V	IND ...	292
Ramasamy Reddiar N	IND ...	241
Perumal S	IND ...	233
Jeyapal M P	IND ...	218
Subbiah S	IND ...	193
Bose N	IND ...	183
Ganesalingam A S	IND ...	176
Rajamanickam N	IND ...	173
Rajan V	IND ...	139
Manimaran M S	IND ...	123
Pandiaraj P	IND ...	98
Krishna Ramanujam T	IND ...	98
Marimuthu S	IND ...	91
Ravindran V T C	IND ...	88
Athinarayanan N	IND ...	73
Thangarajan K P	IND ...	65
Lingasamy R	IND ...	65
Panpeer Selvam S	IND ...	58

207. SIVAKASI

Electorate	:	2,08,155	
Votes Polled	:	1,30,368	(62.63%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,27,025	(97.44%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,343	(2.56%)

BALAGANGADHARAN J	AIADMK	ELECTED
Balagangadharan J	AIADMK ...	84,785
Boopathi Rajaram B	DMK ...	37,059
Dharmar M	PMK ...	1,258
Haridoss S	IND ...	1,204
Chelliah S	IND ...	1,010
Sangiah K	IND ...	298
Varatharaj V	IND ...	280
Thalapathi Parthiban K	IND ...	170
Siva Arumugam K	IND ...	169
Nagarajan S	TMM ...	163
Marimuthu S	IND ...	144

TAMILARASU	51
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Sekar V	IND ...	111
Alagarsamy V	IND ...	107
Athinarayanan N	IND ...	93
Thiagarajan(a)Yogam PI D	IND ...	72
Ayyappan S	IND ...	56
Muthuraj K	IND ...	46

208. SRIVILLIPUTHUR

Electorate	: 1,72,833	
Votes Polled	: 1,17,657	(68.08%)
Valid Votes Polled	: 1,13,502	(96.47%)
Rejected Votes	: 4,155	(3.53%)

THAMARAIKKANI R	IND	ELECTED
Thamaraikkani R	IND ...	38,908
Vinayagamoorthy R	AIADMK ...	37,739
Venkadasamy A	CPI ...	33,102
Radhamani K	PMK ...	2,183
Ramasamy A	IND ...	600
Rajendran S R	IND ...	295
Govindan G	TMM ...	243

CHIDAMBARANAR DISTRICT

210. VILATHIKULAM

Electorate	: 1,47,418	
Votes Polled	: 88,644	(60.13%)
Valid Votes Polled	: 86,489	(97.57%)
Rejected Votes	: 2,155	(2.43%)

KANAGAVALLI N C	AIADMK	ELECTED
Kanagavalli N C	AIADMK ...	53,713
Mavel Raj S	DMK ...	32,004
Ganesan K	TMM ...	365
Rajan B	IND ...	212
Ramasamy Reddiar R K	IND ...	105
Natarajan K P	IND ...	90

211. OTTAPIDARAM (SC)

Electorate	: 1,36,686	
Votes Polled	: 80,837	(59.14%)
Valid Votes Polled	: 79,001	(97.73%)
Rejected Votes	: 1,836	(2.27%)

RAJAMANNAR S X	AIADMK	ELECTED
Rajamannar S X	AIADMK ...	52,360
Chelladurai C	DMK ...	25,035
Jeevarathinam S	PMK ...	1,184

Uthayasooriyan G	IND ...	168
Munisamy G	IND ...	143
Shomasundaram M	TDI ...	121

209. RAJAPALAYAM (SC)

Electorate	: 1,77,434	
Votes Polled	: 1,11,183	(62.66%)
Valid Votes Polled	: 1,08,212	(97.33%)
Rejected Votes	: 2,971	(2.67%)

SATHIAH T	AIADMK	ELECTED
Sathiah T	AIADMK ...	68,657
Dhanuskodi K	APTTMK ...	37,169
Poomari M	IND ...	687
Sonai M	IND ...	640
Sakthivel T	PMK ...	392
Manisekar C	TMM ...	261
Chellathurai Manopal D	IND ...	184
Manmathan M	IND ...	157
Jayapal M P	IND ...	65

Jesudasan(a)Mohandas S	TMM ...	149
Selvaraj G	IND ...	140
Jesumani M	IND ...	133

212. KOILPATTI

Electorate	: 1,61,982	
Votes Polled	: 97,155	(59.98%)
Valid Votes Polled	: 94,698	(97.47%)
Rejected Votes	: 2,457	(2.53%)

SHYAMALA R	AIADMK	ELECTED
Shyamala R	AIADMK ...	58,535
Aiyalusamy L	CPI ...	30,284
Krishnamoorthy P	PMK ...	4,032
Ganesh K S	JP ...	403
Alagumuthu M	IND ...	310
Nainar Pandian M	TMM ...	227
Abdul Kaboor K	IND ...	214
Arumugasamy D	IND ...	159
Rajaram S	IND ...	140
Sundaram D	IND ...	128
Madasamy V	IND ...	95
Esakkimuthu S	IND ...	88
Visvanathan V	IND ...	46
Solaiappan M	IND ...	39

224. SATTANGULAM

Electorate	: 1,56,063	
Votes Polled	: 74,658	(47.84%)
Valid Votes Polled	: 73,130	(97.95%)
Rejected Votes	: 1,528	(2.05%)

KUMARI ANANTHAN	INC	ELECTED
Kumari Ananthan	INC ...	52,719
Ganesa Pandian M A	JD ...	16,894
Jebamani R	JP ...	2,596
Siva Subbu K	TMM ...	309
Ulagu V	PMK ...	193
Soosai Gurunathan I M	IND ...	179
Pandaram P	IND ...	134
David Rajaya M	IND ...	106

225. TIRUCHENDUR

Electorate	: 1,73,304	
Votes Polled	: 94,977	(54.80%)
Valid Votes Polled	: 92,864	(97.78%)
Rejected Votes	: 2,113	(2.22%)

CHELLATHURAI A	AIADMK	ELECTED
Chellathurai A	AIADMK ...	54,442
Pandian A S	DMK ...	27,794
Poovanam K	BJP ...	4,615
Packiaraj A	IND ...	3,016
Kayal Mahaboob	ML ...	2,039
Pal Pandian N	IND ...	202
Joseph A	JP ...	177
Andrews T	TMM ...	84
Jeyamurugan M	IND ...	81
Kani A	IND ...	62
Suyambu S M	IND ...	59
Pown Madasamy A	IND ...	50
Kottalamuthu S A	IND ...	44
Rajanthiran S	IND ...	40
Ayadurai T V	IND ...	39
Kayal Manuel Raj M	IND ...	36
Perumal P	IND ...	28
Jahubar A	IND ...	22
Perumal S	IND ...	20
Pattani C	IND ...	14

TIRUNELVELI KATTABOMMAN DISTRICT

213. SANKARANAYANARKOIL (SC)

Electorate	: 1,63,079	
Votes Polled	: 1,09,938	(67.41%)
Valid Votes Polled	: 1,06,043	(96.46%)

226. SRIVAIKUNTAM

Electorate	: 1,42,524	
Votes Polled	: 84,500	(59.29%)
Valid Votes Polled	: 81,233	(96.13%)
Rejected Votes	: 3,267	(3.87%)

DANIEL RAJ S	INC	ELECTED
Daniel Raj S	INC ...	50,800
David Selwyn S	DMK ...	23,486
Thiruneelakandan S	BJP ...	5,445
Esakky M	PMK ...	526
Daniel Sunder Singh K	TMM ...	309
Natarajan M	AMI ...	291
Selwin Santhakumar J	IND ...	227
Subburaj E	IND ...	149

227. TUTICORIN

Electorate	: 2,08,186	
Votes Polled	: 1,21,943	(58.57%)
Valid Votes Polled	: 1,20,361	(98.70%)
Rejected Votes	: 1,582	(1.30%)

RAMESH V P R	AIADMK	ELECTED
Ramesh V P R	AIADMK ...	79,552
Perlasamy N	DMK ...	38,157
Uttarapandi G	JP ...	958
Sunder Raj P	PMK ...	352
Meenakshisundaram A	IND ...	210
Ganesan A	TMM ...	158
Madasamy S	IND ...	144
Kennedy Devaraj S	IND ...	139
Sudalai Mani V	IND ...	105
Christopher P D	IND ...	97
Channakiaya P Regu	IND ...	83
Paul Pandian A S	IND ...	69
Mariappan V A P	IND ...	65
Ratnadurai Pandian P S P K	IND ...	60
Paulraj D	IND ...	58
Veeramani S	IND ...	43
Nawabjan R	IND ...	41
Shanmugavel S	IND ...	40
Thavasimuthu S	IND ...	30

Rejected Votes	: 3,895	(3.54%)
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GOPALAKRISHNAN V	AIADMK	ELECTED
Gopalakrishnan V	AIADMK ...	65,620

Thangavelu S	DMK ...	38,772
Karuppasamy M	PMK ...	916
Suriakanthi N	IND ...	484
Madasamy S	TMM ...	251

214. VASUDEVANALLUR (SC)

Electorate	:	149,715	
Votes Polled	:	97,806	(65.33%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	93,835	(95.94%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,971	(4.06%)

ESWARAN R	INC	ELECTED
Eswaran R	INC ...	54,688
Krishnan R	CPI ...	34,374
Paulraj K	ML ...	3,567
Madasamy S	TMM ...	572
Karadi Madasamy V	IND ...	420
Manickam A	IND ...	214

215. KADAYANALLUR

Electorate	:	1,51,969	
Votes Polled	:	1,02,554	(67.48%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	98,387	(95.94%)
Rejected Votes	:	4,167	(4.06%)

NAGOOR MEERAN S	AIADMK	ELECTED
Nagoor Meeran S	AIADMK ...	55,681
Samsudin(a)Kathiravan	DMK ...	27,971
Kamaruthen V S	ML ...	8,215
Mailerumperumal R	BJP ...	5,316
Selvakumar(a)l S S Rajan S	TMM ...	377
Mydieen Pichai	IND ...	268
Shahul Ahmeed T	IND ...	185
Rajandran R	IND ...	161
Mariappan A	IND ...	107
Varisai Mohamed S	IND ...	56
Esakkiya Pillai(a)Durai Pillai M S	IND ...	50

216. TENKASI

Electorate	:	1,61,852	
Votes Polled	:	1,08,706	(67.16%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,04,893	(96.49%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,813	(3.51%)

PETER ALPHONSE S	INC	ELECTED
Peter Alphonse S	INC ...	65,142
Ramakrishnan S	DMK ...	28,263
Sastha R T	BJP ...	7,228
Chellathurai N	ML ...	3,185
Kumar M	TMM ...	273

Balraj A	IND ...	271
Poovam Prakash T S P	IND ...	172
Rajaiah A	IND ...	124
Varadaraj P	IND ...	91
Palani T	IND ...	74
David Raman S	IND ...	704

217. ALANGULAM

Electorate	:	1,57,887	
Votes Polled	:	1,09,658	(69.45%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,06,288	(96.93%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,370	(3.07%)

RAMASUBBU S S	INC	ELECTED
Ramasubbu S S	INC ...	66,637
Gurunathan S	DMK ...	35,487
Pavasam C	PMK ...	1,491
Palani Sankar M	TMM ...	1,154
Samraj Edward Pandian R	JP ...	491
Ramakrishnan M	IND ...	275
Rayappan M	IND ...	223
Vivekananthan T	IND ...	203
Devaraj J	IND ...	175
Karuppasamy R	IND ...	152

218. TIRUNELVELI

Electorate	:	1,65,240	
Votes Polled	:	1,02,277	(61.90%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,00,516	(98.28%)
Rejected Votes	:	1,761	(1.72%)

VELIAH D	AIADMK	ELECTED
Veliah D	AIADMK ...	63,138
Subramanian A L	DMK ...	32,853
Thandayuthapani M	IND ...	1,874
Nellaiappan C	PMK ...	1,803
Ponnudurai V	TMM ...	246
Peer Jamal P	IND ...	151
Royappan M	IND ...	95
Chandrasekaran A	IND ...	79
Mohammed Mathar M	IND ...	65
Somasundaram E	IND ...	60
Nagarajan A S	IND ...	59
Bhagavathi Pillai P	IND ...	52
Karuppasamy R	IND ...	41

219. PALAYAMCOTTAI

Electorate	:	1,69,762	
Votes Polled	:	1,00,388	(59.13%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	97,909	(97.53%)
Rejected Votes	:	2,479	(2.47%)

DHARMALINGAM P	AIADMK	ELECTED
Dharmalingam P	AIADMK ...	45,141
Karuppasamy Pandian V	APTTMK ...	38,250
Muhammed Meeran Mohideen L K SML	...	12,429
Daniel Rathnam I	TMM ...	474
Noorl Hameen A	JP ...	341
Mohamed Mathar M	IND ...	247
Balaganesan J	IND ...	226
Sundarajan G S	IND ...	130
Jeyaraj C	IND ...	125
Ilanchezhian P	IND ...	113
Madasamy T	IND ...	86
Jayasingh V	IND ...	84
Athiraja E	IND ...	83
Karuppasamy R	IND ...	80
Kalimuthu A	IND ...	69
Velkumar S	IND ...	31

220. CHERANMAHADEVI

Electorate	:	1,39,778	
Votes Polled	:	93,817	(67.12%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	90,705	(96.68%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,112	(3.32%)

PUTHUR NAINAR ATHITHAN R	AIADMK	ELECTED
Puthur Nainar Athithan R	AIADMK ...	59,358
Pandian P H	IND ...	24,890
Nadarajan N S	IND ...	4,912
Chandran A	PMK ...	389
Ponnarasu P	TMM ...	292
Natarajan S	IND ...	241
Muthusamy T	IND ...	192
Seerala Pandian S	IND ...	147
Murugesan C	IND ...	125
Pandiarajan T	IND ...	106
Rajagopalan N	IND ...	53

221. AMBASAMUDRAM

Electorate	:	1,42,793	
Votes Polled	:	90,830	(63.61%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	87,907	(96.78%)
Rejected Votes	:	2,923	(3.22%)

MURUGAIAH PANDIAN R	AIADMK	ELECTED
Murugaiyah Pandian R	AIADMK ...	57,433
Chellappa S	CPI ...	28,219
Poothathan S	PMK ...	1,004
Sivan P	JP ...	441
Ramasamy Mudaliar A	IND ...	253
Arunachalam P	TMM ...	243
Ramasamy C	IND ...	151
Gopalakrishnan E	IND ...	103
Yoven M	IND ...	60



222. NANGUNERI

Electorate	:	1,57,676	
Votes Polled	:	92,304	(58.54%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	89,870	(97.36%)
Rejected Votes	:	2,434	(2.64%)

NATESAN PAULRAJ V	AIADMK	ELECTED
Natesan Paulraj V	AIADMK ...	65,514
Mani Achiyur M	DMK ...	21,294
Thalavan P	PMK ...	1,292
Vijayaragavan M	IND ...	296
Murugesan S	AMI ...	231
Paramasiva Kone S	IND ...	155
Jayasingh K	IND ...	137
Subramanian Sholaga E	IND ...	124
Mayamuthu P	IND ...	115
Enbaraj S	IND ...	108
Kather Ali M	IND ...	95
Murugesan K	TMM ...	87
Rajendran L	IND ...	82
Natarajan T	IND ...	68
Bala Ganesan J	IND ...	64
Vairamuthu R	IND ...	57
Jayaraj P	IND ...	54
Sundara Raj M	IND ...	54
Jayaraj C	IND ...	43

223. RADHAPURAM

Electorate	:	1,59,398	
Votes Polled	:	85,712	(53.77%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	81,704	(95.32%)
Rejected Votes	:	4,008	(4.68%)

RAMANI NALLATHAMBY	INC	ELECTED
Ramani Nallathamby	INC ...	51,331
Sargunaraj N	DMK ...	18,600
Jayaraj S	BJP ...	9,136
Thangavel S	AMI ...	1,738
Masanamuthu T	JP ...	472
Thangaraja A	TMM ...	162
Gurunathan S	PMK ...	131
Vijayan N	IND ...	90
John Devarackam S K	IND ...	44

KANNIYAKUMARI DISTRICT

228. KANNIYAKUMARI

Electorate	:	1,58,543	
Votes Polled	:	93,208	(58.79%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	90,109	(96.68%)
Rejected Votes	:	3,099	(3.32%)

AMMAMUTHU M	AIADMK	ELECTED
Ammamuthu M	AIADMK ...	54,194
Krishnan C	DMK ...	19,835
Appan M E	BJP ...	13,518
David Y	IND ...	2,023
Nagoor Meeran Peer Mohemmed U	IND ...	105
Andrews E	IND ...	97
Murugan K	TMM ...	70
Markesan J Z	PMK ...	67
Dhanaraj D	IND ...	57
Maria Alex A	IND ...	46
Thankaraj S	IND ...	36
Agasthalingam Pillai A	IND ...	33
Aenantha Perumal U	IND ...	28

229. NAGERCOIL

Electorate	:	1,77,734	
Votes Polled	:	1,01,468	(57.09%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	99,205	(97.77%)
Rejected Votes	:	2,263	(2.23%)

MOSES M	INC	ELECTED
Moses M	INC ...	56,363
Retnaraj S	DMK ...	26,311
Kumaravel K A	BJP ...	15,833
Raja K S	IND ...	135
Isais Misha J	PMK ...	133
Devarajan P	TMM ...	99
Arputharaj K	IND ...	86
Shankaranarayanan S	IND ...	80
Nagoor Meeran Peer Mohamed U	IND ...	69
Stewart Gnanadhas D	IND ...	59
Mohan N	IND ...	37

230. COLACHEL

Electorate	:	1,60,212	
Votes Polled	:	89,676	(55.97%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	87,727	(97.83%)
Rejected Votes	:	1,949	(2.17%)

PAULIAH A	INC	ELECTED
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Pauliah A	INC ...	52,641
Rathakrishnan R	JD ...	19,626
Appan Cheyl S	BJP ...	14,968
Thomas S	IND ...	111
Johnson M	IND ...	108
Soosai Nayagom S	IND ...	101
Jacob Emianous T	IND ...	99
Lingaraja N	IND ...	73

231. PADMANABHAPURAM

Electorate	:	1,43,018	
Votes Polled	:	84,888	(59.35%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	82,838	(97.59%)
Rejected Votes	:	2,050	(2.41%)

LAWRENCE K	AIADMK	ELECTED
Lawrence K	AIADMK ...	42,950
Noor Mohamed S	CPI(M) ...	19,657
Velayudhan C	BJP ...	19,653
Maria Rajamony R	IND ...	202
Chellathurai N	PMK ...	106
Joseph T	TMM ...	103
Vargheese S	IND ...	74
Chellappan L	IND ...	56
Krishnamoorthy V	IND ...	37

232. THIRUVATTAR

Electorate	:	1,49,139	
Votes Polled	:	92,366	(61.93%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	90,289	(97.75%)
Rejected Votes	:	2,077	(2.25%)

NADESAN R	INC	ELECTED
Nadesan R	INC ...	45,591
Hemachandran J	CPI(M) ...	28,762
Retnasabapathy M G	BJP ...	15,015
Wilson T	IND ...	358
Udayakumar M	TMM ...	266
Haridhas P K	PMK ...	209
John Gnanamuthu Y	IND ...	88

233. VILAVANCODE

Electorate	:	1,78,938	
Votes Polled	:	1,05,032	(58.70%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	1,02,634	(97.72%)
Rejected Votes	:	2,398	(2.28%)

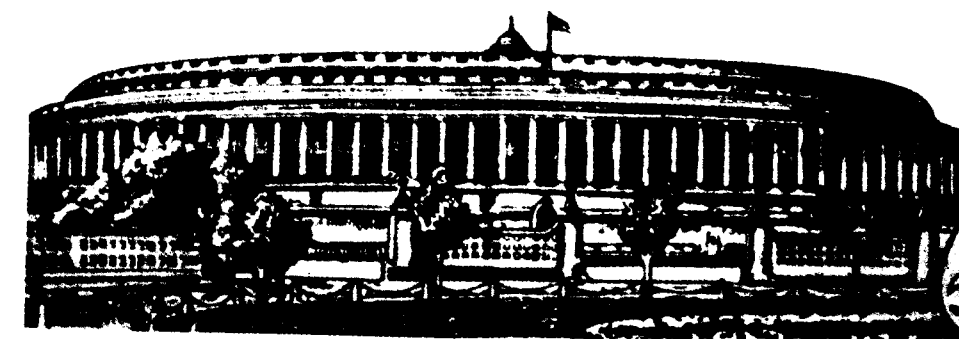
SUNDARADAS M	INC	ELECTED
Sundaradas M	INC ...	50,151
Mony D	CPI(M) ...	38,842
Rajeswaran C	BJP ...	12,511
Duraiaraj P	TMM ...	548
Dass P	IND ...	267
Palayyan Y	IND ...	195
Raj S	PMK ...	120

234. KILLIYOOR

Electorate	:	1,40,026	
Votes Polled	:	80,600	(57.56%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	78,295	(97.14%)

Rejected Votes : 2,305 (2.86%)

KUMARADAS Dr D	JD	ELECTED
Kumaradas Dr D	JD ...	26,818
Robert Singh Pon	INC ...	25,650
Mohanakumar C	BJP ...	13,735
Vijayaraghavan Pon	JP ...	11,421
Christopher John T	TMM ...	129
Johnson S	IND ...	124
Thankiah A	IND ...	100
Sundararaj R	IND ...	88
Samarthan G	IND ...	78
Jeyapaul V	PMK ...	64
Chellathurai C	IND ...	63
Aruldas K S	IND ...	25



RESULTS OF GENERAL ELECTIONS TO PARLIAMENT 1991

1. MADRAS NORTH

Electorate	:	13,58,695	
Votes Polled	:	7,49,037	(55.13%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	7,33,279	(97.90%)
Rejected Votes	:	15,758	(2.10%)

PANDIAN D	INC	ELECTED
Pandian D	INC ...	4,00,454
Arunachalam(a) Aladi Aruna	DMK ...	2,81,936
Muthukumar Rama	PMK ...	18,856
Krishnan G	BJP ...	17,309
Kalidas M	Doordarshi ...	3,646
Velaiyan T	JP ...	3,557
Ezhil Arasu R	IND ...	1,024
Kirupanidhi S	IND ...	799
Thirumoorthy P I	IND ...	666
Tamilarasan P	IND ...	558
Maniarasu P	IND ...	482

Kumari J	IND ...	455
Manakchand Nahar	IND ...	449
Nityanandam M	IND ...	438
Krishnamoorthy E S	IND ...	391
Victoria D	MELCHA ...	389
Abdul Parit P	IND ...	364
Jebaraj G	IND ...	334
Samsudeen K	IND ...	306
Moses P	SLL ...	246
Xavier Raj P F	IND ...	188
Jagadeeswaran S	IND ...	178
Thandavarayan R	IND ...	138
Thirunavukkarasu R	IND ...	116

2. MADRAS CENTRAL

Electorate	:	10,34,301	
Votes Polled	:	5,61,468	(54.28%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	5,53,749	(98.63%)
Rejected Votes	:	7,719	(1.37%)

TAMILARASU 57

ANBARASU ERA	INC	ELECTED
Anbarasu Era	INC ...	3,12,302
Somu N V N	DMK ...	2,09,031
Rajendrakumar B	BJP ...	19,262
Anbazhagan D	PMK ...	7,472
Sami Shanmugam Dr	JP ...	1,230
Mahendran M	Doordarshi ...	700
Duraishwamy C	IND ...	600
Anandan D	IND ...	572
Ramalingam V	IND ...	392
Arumugam E M	LD ...	371
Habib M	TMM ...	299
John P	IND ...	249
Ranganathan K N	IND ...	240
Muniraj M	MGRMK ...	228
Varadarajan T	IND ...	222
Vincent Theophil K	IND ...	171
Chakkarapani	IND ...	161
Swaminadhan K R	MPP ...	138
Vinsent Nadar S	IND ...	109

3. MADRAS SOUTH

Electorate	: 14,10,538	
Votes Polled	: 7,50,230	(53.19%)
Valid Votes Polled	: 7,38,558	(98.44%)
Rejected Votes	: 11,672	(1.56%)

SRIDHARAN R	AIADMK	ELECTED
Sridharan R	AIADMK ...	4,18,493
Balu T R	DMK ...	2,55,965
Narayanaswami R S	BJP ...	29,480
Sivaraman(a)Saidai Siva K V	PMK ...	19,840
Hande Dr H V	JP ...	7,662
Siva C	Doordarshi ...	919
Bhagavan Doss M	TMM ...	650
Ayyavu G	IND ...	498
Kumari J	IND ...	427
Keerthivasan T V	IND ...	408
Balaraman P	IND ...	387
Selvaraj V T C	IND ...	374
Purushothaman G	IND ...	354
Natarajan Dr A	IND ...	313
Sampath S Saidai	IND ...	291
John P	IND ...	265
Rajina	IND ...	245
Keel Namakkarak Gridathi Anandar	IND ...	241
Swaminathan	IND ...	239
Kannuthal S P	IND ...	203
Subramaniam S M	IND ...	190
Valli Velan S	IND ...	182
Thirumeni C	IND ...	182
Rajaraman G	IND ...	176
Emperumal A R	IND ...	173
Varadhadesigan O A	IND ...	138
Deenan I	IND ...	138
Kanchi Baskar	IND ...	125

4. SRIPERUMBUDUR (SC)

Electorate	: 10,34,537	
Votes Polled	: 6,75,883	(65.33%)
Valid Votes Polled	: 6,49,369	(96.08%)
Rejected Votes	: 26,514	(3.92%)

MARAGATHAM CHANDRASEKAR	INC	ELECTED
Maragatham Chandrasekar	INC ...	4,00,741
Sundaram K	DMK ...	2,20,169
Somu(a)Somasundaram N	BJP ...	18,144
Chockkalingam M	IND ...	5,503
Mahalingam K	IND ...	4,812

5. CHENGALPATTU

Electorate	: 9,52,050	
Votes Polled	: 6,57,323	(69.04%)
Valid Votes Polled	: 6,38,365	(97.12%)
Rejected Votes	: 18,958	(2.88%)

RAJENDRAKUMAR SSR	AIADMK	ELECTED
Rajendrakumar SSR	AIADMK ...	3,51,613
Arumugam C	DMK ...	1,98,407
Kamalambhal V	PMK ...	78,544
Madan Raj J	JP ...	1,961
Arumugam G	MELCHA ...	1,303
Mohan R	IND ...	935
Mani Selvan P C	TMM ...	916
Veerappa Gounder V T R	IND ...	838
Anbu Dasan	IND ...	821
Arumugam P	IND ...	636
Vachiravel S	IND ...	531
Veerabadrar P	IND ...	473
Kanakamal D	IND ...	472
Parasuram D	IND ...	356
Alagarsamy S	IND ...	202
Srinivasan K	IND ...	199
Abdul Hameed M G	IND ...	158

6. ARAKKONAM

Electorate	: 9,68,764	
Votes Polled	: 6,70,706	(69.23%)
Valid Votes Polled	: 6,46,635	(96.41%)
Rejected Votes	: 24,071	(3.59%)

JEEVARATHINAM R	INC	ELECTED
Jeevarathinam R	INC ...	3,48,516
Kannaiyan M	DMK ...	1,71,806
Subramaniam S	PMK ...	96,809
Eraghavan D V R	BJP ...	12,954
Kanthappan A	IND ...	2,633

Anbarasan A	IND ...	2,054
Venkataramanujam K	JP ...	1,977
Mani Ezhilan Pulavar	LD ...	1,533
Ekambara Achary S	IND ...	1,500
Mathikumar M	TMM ...	1,218
Ethiraj V	IND ...	1,100
Rangaswamy A	IND ...	1,011
Kannoji Rao S	IND ...	815
Amasiah A	IND ...	709

7. VELLORE

Electorate	: 10,07,812	
Votes Polled	: 6,45,730	(64.07%)
Valid Votes Polled	: 6,21,045	(96.18%)
Rejected Votes	: 24,685	(3.82%)

AKBAR PASHA B	INC	ELECTED
Akbar Pasha B	INC ...	3,83,177
Shanmugam P	DMK ...	1,84,008
Mohamed Ishaq	TNSIUML ...	31,387
Sundararajan A K	JP ...	6,354
Dhanasekaran M	AMI ...	3,321
Ganesan J P	IND ...	2,901
Sayed Ismail S	TMM ...	2,138
Varadan J	IND ...	2,016
Thomas T	IND ...	1,658
Saman	IND ...	1,605
Manoharan C	IND ...	810
Suriyamoorthy R N	IND ...	781
Haroon J M	IND ...	453
Vilvam M	IND ...	436

8. TIRUPPATTUR

Electorate	: 9,85,576	
Votes Polled	: 6,68,915	(67.87%)
Valid Votes Polled	: 6,44,841	(96.40%)
Rejected Votes	: 24,074	(3.60%)

JAYAMOHAN A	INC	ELECTED
Jayamohan A	INC ...	3,87,649
Alagiri K C	DMK ...	1,97,188
Chandran D P	PMK ...	40,289
Anandasayanam V	BJP ...	13,097
Yuvaraj G	IND ...	2,009
Shabir Ahamed A	IND ...	1,655
Mullai Sambangi D	IND ...	1,253
Ramachandran P	IND ...	935
Appadurai A	IND ...	766

9. VANDAVASI

Electorate	: 9,70,805	
Votes Polled	: 6,60,560	(68.04%)
Valid Votes Polled	: 6,38,103	(96.60%)
Rejected Votes	: 22,457	(3.40%)

KRISHNASWAMY M	INC	ELECTED
Krishnaswamy M	INC ...	3,54,451
Venugopal D	DMK ...	1,77,356
Kasilingam-Durai	PMK ...	99,163
Pandurangan S	IND ...	2,519
Murugesan K V	AMI ...	2,382
Appadurai S	IND ...	2,232

10. TINDIVANAM

Electorate	: 9,53,935	
Votes Polled	: 6,47,656	(67.89%)
Valid Votes Polled	: 6,17,317	(95.32%)
Rejected Votes	: 30,339	(4.68%)

RAMAMURTHEE K	INC	ELECTED
Ramamurthee K	INC ...	3,41,971
Dayanithi N	DMK ...	1,71,822
Shanmugam S	PMK ...	1,03,524

11. CUDDALORE

Electorate	: 9,53,560	
Votes Polled	: 6,50,789	(68.25%)
Valid Votes Polled	: 6,16,760	(94.77%)
Rejected Votes	: 34,029	(5.23%)

KALIYA PERUMAL P P	INC	ELECTED
Kaliya Perumal P P	INC ...	3,60,445
Bhuvarahan G	JD ...	1,52,388
Chinnadurai Dr G	PMK ...	82,416
Kothandapani V	BJP ...	10,234
Liyakath Ali B	TMM ...	2,827
Agnes Imanuvel J	IND ...	2,509
Dharuman K	IND ...	2,147
Subbaiya M	BSP ...	1,813
Krishnamoorthy S	IND ...	1,510
Venkatasamy G R	IND ...	471

12. CHIDAMBARAM (SC)

Electorate	: 9,33,507	
Votes Polled	: 6,48,360	(69.45%)
Valid Votes Polled	: 6,27,676	(96.81%)
Rejected Votes	: 20,684	(3.19%)

VALLAL PERUMAN Dr P	INC	ELECTED
Vallal Peruman Dr P	INC ...	3,06,121
Sulochana Ayyasamy Dr	DMK ...	1,69,231
Elumalai R	PMK ...	1,44,946
Siva M P	TMM ...	2,687
Samidurai D	BSP ...	1,970

Chidambaram S	IND ...	1,715
Anbu Duraisamy R N	IND ...	1,006

13. DHARMAPURI

Electorate	:	10,05,354	
Votes Polled	:	6,53,240	(64.98%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	6,29,532	(96.37%)
Rejected Votes	:	23,708	(3.63%)

THANGABALU K V	INC	ELECTED
Thangabalu K V	INC ...	3,22,138
Eiangovan P D	PMK ...	1,71,649
Kandasamy M	DMK ...	1,25,365
Annamalai M	TMM ...	3,055
Subramani A	IND ...	2,750
Kannappan G	IND ...	2,342
Padmarajan Dr K	IND ...	2,233

14. KRISHNAGIRI

Electorate	:	9,54,816	
Votes Polled	:	6,11,500	(64.04%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	5,81,441	(95.08%)
Rejected Votes	:	30,059	(4.92%)

RAMAMOORTHY K	INC	ELECTED
Ramamoorthy K	INC ...	3,53,033
Manickam R	JD ...	1,39,919
Subramanian P	BJP ...	49,496
Raju R	PMK ...	29,511
Nandakumar R	TMM ...	3,887
Ramakrishna Reddy R	IND ...	2,261
Ramamurthy C	IND ...	1,547
Pitchandi N	IND ...	1,029
Anwar S M	IND ...	758

15. RASIPURAM (SC)

Electorate	:	10,04,810	
Votes Polled	:	6,37,237	(63.42%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	6,10,679	(95.83%)
Rejected Votes	:	2,655	(0.42%)

DEVARAJAN B	INC	ELECTED
Devarajan B	INC ...	4,22,400
Suhenya I	DMK ...	1,49,415
Jayapal P	PMK ...	23,097
Sundararajan A C	IND ...	4,625
Dharmarajan A	IND ...	4,421
Suci Rajendran M K	AMI ...	2,549
Rajagopal T	TMM ...	2,266
Kangani C N	IND ...	967
Ramasamy P	IND ...	939

16. SALEM

Electorate	:	10,30,128	
Votes Polled	:	6,29,493	(61.11%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	6,05,749	(96.23%)
Rejected Votes	:	23,744	(3.77%)

RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM	INC	ELECTED
Rangarajan Kumaramangalam	INC ...	4,06,042
Arthanarisamy K P	DMK ...	1,23,474
Arjunan K	PMK ...	56,775
Ramanathan K S	BJP ...	7,867
Paramasivam V S	JP ...	2,675
Anbalaki V	IND ...	1,719
Sekar S	IND ...	1,140
Bharathi(a)Bharathiraja	TMM ...	1,037
Ramachandran T	IND ...	983
Selladurai S	IND ...	953
Kandasamy M	IND ...	574
Sivagnanam S T	IND ...	474
Chakkarapani N	IND ...	458
Thirugnana Sambantham K	IND ...	413
Velliangiri Veerapandi K S	IND ...	365
Chandrasekar P P	IND ...	311
Sivaprakasam	IND ...	272
Sivakumar D	IND ...	217

17. TIRUCHENGODE

Electorate	:	12,70,472	
Votes Polled	:	7,98,352	(62.84%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	7,80,845	(97.81%)
Rejected Votes	:	17,507	(2.19%)

SOUNDARAM Dr K S	AIADMK	ELECTED
Soundaram Dr K S	AIADMK ...	5,21,580
Ramalingam Dr K P	DMK ...	2,07,099
Mannathan A	PMK ...	43,563
Rajendran C	TMM ...	2,635
Selvaraj M	IND ...	1,695
Selvaraj C	IND ...	1,509
Perumal	IND ...	1,144
Kandasamy N V	IND ...	920
Marappan A	IND ...	700

18. NILGIRIS

Electorate	:	11,03,713	
Votes Polled	:	6,86,963	(62.24%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	6,59,884	(96.06%)
Rejected Votes	:	27,079	(3.94%)

PRABHU R	INC	ELECTED
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Prabhu R	INC ...	3,87,707
Doraisamy S	DMK ...	2,06,905
Mathan M Master	BJP ...	41,231
Mohamed Zackaria K M	ML ...	7,160
Subburasu N	IND ...	2,619
Vijayan K	IND ...	2,028
Pooranachandran R	IND ...	2,001
Neelamalai Raja	IND ...	1,791
Ganesan M	IND ...	1,263
Loganathan V	IND ...	1,086
Karuppasami K	IND ...	1,047
Subbulakshmi P	IND ...	999
Jayaraj N B	TMM ...	900
Chinnaraj S	IND ...	778
Muthuswamy M	IND ...	730
Mugilan M	IND ...	724
Unnikrishnan A	IND ...	518
Mahendrakumar M	IND ...	397

19. GOBICHETTIPALAYAM

Electorate	:	9,08,687	
Votes Polled	:	6,12,505	(67.41%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	5,91,763	(96.61%)
Rejected Votes	:	20,742	(3.39%)

NARAYANAN P G	AIADMK	ELECTED
Narayanan P G	AIADMK ...	3,97,431
Lakshmana Iyer G S	JD ...	1,48,270
Chinnadurai S	PMK ...	35,521
Chinnapponnun V M	IND ...	2,654
Subramaniam K	IND ...	1,859
Vivekananthan K	IND ...	1,764
Ravichandran D N	IND ...	1,715
Moorthi(a)Agrimoorthi R	IND ...	923
Palanichamy A C	TMM ...	862
Arunachalam C S	IND ...	764

20. COIMBATORE

Electorate	:	11,79,032	
Votes Polled	:	7,17,507	(60.86%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	6,96,942	(97.13%)
Rejected Votes	:	20,565	(2.87%)

KUPPUSWAMY C K	INC	ELECTED
Kuppuswamy C K	INC ...	4,08,891
Ramani K	CPI(M) ...	2,22,827
Narayanan V	BJP ...	47,267
Abeeb Rahman A	ML ...	3,381
Krishnaswamy N	IND ...	2,067
Subramanian R	IND ...	1,490
Muthukrishnan D	IND ...	1,183
Usman M	IND ...	1,080
Hackeem K	TMM ...	1,009
Arunachalam K	IND ...	934
Ramachandran C	IND ...	873
Balan K B	IND ...	793

Thangavelu R	IND ...	701
Balakrishnan R	IND ...	675
Manian K	IND ...	648
Mugilan M	IND ...	647
Mantharasalam K	IND ...	642
Natarajan S	IND ...	616
Arunan Ki	IND ...	470
Chelladurai Dr P	IND ...	395
Rathanaswamy M G B	IND ...	353

21. POLLACHI (SC)

Electorate	:	9,63,590	
Votes Polled	:	6,50,030	(67.46%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	6,31,864	(97.21%)
Rejected Votes	:	18,166	(2.79%)

RAJARAVIVARMA B	AIADMK	ELECTED
Rajaravivarma B	AIADMK ...	4,14,810
Dhandapani C T	DMK ...	2,08,540
Selvaraj C	PMK ...	5,237
Sankar C	TMM ...	2,132
Raju	IND ...	1,145

22. PALANI

Electorate	:	10,30,779	
Votes Polled	:	6,71,672	(65.16%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	6,44,505	(95.96%)
Rejected Votes	:	27,177	(4.04%)

SENAPATHI GOUNDER A	INC	ELECTED
Senapathi Gounder A	INC ...	4,45,897
Kumarasamy K	DMK ...	1,85,755
Nageswaran V	TMM ...	3,362
Naguvel P	IND ...	3,351
Solaippan S	IND ...	1,915
Chinnasamy A P	IND ...	1,591
Karuthapandian T K	IND ...	1,543
Palanivel S	IND ...	1,091

23. DINDIGUL

Electorate	:	10,31,174	
Votes Polled	:	6,37,182	(61.79%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	6,21,479	(97.54%)
Rejected Votes	:	15,703	(2.46%)

SRINIVASAN C	AIADMK	ELECTED
Srinivasan C	AIADMK ...	4,16,652
Maya Thevar K	DMK ...	1,92,235
Gopal P	PMK ...	7,194
Palanisamy S	IND ...	2,147
Seeni S	IND ...	1,316
Chandrasekaran P	IND ...	797
Muthukrishnan S	IND ...	573
Karuthapandian T K	IND ...	565

24. MADURAI

Electorate	:	11,37,905	
Votes Polled	:	6,46,431	(56.81%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	6,29,609	(97.40%)
Rejected Votes	:	16,822	(2.60%)

RAM BABU A G S	INC	ELECTED
Ram Babu A G S	INC ...	4,25,749
Mohan P	CPI(M) ...	1,83,609
Tamilselvan R	PMK ...	4,193
Pattaraisamy S	IND ...	2,136
Karutha Pandian T K	IND ...	1,759
Rajangam V	IND ...	1,482
Seeni Nainar Mohamed M	IND ...	1,479
Rajangam P	TMM ...	1,295
Alagarsamy Achary P	IND ...	1,023
Chinnaswamy N	IND ...	958
Dharmarajan N	IND ...	864
Jayakumar M J	IND ...	849
Balu S P	IND ...	804
Vijayan O	IND ...	697
Jayaprakasam P	TMK ...	665
Rajendran P	IND ...	538
Vellai S	IND ...	461
Sridharan T V	IND ...	426
Jeyaram B	IND ...	346
Jothikrishnan M R	IND ...	276

25. PERIYAKULAM

Electorate	:	10,11,909	
Votes Polled	:	6,24,469	(61.71%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	6,11,355	(97.90%)
Rejected Votes	:	13,114	(2.10%)

RAMASAMY R	AIADMK	ELECTED
Ramasamy R	AIADMK ...	3,82,759
Ramakrishnan Cumbum N	DMK ...	1,68,799
Madasamy K	PMK ...	36,454
Balakrishnan S C	BJP ...	19,148
Rajangam P	TMM ...	1,211
Sanjeevi S	IND ...	659
Rajendran P	IND ...	471
Manimaran K P	IND ...	468
Ilamaran Na	IND ...	348
Palanisamy K	IND ...	317
Alagarswamy N	IND ...	300
Surulivelu K	IND ...	236
Amirjoan C	IND ...	185

26. KARUR

Electorate	:	10,43,464	
Votes Polled	:	7,04,961	(67.56%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	6,90,318	(97.92%)
Rejected Votes	:	14,643	(2.08%)

MURUGESAN N	AIADMK	ELECTED
Murugesan N	AIADMK ...	4,75,571
Thirunavukkarasu D	DMK ...	2,05,602
Pakkiam R	PMK ...	4,388
Subramanian C P	TMM ...	1,664
Muthusamy Poosari T	IND ...	1,327
Moulana K B	IND ...	776
Arokkiam S	IND ...	514
Arulvella R	IND ...	476

27. TIRUCHIRAPPALLI

Electorate	:	10,56,965	
Votes Polled	:	6,67,590	(63.16%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	6,47,962	(97.06%)
Rejected Votes	:	19,628	(2.94%)

ADAIKALARAJ L	INC	ELECTED
Adaikalaraj L	INC ...	4,14,628
Rangarajan T K	CPI(M) ...	2,04,922
Parthasarathy V	BJP ...	13,872
Fredrick G	JP ...	4,280
Pillappan M	IND ...	1,647
Balasubramanian M	TMM ...	1,329
Sundaram K	IND ...	1,253
Kandasamy S	IND ...	1,203
Devadas A	IND ...	1,032
Thanga Maruthamuthu	GMK ...	1,030
Thathu Adaikappattar R	IND ...	1,005
Selvanathan M J	IND ...	887
Rajendran M	IND ...	874

28. PERAMBALUR (SC)

Electorate	:	9,34,168	
Votes Polled	:	6,60,252	(70.68%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	6,37,204	(96.51%)
Rejected Votes	:	23,048	(3.49%)

ASOKRAJ A	AIADMK	ELECTED
Asokraj A	AIADMK ...	3,75,430
Ramaswamy S V	DMK ...	1,80,480
Singaram K	IND ...	77,831
Sivagnanamani J	PMK ...	3,463

29. MAYILADUTURAI

Electorate	:	9,02,685	
Votes Polled	:	6,39,802	(70.88%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	6,18,188	(96.62%)
Rejected Votes	:	21,614	(3.38%)

MANI SHANKARA AIYAR	INC	ELECTED
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Mani Shankara Aiyar	INC ...	3,64,598
Kaliyanam Kuttalam P	DMK ...	2,02,661
Abdul Samad	ML ...	37,677
Veerapandian Jega	BJP ...	5,479
Manisekar S	IND ...	4,109
Veerappa Gounder V T R	IND ...	1,326
Balasubramanian S	IND ...	1,073
Ramakrishnan N	IND ...	729
Jaleel A	IND ...	536

30. NAGAPATTINAM (SC)

Electorate	:	9,22,262	
Votes Polled	:	6,77,334	(73.44%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	6,58,707	(97.25%)
Rejected Votes	:	18,627	(2.75%)

PADMA Dr	INC	ELECTED
Padma Dr	INC ...	3,27,413
Selvarasu M	CPI ...	3,01,697
Kasinathan U	PMK ...	28,098
Ambigapathi K	IND ...	1,499

31. THANJAVUR

Electorate	:	9,19,274	
Votes Polled	:	6,44,583	(70.12%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	6,23,774	(96.77%)
Rejected Votes	:	20,809	(3.23%)

THULASIAH VANDAYAR K	INC	ELECTED
Thulasiah Vandayar K	INC ...	3,81,932
Palanimanickam S	DMK ...	2,19,862
Shahul Hameed H	PMK ...	9,454
Soundararajan P	TMM ...	3,403
Lakshmanan T S	IND ...	2,799
Sozhamannar Kanaga Raja K	UMNMSK ...	1,680
Singaravel A	IND ...	1,623
Jawahar P D	LD ...	1,193
Munusamy M	IND ...	1,165
Joseph Jesudoss R P	IND ...	663

32. PUDUKKOTTAI

Electorate	:	10,47,932	
Votes Polled	:	7,48,163	(71.39%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	7,21,980	(96.50%)
Rejected Votes	:	26,183	(3.50%)

SUNDARARAJ N	INC	ELECTED
Sundararaj N	INC ...	4,60,795
Chandrasekaran Dr K	DMK ...	2,41,074
Kamal Batcha L S	IND ...	9,036

Thirumaravan R	IND ...	3,885
Tbiruvarangan V	PMK ...	3,638
Murugesan V	IND ...	1,912
Ramachandran N	IND ...	947
Jayaveerapandi K	IND ...	693

33. SIVAGANGA

Electorate	:	9,97,331	
Votes Polled	:	6,21,975	(62.36%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	5,95,664	(95.77%)
Rejected Votes	:	26,311	(4.23%)

CHIDAMBARAM P	INC	ELECTED
Chidambaram P	INC ...	4,02,029
Kasinathan V	DMK ...	1,73,432
Nagarajan S	IND ...	2,792
Sathiah A	PMK ...	2,742
Ramachandran K	IND ...	2,584
Chidambaram V	IND ...	1,915
Shanmugam S	IND ...	1,309
Somasundaram R V	IND ...	1,197
Marudhupandian S	IND ...	1,147
Vellaikannu K R	IND ...	962
Sundaram K	IND ...	885
Kannan Yadav M	IND ...	846
Karuppiah M	IND ...	839
Chellammal A	IND ...	703
Rajangam V	IND ...	660
Rajangam P	TMM ...	606
Thangamani C	IND ...	490
Lakshmi Kumar M K	IND ...	324
Janaki K	IND ...	202

34. RAMANATHAPURAM

Electorate	:	10,29,751	
Votes Polled	:	6,13,700	(59.60%)
Valid Votes Polled	:	5,88,029	(95.82%)
Rejected Votes	:	25,671	(4.18%)

RAJESWARAN V	INC	ELECTED
Rajeswaran V	INC ...	3,48,415
Kather Batcha(a)Vellaisamy S	DMK ...	1,76,889
Abdul Razak A A	ML ...	49,442
Rajendran P	TMM ...	3,140
Muthu Thever K	IND ...	2,662
Nagaimugan K	IND ...	1,988
Gopal A	IND ...	1,547
Raman I	IND ...	1,510
Govindan(a)Yiboothi Samiyar V	IND ...	1,200
Periyasamy Pannai S	IND ...	656
Velusamy V	IND ...	580

35. SIVAKASI

Electorate	:	10,76,887	
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Votes Polled : 6,83,164 (63.44%)
Valid Votes Polled : 6,61,384 (96.81%)
Rejected Votes : 21,780 (3.19%)

KANAGA GOVINDARAJULU R	AIADMK	ELECTED
Kanaga Govindarajulu R	AIADMK ...	3,65,155
Srinivasan A	CPI ...	2,02,065
Thamaraikkani R	IND ...	50,258
Muthupillai K	IND ...	18,217
Ponniah K Puyal	PMK ...	11,208
Chandran E	JP ...	3,323
Ramachandran S	IND ...	1,373
Jayapal M P	IND ...	1,340
Manmathan M	IND ...	1,271
Kannan I	TMM ...	1,146
Raju T N P	IND ...	876
Sankaralingam K S	IND ...	792
Velayutha Raja M S	IND ...	714
Kanagavel S	IND ...	675
Suriyanarayanan K	IND ...	607
Raman N	IND ...	541
Thiagarajan(a)Yogam P I D	IND ...	499
Ramasamy A	IND ...	319
Periyasamy T	IND ...	257
Duraipandian C	IND ...	239
Adinarayanan N	IND ...	189
Jothiraman K	IND ...	182
Natarajan R	IND ...	138

36. TIRUNELVELI

Electorate : 9,69,816
Votes Polled : 5,78,278 (59.63%)
Valid Votes Polled : 5,65,423 (97.78%)
Rejected Votes : 12,855 (2.22%)

JANARTHANAN M R	AIADMK	ELECTED
Janarthanan M R	AIADMK ...	3,51,048
Kandasamy K P	DMK ...	1,97,456
Krishnakanthan Yadav S	PMK ...	10,055
Jebaraj M P	JP ...	2,619
Prabhakar P	TMM ...	1,317
Thomas T	IND ...	474
Soundararajan N	IND ...	455
Jayaraj C	IND ...	397
Nesaraj R	IND ...	389
Jothiprakasa Sirpa Ramaniam Thevar PSKIND	IND ...	348
Vijayakumar B	IND ...	321
Pitchai V	IND ...	288
Paramasivan S	IND ...	256

37. TENKASI

Electorate : 9,27,357
Votes Polled : 6,19,637 (66.82%)
Valid Votes Polled : 6,00,569 (96.92%)

Rejected Votes : 19,068 (3.08%)

ARUNACHALAM M	INC	ELECTED
Arunachalam M	INC ...	3,81,721
Sadhan Thirumalai Kumar Dr T	DMK ...	1,99,635
Nambirajan E	PMK ...	11,479
Sekar P	TMM ...	3,190
Gopalakrishnan E	IND ...	1,737
Subramanian M	IND ...	1,616
Ari Ramakrishnan I	IND ...	1,191

38. TIRUCHENDUR

Electorate : 9,45,095
Votes Polled : 5,34,586 (56.56%)
Valid Votes Polled : 5,19,584 (97.19%)
Rejected Votes : 15,002 (2.81%)

DANUSHKODI ATHITHAN R	INC	ELECTED
Danushkodi Athithan R	INC ...	3,81,521
Anton Gomez G	JD ...	1,22,745
Samson Daniel B	JP ...	5,181
Christadoss R	PMK ...	2,855
Elavarasan I	TMM ...	1,740
Thanaraj Durai	IND ...	1,143
Jayakumar T	IND ...	1,005
Chokalingam Pillai V	IND ...	880
Balakrishnan S	IND ...	799
Rajagopalan N	IND ...	775
Balasubramani P	IND ...	527
Vairamuthu R	IND ...	413

39. NAGERCOIL

Electorate : 9,49,067
Votes Polled : 5,54,385 (58.41%)
Valid Votes Polled : 5,42,274 (97.82%)
Rejected Votes : 12,111 (2.18%)

DENNIS N	INC	ELECTED
Dennis N	INC ...	2,79,813
Mohammad Ismail P	JD ...	1,54,900
Radhakrishnan P	BJP ...	1,02,029
Stephen S H	IND ...	1,476
Nagoor Meeran Peer Mohammad U	IND ...	1,249
Manikandan G	TMM ...	1,033
James K	PMK ...	889
Shem P Issac	IND ...	599
Ameriah A D	IND ...	286

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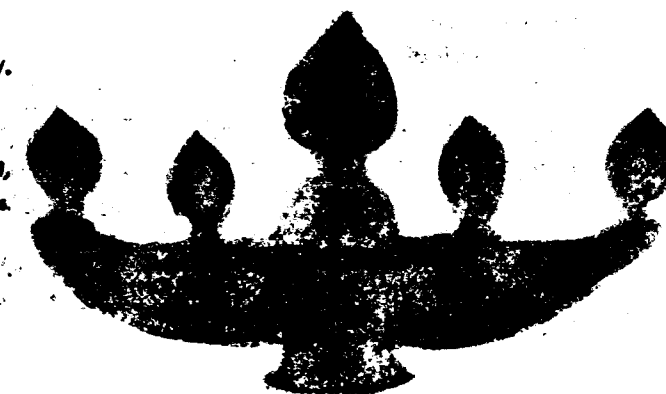
Thiruvalluvar Year 2022

Aadi - Aavani

AUGUST - 1991

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Chief Minister's visit to New Delhi

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Puratchithalaivi J. Jayalalitha left for New Delhi - her first visit to the capital as Chief Minister - on 15.7.91.

She called on the President of India, Thiru R. Venkataraman and the Prime Minister Thiru. P.V. Narasimha Rao.

She discussed with the Prime Minister various economic programmes and developmental activities of Tamil Nadu.

She quite categorically asserted that according to Article 256 of our constitution it is obligatory on the part of the Centre to issue direction to the Government of Karnataka to ensure compliance with the provisions of Inter-State Water Dispute Act and to implement the interim order of the tribunal. She also emphasised the needs for gazetting the interim order.

The Prime Minister and the Union Minister for Water Resources Thiru. V.C. Shukla offered to mediate

between the Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka and settle the issue amicably through negotiation. Nevertheless, our Chief Minister categorically stated that any negotiation should precede compliance of the interim order by Karnataka and gazetting of the same. She further stated that with all the brims of Karnataka reservoirs full, there can be no reason to postpone its compliance any further.

Besides, the Chief Minister urged the Prime Minister and other Central Ministers to launch the following pro-



jects that are vital to the economic development of Tamil Nadu.

★ Immediate launching of an automatic plant at a cost of Rs.6,000 crores.

★ Immediate laying of Southern Gas Pipe line in Tamil Nadu.

★ Sanctioning of colour film unit at Ootacamund at a cost of Rs.250 crores.

★ To consider relaxation of Government policy to enable State Government to launch mining activities either independently or in collaboration with the Central Government.

★ To involve private sector in power generation activities. Central assistance to extract power from coal available at Jayankondam.

★ To expand first mine cut at Neyveli to launch two new thermal power stations (210 MW each) at a cost of Rs.2,500 crores - to launch third mine cut and to allot the entire power, generated at Neyveli, to Tamil Nadu alone.

★ To mechanise coal handling at Paradeep Port.

★ Power generation has been badly hit due to shortage of coal. TNEB leads a hand to mouth existence in this regard. Centre is requested to grant permission to import seven lakh tonnes of coal, which will last for a month.

★ Mettur is linked with Sinkaneri for its coal. Coal is not available in Sinkaneri. Therefore Mettur has to depend on Bihar and Orissa for its coal.

Coal has to be brought by rail and sea from Bihar and Orissa. The Centre is urged to bear the transportation charges, which costs the exchequer a sum of Rs.105 crores.

★ A satellite port has to be established at Ennore.

★ The Centre should take immediate steps to implement Sethu Samudiram Project.

★ The recently imposed 10% reduction in the diesel consumption, on the Road transport Corporation has to be lifted.

★ A national highway along the east coast may be laid at an early date.

★ The Karur Tuticorin broad gauge plan and the Mass Rapid Transit System in Madras may be completed at an early date.

★ Penninsular river water grid has to be constituted and rivers be nationalised.

★ A sum of Rs.40 crores may be allotted for the year 1991-92 for the implementation of rural water supply scheme.

★ Centre has to extend support for clearance of Rs.600 crores project by World Bank for receiving, storing and distribution of water from the Telugu Ganga Project, for the city of Madras.

★ Export Processing Zones have to be established in Tirupur, Ambur, Ranipet and Vaniyambadi.

★ Central Government has to help the State Government in modernising



police force, providing the police force with communication equipments, vehicles, special equipments, establishing Police Training Academy, Special Commando Training Academy, formation of a Marine wing for patrolling coastline and Rs.70 crores for coastline surveillance be provided.

★ In view of the long sea border, wide open coast line and proximity to Srilanka, a 100% special grant has to be extended to Tamil Nadu, as was done in the case of other States, penetrated by militants i.e. Punjab and Kashmir. Tamil Nadu cannot tackle terrorism, unless its police force is modernised.



★ The total plan outlay of the State is Rs.1,600/- crores.

And there will be a deficit of Rs.1,230/- crores. The plan assistance given to various other States are given below:

West Bengal	65.95%
Andhra Pradesh	36.5%
Uttar Pradesh	33.5%
Maharashtra	42%
Punjab	50.4%
Madhya Pradesh	20.71%

But only 9.7% was given to Tamil Nadu.

Therefore the special financial assistance shall be increased from Rs.450.17 crores to Rs.600 crores. The investment made by Unit Trust of India in Small Scale Industries must be raised from Rs.321.79 crores to Rs.450 crores.

The abolition of cheap liquor cost the exchequer a sum of Rs.322 crores during current year and a sum of Rs.390 crores in one full year. The entire loss has to be compensated by the Centre.

The Janata Dal Government has waived the agriculture loan upto Rs.10,000.

This burden has to be shared by the Centre and the State equally. Accordingly we owe to the Centre Rs.145 crores in three years and a sum of Rs.54 crores during the current year. The Centre must either waive the loan completely or extend the period of repayment.

The Chief Minister called on Tmt. Sonia Gandhi and conveyed the heart felt condolences of Tamil Nadu on the brutal assassination of Thiru. Rajiv Gandhi.

During this visit the Chief Minister also called on the Vice-President of India, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, called on the Finance Minister Dr. Man Mohan Singh, Home Minister Thiru. S.B. Chavan, Minister for Water Resources and Development Thiru. V.C. Shukla, External Affairs Minister Thiru. Madhav Singh Solanki, Agriculture Minister Thiru. Balram Jakkar, Minister of State for Labour Welfare Thiru. K. Ramamurthy, and discussed with them the above matters.

This visit will indeed be the first step in the victorious path towards a golden era in our State.

— N. Elango.



Statement of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchi Thalaivi J. Jayalalitha on 21.7.1991.

The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu appreciates the sentiments expressed by the Chief Minister of Karnataka and the Speaker of the Karnataka Legislative Assembly on the need for continued friendly relations between the two States. She desires that such sentiments should be honestly reflected in every action that the Karnataka Government takes and should not merely be confined to words.

It was only in the spirit of good neighbourly relations that even after Karnataka unilaterally started flouting the provisions of the 1924 Agreement from 1974 onwards, that Tamil Nadu continued its efforts towards a negotiated settlement of the Cauvery Water Dispute. But, to its dismay, it found that in the negotiations there was no spirit of give and take on the part of Karnataka in arriving at an amicable settlement for the benefit of both the States.

Karnataka on the contrary took advantage of the long delay it was able to manoeuvre and went ahead with the unauthorised extension of its irrigation without any consideration for the established old irrigation in Tamil Nadu. Karnataka, which was using 177 tmc of water in 1972 came up with increasing claims of 360 tmc during the bilateral discussions in 1985 and 465 tmc in 1990 before the Cauvery Water Disputes

CAUVERY WATER DISPUTE

Tribunal. The increasing appropriation by Karnataka had an adverse effect on the inflows into Mettur, forcing Tamil Nadu to forgo the Kuruwai cultivation and face reduction in the area under Samba crop. Even this reduced Samba crop faced frequent failures due to inadequate water supply. Karnataka, which has been acting on its own and diverting all the flows in the river for its own use, now pleads for good neighbourliness and tries to pose as if all that has happened leading to the dispute could have been avoided.

Anyway all these have now become part of history. It is only the unlawful attitude of Karnataka that forced Tamil Nadu to seek legal remedy. The Tribunal constituted under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act 1956, have given their interim orders. The interim orders of the Tribunal must be implemented immediately. There is no alternative choice either for the State Governments or for the Central Government. Soon after the interim orders were passed, it was Karnataka which rushed to the Centre with a request that the interim orders should not be published in the Union Government Gazette or authorised for implementation. But, now the Chief Minister of Karnataka is reported to have said that only the final award of the Tribunal required notification and the interim orders need not necessarily be notified. This is how Karnataka has been changing its stand to suit its self-serving ends.

The Karnataka Chief Minister is further reported to have stated that all the time Cauvery waters were flowing into Mettur Dam from Karnataka all through the rainy season and presently it is estimated at 2 tmc daily and that

"The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu should appreciate the good intentions of Karnataka and come for discussions without insisting on the release of waters in terms of the interim orders of the Tribunal." The travesty of truth of Karnataka's professed good intentions and supposed release of Cauvery waters to Tamil Nadu will be clear from the fact that whatever has flown to Tamil Nadu so far is only the surplus overflow from Karnataka's reservoirs, which the reservoirs have been unable to hold and not due to any voluntary release by Karnataka.

The Chief Minister of Karnataka cannot expect the Cauvery river in Tamil Nadu to serve merely as the drainage outlet for Karnataka's surplus waters overflow, nor can he expect the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to take part in any further discussions on any basis other than the implementation of the Tribunal's orders.

All Party Meeting On Cauvery

An all - Party meeting was convened on 22.7.91 at the Secretariat by the Chief Minister to discuss the recent developments on the Cauvery water dispute and the further course of action needed on the part of Tamil Nadu.

The meeting was attended by the representatives of the Congress, DMK, CPI(M), CPI, Janata Dal, Samajwadi Janata Party, Janata Party, Pattali Makkal Katchi, MGRAIDMK Party, Forward Block, Republican Party and other Parties.

It was decided to observe a 12-hour bandh from 6 a.m. on 26.7.91 to condemn the Karnataka Government's failure to implement the interim orders of the



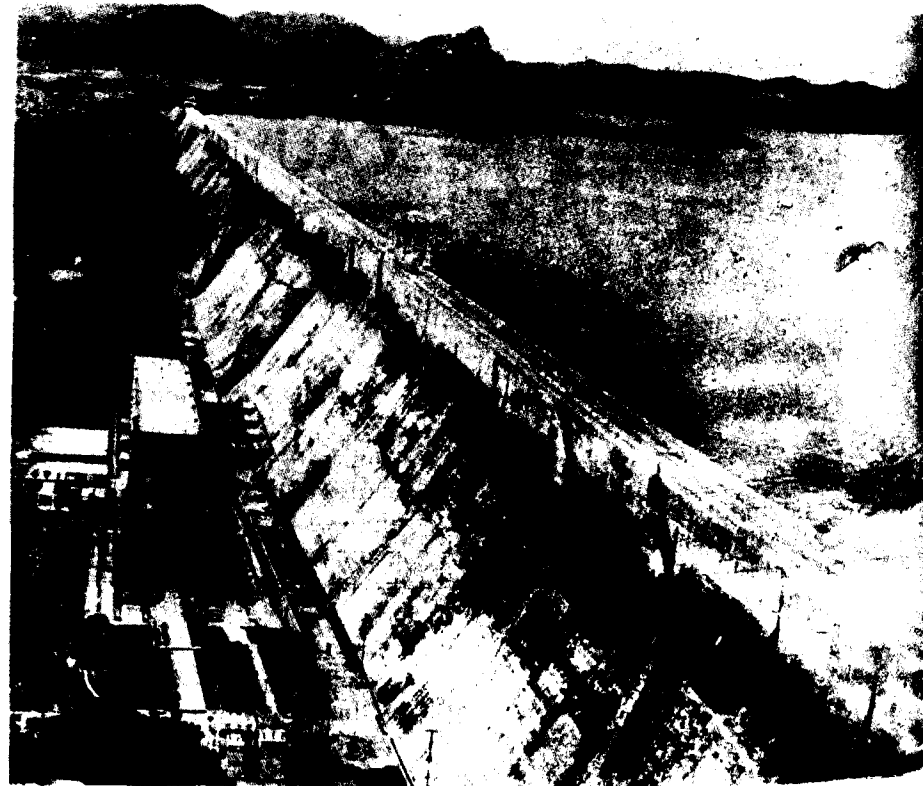
Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal. A resolution was adopted which urged the Centre to take immediate steps to ensure justice to the people of Tamil Nadu without any further delay.

Following a letter from the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu sent to the Prime Minister regarding the publishing of the Interim Award of the Cauvery Tribunal in the Gazette of the Government of India, the Prime Minister spoke to the Chief Minister on 25.7.91 over telephone.

Once again, in course of the telephonic conversation the Chief Minister reiterated Tamil Nadu's demand that under Section 6 of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act 1956, it is obligatory upon the Central Government to publish the said decision in the official Gazette.

Chief Minister's Statement on 25.7.91

The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister has seen a report of the promulgation of an Ordinance by the Governor of Karnataka with reference to the Cauvery Water Dispute. The State Chief Minister is advised that the ordinance, as reported, nullifies the very effects of the interim order passed by the Tribunal and clearly offence the provisions of the Constitution. The ordinance is repugnant to the provisions of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 and is therefore void under the Article 254 of the Constitution. This act of Karnataka Government erodes the very structure of federal set up enunciated in the Constitution and does not augur well for the future of federalism in our Country. It is against the legitimate interests of the people of one State and for Karnataka to promulgate an ordinance affecting the interests of people of another State, floating an order of a Tribunal validly set up under the Constitution raises issues of far-reaching legal and political consequences. The Tamil



Nadu Government is studying all the implications and will take necessary steps to establish the rights of the people of Tamil Nadu and to vindicate their stand.

Bandh

The 12-hour bandh called by the Government of Tamil Nadu was observed peacefully throughout the State on 26.7.91.

An emergency meeting of the State Cabinet was conducted on 28.7.91, which discussed in detail the recent development in the Cauvery water dispute. Various

ways of securing justice to the people of Tamil Nadu were discussed. And it has been decided by the Government of Tamil Nadu to go to the Supreme Court to get a solution to the dispute. As this dispute has caused an agitative mood among the people, it has been decided to postpone the elections to the local bodies.

Chief Minister's Statement on 29.7.91

According to press reports, the Central Government is stated to have sought the opinion of the Supreme Court on the Cauvery



water dispute with reference to the following:

- i) Whether the ordinance passed by the Karnataka Government is valid;
- ii) Whether the interim order passed by the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal comes within the purview of Sec.5(2) of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act; and
- iii) Whether an interim order can be passed by the Tribunal?

As regards the first question, Tamil Nadu Government have been advised that the ordinance promulgated by the Government of Karnataka lacks legal competence as it offends the provisions of the Constitution. Since the Cauvery Water Dispute is admitted, on all sides, as an Inter-State Water Dispute, the legislative power in this matter is vested only with the Union Government to make a law on the subject.

The Tamil Nadu Government, however, has strongly objected to a reference being made to the Supreme Court on the other two questions relating to the interim order passed by the Tribunal. It is necessary to recall the history of this matter. When the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal by an Order dated 5.1.1991 dismissed the application for the interim relief made by the Tamil Nadu Government on the ground that as per the Notification issued by the Central Government dated 2.6.1990, the Tribunal has no power to grant an interim relief, the Tamil Nadu Government filed a special leave petition before the Supreme Court and the special leave petition was allowed by the Supreme Court by its order dated 26.4.1991. The Supreme Court has clearly held that "the relief prayed for by the Appellant in the Supreme Court" (State of Tamil Nadu) came within the purview of the dispute referred to by the Centre under Sec.5(1) of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act 1956. The State of Kar-



nataka is a party to the Supreme Court order dated 26.4.1991. It is therefore binding on Karnataka.

Under Sec. 5(2) of the Act, the Tribunal shall investigate the matters referred to it and forward a report to the Central Government. Investigation of the matters referred to the Tribunal would include "enquiry regarding the interim order". In as much as the Tribunal has completed the said enquiry with reference to the prayer for interim relief made by the Tamil Nadu Government, it is open to the Tribunal under Sec.5(2) of the Act to forward a report to the Central Government. Since the Supreme Court in its order dated 26.4.1991 has clearly stated that the interim relief prayed for by the Tamil Nadu Government comes within the purview of the dispute referred to by the Central Government and since in pursuance of the Supreme Court's order, the Tribunal, has, after due investigation made an interim order, such an interim order is binding on Karnataka State and it is not open to anybody, either the Karnataka State Government or the Central Government to seek to re-open this issue.

As regards the third question, whether the Tribunal can give an interim order, the answer is in the affirmative. The power of the Tribunal to pass an interim order derives its strength from the order of the Supreme Court dated

26.4.1991 and from a reading of Sec.5 of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act. The interim order in this case has been passed as per the Supreme Court direction with regard to a specific demand made by the Tamil Nadu Government. The interim order follows the existence of a water dispute between Karnataka State and Tamil Nadu State and the interim order is with reference to this water dispute. Hence the Tribunal has validly passed an interim order and its competence to pass such an order has been clearly established in the order of the Supreme Court dated 26.4.1991.

In the light of the above, the Tamil Nadu Government strongly feels that a reference to the Supreme Court by the Central Government is mainly intended to delay justice being rendered to the people of Tamil Nadu; "Justice delayed is justice denied". The whole approach of the Government of India in refusing to take note of a genuine request of the aggrieved party namely Tamil Nadu makes it appear that the exercise of referring the matter to the Supreme Court is to confuse the real issues on hand. The Tamil Nadu Government considers this reference to the Supreme Court as merely an eye-wash with a view to evading the solution to the problem. People of Tamil Nadu would be justified if they considered this an act of deceit.



AN APPEAL BY THE CHIEF MINISTER OF TAMIL NADU



Tamil Nadu is the home of ancient temples. But it is a fact that thousands of small temples are in dilapidated condition. No renovation work has been carried out in many of them for decades together. There are many more temples which are in such indigent circumstances that even daily worship is not possible.

I have been considering how best to help such temples. Large sums of money are needed for the renovation and maintenance of these temples. I have considered it desirable to attract funds for this laudable purpose from the public by way of donations and contributions.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has therefore decided to constitute a "Chief Minister's Temple Renovation and Maintenance Fund". Donations and contributions can be made to this fund by Members of the public, Philanthropists, Industrialists and others. The funds will be utilised for renovation and maintenance of deserving temples. The Authority for sanctioning funds on application will be the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. The Secretary to Government, Commercial Taxes and Religious Endowments Department or any officer authorised by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu will verify the utilisation of the fund by the beneficiary temple.

I have made the first contribution of a sum of Rs. 1,00,008/- (Rupees One lakh and eight only) towards this fund. The fund has been constituted with this donation.

I appeal to Philanthropists, Industrialists and all members of the public to come forward to donate liberally to this laudable cause.

J. JAYALALITHA
CHIEF MINISTER OF TAMIL NADU



OUR AIM: NEITHER DEPENDENCE, NOR INDEPENDENCE BUT INTERDEPENDENCE

Thiru BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH
GOVERNOR OF TAMIL NADU

Honourable Members of the Legislative Assembly,

It indeed gives me great pleasure to address the first session of the newly constituted Legislative Assembly of the State and to extend my felicitations and to welcome you all, the Members of this

August assembly, who have assembled here having been elected by the people in the recent elections. I must express my grateful thanks to the people of Tamil Nadu, who turned out in large numbers to exercise their franchise, and thus displayed a keen sense of responsibility and faith in the

democratic process.

I have full confidence, that, though many of you may have been elected to the Legislative Assembly for the first time, you will fulfil your duties, with devotion and dignity imbued with the highest principles of democracy. You will agree, that our people in electing an unprecedented large number of women legislators to this Assembly, have demonstrated the progressive thoughts of our society.

In these elections, the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam and its allied front have won a resounding victory in all but 8 constituencies. This spectacular triumph is unprecedented in the history of the Indian Republic. These elections demonstrate the unshakable faith of the people of Tamil Nadu in the AIADMK and its leader, the Honourable Chief Minister. This great verdict of the people is a measure of justice for the several indignities of a political nature, heaped upon the Honourable Chief Minister in the past. I extend my very best wishes and congratulations to Selvi J. Jayalalitha, who is the first elected woman Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

It is with a heavy heart that I recall the cold blooded and brutal assassination by evil minded persons on 21st May of Thiru Rajiv Gandhi, former Prime Minister of India in Tamil Nadu, which was always regarded as a "garden of peace". Our country lost a world renowned leader, mainly due to the "gun culture" which got systematically

"It is with a heavy heart that I recall the cold blooded and brutal assassination by evil minded persons on 21st May of Thiru Rajiv Gandhi, former Prime Minister of India in Tamil Nadu, which was always regarded as a "garden of peace". Our country lost a world renowned leader, mainly due to the "gun culture" which got systematically promoted in Tamil Nadu during the last few years. I wish to offer my homage to the memory of the departed leader in this Assembly. This Government will take immediate steps to establish a fitting memorial at the site where he was assassinated."

promoted in Tamil Nadu during the last few years. I wish to offer my homage to the memory of the departed leader in this Assembly. This Government will take immediate steps to establish a fitting memorial at the site where he was assassinated.

When foreign militants and extremists are trying to convert Tamil Nadu into a theatre of violence, disrupting the lives of our people, by creating undesirable law and order situations, this Government which has assumed office with the massive mandate of the people will strive to fulfil its responsibility with the full co-operation and support of the people of Tamil Nadu to restore law and order and ensure peace and tranquillity so that the people can live without any fear. All necessary steps in furtherance of this objective are being taken.

The prime duty of the Government which has just assumed office, is to fulfil the assurances given to the people and provide a corruption-free, honest and just administration which will be a model for all the other States in the Indian sub-continent.

India has an ancient civilization. In its culture, history and various other fields, we cannot but discern a clear sense of oneness. Therefore, my Government is of the firm belief that this country will progress only if this feeling of oneness is respected, divisive forces are opposed and the same sense of oneness further strengthened. This Government shall extend its fullest support and co-operation to the Centre which is committed to fulfil the policy of promoting economic development, social justice and in bringing about a peaceful atmosphere. At the same time, the principle that the progress of the Indian Nation depends upon the development of the constituent States is basic to our Government.

"My Government has ordered immediately on assuming the reins of office, the closure of all cheap liquor shops, thus fulfilling the assurance given to the people to wipe out the woes of many-a-mother and brighten lakhs of homes in Tamil Nadu. Total prohibition is the policy of the Government. Liquor has wrought havoc in the lives of the poor people of our State. It is with the intention of saving the people from ruin that this Government has decided to close down the cheap liquor shops even though the loss of revenue will be substantial."

Following the path of Perarignar Anna, as spelt out by Dr. M.G. Ramachandran, our aim shall be "neither dependence, nor independence but interdependence".

My Government will continue to implement the two language policy of Tamil and English formulated and implemented by Perarignar Anna. Steps will be taken for the increased use of Tamil in the State administration. My Government will vigorously formulate and implement schemes for the development of the Tamil language.

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Apart from extending full co-operation to the Centre, in the steps it takes for protecting the poor and the middle class from the effects of price

rise, my Government will fully utilize the Public Distribution System to control prices. The Public Distribution System will be reorganised in such a way that the essential commodities reach the people in the quantities prescribed. All efforts will be taken for removing the defects now found in the system.

This Government will implement schemes in the Agriculture sector, which is the backbone of our State's economy, so as to improve production and productivity, and thus enabling the farmers to derive greater benefits. As the surface water resources have been mostly tapped, the Government will encourage schemes for the economic use of water resources for agriculture. Funds will be allocated for organising training programmes in water management. Suitable administrative measures will be evolved for bringing into cultivation the waste and fallow lands. The tanks and ponds throughout Tamil Nadu are maintained poorly and are not being put to optimum use. The administrative machinery is being geared up to renovate the tanks and ponds to ensure assured irrigation facilities.

Members of this House are aware of the interim order of the Tribunal constituted to go into the Cauvery water dispute. Although "this order provides for an assured supply, the interim order does not give us full satisfaction as the quantities allocated are inadequate in relation to our needs. I would like to stress that my Government will continue to take all necessary steps before the Tribunal to get

"Special Self-Sufficiency Scheme" will be launched immediately to provide these basic facilities in the rural areas. Under this scheme costing Rs. 384 crores, this Government will provide Rupees one crore to each Panchayat Union.

This Government will take necessary action to increase the powers of Panchayats and Panchayat Unions. The Government will take steps to improve the resources of local bodies to enable them to implement their programmes. Elections to the Corporations, Municipalities, Panchayats and Panchayat Unions will be held early.

It will be an important endeavour of my Government to provide all basic facilities to promote industries in Tamil Nadu on a substantial scale, to stimulate the industrial sector, to increase employment opportunities for lakhs of technically qualified young people and thus to secure impressive progress in the economic development of our State. This Government will pay particular attention to the provision of sufficient incentives to entrepreneurs to start industries and to remove hurdles in the rules and regulations which stand in the way of industrial progress. The Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation engaged in the promotion of Joint Sector ventures will provide necessary facilities and incentives for this purpose. A new thrust will be given to industrial development by improving the working of the State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu. It is our aim and objective to reinvigorate industrial development in Tamil Nadu and transform

the required full quantity of water for the Cauvery delta areas.

On this occasion, I take pleasure in informing the House that the Government is actively considering the question of extending debt relief to farmers as outlined in the election manifesto.

During Dr. M. G. Ramachandran's administration, milk producers got an additional price in the lean season along with the basic procurement price. This policy was given up in the last two years and only a uniform price was extended. We shall adhere from the current year to the earlier policy of giving additional price in the lean season.

As part of land reforms, in keeping with the policy of "land to the tiller", a Bill to take over surplus benami lands and to distribute them to the landless poor was passed by this House, during Dr. M. G. Ramachandran's administration. Due to several reasons, this measure was not brought into force. This Government will take immediate steps to introduce fresh legislation to provide for the takeover of benami lands and distribution of these lands to the landless poor.

Although various schemes have been implemented for the past 40 years for rural development, a situation where even basic services are not available in rural areas continues. Basic infrastructural and other facilities like roads, drinking water supply, street lights, health services are not adequate. The existing services are not maintained properly. A new

our State into the first among the industrially developed States of India.

Tamil Nadu is not gifted with abundant natural resources. Central investment is, therefore, essential for the industrial development of the State. The share of the Centre's investment in Tamil Nadu as a percentage of the total investment in the country has come down from 8 per cent to 5 per cent. My Government will urge the Centre to implement speedily the National Aromatics Project (NAPCO) and the project to bring natural gas to Tamil Nadu by forming the Southern gas grid.

"The prime duty of the Government which has just assumed office, is to fulfil the assurances given to the people and provide a corruption-free, honest and just administration which will be a model for all the other States in the Indian sub-continent."

My Government will give the highest priority to power generation which is very essential for industrial development. Steps will be taken to promote new power plants in the private sector. While efforts will continue to develop conventional energy sources, my Government will take special steps to promote the use of solar thermal energy, solar photovoltaic energy, ocean thermal energy and wind energy for power generation.

The major share of electricity generated in Tamil Nadu comes to us from thermal power plants. Coal is essential for the thermal projects. We have to bring coal from other States in view of the non-availability of coal in Tamil Nadu. The generation in thermal power projects is affected by the various bottlenecks involved in the transportation of coal. Recently, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu discussed this issue with the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, who gave an assurance that immediate steps will be taken to despatch one lakh tonnes of coal for the thermal plants in Tamil Nadu. He has also

“Under the family security fund scheme an amount of Rs.40,000 is presently extended to the family of a Government employee who dies in service. This Government has decided to increase the benefit amount to Rs.60,000.”

assured that coal will continue to be supplied on a regular basis from Singareni Collieries after September 1991. I am sure Members of this House will welcome this.

“Health for all” shall be the goal of this Government. To reach this goal, we shall, besides increasing the number of hospitals and primary health centres, take steps to ensure the supply of necessary medicines and improve the service rendered by doctors. In addition to improving the rural health services,

our society. Education facilities and employment opportunities will be extended to women so that they will have the opportunity to acquire knowledge and skills to become self sufficient. The Government will appoint only women teachers upto standard—V in all primary schools. Steps will be taken to increase the employment of women teachers in middle schools and high schools.

Imbued by a vision of a healthy and strong new generation, the Nutritious Noon Meal Programme was implemented by Dr. M.G. Ramachandran's Government to benefit children belonging to poor families going without even a single meal a day. However, the basic objectives were not fulfilled owing to the changes effected during the period after his demise. The programme will be reorganised to ensure that its basic objectives are realised and all shortcomings removed. A High Power Committee will be constituted to oversee the implementation of this programme. Keeping in mind the requirements

“This Government shall extend its fullest support and co-operation to the Centre which is committed to fulfil the policy of promoting economic development, social justice and in bringing about a peaceful atmosphere. At the same time, the principle that the progress of the Indian Nation depends upon the development of the constituent States is basic to our Government. Following the path of Perarignar Anna, as spelt out by Dr. M.G. Ramachandran, our aim shall be “neither dependence, nor interdependence but interdependence”.

steps will be taken to install modern medical facilities in District Headquarters Hospitals and Medical College Hospitals. The Government will pay special attention to the needs of pregnant and nursing mothers. Action programmes will be drawn up and implemented for this purpose immediately. The existing departments will be reorganised to provide for an integrated approach in providing health services to benefit people in rural areas.

Always having the welfare of the Backward Classes as an important objective, Dr. M. G. Ramachandran's Government increased the reservation for Backward Classes to 50 per cent making it the highest percentage of reservation in India for the Backward Classes. At the time when the recommendations of the Mandal Commission are to be implemented, this Government will urge that 50 per cent reservation for Backward Classes should be implemented by the Centre as a policy and this reservation should apply to employment in all departments and in admissions to educational institutions.

Although many measures have been initiated for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, they continue to live in abject poverty as proper policies for their economic improvement have not been implemented. This Government will strive for their uplift from poverty and secure for them equal status in society. Action programmes to achieve this objective will be drawn up and implemented.

✓ This Government will take all steps to secure equal opportunities for women who constitute half of

of the children, the provision of edible oil, pulses and other items will be increased.

Under the family security fund scheme an amount of Rs. 40,000 is presently extended to the family of a Government employee who dies in service. This Government has decided to increase the benefit amount to Rs. 60,000.

For the proper maintenance and administration of our renowned temples, a new Temple Administration Board will be established. The Board will look after the needs of these temples and take appropriate steps to renovate and ensure maintenance and observance of worship rituals in the temples.

Complaints have been received regarding the irregularities in the conduct of elections to the Co-operative Societies held during last year and malpractices in the nomination of members, resulting in the degradation of the entire co-operative movement. To eradicate these deficiencies, it has been decided to bring in suitable legislation.

This Government has assumed office at a difficult time when the State is in the grip of a severe financial crisis. The discontinuance of the sale of country liquor will entail a further loss of revenue of Rs. 322 crores. Additional resources are needed to implement the special self-sufficiency scheme under which each Panchayat Union will be given Rs. 1 crore and several other schemes listed in the election manifesto. In the changed situation we will

approach the new Government at the Centre, highlighting the difficult financial situation of our State and take special efforts to secure additional assistance for our State. I am confident that the Centre will give its full support to our State and extend additional financial assistance.

This session of the Assembly is for a short duration. The Assembly is to meet for the Budget session following this short session. The people have reposed their total confidence in electing you to this Assembly.

The attention of the House has been focussed on some of the policies which indicate the direction the Government will take for the development of the State. We are sure that through a vigorous and efficient implementation of these policies, we shall be able to bring about the overall socio-economic development of the State, benefitting all sections of the society. The deliberations in this House will, no doubt, benefit the Government in properly planning and effectively taking steps to accelerate the pace of development in different spheres of life.

I convey my best wishes for your success in the challenging tasks ahead.

Narri, Vavakkam.

(Address by His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu
Thiru. Bhishma Narain Singh
to the Legislative Assembly
on 4th July 1991)

Tamil Nadu and His Excellency the Vice-President of India, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma.

I Wrapper:
Hon'ble Puratchithalaivi J. Jayalalitha, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and His Excellency the President of India, Thiru. R. Venkataraman.

IV Wrapper:
Hon'ble Puratchithalaivi J. Jayalalitha, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Thiru. P.V. Narasimha Rao.

II Wrapper:
Hon'ble Puratchithalaivi J. Jayalalitha, Chief Minister of

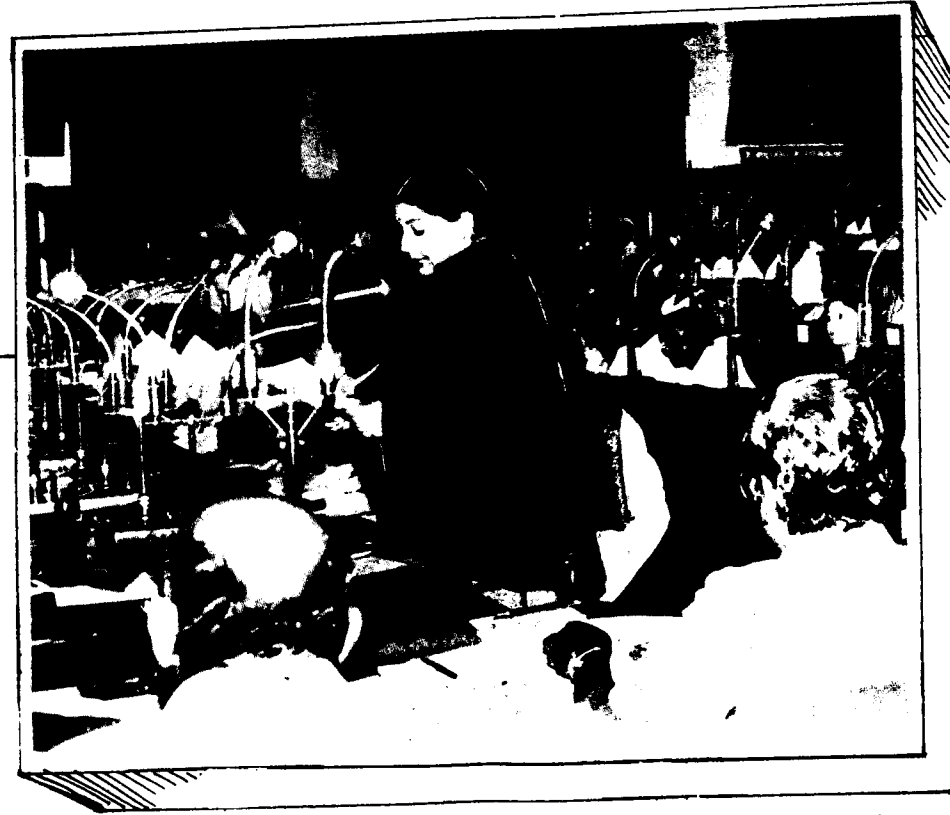
ONE LAKH TREES FOR BEAUTIFYING THE CITY

This year the Corporation of Madras proposes to plant one lakh Avenue trees on important roads like Sardar Patel Road, Gandhi Mandap Road, Harrington Road, Walajah Road, N.S.K. Road, Rajaji Road, T.H. Road, II Avenue Road, Anna Nagar, Periar E.V.R. High Road, E.V.K. Sampath Road etc..

Rain Tree, Tabubia, Gulmohar and Pheltorum trees will be planted. They grow tall and last long and during the flowering season flowers of different hues and fragrance will be enchanting.

As part of the programme The Special officer, Corporation of Madras, Thiru V.Manivannan planted saplings on 12.7.91 at Harrington Road, Chetpet. Over hundred trees will be planted there and they are being adopted by Heavenly Harrington Road Residents Association. The Assistant Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, Thiru T.Nagasundaram, famous cine magnate Thiru G.V. and a large number of residents of Harrington Road participated along with 200 pupils of Sevasadhan School.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE CHIEF MINISTER



Thanjavur District will be bifurcated during the current financial year. While West Thanjavur would be called Thanjavur District with Thanjavur town as headquarters, East Thanjavur would be named Quaid-e-Milleth District with Nagapattinam as headquarters. A Special officer would be appointed for this purpose.

Dindigul-Quaid-e-Milleth District would be renamed Anna District as it was called when Dr. M.G.R. was Chief Minister. The present Chengai-Anna District has been renamed Chengalpattu-MGR District.

The TAMARAI (Tamil Nadu Arasu Medical Science and Research Institute) is renamed Sri Ramachandra Medical College and Research Institute.

The Thalpathi Azhagiri Transport Corporation got back its old name, Pat-

tukottai Azhagiri Transport Corporation.

The Tamil Nadu Government Research Orchards at Vamban, near Pudukkottai, would be called Mahatma Gandhi Research Orchards.

★ ★ ★

A life-size portrait of the former Chief Minister Dr.M.G.R. will be installed in the Assembly.

The MGR Memorial on the Marina would be remodelled.

Responding to requests for putting up portraits of the former Prime Ministers, Indira Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi, in the Assembly, the Chief Minister said they would be installed in the Rajaji Hall, which already had a portrait of the first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru. A Memorial would be built at Sriperum-

budur, where Rajiv Gandhi was killed in a bomb blast on May 21st, 1991.

★ ★ ★

A capital subsidy of Rs.50 lakh for new industrial projects with a capital investment of more than Rs.100 crores and a subsidy of Rs.25 lakhs for projects costing between Rs.50 crores and 100 crores are the highlights of the announcement. Further a higher sales tax concession by way of exemption for six years or deferral for 12 years for industries with an investment above Rs.100 crores and exemption for five years or deferral for 10 years for industries with an investment range of Rs.50 crores to 100 crores was also announced.

★ ★ ★

The new industrial units proposed by the Government were a granite

polishing unit and a mango pulp unit in Dharmapuri District, a Rs.85 crores pig iron project in the joint sector at Mettur and a silicon project in the Joint sector. The graphite beneficiation project would be established on an initial expenditure of Rs.15 crores and this would facilitate location of ancillary industries at a total cost of Rs.200 crores.

★ ★ ★

While assuring greater efforts for enlarging employment potential for women, the rules in force would not permit women to work after 7 P.M. Exemption would be granted for factories which provided transport facilities to women to reach home in the night. This would enlarge employment opportunities for women.

★ ★ ★

In view of the financial crunch, a new scheme providing for industrial units to make the improvements and collect the expenditure by way of toll, would be implemented in Thanjavur District on an experimental basis. If it proved successful, the scheme would be extended to other Districts.

The Chief Minister could press the Centre for a special allocation of funds for providing infrastructure and basic amenities in towns like Tiruppur, Ambur, Ranipet and Dindigul which had a number of export-oriented industries.

★ ★ ★

Underscoring the urgent need for increasing power generation, the Chief Minister said the State had demanded inclusion of the Rs.6,000 crores third mine-cut in the Eighth Plan itself. To prevent theft of power, the special cell in the Electricity Board under an Inspector-General of Police would be strengthened.

★ ★ ★

When the new Government took over, there were eight closed spinning mills and steps were taken to reopen some of

them. She reiterated that the Government was hopeful of opening the Standard Motors Factory.

★ ★ ★

The Government has set a target of building 10 lakh dwelling units in the State in the next five years.

★ ★ ★

The Chief Minister said the private sector would also be encouraged to contribute its share to this project. Annually 1.2 lakhs houses would be built including those constructed by the Tamil Nadu Adi Dravida Housing Development Corporation, Rural and Urban housing programmes, the Tamil Nadu Housing Board, the Slum Clearance Board and Co-operative institutions. The balance would be from the private sector. All efforts would be made including for easy availability of finance and building materials, to realise the target. 2,483 habitations including 943 occupied by Adi Dravidars, which had no source of drinking water, would be provided protected water supply before December at a cost of Rs.10 crores. Efforts would be made on a war-footing to provide drinking water to 1,007 Adi Dravidar habitations in other villages at a cost of Rs.7 crores.

★ ★ ★

Twelve cooperative spinning mills would be modernised at a cost of Rs.25 crores securing financial assistance from the industrial Development Bank of India, the State's contribution being Rs.7 crores. Since handloom weavers did not get the full benefit of subsidy owing to insufficient allocation of funds, the State decided to allocate annually Rs.37 crores to find a permanent solution to the problem.

★ ★ ★

For increasing oilseeds production and also to remove cooking oil shortage, it was decided to implement a Rs.29 crore production project prepared by the Tamil Nadu Oilseeds Growers Cooperative Federation. A special oilseeds production programme would be taken up in Dharmapuri

District. More number of oil extraction units and bran oil units would be set up in the State.

★ ★ ★

In the health sphere, the Chief Minister announced that special incentives including priority in higher education, pay rise and deputation for foreign studies, would be provided to those doctors who opted to work in rural areas. They would be given housing facility also. The annual allocation for purchase of medicines in primary health centres would be increased from Rs.30,000 to 40,000. This would mean an additional expenditure of Rs.1.5 crores. An overall improvement scheme for district headquarters hospitals would be announced in the budget.

★ ★ ★

For maintenance of basic amenities in rural areas, the annual allocation for upkeep of about 1.2 lakhs pumpsets would be doubled to Rs.1.5 crores. A special grant of Rs.1 crore would be released for panchayat unions for payment of dues to the Electricity Board, and to avoid complaints about non-burning of street lights. For road improvements, the annual allocation would be increased from Rs.5.32 crores to 9 crores.

★ ★ ★

A special scheme would be evolved for providing intensive training to those appearing for Central services examinations.

★ ★ ★

It was decided to provide raincoats to nearly 39,000 conservancy staff working in local bodies, at a total cost of Rs.65.68 lakhs. Fifty percent of the cost would be borne by the local bodies, the other half to be contributed from the Chief Minister's Relief Fund.

★ ★ ★

The Government had allocated Rs.40 lakhs for provision of facilities to pilgrims attending the Mahamaham at Kumbakonam in February, 1992.

★ ★ ★

The Government would initiate all possible steps to ban child labour.

★ ★ ★

The State Government has drawn up a scheme to improve the functioning of the Police Department. It has sought an allocation of Rs.20 crores from the Centre for the current year for implementing this scheme.

The Government has also sought full Central assistance as it is being given to Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir to tackle terrorism.

Steps would be taken to create a crack force in the Armed Reserve Wing of the Police Department. Police Stations would get more jeeps and communication facilities would be improved to help the police tackle the problem posed by militant activities. Training would be given to police personnel at all levels. Some were being sent to other countries for training. A marine police wing would be created to check the activities of smugglers and Tamil militants.

The Government was keen on providing houses for the police personnel, especially the head constables and constables. The Police Housing Corporation, would be revived.

★ ★ ★

A special Rs.20 crore scheme for improving the Madras Corporation roads will be taken up this year. Traffic bottlenecks on roads and bridges in the city will also be removed at a cost of Rs.20 crores during the year.

The Government would give special attention to improving facilities in the Corporation area.

A detailed engineering report for Rs.100 crore elevated busway on Anna Salai was under preparation. Steps would be taken to implement the report at the earliest.

The Government would take measures to clean the waterways in the city using the technical know-how of 'Seven Trent', a British organisation, and funds from the ODA. It would lay sewer lines in about 800 streets during the year at a cost of Rs.18.50 crores.

★ ★ ★

The Chief Minister has written to the Prime Minister seeking a financial assistance package to the State including full compensation for loss on account of implementation of prohibition.

The Chief Minister said she had also requested for special allocation to deal with the disturbed situation arising out

of the presence of militants in the State.

Since Tamil Nadu had a major sea border with Sri Lanka, a special quota of assistance had also been sought as in the case of other States having border area problems.

★ ★ ★

Stating that her Government had taken over when the State was in the grip of a critical financial position, she explained that the Government ended 1990-91 with an overall deficit of Rs.209.86 crores. The shortfall in the previous year was Rs.153 crores.

The budget for 1991-92 presented to Parliament showed a deficit of Rs.307.31 crores. To this would be added Rs.220 crores on account of increased dearness allowance, higher subsidy on the Public Distribution System and debt relief to weavers and farmers.

Taking into account the estimated loss of revenue of Rs.322 crores on the abolition of the cheap liquor scheme as also the expenditure on new welfare schemes the total deficit might be around Rs.1,200 crores.

(The Chief Minister's reply to the discussion on the motion of thanks to the Governor's Address to the Assembly.)

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchithalaivi J. Jayalalitha garlanded the statue of Perunthalaivar Kamarajar on the occasion of his 89th birth anniversary (15.7.91).





Thiru. Vaidyanatha Iyer - A Stalwart of the Freedom Movement

Thiru Bhishma Narain Singh
Governor of Tamil Nadu

I am happy to be here this evening and participate in the birth centenary celebrations of Thiru Madurai Vaidyanatha Iyer. A stalwart of the Nation's freedom movement, Thiru Vaidyanatha Iyer had the privilege of being in direct touch with the leaders of the movement. He was a true Gandhian and his zeal to propagate Gandhiji's constructive programmes was unlimited. But more than anything else, Thiru Vaidyanatha Iyer will for ever be remembered for his dedication and sacrifices as the purpose and mission of his life. I congratulate the Centenary Committee for having organised the celebrations in memory of a noble soul who has carried a place for himself in the history of India and especially of Tamil Nadu and Madurai.

Even as a student, Vaidyanatha Iyer was attracted to the freedom struggle. He started involving himself in the struggle from 1922. Vaidyanatha Iyer suffered imprisonment in 1930 for his participation in the historic Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha. He was sentenced to six months imprisonment in 1942 for his involvement in the Quit India Movement, but despite the expiry of the term, he was continued to be kept in jail and released only in 1945 along with other national leaders such as Nehruji and Sardar Vallabhai Patel. His wife and son also participated enthusiastically in the freedom movement. While his wife Tmt. Akhilandammal was jail-

ed in 1932 and later in 1940 for offering individual Satyagraha, his son Thiru Sankaran was sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment for picketing the Madras Secretariat in 1942.

Thiru Vaidyanatha Iyer was ever-willing to help people in distress. In 1922, when the flood waters of river Vaigai entered Madurai, he along with his co-workers, helped to save the lives of many women and children by swimming against the fury of the river. Later, when a large fire engulfed Madurai City, he saved the lives of many at a great personal risk. And when

(Address of the Governor at the Birth Centenary Celebrations of Thiru. Vaidyanatha Iyer on 11.7.1991)

Periyar E.V. Ramasamy Naicker was surrounded by an angry mob in Madurai, Thiru Vaidyanatha Iyer stood between them and Periyar, and ensured his personal safety. Public life to Thiru Vaidyanatha Iyer meant only service and sacrifice and embodied all that is good in public life by personal example and integrity.

Thiru Vaidyanatha Iyer's contribution to the eradication of untouchability and for the uplift of Harijans, made him the champion of the depressed classes. In the 30s, it ought to be remembered that nobody would come forward to speak for the Harijans and those few who initially took some

efforts and were repulsed, were looked upon with contempt. But for Thiru Vaidyanatha Iyer, the uplift of Harijans was a burning passion and his services towards the community unequalled.

Thiru Vaidyanatha Iyer arranged for intensive propaganda among caste Hindus to get their support and cooperation to allow Harijans into temples, as the law at the time did not permit entry of Harijans into temples. He travelled extensively in Southern India and canvassed for early legislation to permit Harijan entry into temples. After Thiru C. Rajaji took office as Premier in Madras in 1937, he demanded immediate legislation on this count. But, the legislation was getting delayed and Thiru Vaidyanatha Iyer felt no more time should be lost in removing this social disability. On 8th of July 1939, he entered the famous Meenakshi temple with four Harijans and four Nadars (Nadars were also not allowed entry then). This temple entry became a historic event and Gandhiji wrote in the 'Harijan', dated 22nd July 1939 which I quote: "The temple entry of Harijans at Madurai is a great event in the campaign for untouchability and the movement for the opening of temples to Harijans. The proclamation of opening of State temples of Travancore was no doubt a great step; but it was the prerogative of the Maharaja and he had in his Dewan brought about the transformation. But the opening of the celebrated temple

of Madurai is a great event in that it is the popular will that brought about the consummation. It reflects the decided conversion of the temple - goers of the Meenakshi temple. Thiru Vaidyanatha Iyer and his co-workers deserve all the praise for the ceaseless effort they have put forth in educating public opinion".

Thiru Vaidyanatha Iyer was the President of the Tamil Nadu Harijan Sevan Sangh from 1935. Many Harijan families were helped from his earnings and he allotted a part of his earning towards Harijan welfare. He brought up Harijan children in his house, and among them, one later rose to become a Deputy Collector and another a Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Thirty six years after the passing away of Thiru Vaidyanatha Iyer, we cannot claim that the system of caste and the nefarious practice of untouchability has been rooted out from our society. Thanks to the enlightened leaders of the

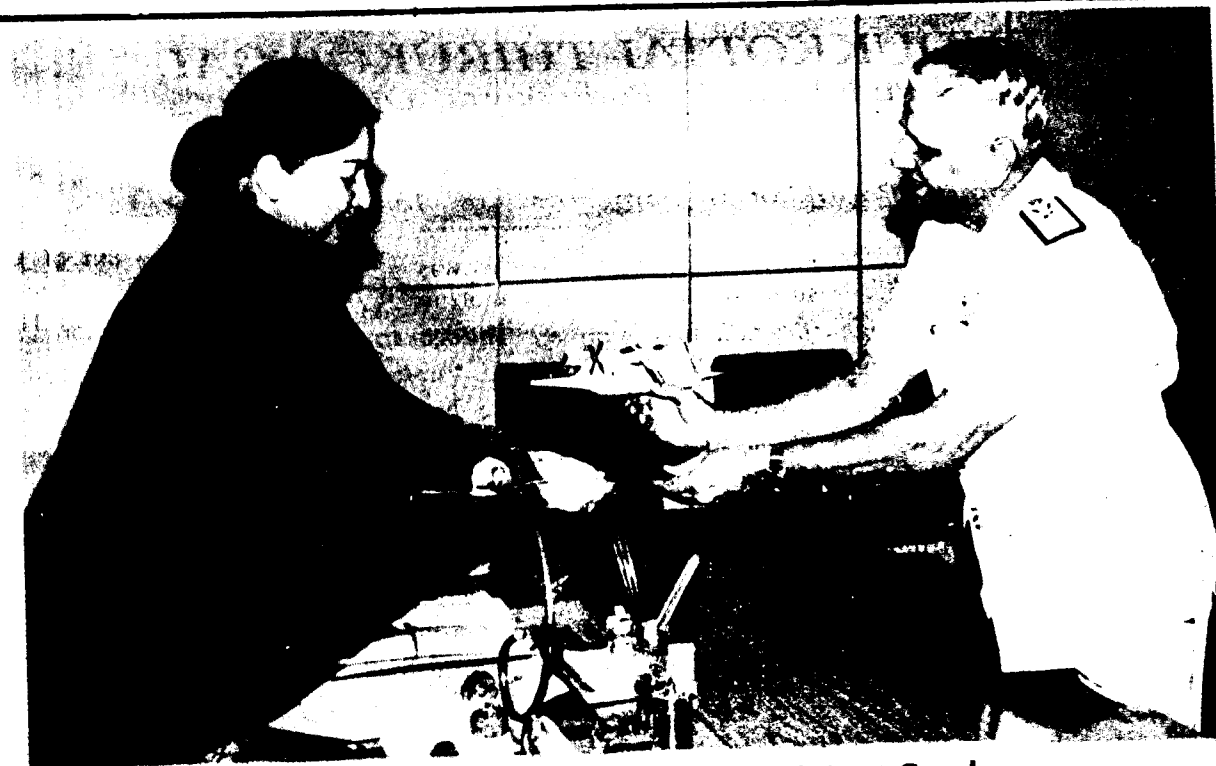
Freedom movement, caste consciousness was softened by the intermingling of different communities and castes at public demonstrations, public meetings and Satyagrahas. A cosmopolitan outlook is being brought by modern education, greater mobility and mass communication. But, neither the caste-structure has been demolished nor untouchability completely erased. The task is mammoth but can be achieved by a two-pronged approach. First, education must point out to children the irrelevance of caste to modern times. Children must be made to realise this point and their attitude towards these divisive tendencies should be modified. Secondly, a social consciousness must be developed in the people wherein they must learn to consider the Nation's economic and social development as the criteria for judging their fellowmen and not any other narrow or immediate consideration. The creation of this

social consciousness is the responsibility of media, voluntary organisations, educational institutions and religious and political leaders.

Probably the best tribute we can pay to the memory of Thiru Vaidyanatha Iyer is by maintaining communal amity in the country and by creating a casteless society. The task is indeed difficult knowing the complex political and social structure of our Country. But by furthering the ideals of the leaders of our freedom movement, we would not merely be grateful to them - we would also be building a better and secure India for our children to live.

I once again express my happiness in participating in the Centenary Celebrations of the Great Gandhian, Thiru Vaidyanatha Iyer. I wish the celebrations all success.

Nandri, Vanakkam, Jai Hind!



Vice Admiral S.W. Lakhar, Director General Coast Guard called on the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchithalaivi J. Jayalalitha at Secretariat on 19.7.91.

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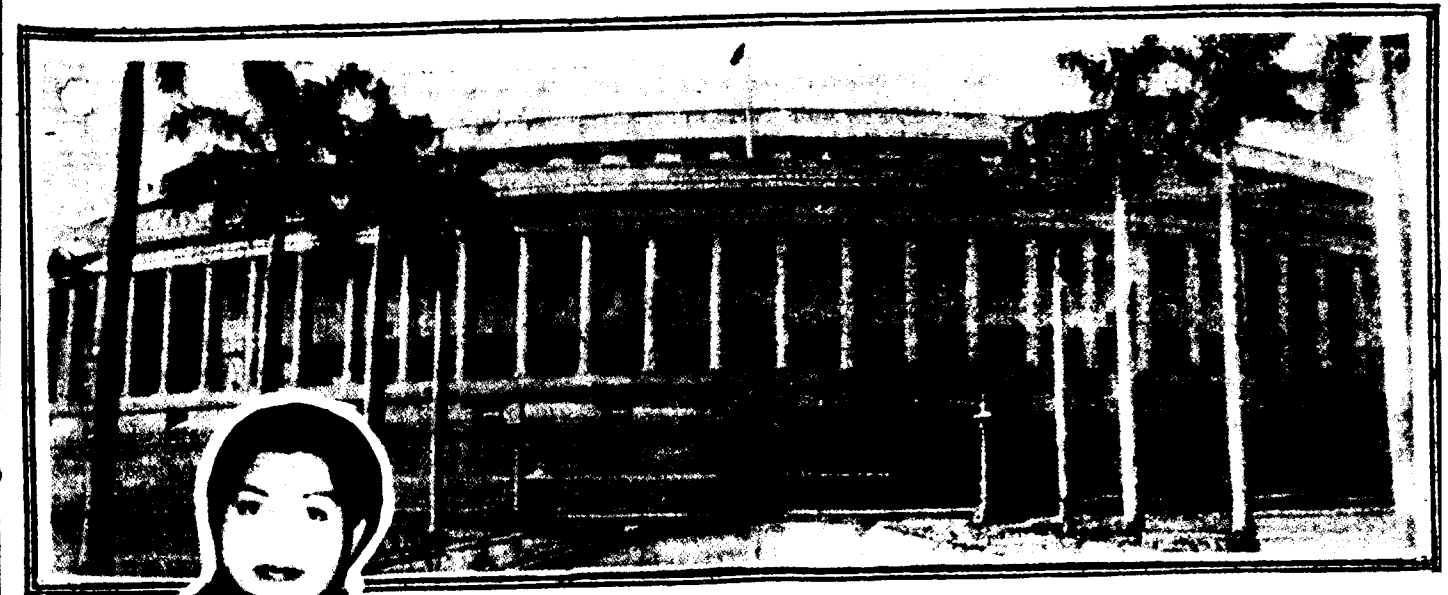
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10. Arulmighu Vamsotharagar temple, Perungaloor

M.Sethuramalingam B.A.,
Executive Officer

K. Shanmugam
Assistant Commissioner/Fit Person



REPRESENTATIVE OF THE WEAKER SECTIONS

Hon'ble Puratchithalaivi J. Jayalalitha
Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu

Mr. Deputy Chairman, I have distinguished themselves in diverse fields. Much comments has been made in the Press recently about the present infusion of "young blood" into this House of Elders. I hasten to reassure you, Sir, and all the senior Members here that they

Since the hon'ble Member who spoke before took exactly thirty

THE MAIDEN SPEECH OF THE HONOURABLE CHIEF MINISTER PURATCHITHALAIVI J. JAYALALITHA, WHEN SHE WAS MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT IN THE RAJYA SABHA. THE SPEECH WAS DELIVERED ON 23rd APRIL 1984, DURING THE DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY.

minutes, since this is my maiden speech, I would request you, sir, to give me at least 15 minutes.

At the outset, I wish to assure you, sir and all the hon'ble Members here that I am fully aware of the noble traditions of this August Assembly which, since its inception has been and continues to be a meeting place of some of the finest intellects in our Country - of scholars, statesmen and towering personalities who

need harbour no apprehension on this score. I give you my solemn word that I shall never fail to uphold the dignity, prestige and decorum of the Rajya Sabha and I shall do nothing to detract from the lustre that has been added to it by the luminous personalities who have graced these hallowed portals, who are no longer with us, and to whom I pay my respectful homage as a new entrant.

I deem it a great honour to stand

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here and speak on the floor of the very same Rajya Sabha where 22 years ago, in 1962 our great departed leader Anna rose to make his forceful maiden speech which electrified the entire nation. While Anna electrified the whole country with his maiden speech, the theme of my maiden speech today is going to be dedicated mainly to the subject of electricity.

My leader, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. M.G.R., the founder leader of the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, to which I have the honour to belong, has sent me here, together with my colleagues in the party, to echo the voice of the people of Tamil Nadu in this national forum. In particular, I have come here as the representative of the weaker sections of our society, the toiling masses, the crores of humble workers - farmers, poor agricultural labourers and women - to give oral manifestation to their feelings, aspirations and legitimate desires and make them known to the rest of the Country.

There are many senior Members here, who are far more knowledgeable than I am, and vastly richer in experience. Some of them may disagree with some of the views I put forth. They may dispute a certain point I make and by virtue of their debating skills they may even win the argument. But such a victory will be only a victory of words, and not a triumph over truth.

I wish to emphasize the fact that the fundamental purpose of my speaking here in the Rajya Sabha is not to engage in wordy duels with other Members, but to state positive truths to the best of my knowledge and to draw the attention of the Nation to certain crucial issues.

Tamil Nadu has been facing acute shortage of electricity for more than a decade. The State

Government was forced to impose power cuts ranging from 25 percent to 100 percent intermittently from 1971-72 onwards to overcome the shortage. As the result of the repeated power cuts, the industrial and agricultural production in the State has been affected adversely and drastically.

Tamil Nadu has very meagre hydel potential. Most of the economical hydel potential has either already been exploited or is already on the anvil. The balance potential is either tied up in interstate disputes or is too small and seasonal for economic exploitation. The only fossil fuel

I deem it a great honour to stand here and speak on the floor of the very same Rajya Sabha where 22 years ago, in 1962 our great departed leader Anna rose to make his forceful maiden speech which electrified the entire Nation. While Anna electrified the whole Country with his maiden speech, the theme of my maiden speech today is going to be dedicated mainly to the subject of electricity.

that is available in the State is lignite, and efforts have already been undertaken to utilise this potential in an optimum manner.

Tamil Nadu has almost exhausted its hydel resources and has no coal resources at all. For setting up more coal based thermal stations, there are formidable constraints in that coal has to be hauled over long distances, either from Singareni in Andhra Pradesh or from Bengal or Bihar, rendering the cost too high and the availability of coal uncertain.

It was in this context that the State Government pressed for the location of a nuclear plant in the State and the Government of India

was kind enough to concede the demand by sanctioning the Madras Atomic Power Project with a generation capacity of 235 MW in 1967. Later in the Fourth Five Year Plan the second unit also with a generation capacity of 235 MW was also sanctioned. At that time there was a clear understanding between the State and the Central Governments that the entire output from Kalpakkam would be allocated solely to Tamil Nadu to meet the urgent, pressing needs of the State.

In the year 1968 when the necessary lands were acquired for the project the Government of Tamil Nadu agreed to make available free of cost, 2,500 acres of land required for the project. The lands were at that time valued at about Rs.53 lakhs. This commitment was based on the confirmation given by the Madras Atomic Power Project authorities to the effect that in return the entire energy output from the project would be sold to the Government of Tamil Nadu or its nominee and the cost of energy of MAPP would be calculated excluding the value of land gifted by the State Government. This amounts to an irrevocable, immutable contract which cannot be repudiated or rescinded by the efflux of time.

The Annual Power Survey Reports - the third published in 1965, the fourth published in 1966, the fifth published in 1968 and the sixth published in 1970 - assessed the full benefits from Kalpakkam for Tamil Nadu. In effect, the above-mentioned Annual Power Survey Reports clearly showed that the entire power generated from Kalpakkam was intended only to meet Tamil Nadu's needs, and the forecasts of power requirements and availability were projected accordingly. It was only in late 1970, that the then Minister for Industries and Power - Dr. K.L.Rao, suggested that the power from the second unit might be shared equally by Tamil Nadu and

Andhra Pradesh. Even at that time, no questions were raised about the allotment of the entire power produced by the first unit to Tamil Nadu.

It was in these circumstances that on 3rd June, 1971, the Prime Minister, while answering a question in the Rajya Sabha - Q.No.590 - raised by Mr.N.R.Munuswamy - gave a categorical assurance that the entire output of the first unit, and half of the output of the 2nd unit of the MAPP would be made available to Tamil Nadu, and the balance output of the second unit would be earmarked for the neighbouring States in the Southern Region.

The Tamil Nadu Government prepared a scheme for the Kadamparai pumped storage project, based solely on the assumption that the State would positively be able to avail of the entire power produced by the Kalpakkam nuclear plant.

In fact, this project was conceived at the instance of the C.E.A. - Central Electricity Authority - to enable the Kalpakkam plant to operate at its full capacity all the 24 hours of the day. The C.E.A., when it conducted integrated studies to examine the operational feasibility of Kadamparai, took into account the availability of the full output from Kalpakkam.

The Planning Commission gave its concurrence to the Kadamparai project in its letter No. I-26(3)/2/72-P&E dated 13th February 1973, only after satisfying itself that adequate off-peak power would be available; and in its forecasts, the entire output of Kalpakkam was taken into account.

If the entire power produced by the Kalpakkam plant is not made available to Tamil Nadu, the expenditure on Kadamparai may become infructuous.

With the severe financial constraints it is already burdened

with, this unfruitful expenditure is something the State Government can ill afford.

The Planning Commission, while clearing new projects for Tamil Nadu, has all along been reckoning the full output from Kalpakkam for Tamil Nadu in its calculations. It must be noted that new projects are cleared only if the State is expected to face a deficit after taking into account the availability from Kalpakkam.

As late as 1977, the Planning Commission, while affirming clearance for the Tuticorin plant vide its letter No.I-26(3)/76-P&E dated the 14th July, 1977, issued the

"The working of the federal structure all these years has created a sense of frustration in the minds of the States. The States are fast becoming dole-getting corporations. They feel that they are relegated to the background and there is the very natural instinct in them that they should be given more power."

sanction only after satisfying itself that the State would be facing a deficit even with the full output computed to the Tamil Nadu account. The Tamil Nadu Government has been repeatedly pressing the Centre for the allotment of the entire power from Kalpakkam to Tamil Nadu.

The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in his D.O. letter dated 1st June, 1982 to the Prime Minister, once again emphatically stressed the need to allocate the entire output from Kalpakkam to Tamil Nadu. The Union Minister for Energy, in his letter dated 15th October, 1982 in reply, while accepting the commitment made earlier, stated that the power from Central projects would have to be shared by all the States in the

Region. The Government of Tamil Nadu cannot agree to this proposition. Firm commitments made by the Centre at a point of time cannot become void simply because of the efflux of time. The Energy Minister stated that the new scheme proposed for Tamil Nadu would be cleared quickly. In this context, it is necessary to accentuate the fact that in the Sixth Five Year Plan the share of Tamil Nadu is 630 MW which is dismally low as compared to 19,666 MW for all-India. The primary reason is that adequate schemes were not sanctioned for Tamil Nadu. Between 1967 when the Kalpakkam nuclear plant was sanctioned and now, Tamil Nadu sent 27 schemes for sanction to the Centre. But only 11 schemes were cleared by the Planning Commission and that too after considerable delay. The main reasons for this state of affairs are that the hydro-electric schemes proposed by the State are small, seasonal and disproportionately costly as compared to schemes in the other parts of the southern region, and coal supplies could not be linked, sanction for the Mettur thermal project was delayed for more than six years simply because coal linkage could not be established. Because of the aforementioned constraints, all the Governments that were in power in the State have been pressing for the establishment of a second nuclear plant in Tamil Nadu. However, no favourable decision has yet been taken by the Centre in this regard.

Tamil Nadu continues to face a severe deficit, and it must be emphasised that the State is still, expected to face a deficit, even after taking into account all the already sanctioned schemes and the share from central projects like Ramagundam, the Neyveli Second Mine Cut etc. The State has sent two proposals - One for the North Madras Station, with an estimated generation capacity of 1050 MW and another proposal for exten-

sion of the Tuticorin thermal station, with an estimated generation capacity of 420 MW, as early as 1981. Clearance for these schemes is still pending because coal linkage could not be established.

These facts which I have stated clearly articulate the exigent need to allocate the entire power output from the first unit of Kalpakkam to Tamil Nadu. I wish to impress upon the Centre, that the State Government is pressing for the allocation of the entire power from Kalpakkam, not for the sole reason that the Centre had made a commitment and the State insists upon its fulfilment as a mere technical formality; but because the situation genuinely of such import and seriousness that the interests of the State would be affected adversely, indeed grievously, if the full output is not made available to Tamil Nadu. But the Union Minister for Energy in his letter dated the 31st March, 1984, has informed the Government of Tamil Nadu that the power from Central projects would not be firmly allocated to one State or States but that the Centre would decide the distribution of power from time to time, taking into consideration the respective power position in the different States in a region. The Union Minister of Energy has also indicated that the Central Power Station can only supplement the efforts of State Governments.

According to the principles evolved by the Government of India in 1978, the power generated from the Central sector power stations to be constructed by the National Thermal Power Corporation, NTPC, is proposed to be allocated between the various States in a region on the basis of past energy consumption and quantum of Central assistance giving equal weightage to these two factors, and after providing for an additional 10 percent allocation to the home State, and keeping 15 percent unallocated

with the Centre for distribution subsequently, on the basis of actual deficits at any point of time. This formula is irrational as it reduces the allocation to power deficit States which can absorb more power, and allots more power to power surplus States which do not need the allocation. The formula has no relevance at all to the actual power needs of each State, and allocated power to all States of the region irrespective of their deficits or surpluses. This will lead to an anomalous situation wherein a deficit State will continue to be deficit even though the region may be surplus.

The deficit States will have to continue to buy power from the surplus States whose power from the surplus States whose surplus keeps on increasing because of this illogical formula. The logical, acceptable principle that should be adopted would be to allocate the power of the central sector power stations in direct proportion to the respective deficit of each individual State as assessed by the Annual Power Surveys conducted by the Government of India. Tamil Nadu has the largest deficit among the Southern States and is forced to buy power every year from the surplus States of the Region at exorbitant rates. The inappropriate formula already mentioned is now sought to be applied to the Second Power Station being constructed by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

Out of 630 Magawatts to be produced by the second unit, it was intimated in 1980, that only 176 MWs would be allocated to Tamil Nadu. It is significant to point out in this context, that before planning the second unit of Neyveli, the Government of India had asked for and obtained in 1973, a guarantee from Tamil Nadu that the entire power produced would definitely be absorbed by Tamil Nadu.

To put it in a nutshell, the project was finalised only on the basis of this firm assurance and categorical commitment confirmed by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

The expectation that the entire power of the second unit of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation would be allotted to Tamil Nadu has been the foundation on which the State has drafted its power planning throughout.

Given these circumstances, if the entire power from the Neyveli Lignite Corporation is not allotted to Tamil Nadu, the power scarcity in the State will prove disastrous to its interests.

A Resolution was moved in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on 7th March 1984 and in the Legislative Council on 8th March 1984 pressing for the allocation of the entire power output from Kalpakkam and Neyveli to Tamil Nadu.

In conclusion, I quote from our great departed leader Anna's speech in the Rajya Sabha in December 1963.

"The working of the federal structure all these years has created a sense of frustration in the minds of the States. The States are fast becoming dole-getting corporations. They feel that they are relegated to the background and there is the very natural instinct in them that they should be given more power".

Anna's words hold good even today 21 years later. I reiterate, Tamil Nadu genuinely feels it should be given more power, in 2 contexts. Firstly, more power in the general sense that Anna meant i.e., more power for the States. And secondly, in the immediate specific sense that Tamil Nadu feels it should be given more power in the form of electricity from Kalpakkam and Neyveli.

Thank you.

The Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency (TEDA), a Government of Tamil Nadu Undertaking is functioning from 1st February 1985, registered under the Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act.

The main activities of TEDA are as follows:

- i) Promoting use of new and renewable source of energy.
- ii) Promoting energy conservation activities.
- iii) Rural energy programmes.

During the last 6 years TEDA, which is a small organisation consisting of a dozen engineers and non-technical personnel had achieved notable results, especially during the last two years. The achievements are in the following fields.

ACTIVITIES OF TAMIL NADU ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

1. WIND ENERGY - PROGRAMME

Under this programme, the first wind farm for power generation was commenced in 1986 at Mullaikadu in Chidambaranar District. Encouraged by the performance and availability of good wind potential as on date we have got 95 Wind Electric Generators with an installed capacity of 14.085 M.W. These wind electric generators have so far fed of about 42 millions of units of electricity to the Electricity Board for distribution.

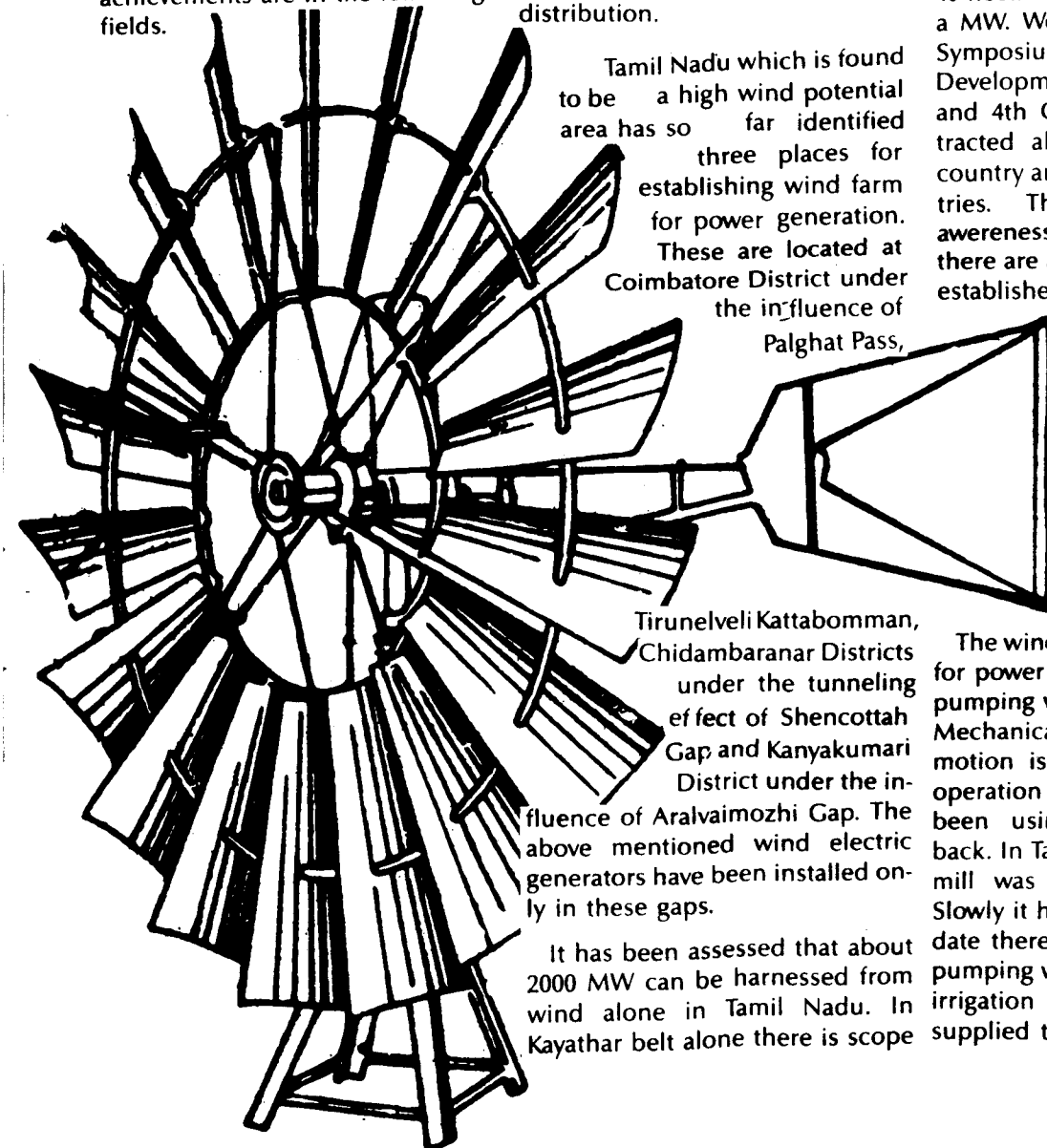
Tamil Nadu which is found to be a high wind potential area has so far identified three places for establishing wind farm for power generation. These are located at Coimbatore District under the influence of Palghat Pass,

Tirunelveli Kattabomman, Chidambaranar Districts under the tunneling effect of Shencottah Gap and Kanyakumari District under the influence of Aralvaimozhi Gap. The above mentioned wind electric generators have been installed only in these gaps.

It has been assessed that about 2000 MW can be harnessed from wind alone in Tamil Nadu. In Kayathar belt alone there is scope

for about 600 MW for which master plan has already been prepared. Even the World Bank took keen interest in establishing a wind farm around Kayathar belt. The team had visited and inspected the sites and on satisfaction, further action are under process and is likely to be finalised soon for establishment of a 75 MW in Tamil Nadu. Power from wind energy is clean, and pollution free. Approximate cost works out Rs.2 crores per MW and about 10 hectares of land is required for a MW. We conducted a National Symposium on Wind Power Development at Madurai on 3rd and 4th October 1990, which attracted all the people over the country and also from other countries. This has created an awareness among the people and there are about 13 firms who have established private wind farms totalling a installed capacity of 5 MW. The TNEB purchase power from these private wind farms at Rs.1 per unit and also allows transmission through their grid at 2% commission.

The wind power is used not only for power generation but also for pumping water by converting into Mechanical Energy. The circular motion is transferred to vertical operation to lift water. Man has been using this method long back. In Tamil Nadu the first mill was installed during 1985. Slowly it has picked up and as on date there are 650 wind mills for pumping water, mostly utilised for irrigation purposes. These were supplied to the beneficiaries and



installed free of cost. Now improvised gear type wind mill which can pump water from 40-50 metres have been installed with 80% Government of India Subsidy. 19 such wind mills are functioning.

In addition to this, small wind electric generators of capacity 4 KW are used for Railway signal and communication, where conventional electrical energy is remote.

SOLAR ENERGY

Under this, with the nomenclature Solar Thermal Extension programme for each year is being implemented with the financial assistance of Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources/Government of India. The main item which TEDA promotes is the Solar Water Heating System (SWHS). This is useful both for domestic and non-domestic purposes. For domestic use, a system of 100 litres per day at 60°C will be sufficient. By using Solar Water Heater a sizeable quantity of electrical energy and firewood can be saved. For example, a system with a capacity of 10,000 lpd at 80°C can annually save 1.5 lakh units of electricity. On the non-domestic side, Solar Water Heaters can be used for canteen, Hospitals and Hotels and pre heated water for Industries. In Tamil Nadu so far 1100 systems had been installed for domestic uses and 203 system for non-domestic purpose. Sufficient subsidy is available for the above. For a domestic system of Rs.4,500 (Rs.3,000 From Government of India and Rs. 1,500 from Tamil Nadu Government) is given as subsidy and for other systems 30% or 40% subsidy for Private Sector and Public Sectors as the case may be.

Apart from heating purpose there is another use of Solar Energy viz. Solar Cooker. This cooker is fuelless, smokeless and portable. This is a box type of square size and cooks food for about 2/3 persons (Rice, Dhal,

Vegetable and one more item). As there is no fuel, there is a lot of fuel saving viz. Gas, Electricity, Kerosene and fire wood. Sufficient subsidy is available. Now it is Rs.250. There is a proposal to enhance this to Rs.400. By this, it is hoped that the people of Tamil Nadu will go for purchasing Solar Cookers.

Solar Energy can be used for drying purposes also. Corn, leaves, fruits etc., can be dried more cleanly and effectively using Solar Energy. These solar driers can be designed according to the requirements. For distilled water, Solar Stills can be used.

TEDA has appointed a Consultancy to furnish a Techno-Economic Survey for establishing a 30 MW Solar power plant in Tamil Nadu. If this is materialised this will be the biggest Solar Plant in India.

Apart from the above usage of Solar Energy, it has been found out and technologically proved that when sun light falls on certain metals, they emanate electricity. Such system is called Photovoltaic system. Silicon metal which is having this property is most commonly used for generating power. These metals in the shape of thin wafers form photovoltaic cell on which when the Sun's rays fall, produces electricity. This electricity can be stored in Battery. As generated one is D.C. it is converted to A.C. through inverter for our use. By connecting these cells in series or parallel the required voltage and current can be obtained. Once current is produced it can be used for any appliances to suit our requirements. The main use of these Photovoltaic system is for lighting. In Hilly areas, and forest areas where the transmission lines cannot be taken easily, this Photovoltaic system is very useful and reliable. Eventhough about 1000 Photovoltaic Street Lights have been installed in hilly

and tribal areas because of lack of maintenance, most of them are not burning now. In addition to lighting purpose, there is photovoltaic Sprayers which are useful for sprinkling water or pesticide. This Solar Photovoltaic systems can be used for pumping water also. About 30 pumps are working in Tamil Nadu. This is of a smaller capacity about 300 W.

Photovoltaic TV, Photovoltaic Lantern, Photovoltaic Sprayers are also operating with photovoltaic principle. At present there is no subsidy for Photovoltaic system.

BIO- ENERGY

Under this TEDA executes Biogas Plants for Institution and Community under subsidy pattern (i.e.) for community 100% subsidy and for institution it is 70%. There is no dearth of cattles in Tamil Nadu, and there is good scope to install Biogas plants. So far about 30 Biogas plants have been installed. These Plants which produce gas are used for cooking, lighting and also for power generation. The normal feeding for these Biogas Plants are cow dung mixed with water equally. Now "Press Mud" collected from Sugar Factories is also being used instead of cow dung. It also produces gas useful for cooking etc.,

Under Bio-energy, Cassifier and stirling engines are being installed using Bio-mass as fuels. These Bio-mass such as wood chips, wood waste, agricultural residues etc. are burnt and "Producer Gas" is manufactured. This gas is fed into dual fuel engine which is coupled with a pump. This is called Cassifier and so far 11 such engines have been installed. Because of this about 80% of Diesel is saved. Similarly Stirling engines work with paddy husk, saw dust etc., 30 Stirling engines had been installed. Sufficient subsidy is available for the above items.

There is no dearth of barren, uncultivable land in Tamil Nadu. Such lands are chosen and quick growing trees which yield, fire wood are planted with the financial assistance of DNES. Under this projects viz. Energy Plantation, about 523 hectares of land in Devarkulam Muthammapuram in Tirunelveli Kattabomman District have been brought under this scheme, to demonstrate that improvement of degraded lands is not only possible but also in the long run, highly profitable.

MISCELLANEOUS

Certain villages selected as Energy Villages with the financial assistance of DNES, Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency implements all Non-conventional Energy Devices to make these villages self-sufficient with regard

to energy. In 45 villages such programmes are being implemented.

The same pattern of work at Block level is taken up to implement all kinds of energy to have the optimum mix of energy. In 11 blocks TEDA is implementing these programmes. Rural Energy Survey was done for these programmes.

In these projects, Improved Chulahs, Metal Stoves, Biogas Plants, Windmills, Tropicultors, Replacement of Foot Valves etc. are being done under subsidy.

There are lakhs of pump sets both Diesel and Electrical in Tamil Nadu. Most of these pumpsets work with less efficient footvalves, unwanted bends, G.I. Pipes etc., with Government of India's financial assistance TEDA replaces

these footvalves with high efficient footvalves and replacing G.I. Pipes etc., so far about 10,350 cases had been done.

TEDA takes initiation in Energy Audit. Some financial assistance to the extent feasible is given by TEDA for industries which will go in for energy audit.

In addition any device which conserve energy is taken up TEDA and forwarded to the Government for financial assistance. One such case is an Improved Bullock Cart designed by Regional Engineering College, Trichy.

A sum of Rs.369.61 lakhs out of Government of India grants and a sum of Rs.463.77 lakhs out of Government of Tamil Nadu grants were spent during the years 85-86 to 89-90 on various schemes of Wind, Solar and Bio Energy etc.,



The Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Surface Transport, Thiru. Jagdish Tytler called on the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Puratchithalaivi J. Jayalalitha on 8.7.91 at Secretariat.

Kuruman, Kurumban, Kuruban are the three common names given to a large shepherd tribal community in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and in some Telugu Districts.

alone it works out to about 11,000 (1981). In Tamil Nadu, Kurumbas are found in North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Periyar, Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Nilgiris and Pudukkottai Districts

THE KURUMBAS OF DHARMAPURI DISTRICT



They speak a dialect of Kannada. 'Kuruba' is derived from the Kannada word 'Kuru' which means 'Sheep' or 'Goat'. One of the meanings of the word Kuruba in Kannada is 'Shepherd'. Due to the usage of their language and of slight differentiation in their customs and habits, the Kurumbas are divided into five groups - namely Betta (or) Hill Kurumbas (Bamboo workers); Jen or Jenu or Ten Kurumbas (Honey collecting); Urali Kurumbas (farm Coolies); Alu Kurumbas (tea estate workers) and Mullu Kurumbas (bow man). The Betta Kurumbas and Mullu Kurumbas are the oldest and the most primitive among the Kurumbas. The total population of Kurumbas in Tamil Nadu is about 7 lakhs while in Dharmapuri District

and except for Nilgiris, Kurumbas live on the plains.

It is quite interesting to know the origin and ethnohistory of this group. It is believed that they belonged to Pallava Dynasty and in 7th Century A.D., the Pallavas were defeated by the invading Kongu, Chola and Chalukya Kings and the defeated Pallava descendants (Pallava Kurumborai) fled to hills and forests. And those who fled to the hills got mixed with the local primitive inhabitants of the hills and gradually got absorbed into tribals. While those who had fled to forests and ad-

Dr. N. DEVASAHAYAM
Curator (Anthropology)
Government Museum
Madras

acent plains have mixed with the local existing caste groups and took several names - the Ponai, Kuduval, Ande, Goundu and Alu, still retaining the shepherd's status.

One such plains Kurumbas - the Ponai or Punal (which denotes bamboo vessel used for carrying food) Kurumbas of Anjoor, Sulamalai and Kanthikuppam in Krishnagiri Taluk in Dharmapuri District were surveyed recently by the Madras Government Museum and their objects of domestic interest were also collected for the establishment of the District Museum at Krishnagiri.

These plains Kurumbas, are the shepherd folk, tending sheep - a special breed called "Kurumba". These Kurumbas are nothing to do with Yadavas and Idayans, who are also the common shepherd castes who look after the cattle. But the Kurumba shepherds like to retain their identity. In some areas these Kurumbas are engaged in cultivation, but mostly they are tenants and agricultural labourers and coolies. They speak Tamil and those in Dharmapuri and Coimbatore areas have better literacy and are simple in dress and smart in activity. While men take care of sheep and grazing, the women are involved in shearing the wool of the sheep and weaving blankets and carpets. The chief instrument used in shearing the fur is a simple, indigenous one, a lengthy metal scissors in the shape of a forceps. This instrument is cleaned once in a year and worshipped during the Dasara festival. The same scissors which is used for cutting the fur from the sheep is also used for cutting the hair of boys once in 5 years, - a ceremony in propitiation to the God Veerabadra. The whole colony is invited for this family function and lunch is served to all. The

elders feel that as per the community's tradition and belief, only the maternal uncle should do the removal of the hair with the help of this scissors. They sacrifice a goat and its head is offered to God Veerabadra.

The other noteworthy equipment used by these Kurumbas is the spindle whirl, which is more than a foot length with a coconut half shell shaped wooden portion attached to the bottom. The fur is cleaned, beaten, and spun over in the spindles and yarned into blankets and carpets. These wooden blankets are rather coarse, thick, lengthy, indigenous and with less designs and patterns. Every Kurumba has got a blanket and he wears it when he sets out with the sheep. Yet another interesting material got from the Kurumba is the metal cattle bell, which is rather heavy and is just the one used by the other plains people in their domestic worship. A cylindrical drum used by the Kurumbas for the family function and community festivals is another interesting piece collected from the Kurumbas.

Socially, the Kurumbas are a closely knit group with many social and cultural affiliations. They have their own village administration in the form of panchayat or village council, manned by the leader, the goundan, who is assisted by other elders. All the disputes are settled by this council. They prefer arranged marriages, however, elopement, widow remarriage, child marriage etc. are allowed. They marry within their clan. For all the social functions, like marriage, death, etc. all the members of the colony are invited.

With regard to their religious life, the Kurumbas are animists, no doubt however they worship Hindu Gods and have belief in ancestral spirits. For the God

Veerabadra, a few temples are erected recently in their locality and the annual festivals are held enthusiastically and many Kurumbas take part by breaking a number of coconuts on their heads as a token of vow for Veerabadra. They believe in superstitions and a goat is sacrificed for the speedy recovery of illness of the patient.

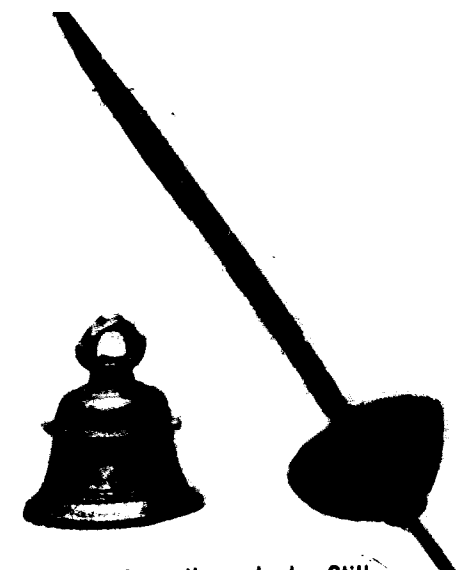
Thus, the social and religious customs and habits are changing since these people are living in the midst of other caste plains people and come into contact with them invariably on all occasions. Wearing of blouses by women has started, and discarding bangles on one hand and a silver ring in the other too are noticed prominently. Attachment to God Veerabadra, a Hindu God is so great with firm faith and belief. For protecting their sheep from wild beasts, they formerly engaged dogs but now they are replaced with country guns. These are all a few cultural changes towards modernity.

However, the oldest Kurumbas - the Betta (Hill) Kurumbas and Mullu Kurumbas who inhabit the hills in Mysore, Nilgiris and Kerala still hold fast their typical tribal elements and traditions. It is all because of their isolation in the hills, having a distinctive dialect from Kannada, as being animists, and with the usage of primitive techniques in their economic pursuits.

Now, the plains Kurumbas in all the Districts of Tamil Nadu (except those in the Nilgiris Hills) are grouped under the category of Most Backward Class by the State Government and been confirmed by the Sattanathan Commission on the Backward Classes (1970). It is all because the plains Kurumbas want to retain their separate identity as shepherds and not be par with Yadavas and Idayans. They are educational-

ly backward on the whole. Still the Central Kurumbas Association of Tamil Nadu has a grievance that the Kurumba in the Nilgiris Hills is treated as a tribe and derives the benefit from the Government, whereas their counterparts in the plains - the plains Kurumbas in the other Districts are deprived of these concessions and are grouped as the Most Backward Class. Therefore they want the whole Kurumba Community in Tamil Nadu to be treated as Scheduled Tribe, as adivasis, but their representations were unable to produce evidence to establish their status as adivasis or tribals. But however there are a few tribal elements still in their social life, such as continuity of monogamy, widow remarriage, the custom of their caste priests to conduct their marriages, discontinuing the joint family system and discouraging the idea of untouchability.

The Sattanathan Backward Commission of Tamil Nadu reports that assistance is needed in improving the bread of the sheep and encouraging wool industry. It concludes that they are in no way, worse off than the Idayans and there is no justification for treating them as tribals. It is felt that educationally they are definitely backward, partly owing to their way of life.



ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION – THE KEY FACTOR

The fact that the future of the mankind is closely linked with the invisible heritage of this earth, whose resources have sometimes been overestimated, generates the need for 'Environmental Education'

Future of the mankind

The awareness about environmental protection started building up only during the last twenty years. Education on environment is a vital need not only for the millions of the illiterate rural masses and tribals, but for everyone concerned with the future of the mankind.

Environmental consciousness

The human environment intact begins at home. Often problems relating to environmental protection are considered local in character. This is how it began in India, the Chipko movement in the Uttarakhand region, the pollution of the Ganga at Varanasi, the shifting cultivation in Arunachal Pradesh, protecting 'Kherji' trees in desert Districts of Rajasthan, being some examples.

Negligence and thoughtlessness in environmental matters arise from the fact that we are unable to predict the consequences of our action in life on soil, air, water and nature. We have to think of our environment in a new dimension, as an immediate extension of our homes. What we need is the creation of an environmental consciousness and a sense of responsibility towards our fellow citizens as a matter of decency resulting in self-protection in the long run.

SCHOOL LEVEL

The scheme of 'Environmental Education' designed to create an awareness about the environment and the steps for its conservation covers more than 11,000 schools in the Country. Special syllabi on environmental education are prepared. Accordingly text books on the subject are prepared by the environment project authorities in consultation with environment experts, Teachers' Training Institute and State Councils for Education, Research and Training. It ensures that these books meet the local requirements and make the eco system studies realistic and nearer to home for the students.

Higher studies in environment have been introduced at the University level. Many Universities have included Environmental Sciences as one of the subjects at the post graduation level or as a part of the courses in Zoology, Botany or Civil Engineering. Many Universities are also offering research degrees in the subject.

Voluntary Agencies

Voluntary agencies active in the field of environment are provided financial assistance by the Government for carrying out field programme for school teachers and students. The funding for the environmental orientation scheme for schools is done by the Union Ministry of Human Resources Development and the States get hundred percent assistance for the implementation of this Scheme. Proposals for the Eighth Five Year Plan provide an allocation of Rs.60 crore for studies of environmental studies

as part of school education. There is a provision of Rs.2 crore for the purpose for the year 1990-91 alone.

Lifelong Process

The first international conference on environmental education with more than 60 Countries including India participating, was held at Tbilisi, Capital of Soviet Georgia in the 70's. The realisation that environmental education is really a matter of life and death in many Countries where industrial workers deal with chemicals, farm workers, handle pesticides, where the well-being of millions depend on better use of the World's water resources generated the need for the conference. The Tbilisi Declaration called for an environmental ethic or environmental conscience and described environmental education as a 'comprehensive lifelong education... recreating an overall perspective which acknowledges the profound interdependence of the natural and manmade environment and revealing the enduring continuity which links the acts of today to consequence of tomorrow'.

It is often assumed that progress depends on man's ability to conquer nature. But lack of adequate knowledge is leading to the manipulation of environment, almost exclusively on the basis of technological criteria without much concern for its biological and psychological effects.

This calls for an immediate need to extend environmental education to all levels so that every member of the society can play an important role in protecting our dear earth.

Courtesy: Press Information Bureau

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- ★ The Hon'ble Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi J. Jayalalitha Launches Development Schemes in Bargur.
- ★ Streamlining the Public Distribution System — In the best interests of the Poor.
— Hon'ble Puratchi Thalaivi
J. Jayalalitha
Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.
- ★ Nataraja Idol of Pathur restored.
- ★ Tamil Nadu Budget — 1991-92.

Wrappers:-

I and II Wrapper — Independence Day Celebrations

IV Wrapper — The Hon'ble Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi J. Jayalalitha addressing the gathering at Bargur.



INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS

India's 45th Independence Day was celebrated with zest and zeal at Fort St. George, Madras on

15.8.91. The Fort wore a majestic look with its ramparts in full decoration. Hon'ble Ministers, the

Chief Justice of Madras, High Court Judges, Members of the Legislative Assembly and higher officials participated in the function.

At 8.30 a.m. the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi J. Jayalalitha arrived at the Fort. She was received by Thiru T.V. Venkataraman, I.A.S., Chief Secretary to Government who introduced to her the General Officer Commanding, the representatives of three armed forces, Thiru S. Sripal, the Director General of Police, Thiru Walter Davaram, Inspector General of Police, Thiru R. Rajagopalan, the Commissioner of Police and Thiru N. Srinivasan, the Madras Sheriff. Then she took the salute and inspected the Guard of Honour presented by the city police. She hoisted the National Flag on the ramparts of the Fort and delivered Independence Day speech.

Finally, the Hon'ble Chief Minister distributed sweets and food packets to the physically handicapped children and the poor.



THE HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER LAUNCHES DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES IN BARGUR



The Hon'ble Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi J. Jayalalitha addressed people who turned out in lakhs at a grand 'thanks giving' meeting held at Madhepally in Bargur, Dharmapuri District on 21st August, 1991, in connection with the inauguration of a number of schemes and laying of the foundation for several projects.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister had inaugurated a number of welfare schemes costing about Rs.34 crores and said this was only the beginning of the efforts to make Tamil Nadu stand first in every aspect. She said she was happy to inaugurate the 15-crore granite cutting and polishing unit in the most backward Bargur Constituency which does not have even a single big industry.

She announced the following schemes which would be implemented in Bargur Constituency.

★ For laying and relaying of roads and for the construction of bridges and their maintenance, a sum of Rs.2.53 crore has been allotted.

★ A highway would be constructed from Krishnagiri to

Tirupathi, passing through Bargur. This would enable the devotees to go to Tirupathi easily. The expenditure is estimated at Rs.66 lakhs for which the works have been put in motion.

★ A sum of Rs.1.87 crore has been sanctioned for the construction of bridges in Kunnathur, Bargur, Matrapalli, Paambar and Sindagampalli.

★ A primary health centre would start functioning in Perungopanapalli. The Bargur hospital which is situated in the National Highway will have two ambulance vans for the benefit of afflicted people caused by road accidents.

★ Rs.7.97 lakhs has been sanctioned to build a hostel for students at Pulikkarai.

★ To provide drinking water for 300 hamlets in the Bargur Constituency a sum of Rs.4.5 crore has been sanctioned. The works would be completed in a year.

★ Thenkanikkottai in Dharmapuri District which is suffering from acute water scarcity has been allotted Rs.1 crore. The works would be completed by December 1992.

★ Foundation Stones have been laid for 1791 group Houses, 19 School Buildings, 76 Panchayat Offices and 23 Noon Meal Centres for which the expenditure is estimated at Rs.3.94 crore.

★ Plans are afoot to begin two separate high schools for girls studying in Maathur and Singarapettai Government Higher Secondary Schools.

★ The high school in Aththikkaanur has been upgraded to Higher Secondary level. Further 5 elementary schools have been upgraded to high school level.

★ Under the Jawahar Velai Vaippu Thittam, 150 group Houses, 15 Panchayat Offices, 5 School buildings, constructed at a cost of Rs.38.50 lakhs have been declared open.

★ Loans to the tune of Rs.24.35 lakhs were distributed for 1000 people under Integrated Rural Development Programme.

★ Rs.14 lakhs have been allotted for Pallampatti and Kuruvinyanapalli villages to relay the earthen roads with metal roads and to construct a percolation pond.

★ Under Urban Development Scheme Rs.20 lakhs have been allotted to construct a Community Hall in Bargur for which foundation stone was laid. A comprehensive scheme has been formulated with a total outlay of Rs.1 crore for the overall development of Bargur Major Panchayat. This includes the expansion of the bus stand at a cost of Rs.10 lakhs.

★ 7 more buses would be operated in Bargur. Orders have been issued that the buses plying from Krishnagiri to Erode via Bhavani, should start from Bargur. 4 buses have been ordered to operate during the market days to enable the traders to transport their goods.

★ Foundation stone was laid in Dharmapuri for a bus stand with all facilities in the 'Freedom Fighter Theerthakiriar ground', with an estimated expenditure of Rs.68 lakhs.

★ Rs.88 lakhs have been allotted for constructing a bus stand and a shopping complex in Krishnagiri.

★ In order to extend all facilities, that are available only to urban communities sofar to rural areas also, a 'Model Village' would be developed in Bargur at a cost of Rs.3 crore. This Model Village shall comprise of 300 group houses, shops, an elementary school, community hall, play ground, maternity centre, library, worship-

ping place and overhead water tanks.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister said that the entire expenditure for the implementation of these schemes in Dharmapuri District and Bargur Constituency have been estimated at a total cost of Rs.33.97 crores.

To redress the grievances of 30 lakhs weavers, the Hon'ble Chief Minister said, she had already appealed to the Centre to reduce yarn price and supply hank yarn at reduced prices. She also said that she had ordered to supply 2000 bales to the Co-operative Societies, for August, at the price fixed by the Director of Handlooms, as in July.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister said that as promised in the election manifesto, cheap liquor scheme has been abolished; but however the misery of women has not been lessened due to illicit distillation. She said the Government is determined to make village Administrative Officers and Sub-Inspectors of Police responsible for achieving this goal.

Since the assumption of office by the AIADMK, she said, the law and order situation has improved considerably in Tamil Nadu. Peace would certainly be restored in Tamil Nadu for which the Centre's help is sought to modernise the Tamil Nadu Police with sophisticated equipments.

Plans have been designed to spend Rs.1 crore in every Pan-

chayat Union to provide basic necessities like better roads, health care, drinking water, street lamps etc. to all the villages in the State.

While referring to the 'Chief Minister's Temple Renovation Fund' she made a fervant appeal to the public to contribute their mite-even one Rupee for the noble cause of renovating and maintaining a number of ancient temples which are the symbol of our culture and tradition.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi J. Jayalalitha asserted that her Government would carve its name in the history of the Nation by its efficiency, ability, integrity and honesty.

Thiru A.N. Dhayaneswaran, IAS, Managing Director, TAMILNADU Milk Producers' Cooperative Societies Union Ltd. welcomed the gathering. Thiru Sedapatti R. Muthiah, the Speaker of Tamil Nadu Assembly presided over the function.

Hon'ble Ministers Thiru S.Muthusamy, Thiru K.A.Sengottayan, Thiru E.Madhusudhanan, Thiru S.Kannappan Thiru Alagu Thirunavukkarasu, Thiru T.M. Selvaganapathy, Tmt. R.Indirakumari, Thiru D.Jayakumar and Thiru M.Thambidurai, Special representative of Tamil Nadu at Delhi; Thiru T.V.Venkataraman, IAS, Chief Secretary and Thiru L.K.Tripathy, IAS, Industries Secretary spoke on the occasion.

Thiru N.Murugan, IAS, District Collector proposed a vote of thanks.



Respected Prime Minister and Hon'ble members of the Council,

I have great pleasure in participating in the deliberations of the Advisory Council on Public Distribution System inaugurated by the Prime Minister today. The very fact that the Prime Minister is retaining the portfolio of Public Distribution System and Civil Supplies under his control clearly shows his keen interest in this subject and the great importance that the Government of India attaches to the smooth and efficient running of the system. I consider the convening of the meeting of the Advisory Council on Public Distribution System immediately after the presentation of the budget in Parliament as reflecting the anxiety of the

STREAMLINING THE PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM — IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE POOR

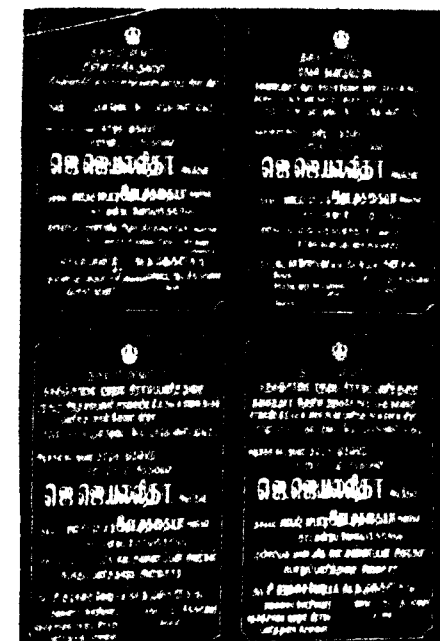
Hon'ble Puratchi Thalaivi
J. JAYALALITHA
Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu

Prime Minister to utilise the Public Distribution System in the best interests of the poorer sections of our society.

I am happy to note that in the Agenda priority has been given to the strengthening and streamlining of this system. I would first like to briefly outline the system now in vogue in Tamil Nadu. The Public Distribution System in the State is operated through the issue of family cards to all the families in the State. At present, we have nearly 125 lakh family cards and the essential commodities are distributed through a network of about 22,000 Fair Price Shops. Our

At present, we have nearly 125 lakh family cards and the essential commodities are distributed through a network of about 22,000 Fair Price Shops. Our revered leader Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. M.G.R. took a policy decision as early as in 1978 itself, to the effect that every Revenue village in the State should have atleast one Fair Price Shop. Accordingly, we have covered all the Revenue villages and we have 16,843 rural Fair Price Shops and 5,125 Urban Fair Price Shops.

revered leader Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. M.G.R. took a policy decision as early as in 1978 itself, to the effect that every Revenue village in the State should have atleast one Fair Price Shop. Accordingly, we have covered all the Revenue villages and we have 16,843 rural Fair Price Shops and 5,125 Urban Fair Price Shops. Of these 21,968 shops, only 1,061 shops are run by the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation and the remaining 20,907 shops are run by Co-operative Societies. Despite covering every Revenue village with Fair Price Shops, there are a few places where the inhabitants of far-flung hamlets, which are part of a major Revenue village, have to go a long distance to get the commodities issued under the Public Distribution System. In such cases, the Government have allowed the Collectors to open part-time Fair Price Shops subject to the condition that the buildings for running such shops are given free of rent. So far, 1,273 such part-time shops have been opened in this State. Thus, the State is well covered through a network of retail outlets. There are a few remote pockets in hill-



ly areas like Valparai hills, Kalvarayan hills, Javvadu hills, Kodaikanal hills and Sirumalai hills where mobile shops are being run with the assistance extended by the Government of India for this purpose. The distribution of essential commodities through this network of Fair Price Shops is effected through the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation and a chain of Co-operative Societies. The Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation acts as the sole wholesale agency for receiving rice, wheat, sugar and edible oil allotted by the Government of India. These are stocked at the godowns of the Corporation for distribution to the Fair Price Shops. The Corporation has an issue godown at every Taluk head quarters. From these the Co-operative Wholesale Stores receive the commodities on behalf of other Co-operative Societies which run the Fair Price Shops.

The coverage of the population of Tamil Nadu viz. 5.56 crores through the 22,000 shops is considered adequate, even though the population per shop works out to 2,500 as against the norm of 2,000 suggested by the Government of India. From our experience, we find that to be economically viable and effectively useful, a Fair Price Shop should have 800 family cards. With this in view, the State Government has decided to rationalise the shops in the Urban areas so that every shop has 800 cards. As a first step, we are rationalising shops with more than 1,200 cards. Since the policy of the Government is to have atleast one shop per Revenue village irrespective of its size, there are nearly 10,000 shops where the number of cards per shop is less than 500. These are catering to a population of about 2,000 per shop. Since these shops are not viable the

In each District, a Civil Supplies Intelligence Unit under an Inspector of Police is functioning as the "eyes and ears" of the Collector. During the current year till the end of July, 6,413 raids were conducted and 213 persons were arrested. The total value of commodities seized is Rs.402 lakhs and the total value of the commodities confiscated is Rs.89.86 lakhs.

State Government is subsidising the Co-operatives in running these shops.

With the existing intensive coverage through the network of these shops, we find no need for door to door delivery of essential commodities. Introducing such a system may also lead to a number of practical difficulties. While welcoming the sale of additional essential commodities through the Public Distribution System, I would like to point out that any issue under the Public Distribution System is normally construed as an "entitlement". Thus under the Public Distribution System the issue of a commodity is forced to be on an "all or nothing syndrome" i.e. either we supply the commodity to all the cardholders or to none. In such a situation we should have the stock of the particular commodity in adequate measure to meet the requirement of all. We cannot give to some in an area and deny to others. Or in the alternative, we can make these commodities available not on an "entitlement" basis but on "availability" basis through other channels like Consumer Co-operative Stores. This is the practice adopted in Tamil Nadu. Through this, we can make available

other essential commodities like Pulses at a relatively cheaper rate than the open market price at these Stores. I would also suggest that commodities which the Government of India proposes for distribution through the Public Distribution System could be procured and made available by the Central agencies or the National level Apex bodies.

I am very glad to note that strengthening of the Information system has been included in the Agenda. For the smooth functioning of the Public Distribution System close monitoring is absolutely essential and thanks to the information revolution, we have also the necessary infrastructure for such monitoring. We are utilising fully the network provided by National Informatics Centre in this regard and both the prices of essential commodities as well as the functioning of the Public Distribution System are monitored this way. The allotment, liftment and off-take of essential commodities issued through the Fair Price Shops as well as the irregularities, if any, noticed in the shops, are monitored at State level and appropriate action taken then and there. The price situation also is monitored on daily, weekly, fortnightly and monthly basis. The consumers are also kept informed about the arrival and distribution of essential commodities both in rural and urban areas. Press, Radio and Television are also used for dissemination of such information.

So far as distribution of foodgrains through Rural Employment Programme is concerned, I wish to state that the State was supplying foodgrains till 1989-90 as part of the wage component. During 1989-90 it was noticed that the supply of foodgrains for this programme

from the Food Corporation of India was not very regular and as a result the pace of works taken up under this programme suffered. The provision made for the works also could not be spent. The matter was taken up with the Government of India and with their concurrence it was decided that the kind component also could be distributed as cash and that system is being continued. As the State is well covered under the Public Distribution System, no undue hardship is felt by the workers because of the change.

Regarding implementation of the Essential Commodities Act, I would like to mention that the State Government has issued a number of Control Orders under the act, like the Tamil Nadu Essential Trade Articles (Regulation of Trade) Order, 1984, Tamil Nadu Scheduled Articles (Prescription of Standards) Order, 1977, Tamil Nadu Scheduled Commodities (Regulation of Distribution by Card System) Order, 1982, etc. In addition to the Commissioner of Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection, and the staff under him who are enforcing various Control Orders, the State has also a separate Civil Supplies Intelligence Wing headed by a Deputy Inspector General of Police working under the control of the Commissioner of Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection. In each District, a Civil Supplies Intelligence Unit under an Inspector of Police is functioning as the "eyes and ears" of the Collector. During the current year till the end of July, 6,413 raids were conducted and 213 persons were arrested. The total value of commodities seized is Rs.402 lakhs and the total value of the commodities confiscated is Rs.89.86 lakhs. The amendments made to the Essential Commodities Act by the Essential Commodities (Special Provi-

sions) Act, 1981 are found to be quite useful and effective in disposing of the cases quickly. I would suggest extension of this Act beyond 31-8-1992.

Now, I would like to mention a few general issues not covered in the Agenda. First, I would like to reiterate the resolutions passed at the meeting of Food Ministers of Southern States held last week at Hyderabad. In particular, I would request the Government of India to arrange for supply of palmolein through the Public Distribution System. I am not unaware of the foreign exchange constraints; but within this constraint we should still try to supply atleast some amount of the edible oil both as an anti-inflationary device and a supplementary source of supply to the common people.

I had also earlier requested for allotment of one lakh tonnes of rice from Central Pool to Tamil Nadu. But Government of India have agreed to increase the present allotment of 75,000 tonnes by another 6,000 tonnes for August, September and October, 1991. I once again request the Government of India to kindly increase the allotment of one lakh tonnes throughout the year. In this connection, I would also like to point out that the State is doing its bit by procuring about 8 to 9 lakh tonnes of rice every year. I would also request the Government of India to allot more of the rice to this State as boiled rice, as the majority of the people in the State consume only boiled rice.

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I would also reiterate the request made on earlier occasions, at the meeting of the Council to increase the sugar allotment to the State on the basis of the latest census figures and not on the population figure of 1986 as being done now.

Before concluding, I would like to thank the Prime Minister for convening the meeting of the Advisory Council on Public Distribution System very early. I would also like to assure the fullest co-operation of the Government of Tamil Nadu to the Government of India in all the steps that are taken to strengthen and streamline the Public Distribution System as well as to contain the prices of essential commodities.

Thank you.

(The Chief Minister's speech read out by the Hon'ble Minister for Food, Thiru. K. Rajaram at the two days meeting of the Advisory Council on Public Distribution System held at New Delhi on 23rd & 24th August 1991.)

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NATARAJA IDOL OF PATHUR RESTORED

The priceless Nataraja idol of Pathur which was smuggled out to England was restored to Tamil Nadu at a pleasant function, organised by the Commercial Taxes and Religious Endowments Department in the Conference Hall of the Secretariat on 9.8.1991. The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchi Thalaivi J. Jayalalitha received the idol from the Indian High Commissioner to United Kingdom Dr. L. M. Singhvi.

The Chief Secretary Thiru TV Venkataraman IAS welcomed the gathering. The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Puratchi Thalaivi J. Jayalalitha received the idol and delivered the following speech.

"Hon'ble Indian High Commissioner to the United Kingdom, Dr. Singhvi, Hon'ble Ministers, Chief Secretary, Secretaries to Government, Police Officers and distinguished guests,

I am extremely happy to participate in this pleasant function today which has been organised by the Commercial Taxes and Religious Endowments Departments to receive the priceless

Nataraja idol of Pathur from the Hon'ble Indian High Commissioner to the United Kingdom Dr. L. M. Singhvi.

This is undoubtedly a memorable day for Tamil Nadu as the priceless Nataraja idol of Pathur which was smuggled out of India and sold to a foreign firm. Bumper Development Corporation has been restored to us now, after a protracted legal battle which went on for the last ten years in the Royal Court of London.

Hon'ble Dr. Singhvi has taken the trouble of personally bringing the idol which was returned to the Indian High Commission at London on 12.7.91 to New Delhi and then coming over to Madras to hand over the priceless idol to me in person.

We are really overwhelmed by the personal initiative taken by Dr. Singhvi in restoring the idol to us. His genuine affection for the people of Tamil Nadu is further exemplified by his presence this afternoon at Madras and his interest in handing over the idol to me himself.

I may say that this is the first time in our legal history that a State

Government has won a case in a foreign court. The bronze Pathur Nataraja idol dates back to the second half of the 12th century as evidenced by its sculptural style. This belongs to Arulmighu Viswanathaswamy temple at Pathur in Thanjavur District. I am sure you are all aware of the facts of the case relating to the idol finding its way to London.

We propose to keep the Pathur Nataraja idol in the Icon Centre, Thiruvavur, for safe custody until it is installed in Arulmighu Viswanathaswamy Temple, Pathur, which will be done as soon as the renovation work of the temple is completed and the Kumbhabhishekham performed, all of which will take we anticipate about six months.

I have great pleasure in receiving the idol of Pathur Nataraja brought back from London by the High Commissioner, after winning a historic legal battle in Britain and once again I express my sincere thanks on behalf of the people of Tamil Nadu and myself to all those who have been closely associated with this case and have spared no

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efforts in getting the idol restored to Tamil Nadu.

At this juncture, I would like to recall the great interest shown by our late Prime Minister Thiru Rajiv Gandhi, in the retrieval of the Pathur Nataraja Idol smuggled out of India. He had stated in a letter addressed to the Government of Tamil Nadu that since the idol is a priceless national treasure the Department of Culture would bear the cost of litigation as well as the cost of transportation of the idol back to India.

I would also like to place on record the services of the High Commissioners of India, who held office during the period of litigation, for their valuable guidance in winning the case, especially to Dr. P.C. Alexander, the former Governor of Tamil Nadu and to Dr. L.M. Singhvi, Indian High Commissioner in London who has taken a personal interest in this case and other officers of the Indian High Commission who have closely involved themselves in rendering necessary assistance.

I would like to point out with appreciation that but for the skilful handling of the intricate, legal subtleties by leading Queens Counsel Mr. Adrian Hamilton who has been assisted by Mr. Baskar Ghorpade and Mr. Lawrence Graham, present Solicitors, the case would not have ended in success. I therefore convey my gratitude to the Solicitors who successfully fought the case.

Out thanks are also due to the investigating Police Officers, especially the former DGP Thiru Mohandas, Thiru K.K. Rajasekaran Nair, presently Inspector General of Police (Intelligence); Thiru S. Vadivelu, former Law Secretary of the Government of Tamil Nadu; Prof. Chandrasekaran, Director of Forensic Science; and Thiru Suriyaraj, retired Joint Commissioner of Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department; and in particular to

Dr. Nagaswamy whose evidence was most valuable in winning the case, and to all the others who rendered invaluable service in enabling us to retrieve the priceless idol.

I thank you all for your participation today in this memorable function which will always be remembered as unique in the history of Tamil Nadu and indeed in the history of India itself because it marks an end to centuries of exploitation through the ages, when our priceless cultural treasures have been plundered by foreign countries and we have been forced through circumstances to bear all this in silence. This marks an end to that era and I am very happy that all of you have been able to participate in this memorable function."

After her speech the Chief Minister presented Nataraja momentos to the following persons who rendered their services to retrieve the idol. They are

Dr. L.M. Singhvi, Indian High Commissioner to UK; Thiru Baskar Ghorpade; Thiru K. Mohandas, former Director General of Police; Thiru K.K. Rajasekaran Nair, Inspector General of Police (Intelligence); Thiru R. Rajagopalan, Commissioner of Police; Madras, Thiru K. Alludua Pillai, formerly with HR&CE and now Chairman of the Teachers' Recruitment Board; Thiru S. Vadivelu, former Law Secretary; Professor P. Chandrasekaran, Director of Forensic Sciences Department; Dr. R. Nagaswamy, former Director of Archaeology Department; Thiru T.S. Panchapakesan, DIG (Intelligence); Thiru Rajadevan, Superintendent of Police; Thiru Suriyaraj, former HR&CE Commissioner; Thiru J. Ramakrishnan, Assistant Inspector General of Police (Administration); Thiru A. Rajaram and Thiru V. Marudamuthu, Inspectors of Police. Thiru S.R. Karuppannan, I.A.S., Secretary, Commercial Taxes and Religious Endowments Department proposed a vote of thanks.



TAMIL NADU BUDGET 1991-92

Speech of Hon'ble Thiru V.R. NEDUNCHEZHIAN, Minister for Finance, Government of Tamil Nadu, presenting the Budget for 1991-92 to the Legislative Assembly on 4th September 1991.

Hon'ble Speaker Sir,

"அஞ்சாமை ஈகை அறிவுக்கம் இந்நாட்கும்
எஞ்சாமை வேந்தர்க் கியல்பு."

"Courage, compassion, wisdom and zeal; these four are qualities a king adorn for evermore."

On behalf of this Government which steadfastly adheres to this advice of the universally honoured poet Thiruvalluvar to the Ruler, I rise to place before the House, the Revised Estimates for 1990-91 and the Budget Estimates for 1991-92.

2. Honourable Members of the House may recall that during the President's rule in the State, a Vote on Account was obtained in Parliament for incurring expenditure during the first six months of this financial year. Taking into account the estimates for the remaining six months, I seek the approval of the House for the Budget estimates for the current year.

3. This Government has assumed office only recently under the leadership of Puratchi Thalaivi Selvi J. Jayalalitha, with a resounding victory unprecedented

in the history of the Indian Republic. These elections demonstrate the unshakeable total faith of the people of Tamil Nadu in the A.I.A.D.M.K. and our leader, the Honourable Chief Minister.

4. In the short period which was available for the presentation of this Budget, this Government has taken up a detailed review of all existing programmes and formulated new programmes. It has been our effort to focus on programmes for the sustained development of the State, while at the same time safeguarding and promoting the welfare of the poor and the underprivileged.

5. Before I proceed further, I have to draw attention to the overall economic situation in the country. Members are aware of the deep economic crisis confronting the nation. Prices had gone up considerably and the potential for further spiralling price rise had been built up. The development process had suffered a set back as the Eighth Five-Year Plan which was to have been launched in 1990 had been delayed. The huge foreign debt and the balance of payments crisis had clearly lowered India's economic

credibility in the world. While the instruments of macro economic management are largely with the Centre the States are equally concerned. It is for this reason that we have been insisting that while the powers required for the defence of the nation shall vest with the Union Government, the powers which are essential for the welfare of the people shall be with the States. We shall continue to extend our full support to the Government at the Centre in the legitimate measures it takes to restore full health to the economy. Following the path of Perarignar Anna, as spelt out by Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. M. G. R., our aim shall be "neither dependence, nor independence, but interdependence". In consonance with this philosophy, we shall urge the Centre to convene a meeting of the National Development Council at the earliest, so that the States can be fully involved in the process of national reconstruction.

6. The recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission as accepted and implemented by the Centre have not been satisfactory to Tamil Nadu. In the Seventh Plan period the share of all States in basic excise duties was 40 per cent and 5 per cent was reserved for deficit States making up a total of 45 per cent. The Ninth Finance Commission has reduced the share of all States from 40 per cent to 37.575 per cent. The provision for deficit States has become 7.425 per cent. The overall share continues to be 45 per cent. This reduction has led to a sluggish growth of the States' share of basic excise duties which forms one of the main sources of revenue of the States.

7. The Ninth Finance Commission's recommendations on plan revenue grant have been quite unsatisfactory to Tamil Nadu. Although Rs. 9,000 crores has been allocated as plan revenue grants for the period 1990-95, Tamil Nadu's share is just Rs. 43.79 crores. It is now evident that the Ninth Finance Commission's projections of surpluses and deficits and its computations of the plan revenue component have gone completely awry. This has become further aggravated by the price increase last year. We would therefore urge that the National Development Council should undertake a comprehensive review of the Ninth Finance Commission's recommendations as accepted by the Centre. We would in particular request enhancement of the State's share of basic excise duties from 45 per cent to 55 per cent. Within this enhanced share of 55 per cent, 7.5 per cent may be reserved for deficit States and the balance 47.5 per cent made available to all States. The plan revenue grants should be computed afresh or allocated under a more equitable new formula. We intend to take up these issues in the National Development Council which we hope will be convened at the earliest.

8. In October 1990, the previous Government at the Centre rushed through certain changes to the modified Gadgil formula which governs the flow of Central assistance to the States for their Plans. These changes have affected Tamil Nadu. The Honourable Chief Minister has taken this up with the Deputy Chairman of the Union Planning Commission. The whole issue needs to be

considered afresh by the National Development Council. It is essential that Tamil Nadu, which has a per capita income at about the national average should be given special protection in the allocation of Central assistance.

9. Centre-State financial relations constitute an important part of the overall scheme of our federal polity. Members of the House are well aware that the Sarkaria Commission has made far reaching recommendations on Centre-State financial relations. We would welcome the detailed consideration of these recommendations at the meeting of the National Development Council which we have requested. I would only like to highlight two issues which are quite urgent. Several meetings of Chief Ministers have been held by the Centre to consider the question of levy of consignment tax. At all these meetings the unanimous view has been that this tax should be levied. We would request the Centre to



bring forward a bill for the levy of this tax at the earliest. The second issue relates to the raising of resources by State public sector undertakings and the Boards from the open market on par with Central public sector undertakings. It is unfortunate that State public sector undertakings have not been given the freedom to do so. In our view accelerated development is possible if State public sector undertakings can also be allowed to raise funds through bonds. I have taken up this matter with the Union Finance Minister and I hope it will merit early consideration.

Eighth Five-Year Plan

10. The Eighth Five-Year Plan was originally scheduled to start from 1st April 1990. As a result of the

serious economic crisis in the country and the price increase last year the Eighth Five-Year Plan could not even get started. The Union Planning Commission has now indicated that the Eighth Five-Year Plan will now commence from 1st April 1992 and cover the five years between 1992 and 1997. We have taken note of this change and entrusted the task of preparation of Tamil Nadu's Eighth Five-Year Plan to cover the period 1992-97 to the reconstituted State Planning Commission consisting of eminent experts. On the basis of current projections of resources we expect to provide for a total plan outlay in the range of Rs. 9,000 crores to Rs. 9,500 crores in the Eighth Five-Year Plan period 1992-97. This is of course a preliminary estimate and we have to examine in detail the resources base in order to achieve a higher plan outlay.

Financial Position

11. Honourable Members are aware of the serious financial crisis confronting the State. It is my duty to place before the House the extremely difficult financial position that this Government had to face when it assumed office. The financial year 1990-91 ended with a very serious deficit. The Budget Estimates 1991-92 as presented in the Parliament had already indicated a deficit arising in the year. Since then several new commitments have arisen. Dearness allowance instalments to Government employees have more than doubled. The subsidy on the supply of rice in the public distribution system has increased substantially. The agricultural and rural debt relief scheme announced last year has meant that the State Government has to repay in 3 annual instalments 50 per cent of the cost of the scheme.

12. This Government has ordered immediately on assuming the reins of office, the closure of all cheap liquor shops, thus fulfilling the assurance given to the people to wipe out the woes of many a mother and brighten lakhs of homes in Tamil Nadu. Although this has meant a further loss of revenue in 1991-92 of Rs. 322 crores, we have undertaken this measure true to our firm commitment to the people in our election manifesto.

13. The financial position of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and the Bus Transport Corporations, had deteriorated seriously. Likewise the financial position of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Federation and several other public sector undertakings had also worsened considerably. The operations of all these undertakings had also been affected.

14. This situation has to be corrected. We have to take steps to ensure that the Plan performance does not suffer because of the extremely serious financial resources crisis we have had to assume. It is in this background that I would request Honourable Members to consider this Budget and offer their valuable suggestions.

Annual Plan

15. We have decided to give the highest priority to planned development. Tamil Nadu had a per capita plan outlay less than the national average in 1990-91. Although confronted with an unprecedented resources crisis we have decided to budget for a plan outlay of Rs. 1,600.49 crores in 1991-92. This is to ensure that the development efforts in the State are accelerated. We have taken steps to provide for the plans and

programmes outlined in our election manifesto. It is our intention to take all steps necessary to secure the all round development of the State. I shall now proceed to spell out the plans and programmes of this Government.

Police

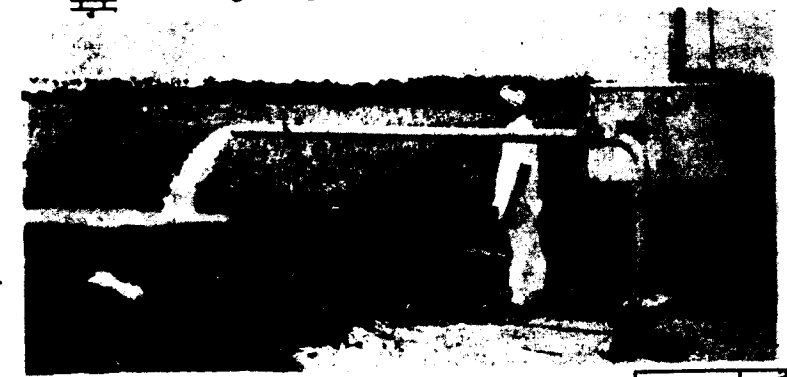
16. Our efforts to develop the State will bear no fruit unless law and order is maintained. This is a prerequisite for planned development. Members of the House are aware of the activities of foreign militants and extremists which have been disrupting the lives of our people by creating undesirable law and order situations. The Honourable Chief Minister has taken firm and resolute steps to restore law and order and ensure peace and tranquility so that the people can live without any fear. We shall take steps to modernise the Police force and improve their morale so that they give their best for the maintenance of law and order in the State. We have provided a total outlay of Rs. 241.53 crores for the Police this year as against Rs. 188.68 crores in 1990-91. We have provided Rs. 10 crores for the modernisation of the Police force. The Honourable Chief Minister has written to the Prime Minister for financial assistance to implement a modernisation plan costing Rs. 80.45 crores.

Agriculture

17. Agriculture and allied activities which constitute the primary sector account for 21 per cent of the State Domestic product. The total food grains production last year was 75.44 lakh metric tonnes which was short of the target of 80.50 lakh metric tonnes. Rice production was 57.00 lakh metric tonnes as against the target of 60.00 lakh metric tonnes. We shall launch new programmes to ensure accelerated growth in agriculture.

18. As indicated in our election manifesto, a new programme to bring under cultivation permanent fallow and waste lands is being taken up in the current year. Under this programme which will be taken up in 8 districts of Dharmapuri, Madurai, Dindigul-Anna, Ramanathapuram, Kamarajar, Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar, Tirunelveli-Kattabomman and Chidambaram, 25,000 acres of such waste lands will be brought under cultivation in a period of one year with an outlay of Rs. 1.50 crores. A provision of Rs. 75 lakhs has been made for this new programme this year.

19. We have reorganised the agricultural extension services. Our intention is that the extension team is broad-based and is trained to function as a multi disciplinary team providing a wider range of services to farmers. Strengthening of State seed farms will be taken up with



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a total outlay of Rs. 1.81 crores to provide quality seeds to farmers. The bacterial culture production unit at Cuddalore will be strengthened so as to step up the production from 10 lakh packets per annum to 15 lakh packets.

20. The integrated programme for Rice Development will be expanded to cover three more districts, namely, Ramanathapuram, Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar and Periyar in addition to ten districts already covered. The outlay on this programme in 1991-92 will be Rs. 5.33 crores.

21. We have decided to give special attention to dry land Agriculture. A major new programme, the National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Areas with assistance from the Centre is being launched to cover 84 blocks in 14 districts. This project at a cost of Rs. 35.61 crores will be completed in 5 years and will cover about 2,20,000 acres. During the current year about 50,000 acres will be covered with an outlay of Rs. 2.09 crores.

22. We are taking up with DANIDA the extension of the Comprehensive Watershed Development Programme (CWDP) to cover 3 more districts, i.e., Ramanathapuram, Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar and Kamarajar districts. This new project will cover 45,000 acres with an outlay of Rs. 10.50 crores in a period of 4 years. This will be a major effort to bring about sustainable agricultural development in lands that have been degraded.

23. Productivity in agriculture has to be improved. We will launch in the current year a major training programme for women in agriculture with assistance from DANIDA. This project to be implemented over 8 years with an outlay of Rs. 18 crores will train 9,000 women each year in improved agriculture. Simultaneously the 12 Farmers' Training Centres will be strengthened and new programmes introduced to train farmers in modern farm practices.

24. We have decided to launch a new Integrated Oil Seeds Development Programme in the current year with an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs in the districts of Dharmapuri, North Arcot-Ambedkar, Thiruvannamalai-Sambuvarayar, South Arcot, Salem, Chengalpattu-M.G.R. and Ramanathapuram. Under this programme quality oil seeds will be provided to farmers besides sprinkler and drip irrigation facilities to step up irrigated oil seeds production.

25. It is important to encourage the economic use of water in irrigation. Past programmes of drip and sprinkler irrigation have not worked well. We have decided to launch a modified programme for popularising drip and sprinkler irrigation with an outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs.

26. We shall expand the programme for integrated development of horticulture. Credit arrangements will be strengthened. We shall examine comprehensively strengthening of the marketing of such horticultural produce with specific reference to the processing arrangements.

27. Members are aware of the situation caused by the announcement by the previous Government at the Centre of a scheme of agricultural and rural debt relief. Unfortunately this scheme was announced without proper arrangements. The State Governments have been asked to repay 50 per cent of the cost of the scheme in respect of co-operative banks in three annual instalments. The total cost of the scheme was Rs. 289.43 crores. Of this so far only Rs. 191.29 crores has been given by the Centre. The balance still due is Rs. 98.14 crores. This Government has to repay Rs. 37.22 crores in 1991-92 to NABARD. We have taken up this issue with the Centre and suggested that the Centre should meet the full cost of the scheme or at least postpone the repayment. We have therefore not provided for this repayment. It is our intention to work out proper arrangements to provide relief to farmers who are faced with crop failure. We shall take up a comprehensive review of existing crop insurance schemes. We shall also examine the operations of existing Relief Funds. We shall take up with NABARD a systematic long term arrangement to provide relief to farmers who are in genuine difficulties.

Irrigation

28. Tamil Nadu has almost fully utilized its surface waters. We have taken up with the Centre the formation of a peninsular rivers water grid linking the Mahanadhi and the Vaigai as a first stage in the long range plan of linking all rivers in the country. We shall urge the Centre to include this as a national project in the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

29. Members are aware of the situation arising out of the stand taken by Karnataka in the Cauvery dispute. We shall continue to press for a judicial settlement.

30. Thanks to a good South-West monsoon the storage position in the main reservoirs is good giving the assurance to farmers of a successful crop. With the massive exploitation of ground water and the falling water levels, Honourable Members will agree that a stage has been reached when a comprehensive legislation for effective water management in Tamil Nadu has to be framed. We shall seek a consensus in this effort to conserve our scarce water resources.

31. We have formulated a massive new project for the modernisation of our tanks. This will cover 2,500 tanks at a cost of Rs. 200 crores. We shall be approaching the Centre for obtaining external aid for this project.

32. The Sethiathope irrigation management project at a cost of Rs. 6.69 crores to benefit 48,665 acres is being taken up this year under the National Water Management Project. We shall also be taking up the Marudhanadhi Sub Project to benefit 6,580 acres, at a cost of about Rs. 1 crore. We are examining extension of this project to

the Krishnagiri Reservoir, Tirukoilur anaicut system, Tholudur regulator system and Aliyar reservoir system.

33. The ongoing European Economic Community (EEC) assisted project for modernisation of tanks Phase-II will be continued in 1991-92 with an outlay of Rs. 15 crores. When completed this project will benefit 61,000 acres at a total cost of Rs. 55 crores.

34. With assistance from the World Bank a dam safety project costing Rs. 41.85 crores will be taken up in a period of 5 years. This will cover the safety requirements of Periyar, Kodaganar, Pechiparai, Manimuthar, Sathanur, Vidur, Uppar, Ponnai and Gomuki dams.

35. The Malattar Anaicut Project in Kamudhi taluk in Ramanathapuram district will be taken up this year.

36. Work on the link canal between the pick up anaicut and Peranai regulator under the Periyar-Vaigai Project will be expedited. This project costing Rs. 25 crores will be completed by April 1993.

37. New special minor irrigation projects at a cost of Rs. 2 crores will be taken up this year. A new scheme to provide investments to improve the functioning of irrigation systems will be launched.

38. The maintenance of irrigation sources and the distribution systems is not satisfactory. More resources are needed to ensure their proper maintenance. In a situation of scarce water resources proper charges have to be levied for the use of water. The co-operation of farmers has to be enlisted in taking up kudimaramath works. We shall examine all these issues in detail and make proper arrangements for the maintenance of all irrigation sources.

Forests

39. Besides conserving and improving the existing forest wealth we shall take up new programmes to expand the area under forests. We shall strengthen the forest protection work particularly to arrest the smuggling of sandalwood. Modern arms and equipment as also communication equipment will be provided at a cost of Rs. 40 lakhs. We shall expand the scheme of supply of firewood by opening 3 new depots in the current year in addition to the existing 4 depots to control illicit felling for fuelwood.

40. The Tamil Nadu Tea Plantation Corporation will take up a massive new project with an outlay of Rs. 60 crores over 8 years to cover 7,500 acres with tea. The Tamil Nadu Forest Plantation Corporation (TAFCON) will implement a new project to cover 75,000 acres with improved varieties of pulpwood. This project will be implemented over a period of 6 years with an outlay of Rs. 85 crores. Under the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Development Programme afforestation will be taken up over

45,000 acres at a cost of Rs. 48 crores in a period of 7 years. Aerial seeding of degraded forest areas to cover 45,000 acres will be taken up at a cost of Rs. 117 lakhs. These new projects will greatly strengthen the drive to expand the area under forests in the State. The Forest Research Institute at Vandalur will be strengthened to support these major initiatives.

41. The Social Forestry Project Phase-II implemented with assistance from the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) will be continued in the current year with an outlay of Rs. 19.55 crores and will cover 41,500 acres. Special afforestation programmes will be continued under the Western Ghat Development Programme and the Hill Area Development Programme to cover about 9,500 acres at a cost of Rs. 4.45 crores. The programme of incentives to farmers to grow trees in their own lands will be expanded.

Animal Husbandry

42. We shall give special attention to the upgradation of livestock and better veterinary health services. At present out of a total of 3,063 veterinary dispensaries and sub-centres only 1,936 centres have been provided with frozen semen artificial insemination services. The entire balance of 1,127 centres will be provided with these services at a cost of Rs. 1.57 crores this year. The production facilities for frozen semen at Eachenkottai and Hosur will be expanded at a cost of Rs. 7.05 crores. A proper supply system of frozen semen through frozen semen banks at districts headquarters will be established.

43. Twenty new veterinary dispensaries will be started in the current year. 10 existing dispensaries will be upgraded as hospitals. We shall pay special attention to the supply of medicines to the dispensaries and hospitals.

44. Under the Operation Flood-III Project which is under implementation with assistance from NNDDB at a total cost of Rs. 78.48 crores, a new dairy with a capacity of 4 lakh litres per day will be established at Sholinganallur near Madras. Dairies at Vellore, Salem, Krishnagiri, Coimbatore, Madurai and Ambattur will be expanded. 2 new chilling centres will be established and 14 existing centres will be expanded. By the end of 1994 the total capacity to handle milk will be expanded to 28.41 lakh litres per day from the present level of 15.87 lakh litres per day. This will benefit 18 lakh farmers. We have already ensured that farmers get a higher price for milk in the lean season. A new dairy at a cost of Rs. 4.90 crores with assistance from NCDC will be established at Srivilliputhur in Kamarajar district.

45. The sheep development project in the five districts of Salem, Dharmapuri, South Arcot, Chengalpattu-M.G.R. and North Arcot-Ambedkar districts will be continued. The DANIDA assisted Intensive Livestock Development Project in Pudukkottai will also be continued.

Fisheries

46. We shall launch a new Integrated Marine Fisheries Development Project in the co-operative sector with

assistance from the National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC) at a cost of Rs. 11 crores in the five districts of Chengalpattu-M. G. R., Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram, Chidambaram and Kanyakumari districts. Under this scheme catamarans, out-board motors and fishing equipments will be given to 6,050 fishermen. A new scheme to encourage private farmers to grow fish seeds will be implemented this year.

47. We have taken up a comprehensive review of the progress of brackish water prawn farming in the State. There has been no progress in the past two years and the lands allotted are lying unutilized. We have decided to encourage large houses to take up prawn farming in a big way in the State. In addition we shall also establish an aquaculture estate with necessary infrastructure through the Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation to enable small farmers to take up prawn farming.

48. Free houses for 2,000 fishermen will be given to fishermen in the current year at a cost of Rs. 3.2 crores. 10 model fishing villages will be established in the current year. The amount paid to the family of a fisherman who dies at sea will be enhanced from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 21,000.

49. We will take up with the Government of India the restoration of Katchatheevu for the benefit of our fishermen. We shall also take up a feasibility study to establish an Oceanarium at Madras.

Rural Development

50. As promised in our election manifesto we shall launch the Special Self Sufficiency Programme in the current year. Taking into account existing resources and adding additional resources we shall make available an outlay of Rs. 1 crore for each Panchayat Union over the next one year ending September 1992.

51. This Special Self Sufficiency Programme will consist of the following components to provide basic facilities in rural areas:

- * Rural Water Supply
- * Rural Roads
- * Street Lighting
- * Primary School Buildings
- * Renovation of irrigation tanks
- * Construction of Nutritious Meal Centres
- * Provision of TV sets.

Priority will be given to the provision of water supply, roads and street lights.

52. We have provided for a total amount of Rs. 192 crores in the Budget for this programme including Rs. 60 crores from the Jawahar Vela Vaippu Thittam. A similar amount of Rs. 192 crores will be provided in the next financial year, i.e., 1992-93. We are confident that this programme will provide basic services in a planned manner in all rural areas.

53. We have stepped up the provision for maintenance of local roads in Panchayat Unions from Rs. 5.32 crores to Rs. 9 crores. We have increased the

provision for the maintenance of hand pumps and power pumps from Rs. 0.75 crores to Rs. 3 crores this year. We intend to ensure that all basic facilities are maintained properly and are kept functioning.

Rural Industries Sub-Plan

54. About 66 per cent of our population continue to live in villages. We have to take effective action to improve their incomes. While the growth in agriculture and allied activities will determine our ability to bring prosperity to rural areas, it is also necessary to concentrate on the non-farm sector in these areas. This will be with particular emphasis on rural industries.

55. There are various agencies like the State Khadi and Village Industries Board, Commissionerate of Industries, Commissionerate of Rural Development, Commissionerate of Fisheries, Directorate of Sericulture, Directorate of Social Welfare, Directorate of Handlooms and Textiles which are involved in rural industrialisation. We have to ensure proper co-ordination and linkages. The marketing effort has also to be strengthened and credit has to be made available. This sector offers great potential for additional employment. The connected service sector can also provide substantial employment. Overall, in the rural areas rural industrialisation and services has the potential to provide substantial employment.

56. We shall take steps to launch a new sub-plan for rural industrialisation and services. This sub-plan will incorporate the activities of all departments. The goal is to provide gainful employment to one lakh persons. We shall entrust the responsibility of monitoring this sub-plan to the District Rural Development Agency headed by the Collector. We shall examine the possibility of establishing better market linkages through the Khadi Board and the Co-operative Societies. Adequate funds will be provided for the infrastructure requirements in implementing this sub-plan. A Credit Plan for Rs. 621 crores has been drawn up to support the implementation of this sub-plan.



Handlooms

57. Members of the House are aware of the inexorable process of technological innovation. We have taken note of the march of technology and decided to convert 75,000 old type of handlooms into powerlooms in a phased manner over the next 10 years with assistance from NABARD. Rs. 30 lakhs is provided for taking up the initial work on this major project in the current year.

58. Simultaneously we shall also launch a massive 5 year programme to modernise 50,000 handlooms at a cost of Rs. 42.30 crores. These improved looms will give better earnings to the weavers.

59. Members of the House will be glad to know that a record provision of Rs. 42 crores has been made this year for clearance of rebate claims of Co-optex and other co-operative societies.

60. Twelve Co-operative Spinning Mills will be modernised with assistance from IDBI at a total cost of Rs. 26.28 crores. We shall provide Rs. 7 crores as share capital for this purpose.

61. A scheme of providing integrated house-cum-workshops for weavers will be taken up this year and 2,000 such houses will be built. The total cost of this project to be undertaken with assistance from HUDCO will be Rs. 5 crores. In the event of death of a weaver his family is given Rs. 10,000. We shall immediately enhance this amount to Rs. 15,000.

Credit Plan

62. Government implements various programmes and schemes in different sectors. Proper linkages with the credit system to ensure full realisation of benefits is necessary. We have formulated a credit plan for 1991-92 of Rs. 2,139 crores. This plan will cover all activities in the priority sectors of Agriculture and allied activities, Industry and Services. We shall ensure proper co-ordination with all banks and credit institutions so that there is uninterrupted credit flow under various schemes. We have to create a new climate to ensure that the credit cycle is not interrupted. It shall be our effort to safeguard the free flow of credit to the priority sector.

Power

63. Thanks to the extremely satisfactory hydel storage, we have already removed completely the energy cut except for a small demand cut. We are confident that this year will be free of any power cut.

64. It is necessary to ensure that this happy state of affairs continues over the long term. Tamil Nadu faces a huge gap in power availability of 4,293 MW by the year 2000 A.D. and 1,707 MW by 1995. It is essential to plan the addition of new projects and undertake their implementation with speed. Projects on hand will add another 818 MW by 1995. This will still leave a large gap.

65. Members of the House will be glad to know that the Centre has confirmed that work will commence on the expansion of the first mine cut and the addition of 420 MW at Neyveli at a cost of about Rs. 2,500 crores. We shall continue to urge the Centre to allocate the entire energy from this project to Tamil Nadu as lignite is the only abundantly available fuel in the State.

66. We have carefully reviewed the position and have approached the Centre for clearance of a joint sector lignite mining and power generation project at Jayamkondam lignite field. This 1,500 MW project costing Rs. 5,000 crores could meet the energy demand of the State over the next decade. We shall take all necessary steps in consultation with the Centre to make an early start to this project.

67. We have decided to establish a new Power Generation Corporation to take up all new generation projects. It will immediately take up a 300 MW power project based on Cauvery offshore gas. We shall also take up with the Asian Development Bank the establishment of a new 500 MW power plant at North Madras.

68. We shall request the Centre to expedite work on the Koodankulam Nuclear Power Project which will ultimately provide 2,000 MW by the year 2001 A.D.

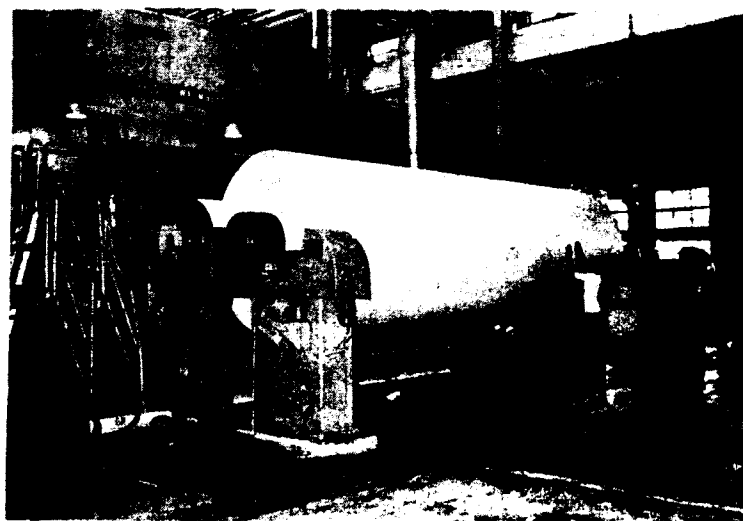
69. We shall actively encourage the development of all forms of non-conventional energy sources. The Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency will be provided funds to promote the use of solar energy and wind energy.

70. We have just established a Power Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation in the State to raise resources for new power projects.

71. Members of the House will be glad to know that we shall provide new connections to 40,000 pump-sets in the current year although there are great difficulties in raising resources. Likewise we shall provide free connections to 40,000 huts in the current year.

72. The total Plan outlay on power development in the current year will be Rs. 425.65 crores. To this if we add the outlay based on support from the Power Finance Corporation the total outlay on power development this year will be a record Rs. 577.79 crores.

73. Members of the House are aware of the free supply of electricity to all farmers. This involves a loss of revenue of Rs. 550 crores each year to the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board. We have provided compensation for this loss of revenue to the extent of Rs. 350 crores this year. Given the State's financial situation we may be able to actually give only Rs. 250 crores. This will tell upon the TNEB's ability to take up new projects. Lending institutions like the Power Finance Corporation and the Asian Development Bank have been stressing the need for some recoveries to be made from farmers. They have also insisted that the supplies to farmers are metered. These are issues we have to discuss in detail with farmers groups to reach a consensus.



Industries

74. This Government will strive to reinvigorate industrial development in Tamil Nadu and transform our State into the first among the industrially developed States of India. A proper environment for the rapid industrial development of the State has been created following the Chief Minister's free and frank discussions with industrialists on 6th July 1991.

75. Central investment in Tamil Nadu has declined. It has come down from 8 per cent of the total investment to 5 per cent. Tamil Nadu is not gifted with abundant natural resources. Central investment is therefore essential for the industrial development of the State. We shall urge the Centre to accord immediate clearance and implement the following projects :—

- * National Aromatics Project (NAPCO) at a cost of Rs. 1,433 crores.
- * The Southern Gas Grid to bring natural gas from Bombay High to Tamil Nadu.
- * Cine Colour Positive Film Project of the Hindustan Photo Film Company Limited at a cost of Rs. 250 crores.
- * Integrated Steel Plant at Salem.
- * Modernisation of Madras Fertilizers Limited Plant at Manali at a cost of Rs. 314 crores.

76. A new industrial policy as also a new trade policy have been announced by the Centre. A foreign investment promotion board has been constituted by the Centre to enter into negotiations with foreign investors and give quick clearance for such investments. We will urge the Centre to ensure that a proper share of such investments are made in Tamil Nadu.

77. The Chief Minister has already announced a new policy package for the promotion of industries in the State. The special features are : Rs. 25 lakhs capital subsidy and 5 years Sales tax waiver or 10 years deferral for new industries with investment of Rs. 50 crores to Rs. 100 crores and Rs. 50 lakhs capital subsidy and 6 years Sales tax waiver or 12 years deferral for new industries with

investment of more than Rs. 100 crores. The new policy package will give a boost to the establishment of several large new units in the State.

78. This Government's approach to rapid industrialisation of Tamil Nadu will be with specific reference to the following key aspects :

- * A good incentive package
- * Prompt provision of incentives
- * Provision of adequate infrastructure
- * Creation of an entrepreneur friendly environment
- * Adoption of growth oriented tax structure to promote industry
- * Identification of thrust areas for intensive development
- * Promotion of export oriented industries
- * Upgradation of technology

79. We are determined to ensure rapid industrial development. Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation (TIDCO) has already initiated 9 projects involving a total investment of Rs. 600 crores this year. Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation (TIIC) is to expand its lending in the current year to Rs. 225 crores. State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited (SIPCOT) will extend loans to Industries to the extent of Rs. 70 crores. A blue print for accelerated development in certain thrust industries is under preparation. We shall give special emphasis to the development of necessary infrastructure.

80. The Centre has announced a new package for small scale industries. We have examined in detail the various problems affecting small scale industries. We shall immediately activate the State level committee constituted for reviewing cases of sickness among small scale industries and take effective steps for their revival. We have empowered this committee to take quick decisions. We shall also encourage the use of factoring services so that the problem of adequate credit faced by the small scale industries can be resolved. We shall give special emphasis to the upgradation of technology and shall consider suitable proposals to improve the absorption of modern technology in this sector.

Roads

81. The condition of our roads has become poor due to inadequate maintenance. We have made a total provision of Rs. 102.25 crores in the current year as against Rs. 59.65 crores in 1989-90 and Rs. 70.07 crores in 1990-91 for the maintenance of roads. A new "Special Repairs" programme with an outlay of Rs. 150 crores in 5 years will be launched to relay about 8,000 Kms. of poorly maintained stretches of roads. This Budget includes a provision of Rs. 20 crores for this programme.

82. A special project costing Rs. 45.28 crores to improve 800 Kms. of rural market roads connecting 19 market centres in the 5 districts of Chengalpattu-M.G.R., North Arcot-Ambedkar, South Arcot, Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli will be taken up in the current year.

83. We are examining a detailed proposal to involve industries in the upgradation of roads in Thanjavur district. Under this scheme industrialists who invest in road development will be allowed to collect a small toll fee for a specified period. Based on the experience we shall expand this scheme to other districts. A comprehensive road development plan for sugar factory areas at a cost of Rs. 16.5 crores has been taken up.

84. Work on the East Coast Road from Madras to Cuddalore at a total cost of Rs. 53 crores has just commenced. We have urged the Centre to take up the development of the road from Madras to Kanyakumari as a National Highway considering its strategic importance and the fact that it is the only coastal link not yet converted as a National Highway.

85. We have also requested the Centre to take up the four laning of the National Highway between Hosur and Krishnagiri and the sector between Dindigul and Madurai.

Environment

86. Sustainable development is our goal. We shall take all steps to safeguard the environment. We have accorded special emphasis to the prevention of water pollution.

87. The programme of establishing common effluent treatment plants for industries will be continued. Work on establishing such plants to treat tannery effluents at Vaniyambadi, Ambur, Peranambut, Ranipet, Dindigul and Tiruchirappalli will be expedited. We shall take up new plants at Pammal and Erode to treat tannery effluents and similar plants at Karur, Bhavani, Ayyampet, Tirupur and Erode to treat effluents from the dye industry at a cost of Rs. 18 crores.

88. Members of the House are aware of the pollution caused to the major water ways in Madras City namely the Adyar, the Cooum, the Buckingham Canal and the major drainage canals. 80 per cent of the pollution is caused by the flow of raw sewage into these waterways. When Metrowater completes its Rs. 6.50 crores sewerage rectification plan by December 1991 a major source of pollution would have been prevented. Thereafter these waterways have to be dredged. We have taken up with the Overseas Development Administration of the United Kingdom support for taking up the dredging operations.

89. We are examining a detailed project report for the prevention of pollution of the river Cauvery. Under the Global Environment Monitoring Scheme (GEM) the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board has established four stations along the river Cauvery to monitor the river pollution. It has been estimated that the discharge of sewage from 35 towns on the banks of the river and effluents from 1,139 industries are posing a potential threat to the waters of the Cauvery. This project will involve an investment of Rs. 251 crores. As in the case of the Ganga, we shall urge the Centre to extend 100 per cent assistance for this project.

90. The Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board will be monitoring air pollution by automobile emissions. Necessary regulations will be formulated for this purpose.

91. We have decided to cover the balance 41 municipalities under the integrated low cost sanitation programme which is assisted by HUDCO and the Government of India. Under this programme one lakh dry latrines will be converted into water seal latrines at a total cost of Rs. 55 crores. With this nearly 4 lakhs dry latrines in all the municipalities will be converted.

Drinking Water Supply

92. It is our firm commitment to the people that adequate drinking water supply is provided throughout the State. A high power Committee headed by the Chief Minister will oversee the programmes to provide drinking water supply.

93. There are 2,483 habitations which still do not have a single source of water supply. These habitations will be provided water supply in the current year at a cost of Rs. 10 crores. A separate programme to cover 1,007 Adi-Dravidar habitations which form part of larger habitations and do not have a single source of water supply will also be completed in the current year at a cost of Rs. 7 crores.

94. A detailed survey indicates that there are 10,118 habitations which are having poor water supply in summer. These are all in difficult areas and a new programme has to be worked out. In view of the high priority we have accorded to water supply, we have drawn up a new programme costing Rs. 400 crores to be implemented in a period of 5 years to provide water supply primarily to these rural areas. This project will be taken up with the World Bank for assistance.

95. We shall also concentrate on providing improved services with overhead tanks in large habitations with a population of more than 3,000. So far 97 such habitations have been covered. We shall ensure that the balance 667 such habitations are given assured water supply in the next three years.

96. We are implementing the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme with 100 per cent assistance from the Government of India. The allocation for Tamil Nadu under this programme has been extremely low. We have requested the Centre for increased allocation. We shall be able to speed up rural water supply programmes if the Centre provides larger funds.

97. There are 2 Municipal townships and 4 Municipalities which do not have even a basic water supply scheme. Works are now in progress in 4 Municipalities namely Sirkali, Ponnalai, Kolachel and Padmanabapuram. Kathivakkam and Madha-

varam Municipal townships will be covered along with the Madras City Supply Scheme. We shall now draw up a master plan for augmentation schemes to be taken up in phases.

98. There are totally 366 urban town panchayats. Of this 245 town panchayats have been provided with a basic water supply scheme. We have already taken up work in 73 urban town panchayats in the current year. The coverage of rural town panchayats is not satisfactory. Out of 266 rural town panchayats only 61 have so far been covered. Works are in progress in 91 rural town panchayats in the current year. We shall also include the provision of water supply to rural and urban town panchayats in the new project to be executed with assistance from the world Bank.

99. Members of the House will be vying with one another for new major water supply schemes in their respective constituencies. These schemes have now become very expensive. The Government undertakes execution of these schemes with assistance from LIC and HUDCO. The Government has to repay the loan whether or not the local bodies repay their loan instalments to the Government. This has created a very difficult situation with the repayments nearly matching the new borrowings with the result that it is difficult to take up new schemes. This situation can be resolved only if proper steps are taken to collect appropriate charges for water by the concerned local bodies. I request the full co-operation of Members of the House in this issue as it will enable Government to improve the water supply position in urban areas.

100. The provision of water for Madras City on an assured basis is of vital importance. We have taken steps to ensure that the Krishna Water Supply Scheme is expedited. A provision of Rs. 45 crores for works within Andhra Pradesh and a separate provision of Rs. 26 crores for works within Tamil Nadu has been made in the current year. We shall continuously monitor the progress of the project so that by the end of 1993 water can be realised at Madras. We are pursuing with the World Bank early clearance for the Rs. 505 crores Madras City Distribution Project to ensure effective distribution of Krishna Waters.

101. We have decided to give a special thrust to the recycling of waste water in view of the chronic water shortage in the State. Metrowater has just completed a project to supply 5 mgd of secondary treated sewage water to Madras Refineries Limited (MRL) and Madras Fertilisers Limited (MFL) who in turn have established tertiary treatment facilities to utilize the treated water. We shall actively encourage many other such initiatives. We shall take steps to see how desalination plants can be established so as to provide adequate fresh water to areas having chronic water shortages. Both Metrowater and TWAD Board will take up such plants. We shall progressively go in for bigger plants.

Housing

102. "A house for each family" will be the goal of this Government. Taking note of the backlog in creating housing and the new demand likely to be generated we have estimated that 10 lakh housing units will have to be provided in the next 5 years. We shall create conditions favourable for accelerating housing development in the private sector. This will be in addition to stepping up the performance of all existing Governmental agencies. We shall also give specific attention to a quick programme for improvements to the existing houses.

103. In the current year a total of 1.22 lakh houses will be built through various Governmental agencies. The programme is as below :

- * 50,000 all weather-proof houses will be built for Adi-Dravidars.
- * 2,000 houses will be built for fishermen.
- * 2,000 houses will be built for handloom weavers.



- * 30,000 houses will be built by rural housing co-operatives.
- * 10,000 houses will be built through urban housing co-operatives.
- * Tamil Nadu Housing Board will build 23,000 houses.
- * Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board will build 5,000 houses.

104. In addition to this programme of housing by public agencies we shall take steps to enable additional units to be created in the private sector. These steps will include a large programme of developed sites, guided urban development and active promotion of credit for housing.

105. Under the house upgradation scheme we shall cover one lakh families in urban areas at a cost of,

Rs. 40 crores with support from HUDCO. We shall launch a new State House Upgradation Scheme for Rural Areas (SHUPRA). Under this scheme with a total outlay of Rs. 3 crores 10,000 houses in rural areas will be upgraded.

Urban Development

106. Preliminary results from the 1991 Census reveal that nearly 34 per cent of the population of Tamil Nadu live in urban areas. Given the higher density in urban areas there has to be planned development of services. Urban local bodies have also to be strengthened to handle the increasing population density.

107. We have provided an enhanced amount of Rs. 15 crores for the Municipal Urban Development Fund. We shall enlarge the operations of this Fund and make it function in such a way that a large number of urban projects can be taken up. New projects worth Rs. 20 crores in Municipalities and Rs. 30 crores in Madras Corporation will be approved in the current year for assistance under this Fund.

108. The State Town and Country Planning Fund will be strengthened to take up new programmes in smaller towns. With support from the Centre an integrated programme of development of Thiruvethipuram, Virudhachalam, Paramakudi, Tirupathur (North Arcot Ambedkar District), Rasipuram, Tindivanam, Punalampatti and Mamallapuram will be taken up in the current year. Under this programme involving an outlay of Rs. 1.2 crore for each town various facilities like bus stands, truck terminals, markets, roads, etc., will be provided.

109. We have just launched the expanded urban basic services programme for the poor. Under this programme, apart from basic facilities like water supply, roads, lighting, drainage, a package of social services such as health care, non-formal education will be extended so as to improve the quality of life of the urban poor. The funds given by the Centre will be utilised to ensure that this programme is implemented in 57 towns. An additional 42 towns will also be taken up in the current year. We shall also ensure that the Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) is implemented properly.

Madras City Development

110. It is our firm resolve to restore to Madras its role as the premier city of the South. We shall launch a massive five year Rs. 1,250 crores investment plan for the development of Madras City. This plan, "Madras-Vision 2000" which will be launched shortly will consist of the following components : —

Outlay.
(Rupees in
crores.)

- * City Water distribution and Sewerage Pro- 600

gramme and Environmental Improvement Programme.

* Improvement to Electricity distribution system.	225
* Improvements to Transportation systems.	200
* Civic services consisting of storm water drains, street lighting, solid waste management, etc.	135
* Slum improvement and Housing	75
* Formation of peripheral towns	15
Total	1,250

111. The Madras City Water Distribution and Sewerage Programme together with environmental improvement of the City is a major Project which will be finalised with assistance from the World Bank shortly. Under this project a plan for handling Krishna water and setting right the water distribution and sewerage systems of the city will be implemented.

112. With assistance from the Asian Development Bank a major project to improve the electricity distribution system in Madras City has been undertaken. Under this project strengthening of the distribution network including formation of indoor gas insulated sub-stations will be taken up.

113. A partly elevated exclusive bus way for Anna Salai at a cost of Rs. 100 crores, road and road overbridge projects in the city, and bus augmentation will all be taken up under improvements to transportation systems in Madras.

114. Major improvements to storm water drains, street lighting, solid waste management, etc., will be undertaken under the civic services component.

115. A new initiative will be to take up grid development in adjacent peripheral towns. A major sites and services scheme as well as slum improvement programme will also be taken up.

Education

116. These budget estimates includes a total amount of Rs. 1,298.90 crores for education, including a plan outlay of Rs. 47.97 crores.

117. Our first priority is to ensure that all school going children in the age group 6 to 14 years complete Class VIII. The problem of drop outs has to be tackled. Some surveys indicate that the drop out rate upto Class V is about 20 per cent. We have decided to launch a massive new State Non-formal Education Programme (SNEP) to tackle the problem of drop outs. This programme will cover all children in the age group 6 to 14 who do not attend school throughout the State. The existing scheme of unemployment relief will be modified and educated unemployed youth will be given

work in this new programme of non-formal education. Each educated youth will teach 10 children in a year. At the rate of Rs. 100 per child taught the youth will be given a total amount of Rs. 1,000 per year as honorarium. The children will be given free books and other learning materials. This programme will cover 15 lakh children and will be undertaken at an annual cost of Rs. 20 crores. Hon'ble Members of the House will welcome this effort to provide employment and to ensure that primary education is available to every child in the State.

118. We have decided to launch a new talent search scheme for rural children. Under this scheme, a test will be held at the end of the VIII Standard for boys and girls in rural areas. The first 50 girls and 50 boys in each district will be selected irrespective of caste or religion. Each such child will be given an annual incentive allowance of Rs. 1,000 till the student completes Class XII. The income ceiling for this scheme will be an annual income of Rs. 12,000.

119. In order to improve the quality of education, 1,200 new Secondary Grade Teachers posts will be created this year. 145 new posts of B.Ed. Assistants, Tamil Pandits will also be created. Under the Special Self-Sufficiency Scheme 1,000 primary school buildings will be constructed in the current year. We shall launch a new programme of construction of additional school buildings for High Schools with assistance from HUDCO at a total cost of Rs. 2.25 crores. Under this programme 100 additional High School buildings will be taken up in the current year. We have also provided funds for the supply of laboratory equipments to 39 Higher Secondary Schools. We shall give the highest priority to inservice teacher training. Each district will have one Institute (DIET) for trainin teachers.

120. We have prepared a comprehensive school education project to be implemented in a period of 7 years. We shall be sending this project to the Centre for obtaining assistance from the World Bank. This project will have a specific focus on vocational education, teacher training, improvement of teacher performance and provision of minimum facilities in schools.

121. Our election manifesto clearly indicates that we shall give the highest importance to technical education. We shall launch a new project to improve 21 Government and 34 Government aided Polytechnics at a total cost of Rs. 76 crores. Under this project, which will be implemented with assistance from the World Bank, the capacity of these polytechnics will be expanded and the quality of programmes will be improved. The highest emphasis will be placed on making the training suitable for this age of modern technology.

122. The finances of our Universities are not satisfactory. We have decided to enhance the block grant made available to the Universities from Rs. 11.70 crores to Rs. 18.83 crores from the current year. A special provision of Rs. 50 lakhs for UGC assisted schemes in Universities has been made. It shall be our endeavour to ensure that

our Universities contribute meaningfully to the progress of the State.

123. Hon'ble Members of the House will be glad to know that we shall be opening a new Government Women's College in Dharmapuri district. The basic facilities will be established in the current year and the college will function from the next academic year.

124. Initial reports of the latest 1991 census indicate that Tamil Nadu has a literacy level of 64 per cent, which is next only to that of Kerala. While this is some cause for satisfaction we shall make an all out effort to eradicate illiteracy in the State. As I have mentioned already, a State Non-formal Education Programme will cover children in the age group 6 to 14 years. In addition, with support from the Centre we shall launch this year a total literacy campaign for the age group 15 to 35 years. It is estimated that about 78 lakh persons in this age group are illiterate. In the first phase we shall take up this campaign in 7 districts in the current year. The entire campaign will be completed in 3 years. This programme which will be implemented under the direct supervision of Collectors will involve a total outlay of Rs. 46.80 crores.

Tamil Development and Culture.

125. We shall form a new Directorate of Culture and Traditional Arts. This will bring together all existing agencies under one umbrella. It will promote classical and traditional arts of music, dance, drama, etc.

126. We shall take steps to promote the use of Tamil as official language at all levels. We have decided to encourage drafting in Tamil by awarding 5 prizes for the best drafts in each district every year. The selection will be done at the district level and the prizes will be awarded promptly. State awards will also be given for the best 3 drafts.

127. We are keen to promote student interest in the Tamil language. We shall extend assistance liberally to college Tamil Mandrams to enable them to take up activities for the promotion of Tamil language and culture.

128. The ancient Tamils were excellent sea farers. We understand reliably that evidence of the great sea trade between Tamil Nadu and the Roman Empire lies buried in the Bay of Bengal. We shall continue the project to locate this archaeological evidence in association with the National Institute of Oceanography.

Health and Family Welfare

129. "Health for all" shall be the goal of this Government. The total outlay on Health and Medical Services in the current year will be Rs. 343.17 crores as against Rs. 294.68 crores in the previous year.

130. We shall add 76 Primary Health Centres in the current year by upgrading rural dispensaries. This will bring the total number of primary health centres to 1,505. With this, in Tamil Nadu, we would have



ensured a coverage of one primary health centre for every 30,000 population. The provision for drugs and medicines for each primary health centre has been increased from Rs. 30,000 to 40,000 per year. This will involve an additional cost of Rs. 1.5 crores.

131. Members of the House are aware of the difficulties in getting proper medical care at both the taluk and district levels. We have decided to launch two new programmes in the current year. At present there are 15 taluks without any Government hospital. We shall establish new hospitals in these 15 taluks in a period of three years. Some of the existing taluk hospitals are very poorly equipped. We have decided to increase the bed strength in all the taluk hospitals to a minimum of 32 beds. This will involve the creation of 222 additional beds. This programme of opening new taluk hospitals and creating additional beds in the existing hospitals will be launched at a cost of Rs. 4 crores. A special provision of Rs. 50.4 lakhs has been made to ensure that ambulances are available in all taluk hospitals. This ambulance service will be linked to the accident emergency scheme and proper service rendered.

132. The facilities in district hospitals will be improved. Under a new programme for which Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided in the current year modern medical equipment will be provided in all district headquarters hospitals in a period of 3 years. Another programme with an outlay of Rs. 11.22 crores will be launched to provide basic facilities like steam laundry, gas kitchens, accident and emergency wards, etc., in a phased manner in all district headquarters hospitals. We are also taking up a phased programme of increasing the bed strength in all district headquarters hospitals to a minimum of 200 beds. In the first phase additional beds will be provided in Virudunagar and Tiruvannamalai Hospitals in the current year.

133. Although facilities may be provided in the rural areas, it is necessary that both doctors and other staff do provide efficient and reliable service in these areas. We shall take up a comprehensive review of the scheme of incentives for doctors to serve in rural areas. It is also necessary to improve the health

delivery system below the primary health centre level. We shall integrate the health services and nutritious meal services so that at the village level there is one common point at which all the services are available, namely at the Nutritious Meal Centre.

134. We shall give the highest importance to the improvement of teaching medical institutions in the State. A provision of Rs. 3.5 crores has been made for new facilities in the Sri Ramachandra Medical College and Research Institute. A separate provision of Rs. 3.5 crores for the purchase of equipment for the medical college hospitals has been made.

135. This Government attaches the highest importance to the Family Welfare Programme. Although Tamil Nadu has achieved considerable success in population control, new methods and approaches have to be tried, to ensure that the drop in population growth is sustained. Ongoing projects such as the India Population Project—V and the DANIDA supported Health Project in South Arcot and Salem will be continued.

Nutrition

136. The Poratchi Thalaivar M.G.R. Nutritious Noon Meal Programme will be strengthened. The outlay for this programme will be Rs. 235.94 crores. We shall take steps to include in this programme the care of small children in the age group 6 months to 2 years. We shall utilise the assistance from the World Bank for strengthening this programme throughout the State. The noon meal centre will also become the centre of all health and nutrition activities in each village.

137. We have provided Rs. 5 crores under the Special Self Sufficiency Scheme for taking up the construction of suitable buildings for the noon meal centres. In addition we have provided Rs. 1 crore for urgent renovation of these buildings. We have also provided Rs. 1 crore for replacement of utensils in a phased manner. There is a substantial need for improving buildings and amenities in these noon meal centres. We have made a good beginning in enlisting the co-operation of well intentioned donors in undertaking this effort in 5 districts. We shall extend this programme of voluntary participation in improving the noon meal programme to all districts.

138. The pre-school nutritious noon meal centres have to be upgraded to function not only as nutrition centres but also as nursery schools. All existing workers in the programme will be given suitable training for this purpose. This will convert the centres into effective early learning centres.

139. We shall launch a new programme to cover pregnant and lactating mothers with proper health services which will be taken up in phases. Every such mother who is at nutritional risk will be given nutrition and health support for a period of 8 months, 4 months before

delivery and 4 months thereafter. In addition a programme to identify high risk mothers and refer them for proper institutional care during delivery will also be taken up. I am sure, Members of the House will welcome this effort to provide better health and nutrition services to pregnant and lactating mothers.

Employment

140. Tamil Nadu has one of the highest unemployment levels in the country. There are 32.44 lakhs educated unemployed in the registers of the employment exchanges. It is neither possible nor desirable for the Government to create more posts. It shall be our goal to stimulate economic activity in all sectors so that there is greater all round employment. The stagnation in the Agriculture sector has to be removed and accelerated growth ensured. We shall do so with particular reference to improved productivity in dry lands, bringing wastelands under cultivation, efficient use of water and food processing. Good growth in agriculture and allied activities like fisheries, animal husbandry, etc., can result in increased employment and better incomes to nearly 66 per cent of our population living in rural areas. We shall give the highest importance to rapid industrialisation as the most effective means of gainful employment to our educated youth. In a growing economy the services sector has become very important. We shall examine in detail how the employment potential of this sector can be maximised.

141. While real growth is our goal, we have to at the same time ensure that those unemployed will get an opportunity to do some useful work. We shall launch the State Non-formal Education Programme (SNEP) under which 1.5 lakh educated unemployed will be given useful work. The Jawahar Vela Vaippu Thittam (JVVT) will provide work for about 7 lakh persons on an average for 100 days in the year. The Rural Industries sub plan which we shall launch will generate self employment for about one lakh persons. The Integrated Women's Development Programme will generate self employment for one lakh women. The special Plan for employment of Scheduled castes will cover 65,000 persons. We shall also be continuing the IRDP and the NRY schemes. A concerted effort will thus be made to provide additional employment opportunities while at the same time our emphasis will be on generating enough growth to provide adequate employment.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

142. This Government will strive for the uplift of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from poverty and secure for them equal status in society. We have decided to launch a new Ten Point Programme for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This programme to be implemented over a period of 5 years will substantially improve the quality of life of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in our State.

143. The new ten point programme will consist of

- * 3.5 lakh families will be assisted with economic improvement programmes in the next 5 years. In 1991-92, 65,000 families will be covered.
- * 10,000 wells will be sunk free of cost to irrigate lands belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. Under this programme, a well, free of cost will be provided to every Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe family owning land which has to be irrigated.
- * Under the Adi-Dravidar Entrepreneur Development Scheme 5,000 Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes will be assisted to set up their own business. In the current year 1,000 Adi-Dravidars will be provided with assistance under this scheme.
- * A new scheme for training and placement of unemployed ITI qualified Adi-Dravidar technicians in industries will be taken up. Under this scheme, 5,000 Adi-Dravidars will be assisted in the next 5 years. In the current year 1,000 Adi-Dravidars will be assisted.
- * A house-site free of cost will be provided to every Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe family within the next 5 years. About 4 lakh house-sites will be provided under this programme. In the current year 75,000 house-sites will be given.
- * Under the massive programme of housing for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes 50,000 all weather proof houses will be built in the current year. The programme for the next 5 years is to build 3 lakh houses.
- * All the balance 1,418 Adi-Dravidar habitations which do not even have a single source of water supply will be provided water supply in the current year. 1,007 other habitations which form part of a main habitation but do not have water supply will also be covered. In the next 3 years adequate water supply to all Adi-Dravidar habitations will be ensured.
- * 1,063 Adi-Dravidar habitations still need link roads. 500 of these habitations will be provided with link roads in the current year and the balance will be completed in the coming year.
- * Every Adi-Dravidar habitation will be provided with street lights. This will be taken up this year and completed in the coming year.
- * 1.5 lakh Adi-Dravidar houses will be provided with one light per hut in the next 5 years. In the current year 30,000 such houses will be given electricity connection.

144. I am sure the Hon'ble Members of this House will welcome this time bound programme of provision of basic amenities and economic development schemes to secure the all round advancement of Adi-Dravidars.

Welfare of Backward Classes

145. It was Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. M.G.R.'s Government which increased the reservation for backward classes to 50 per cent making it the highest percentage of reservation in India for backward classes. At the time when the recommendations of the Mandal Commission are implemented this Government will urge that 50 per cent reservation for backward classes should be implemented by the Centre as a policy and this reservation should apply to employment in all departments and in admissions to educational institutions.

146. The total outlay for the welfare of backward classes has been stepped up to Rs. 41.35 crores from Rs. 30.70 crores in 1990-91. We shall concentrate on better educational facilities for backward classes and also carefully worked out economic improvement programmes. A special improvement plan for the 280 schools run by the department will be launched. We shall provide proper hostel buildings and complete in all 44 hostels buildings at a total cost of Rs. 3.95 crores in the current year. The special coaching institute to coach students belonging to backward classes for All India Services examinations will be established in a new campus and the facilities thoroughly upgraded.

147. The Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Economic Development Corporation will be provided an additional share capital of Rs. 1 crore this year to take up new economic improvement schemes. A new scheme for providing minor irrigation facilities for farms owned by Most Backward Classes will be launched. A provision of Rs. 2 crores has been made for this purpose. Under this scheme capital subsidy will be given by government to enable farmers to take up tube wells, filter point wells, open wells, etc.

Women's Development

148. This Government stands totally committed to the improvement of the status of women in our society. This Government has already taken steps to ensure that only women teachers up to Standard V are recruited. A Cell will be established in the Directorate of Social Welfare to monitor the employment of women.

149. The status of women in our society will not be improved until they have access to education. Every effort will be made to ensure that girls are enrolled and retained in schools.

150. Economic self-sufficiency for women shall be our goal. At present there are small programmes for women in different sectors. We shall integrate all these and launch an Integrated Women's Development Programme (IWDP). This programme will have as its focus the all round development of women in rural areas. The goal is to provide sustained self-employment to 1 lakh women under this programme. We shall motivate groups of women in rural areas to take up useful work which will give them better income. Our effort will be to allow these groups of women to mobilise themselves, obtain assistance and improve their lives. It will not be an easy

programme to implement as the groups have to be formed and activities have to be determined. We shall not be in a rush merely to complete a target but to ensure that sustained progress is achieved by these groups of women. I have no doubt that Members of the House will welcome this programme.

151. A new programme for entrepreneurship development among women will be launched in the current year. Under this programme 800 women will be selected and given training to become entrepreneurs.

152. There is a large informal sector of small business where women are actively engaged such as pavement shops, flower and vegetable trade, household goods, etc. These women obtain credit for their business at very high interest rates. This reduces the net income available to these women. We have decided to launch a special programme of assisting such women in the informal small business sector. For this purpose a women's cell will be created in each Co-operative Central Bank and it will be ensured that at least 1 per cent of the total credit extended by these banks goes to these women. The Tamil Nadu Industrial Co-operative Bank (TAICO) will also be supported to undertake the financing of 170 women's industrial co-operatives and new women's co-operatives which will be established.

Labour Welfare

153. This Government will take all necessary steps to promote the welfare of labour. As already announced by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, to promote the employment of larger number of women workers, the Government will take steps to enable women workers to work beyond 7 p.m. subject to the managements making adequate arrangements for their transport and security.

154. We shall constitute a Special Cell in the Labour Department to oversee the conditions of work and the implementation of labour laws amidst women in the unorganised sector particularly in the beedi industry.

155. We believe in workers participation in management. We will take up with the Centre the early introduction of the bill to provide for this.

156. The Labour Welfare Board will establish 3 new complexes to provide for all round welfare of labour. These complexes will include adult education, creches, sports and recreation facilities, library, etc.

157. For the unorganised labour, we shall take steps to provide for adequate welfare facilities and proper protection. We shall enforce various laws to secure better employment conditions for them. It shall be our effort to enhance the minimum wages to provide improvement in the quality of their life. With this in mind, we shall be shortly revising the minimum wages of workers engaged in printing, match and fire works, plantation, oil mills, synthetic gem cutting, general

engineering and fabrication industry, tailoring, cinema theatres, woollen carpet and shawl weaving, automobile, handloom silk weaving, salt pans, coconut peeling and paper. Members of the House will also be glad to know that we shall very shortly take up the revision of minimum wages of agricultural labour.

158. The Hon'ble Chief Minister has already expressed concern over the employment of child labour in industry when they should have access to education and look forward to a happy life. Acute poverty often dictates the need for such practices. While seeking adequate powers to prohibit such practices we shall at the same time endeavour to educate all concerned so that there is a change in the attitude.

Welfare Schemes for the Poor

159. While placing the highest emphasis on rapid growth in all sectors, we shall at the same time ensure that special schemes for the welfare of the poor and under privileged are so organised that they reach those in need.

160. Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. M.G.R.'s Government ensured that all old age pensioners were given 1/2 Kg. of rice free per week plus a free meal or at their option 1 Kg. of free rice per week. This was discontinued by the previous Government. We shall reintroduce the supply of free rice to old age pensioners from 15th September 1991, the birthday of Perarignar Anna, at an annual cost of Rs. 8.27 crores. We shall continue to give all such pensioners a free dhoti or a saree on two occasions each year.

161. Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. M.G.R. introduced the Labour Insurance Scheme under which on death of the breadwinner in a family Rs. 5,000 was given. This was given up by the previous Government and a new scheme was introduced giving Rs. 3,000 as benefit. We shall modify this scheme and provide a benefit of Rs. 5,000, as was done earlier, in the event of death of the breadwinner. This will involve an additional cost of Rs. 5 crores per year.

162. We shall introduce a new monthly family pension scheme for handloom weavers. Under this scheme in the event of death of a handloom weaver who is a member in any co-operative society, his family will be provided a pension of Rs. 250 per month for a period of 10 years so that the children can establish themselves in life.

163. At present under the Accident Relief Scheme motor vehicle accidents are excluded as in such cases compensation can be claimed. A scheme introduced in 1978 provides for immediate relief to victims of motor accidents. We have decided to enhance the relief amounts as below under this scheme :

	Existing. RS.	Proposed. RS.
Death	1,000	3,000
Permanent disability — . . .	800	1,500
Loss of one eye or Limb	400	1,000
Minor injuries	50	100

This will involve an additional cost of Rs. 1.5 crores which will be met from the Chief Minister's Accident Relief Fund to which 1 per cent of the Motor Vehicle tax receipts is transferred each year.

164. This Government will provide facilities for the aged in a phased manner. Under this scheme old age homes will be opened. Large old age homes are also planned. In the first phase 5 homes will be opened in the current year.

Benefits to Government Employees

165. An official committee has been entrusted with the task of going into all remaining representations on anomalies following the implementation of the recommendations of the Fifth Pay Commission. We have increased the benefit under the Family Security Fund Scheme from Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 60,000 to all employees including those drawing consolidated pay.

166. We shall constitute a new Government Employees Health Fund. This fund will be utilized to provide assistance as grant upto Rs. 25,000 for major and rare surgeries for which treatment is not available in Government hospitals. A soft loan will also be extended in exceptional cases where the costs are higher. Each Government employee will contribute just Rs. 5 per annum for this fund. Government will make a matching contribution and a corpus of Rs. 1 crore will be formed.

167. We have increased the total provision for house building advances from Rs. 16.36 crores to Rs. 18.88 crores. Since the backlog of applications is high we have decided to make available an additional amount of Rs. 10 crores this year through an arrangement with financial institutions.

168. We have comprehensively reviewed the procedures which result in delays in settlement of pension and other retirement benefits. We shall introduce a pass-book system for self drawing officers to record details of long term advances to facilitate early settlement of pension. We shall empower heads of offices to settle gratuity claims dispensing with the requirement of sending last pay certificates to the Accountant-General. All these arrangements will greatly expedite the early settlement of retirement benefits.

Administrative Reforms

169. It is our intention to reorient the administration to be goal oriented and effective. We shall also strive to make it fully responsive to people's needs.

170. We shall take up the bifurcation of large and unwieldy districts so as to provide more effective administration. We have taken steps to bifurcate the existing Thanjavur district and form a new district, the Quaid-E-Millath district with Nagapattinam as its headquarters.

Based on the resources position we shall progressively take up the bifurcation of all the remaining large districts.

171. We have reorganised the District Revenue Administration to bring the administration closer to the people. Each taluk will be constituted into three zones each under the charge of a Deputy Tahsildar who shall be empowered to take quick action on various aspects of administration like the issue of community certificates, patta transfers, etc.

172. A core group of Secretaries will be requested to present within a period of 3 months a specific action plan to overhaul office procedures and systems to facilitate better response to the public. This group will also review all grievance day procedures and suggest modifications.

173. Heads of Departments will be requested to closely supervise the quality of work of the field officers. There will be a new emphasis on the quality of work turned out by field officers when they take up tours. New schemes of encouragement for good performance will be initiated.

174. All schemes will be designed so that the beneficiaries can get the benefits without any harassment. This applies to all welfare schemes, the public distribution system, issue of certificates, etc., in short for every aspect where the common man has to approach the Government.

Budget Estimates

175. In preparing this budget I have been confronted with a difficult task. This Government assumed office when the financial position was extremely difficult. The total deficit for 1991-92 when we assumed office was Rs. 898 Crores. We had to keep our promise to the people to abolish country liquor. Our Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Selvi J. Jayalalitha announced the decision to close the country liquor shops as the first decision of the new Government. This promise to the people has been kept despite the almost impossible financial situation as we firmly believe in doing good to the people and keeping our promises. The total deficit including the loss of revenue of Rs. 322 Crores on account of closure of country liquor shops had thus become Rs. 1,220 Crores in financing a Plan outlay of Rs. 1,600 crores for 1991-92. Hon'ble Members of this House will agree that special measures are required to tackle this extremely difficult situation if our development efforts are not to fail.

176. The Budget Estimates for 1990-91 indicated total revenue receipts of Rs. 4,397.46 crores and a total revenue expenditure of Rs. 4,814.09 crores resulting in a revenue deficit of Rs. 416.63 crores. Together with the opening deficit for 1990-91 and the transactions in Capital account and other accounts the overall deficit for the year 1990-91 was estimated at Rs. 510.10 crores. With the measures taken, this deficit was expected to be reduced to Rs. 268.10 crores.

177. The Revised Estimates for 1990-91 indicate total

expenditure of Rs. 5,295.16 crores, leaving a revenue deficit of Rs. 319.51 crores. Taking note of the net effect of the Capital account and other accounts the overall deficit at the end of 1990-91 has been estimated at Rs. 207.94 crores.

178. According to the Budget Estimates for 1991-92 revenue receipts are estimated at Rs. 5,347.34 crores, and revenue expenditure at Rs. 6,249.83 crores, resulting in a revenue deficit of Rs. 902.49 crores. Taking into account the net effect of transactions in other accounts the overall deficit from transactions in 1991-92 is estimated at Rs. 577.41 crores. Along with the closing deficit of Rs. 207.94 crores according to the Revised Estimates 1990-91, the overall total deficit at the end of 1991-92 will be Rs. 785.35 crores. It may be noted that this deficit has arisen mainly due to factors which had occurred even before this Government had assumed office. In reducing the overall deficit to Rs. 785.35 crores we have taken into account Rs. 52 crores as improvements in collection of sales taxes and Rs. 37.22 crores as savings due to non-payment of debt relief scheme loan to NABARD.

179. This deficit of Rs. 785.35 crores reflects the deficit in the State Government's account and does not include the uncovered deficit in Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and Transport Corporations which has been separately estimated at about Rs. 330 crores.

180. We have just taken measures to cover partially the deficit in the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board. We would also have to take some measures in respect of Transport Corporations. It will be our effort to ensure that the deficits in these Undertakings are bridged.

181. The major problem that has arisen is the tremendous growth in expenditure. It has to be our effort to reduce the extraordinary growth in expenditure. Although we have budgeted for Rs. 350 crores for payment as tariff compensation to the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board for free supply of electricity to farmers, we have decided to restrict this during the year to Rs. 250 crores. The burden on account of the food subsidy has gone up considerably. We have provided for Rs. 346 crores as the subsidy in the current year. We are examining the question of prescribing a suitable income limit as in Andhra and Karnataka for eligibility to purchase this heavily subsidised rice from the public distribution system.

182. We have to take steps to bring about economy in expenditure. We shall review all expenditure as part of the process of zero-base line budgeting. We shall also take measures to reduce effectively wasteful expenditure. With these measures to bring about economy in expenditure we hope to bring down the deficit to Rs. 645.35 crores.

for all consumers. Domestic connections including hut connections, agricultural consumers and self generators will be exempted. Fresh legislation to provide for the levy of tax on the revised basis will be introduced in the current session of the Legislature.

199. It is proposed to revise the duty on the manufacture of Indian-Made Foreign Spirit. The present excise duty of Rs. 60 per proof litre will be increased to Rs. 70 per proof litre. At present a sales tax of 20 per cent is levied at each stage except at the last stage in the transactions relating to sale of Indian-Made Foreign Spirit. It is now proposed to enhance the rate of sales tax to 25 per cent.

200. At present a tax on professions, trades and callings is levied and collected by local bodies subject to a ceiling on the tax of Rs. 250 per annum. By an amendment to the Constitution the ceiling has been revised to Rs. 2,500 per annum. Many States like Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka have introduced legislation to provide for the levy of this tax at enhanced rates. In many of these States the tax is levied and collected by the Government.

201. It is our intention to improve the resources of local bodies. We have therefore decided to bring fresh legislation to provide for the levy of tax on professions, trades and callings on a revised basis adopting the new ceiling on the tax of Rs. 2,500 per annum. The tax will be levied at different rates, the maximum and minimum for each category being specified in the Act leaving it to the local bodies to choose the rates. As a measure of relief for the salaried classes it is proposed to increase the exemption limit for all salaried persons including Government employees to Rs. 1,500 per month. In view of the substantial enhancement of the exemption limit the present system of Government paying the profession tax for certain categories of its employees will be withdrawn.

202. The tax will be collected and retained by the respective local bodies. This will be a unique feature as in many other States like Maharashtra the tax is retained by the Government. All appeals will be considered by the Taxation Appeals Committee of the concerned local body. I am sure members will welcome this long over-due measure for strengthening the resources of local bodies.

203. According to Census data next only to Maharashtra and Gujarat, Tamil Nadu is the most urbanised State in the country. The trend towards urbanisation is getting further accelerated. It has become necessary for the State Government to allocate higher amounts for planned development of urban areas. There is the inevitable need to generate more resources to finance development schemes in urban areas. At present urban land tax is levied in the urban agglomerations of Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Tirunelveli. In these towns the levy on extended and

included areas is on the basis of land value as on 1-7-1981 and in the other inner town on the value of land as on 1-7-1971. It is proposed to rationalise this and levy the tax uniformly on the land value as on 1-7-1981. While doing so it will be ensured that the revised tax is not more than 5 times the existing tax.

204. As many other urban agglomerations are developing rapidly it is proposed to extend the levy of urban land tax to all special grade and selection-grade municipalities. The tax will be levied in the Special Grade Municipalities of Erode, Pollachi, Thanjavur, Tiruppur, Tuticorin, Vellore, Udhamandalam, Dindigul, Karur, Nagercoil, Kumbakonam and the Selection Grade Municipalities of Cuddalore, Pudukottai, Kancheepuram, Villupuram, Mayiladuthurai, Udumalpet, Palani, Karai-kudi, Rajapalayam, Namakkal and the townships of Kodaikanal and Mettur. The land value will be as on 1-7-1981 and the rates of tax and other conditions will be similar to that in the towns where it is presently levied. Necessary amendments will be brought in the current session of the Legislature to provide for these changes.

205. In tune with the policy of Government to reduce the burden of taxation on the common man, it is proposed to exempt from Motor Vehicles Tax motor cycles of capacity of 50 cc and below which are the most widely used vehicles for personal transportation. On account of this concession more than 4.5 lakh persons will be benefitted and the Government will be losing an annual revenue of Rs. 7.45 crores. Taking note of the concessions extended to the common man, it is proposed to share the burden of loss of revenue with those who own vehicles of higher capacity. The present tax rate on two wheelers exceeding 50 cc but below 170 cc will be raised from Rs. 90 per annum to Rs. 150 per annum, and in the case of two wheelers exceeding 170 cc but below 300 cc the rate will be raised from Rs. 90 per annum to Rs. 200 per annum. In the case of vehicles with the capacity exceeding 300 cc the existing rate of Rs. 100 will be raised to Rs. 300. Life time tax on motor cycles, new as well as old, will also be accordingly revised.

206. It is proposed to make certain modifications in the taxation structure on motor vehicles. The present annual tax payable by owners of motor vehicles is as follows :

Weight. (1)	Imported vehicles. (2)	Owned by	
		Companies. (3)	Others. (4)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Less than 700 kgs.	900	600	300
More than 700 kgs. but less than 1,500 kgs.	1,050	700	350

Weight. (1)	Imported vehicles. (2)	Owned by	
		Companies. (3)	Others. (4)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
More than 1,500 kgs. but less than 2,000 kgs.	1,200	800	400
More than 2,000 kgs. but less than 3,000 kgs.	1,350	900	450

More than 3,000 kgs. 1,500 1,000 500

The rates will be revised as follows :—

Weight. (1)	Imported vehicles. (2)	Owned by	
		Companies. (3)	Others. (4)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Less than 700 kgs.		No change.	
More than 700 kgs. but less than 1,500 kgs.	1,500	1,000	500
More than 1,500 kgs. but less than 2,000 kgs.	1,800	1,200	600
More than 2,000 kgs. but less than 3,000 kgs.	1,950	1,300	650
More than 3,000 kgs.	2,250	1,500	750

207. The rate of tax in case of motor vehicles for hire payable per quarter is also proposed to be revised. The tax for tourist motor cabs will be raised from Rs. 120 per quarter to Rs. 150 per quarter and for ordinary taxis from Rs. 90 to Rs. 120 per quarter. It is proposed to restructure the rate for maxi-cabs on the basis of the capacity from this year onwards. The tax payable will be Rs. 125 per seat per quarter.

208. The tax structure in case of goods carriages is proposed to be modified as follows :—

Weight. (1)	Existing rate per quarter. (2)	Proposed rate per quarter. (3)
	Rs.	Rs.
Vehicles not exceeding 3,000 kgs.	450	520
Vehicles exceeding 3,000 kgs. but below 5,500 kgs.	750	845
Vehicles exceeding 5,500 kgs. but below 9,000 kgs.	1,150	1,290
Vehicles exceeding 9,000 kgs. but below 12,000 kgs.	1,490	1,690
Vehicles exceeding 12,000 kgs. but below 13,000 kgs.	1,500	1,840
Vehicles exceeding 13,000 kgs. but below 15,000 kgs.	1,840	2,090
Vehicles exceeding 15,000 kgs. . .	1,840 plus 50 for every 250 kgs. or part thereof.	2,090 plus 50 for every 250 kgs. or part thereof.

209. Certain modifications will be made in the taxation of stage carriages. The existing tax on metropolitan services will be retained without any change. The tax on mofussal services will be increased from Rs. 275 to Rs. 325 per seat per quarter. The tax on town services will be Rs. 260 as against Rs. 230 per seat per quarter. In case of express services the new rate will be Rs. 300 per seat per quarter as against the present level of Rs. 250. Existing surcharge rates will be retained.

210. These changes in the Motor Vehicles Taxes will come into effect from 1-10-1991. In case of non-transport vehicles the additional amount to be collected from persons who have paid annual taxes will be proportionate and be collected along with the tax for the year 1992-93 in the month of March 1992.

211. As a measure of relief to farmers and to prevent harassment in tax collection we have decided to totally do away with the levy of Agricultural Income-tax on crops like paddy, sugarcane, turmeric, betelvine, plantain, coconut, cholan, cumbu, groundnut, cotton, gingelly, etc., i.e., on all non-plantation crops. This will benefit more than 45,000 farmers.

212. We have also decided to bring forth some changes in the levy of agricultural income-tax on plantation crops. We have decided to raise the net income exemption limit from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 22,000. At the same time as the levy will now be only on plantation crops we have decided to change the compounding system from standard acres to ordinary acres exempting tax upto 8 ordinary acres and permit compounding upto a maximum of 50 ordinary acres from the present limit of 40 acres. The present complex system of slabs for compounding will also be rationalised. The new rates of compounding will be :—

Slab.	Rate in Rs. per acre.
Upto 8 acres	Exempt
8 acres to 12 acres	150
12 acres to 25 acres	200
25 acres to 40 acres	300
40 acres to 50 acres	500

This change is to facilitate smaller farmers to come over to the compounding system. We shall also introduce amendments to provide for self assessment and advance tax payment as in Kerala and Karnataka. Amendments to provide for these changes will be introduced in the current session of the Legislature.

213. I had pointed out earlier that the closing deficit for the year 1991-92 would be Rs. 785.35 crores which would be reduced to Rs. 645.35 crores with certain decisions to curtail expenditure. With the measures I have just announced we may get a net additional yield of about Rs. 70 crores. The resultant final deficit at the end of 1991-92 to be covered will therefore be Rs. 575.35 crores.

214. As I mentioned earlier we have made a request for a special package of financial assistance from the

Centre. This package of assistance consists of increase in normal Central assistance for the Plan, increase in market borrowings, increase in assistance for externally aided projects, special support for the opening deficit in the form of small savings loan, compensation for the loss on account of prohibition, and special assistance for sea border area problem. Tamil Nadu has been given one of the lowest increases in Central assistance in 1991-92 when compared to 1990-91. The highest increase is 65 per cent whereas Tamil Nadu gets just 9.7 per cent over 1990-91. So also is the case of market borrowings. A special package of financial assistance has been extended in the past to other States to tackle the opening deficit situation. We demand such special assistance be extended to us also.

215. Our case for compensation for the loss on account of the implementation of prohibition policy is fully justified. The Government of India has had such a scheme of compensating States for the loss on account of prohibition from 1978 till 1990. Prohibition is a directive principle of the Constitution. The Hon'ble Chief Minister has written to the Prime Minister specifically drawing attention to this position. She has requested 50 per cent compensation for the period 1987-88 to 1989-90 based on the earlier scheme. She has also stressed the need for the revival of the scheme and requested 100 per cent assistance to cover the loss in the current year.

216. Tamil Nadu has a sea border which has now become one of strategic importance and considerable expenditure has to be incurred on the improvements to the sea border areas. We have therefore stressed for the allocation of special funds for border area development. In our federal polity it is but proper that the Centre extends a generous helping hand when the State faces difficulties. We firmly believe in the integrity and the oneness of this great nation. This belief has to be anchored on a forward looking pattern of Centre-State financial relations. We sincerely hope that the Centre will take note of the position and extend adequate assistance.

217. I have now come to the end of this presentation. The massive mandate which the people of Tamil Nadu gave to the A.I.A.D.M.K. headed by our Leader the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Selvi J. Jayalalitha has also cast upon us a great responsibility. We are aware of the many tasks entrusted to us for the fulfilment of this mandate. The Hon'ble Members of the Assembly will appreciate that we have assumed office at an extremely critical time, faced with a difficult financial situation. No other Government in the past had been faced with a kind of situation that is now confronting us. We have also assumed office only recently and it is difficult to incorporate all that we would like to do in the service of

the people in a Budget. Nevertheless, we have done our best. We also know that the best is not enough. We would like to assure the Hon'ble Members of this Assembly and through them the people of our State that we will spare no effort to bring succour to the vast masses of people who are poor, down-trodden and handicapped in several ways. The tax efforts that have just now been announced will not be adequate for this purpose. But we have presented this Budget on the well-accepted principle that those who can afford, ought to pay a little so that their needy brethren may benefit. Our Hon'ble Chief Minister is the fount and source of all the inspiration for the ideas, policies and programmes that find their due place in this Budget. Under her dynamic leadership we hope to fulfil all our responsibilities with courage, compassion, wisdom and zeal.

218. I have great pleasure in conveying my heartfelt thanks to the Finance Secretary Thiru N. Narayanan and the officers and staff of the Finance Department as well as other departments who have given me all help and co-operation in preparing these Budget proposals in a perfect manner.

219. I earnestly request the House to kindly approve the Annual Financial Statement for the year, 1991-92.

Vanakkam.

TAMIL NADU BUDGET, 1991-92 ABSTRACT

Items. (1)	1989-90 Accounts (2)	1990-91	1990-91	1991-92
		Budget Estimate (3)	Revised Estimate (4)	Budget Estimate (5)
		(Rupees in Crores)		
I. CONSOLIDATED FUND				
Revenue Receipts	4,251.57	4,397.46	4,975.65	5,347.34
Expenditure met from Revenue	4,730.79	4,814.09	5,295.16	6,249.83
Surplus or Deficit on Revenue Account	(-479.22)	(-416.63)	(-319.51)	(-902.49)
Capital Receipts	2,328.36	1,773.59	2,119.95	2,110.56
Expenditure met from Capital including Loans and Advances (Net).	2,416.52	1,764.27	2,096.42	1,896.00
Deficit or Surplus on Capital Account.	(-)88.16	(+)93.2	(+)23.53	(+)214.56
Total Consolidated Fund (Net).	(-)567.38	(-)407.31	(-)295.98	(-)687.93
II. Contingency Fund (Net).... ..	(+)250.00	...	...	...
III. Public Account (Net)	(+)326.77	(+)579.5	(+)90.70	(+)110.52
Total Transactions (I+II+III).... ..	(+)9.39	(-)349.36	(-)205.28	(-)577.41
Opening Balance	(-)12.05	(-)160.74	(-)2.66	(-)207.94
Closing Balance	(-)2.66	(-)510.10	(-)207.94	(-)785.35

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